

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOV-
EREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

AUTUMN SESSION

VOLUME II

NO.7

The 3rd September, 1968



सत्यमेव जयते

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Legislative Assembly Debates**

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED
AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELEC-
TIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
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Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Assam
Legislative Assembly assembled after the
Fourth General Elections under the
Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 3rd September, 1968.

P R E S E N T

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L., Speaker,
in the Chair, Eleven Ministers, Six Ministers of
State, Two Deputy Ministers and Ninety Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Rangia Primary Health Centre

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked :

*৪৩। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্যবিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে জানেনে যে বঙিয়া প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য-কেন্দ্ৰটো সেই অঞ্চলৰ একমাত্ৰ চিকিৎসাৰ অনুষ্ঠান?

(খ) চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে জানেনে যে ইয়াত মাত্ৰ এজনহে ফাৰ্মাচিষ্ট আছে, আৰু তেওঁৰ কাৰণে সময়ে সময়ে উক্ত স্বাস্থ্য-কেন্দ্ৰৰ ফাৰ্মাচিষ্টৰ কামখিনি চলোৱাটো টান হৈ পৰে?

(গ) যদি জানে, দ্বিতীয় ফাৰ্মাচিষ্ট এজনৰ পোষ্ট উক্ত স্বাস্থ্য-কেন্দ্ৰটোৰ বাবে মঞ্জুৰ কৰি অতি সোনকালে নিযুক্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

(ঘ) যদি কৰে, কেতিয়ালৈ কৰিব?

(ঙ) যদি নকৰে, কিয় নকৰে ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health)
replied :

43. (a) It is the only Primary Health Centre in the Block.

(b) Yes. There is only one Pharmasist as in other Primary Health Centres of the State.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) In view of above does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বঙিয়া প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা গড়ে দৈনিক কিমান মানুহে ঔষধ নিয়ে আৰু এজন pharmacist ৰ কাৰণে এইটো সম্ভৱপৰ হয়নে ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—গড়ে পতি কিমান মানুহে ঔষধ নিয়ে এই কথা কব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে মই দুখীত। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে এজন pharmacist ৰ কাৰণে অসুবিধা নোহোৱা নহয়।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu—এনেকুৱা প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰত কেবল এজন Pharmasist এ হয় নেকি? ডাক্তৰ থাকিব নালাগে নেকি?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—ডাক্তৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু অনেক সময়ত ডাক্তৰৰ অভাবৰ কাৰণে দিব পৰা নহয়।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed—মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এনে প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰত ডাক্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে দুখীত নহয়, অনান্য কাৰণত দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে দুখীত।

Shri Chatrasing Teron—মই সেইটো কোৱা নাছিলো। মাননীয় শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত, তেখেতে বিছৰা দৈনিক গড় প্ৰতি ঔষধ নিয়া মানুহৰ সংখ্যা দিব নোৱাৰাতহে তেনেদৰে কৈছিলো।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed—ডাক্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে মিনিষ্টাৰ দুখীত হয়নে নহয়।

Shri Chatrasing Teron—দিব লগীয়া বস্তু দিব নোৱাৰিলে দুখ নহব কিয়?

Shri Mohidhar Pegu—এনেকুৱা প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকত Pharmasist থাকিলেই হয়নেকি? ডাক্তৰ থাকিব নালাগে নেকি?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—Pharmasist আৰু ডাক্তৰ উভয়ে থাকিব লাগে।

Shri Atul Chandra—মন্ত্ৰী সকলে দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে আমাৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব নেকি? (No Reply)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকত ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ কিবা আঁচনি আছে নেকি?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—ইয়াৰ বাবে আঁচনি হাতত লোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—অসমত কিমান প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰত ডাক্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু কিমান বিলাক কেন্দ্ৰত দিয়া হোৱা নাই?

Shri Chatrasing Teron—এই প্ৰশ্ন এই সংক্ৰান্তত নাই।

Dr. Suran Das—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইটো জানেনে যে বহুত ডাক্তৰে বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত ৬৭মাহ দৰ্শনা নাপায়। দৰ্শনা নোপোৱাকৈ মানুহ চলিব পাৰেনে। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব লাগে।

Shri Chatrasing Teron—এই প্ৰশ্ন বেলেগে আহিলেহে

উত্তৰ দিব পৰা যাব।

Re : Appointment of Public Health Engineers and Chief Public Health Engineer.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked :

* 44. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be Pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Public Health Engineer and the Chief Public Health Engineer are not filled up through Assam Public Service Commission ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Whether any Service Rules have been framed for Public Health Engineering Department ?

(d) What are the total member of Overseers (both Grade I and II) in the Public Health Engineering Department and how many of them are permanent residents of this State ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health) replied :

44. (a)—The post of Public Health Engineer was re-designated as Chief Public Health Engineer. The post of Chief Public Health Engineer was filled up by taking a senior Officer from Public Works Department.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Draft Service Rules relating to Gazetted Technical Officers and the Ministerial Staff of the Chief Public Health Engineer is under process of preparation.

(d)—There were 100 Overseers (both Grade I and II) in Public Health Engineering Department. Out of 100 Overseers, 76 are local men from the State of Assam, as on 18th March 1968.

Shri Sailen Medhi :—My question was whether it is a fact that the post of Public Health Engineer

and the Chief Public Health Engineer are not filled up through Assam Public Service Commission? My question was avoided.

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— It was not filled up through Public Service Commission.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— If not, why not ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— It was not filled up through Public Service Commission. The post of Public Health Engineer was re-designated as Chief Public Health Engineer. Its pay scale and emolument is equivalent to the Superintending Engineer in the P. W. D. and we have therefore taken him by arrangement with the P. W. D.

Shri Dulal Cnandra Barua :— Sir, it is completely a separate Deptt. and whether the concurrence of the Public Service Commission. We taken while appointing him to the post ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— I have already stated

that this is a post which is equivalent to the post of Superintending Engineer and it was done by arrangement with the P. W. D.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The question is that this is completely a separate department and the question of filling up the post by taking an incumbent from the P.W.D. cannot arise unless the A.P.S.C. concur to this effect. Whether it was obtained if not, why not ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : No, this was not taken.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Then in that case can we take it to be a clear violation of the principle of the Government ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I do not think it so.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Whether the Public Health Engineer has got any special knowledge in Public Health Engineering or whether the person

who has been taken from the P.W.D. is a Civil or Mechanical Engineer ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : As far as I know he has got knowledge about the Water Supply Scheme.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : What is that ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I cannot give it at present.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Shri Chaudhury asked the question whether the Chief Public Health Engineer has got the requisite qualifications. If he has no public health engineering qualifications. I want to know wheather there are other officers in the Department having the requisite qualifications ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I cannot give this information off-hand.

Shri Sailen Medhi : This is a relevant qua-

stion. I wanted to know whether there are any other officers in the Public Health Engineering Department having public health engineering qualifications?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I shall have to collect the information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know whether it is a fact that to man this important post the incumbent must have some technical knowledge in respect of public health engineering and, if so, under what circumstances Government preferred to fill up this high post by a man from the Public Works Department having no such qualifications?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : As far as I understand, this officer is conversant with the public health engineering works.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My question is when there are people having requisite public

health engineering qualifications, who are serving in the Department for years together, under what circumstances Government preferred to take a man from another Department who has got no qualifications in this regard?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : We brought him because he is qualified to hold the post.

Shri Jagannath Singha : Is it a fact that by recruiting this particular man from another Department, Government have blocked the future prospects of the qualified persons in the public Health Engineering Department?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : As I have already said, we brought him by arrangement with the Public Works Department. I do not think there is any question of blocking others in the Department.

Shri Sailen Medhi : I want to know one thing. In 1963 the Government of India wanted the Assam Government to take up a scheme for

drainage and sewerage improvement in Gauhati. Accordingly a plan was prepared by Government with the help of the Public Health Engineering Department. But as the Chief Public Health Engineer was not trained in public health engineering, he refused to implement the scheme. Therefore, Government had to take the advice of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation regarding the sewerage and drainage scheme of Gauhati. I went to know whether this is a fact or not.

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I have got no personal knowledge about that. I will check it up.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury : Is it not a fact that this particular gentleman belonged to the Flood Control Department and not Public Works Department ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : The Flood Control Department is also known as Public Works Department, Flood Control and Irrigation wing.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know whether the Public Health Engineering Department has been made permanent and, if so, when ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : As a department, it has been made permanent. I am, however, speaking off-hand. I shall have to check it up.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : In answer to (d), the Minister has stated that "out of 100 Overseers, 76 are local men from the State of Assam". That means 24 had to be recruited from outside. May I know the reason why it was necessary to recruit overseers from outside ? Was it essential ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : This Department has been functioning since 1956. At that time there was dearth of overseers in our State and therefore, some had to be recruited from outside.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether they had been taken on contract basis ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Initially they were taken on contract basis. Subsequently their appointments had to be regularised ; as far as I remember, that was two years ago.

Re : Issue of Medical Certificates

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Medical Certificates issued or signed by Ayurved Medical Practitioner, Homoeopath and Hakim for the purpose of granting leave and fitness to the Government employees (Gazetted and non-gazetted) are not recognised by the State Government ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that Ayurvedic medicines are not admissible for re-imbusement ?

(c) If so, why ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) Replied :

45. (a) Certificates issued by the approved Registered Ayurvedic Physician under the employment of the Government and who are diploma holders are recognised by the Government for the purpose of granting leave to Government servants.

Certificates issued by the Homoeopath or Hakim are not recognised ?

(b) Yes.

(c) As per existing rules the Ayurvedic medicines are not recognised for re-imburement.

Shri Sailen Medhi : When the certificates issued by the Ayurvedic medical practitioners are accepted by the Government for purpose of leave, why reimbursement for Ayurvedic medicines is not allowed ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Sir, that has not been made reimbursable because, as far as I understand,

the prices of Ayurvedic medicines vary from shop to shop. For the same kind of medicine, in one shop it is one price and in a different shop it is another price. This is the reason, as far as I understand, why it has not been made reimbursable.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury : May I know why after the establishment of the Rasasala the prices of medicines cannot be fixed by the Department ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : That will have to be looked into.

Md. Moinul Haque Chaudhury : In view of the fact that this Assembly passed an Act recognising and regulating homeopathic practice, may I know why Government should not accept certificates from Homeopaths who are registered under that Act ?

Shri Bimala prasad Chaliha : No Homeopath is under Government's employment. Even in the

case of Allopaths as well as Ayurvedic physicians, only certificates from those who are under the employment of Government are recognised.

Shri Mohidhar Pegu :—আয়ুৰ্বেদিক, হোমিওপ্যাথিক হেকিমী, আদি চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিত চৰকাৰে অনুমোদন দিছে। জাতিৰ পিতা বাপুজীয়েও হোমিওপ্যাথিক আৰু Naturepathic চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস কৰিছিল। তেনেস্থলত এই চিকিৎসক সকলক এতিয়ালৈকে এই সা-সুবিধাখিনি নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron .—এইটো মই (ক) প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছোয়েই। Rule মতে Government চাকৰিয়াল leave ক্ষেত্ৰত কেইটামান বিশেষ Category ৰে Certificate Recognise হয়। সেই কাৰণে চাব লাগিব আৰু কিবা Improvement কৰিব পাৰিনেকি চাব লাগিব।

Shri Jagannath Singha : As a matter of principle Government is encouraging Ayurvedic practice. Now, here the Minister has said that Ayurvedic medicines are not admissible for reimbursement. Does it not mean that on the one hand Govern-

ment is encouraging the Ayurvedic system of medicines and on the other hand, by not allowing reimbursement, they are discouraging it?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : I think that is a matter of opinion.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :—So far as the issue of medical certificates is concerned, the Ayurvedic medical practitioners as also the lecturers and professors of the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati have got some genuine grievances. Will Government look into this matter?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Yes, Sir.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—বৰ্তমান গৰাকী নহয়। Health Service ইতিপূৰ্বৰ Director য়ে এটা লুকুম প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল যে, আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসকৰ Certificate গ্ৰহণ কৰা নহয়। এইটো উঠোৱা হৈছেনেকি? এইটো গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছেনে নাই?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :—আয়ুৰ্বেদিকৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ সম্পৰ্কত

যদি কোনোবা Gov. Servent থাকে সেইবিলাকৰ diploma ৰ কথা নুঠে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সম্পূৰ্ণ নহল। চৰকাৰে জানেনে যে ইতিপূৰ্বৰ Director গৰাকীয়ে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসকৰ Certificate গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : - আয়ুৰ্বেদিক সকলৰ Certificate গ্ৰহণ নকৰা সম্পৰ্কত আগতে এখনি Circular দিছিল। সেইটো সংশোধন কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : - এতিয়া যি সকল হোমিওপেথ আইন মতে Registered সেই সকলৰ Certificat গ্ৰহণ কৰাতোত চৰকাৰৰ কি অন্তৰায় আছে?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—এতিয়া যি সকলে Homeopathic Registration আইন মতে Registration পাইছে সেই সকলৰ Certificate গ্ৰহণ কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ কিবা অন্তৰায় আছে নেকি?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, —এলোপেথিক আৰু আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসক সকলৰহে গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসক সকলক উপযুক্ত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিলে চৰকাৰে সিবিলাকক চাকৰি দিবনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—বহুত মানুহে হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসা লাভ কৰি তাৰ পৰা উপকৃত হোৱা দেখা গৈছে। গতিকে Homeopathist সকললৈ চাকৰি দিবলৈ এখন আচনি কৰিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—এই আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসাৰ বিষয়ে এটা আচনি কৰাব কাৰণে এজন Special Officer আৰু হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসাৰ আচনিৰ বাবে এখন বৰ্ডো চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰিছে আৰু সেই সম্পৰ্কে এখন আইনো পাচ কৰিছে। এতিয়া আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসকৰ Certificate গ্ৰাহ্য কৰে যেতিয়া চৰকাৰী চাকৰি নেপালে বুলি অভিজ্ঞ হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসক সকলৰ Certificate চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নেলাগেনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—এই বিলাক সীমাৰ ভিতৰত ৰাখিব লাগিব। অৱশ্যে হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসক সকলক বাদ দি বখাটো অন্যায় হৈছে। তথাপি তেনেকৈ সকলোৰে Certificate গ্ৰাহ্য কৰিব লাগিলে অসংখ্য মানুহৰ Certificate দিয়াৰ ক্ষমতা হয়।

Shri Sailen Medhi :—এই Certificate যেতিয়া চাকৰি বা

চুটিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কথা নাছিল তেতিয়া Reimbursement
ৰ কথাও নাছিল। চাকৰি আৰু চুটিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেতিয়া এই Certificate
গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। তেতিয়া Reimbursement ৰ কথাটো বিবেচনা
কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: —সেইটো কৰা উচিত
হব। কিন্তু সেইটো কৰিবলৈ আয়ুৰ্বেদ System ৰ ঔষধ আৰু
তাৰ দাম সম্পৰ্কে সকলো কথা নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া
আয়ুৰ্বেদিক ঔষধালয় খোলাৰ লগে লগে সেইটো কৰিবলৈ
বিবেচনা কৰিম।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman:— চৰকাৰে হোমিওপেথিক
চিকিৎসাৰ প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণে কিবা সুকীয়াকৈ শাখা বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিছেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— আয়ুৰ্বেদিক আৰু হোমি-
ওপেথিক সম্পৰ্কে নীতি আৰু আচনিৰ দৰ্কাৰ। সেইবিলাক কেনেকৈ
প্ৰসাৰ হব পাৰে এইটোৰ বিষয়ে এতিয়াও কোনো সীদ্ধান্তত উপনীত
হোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে আমি বিশেষকৈ হোমিওপেথিকৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে
কোনো আচনি লোৱা নাই। চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত লবলৈ চেষ্টা
কৰা হব।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury—এই কথা সঁচানে যে যিখন হোমিওপেথিক বৰ্ড আছে সেইখনৰ অকৰ্মণ্যতাৰ কাৰণে ভাল কাম হৈ উঠা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে হোমিওপেথিকৰ scheme হৈ উঠা নাই আৰু suffer কৰিছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—সেই দায়িত্বটো এই সীমিত দায়িত্ব। হোমিওপেথিকৰ প্ৰসাৰ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে ইয়াক দায়ী কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেইটো চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা কথা।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—এই হোমিওপেথিক বৰ্ড-খনে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এই বিষয়ে বহুতো পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াই আহিছে। আজিলৈকে এই পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—এই বিষয়ে মোৰ গোটেই কথা বিলাক মনত নাই। তেখেত সকলে ছুটা আচনি দিছিল; যেনে—হোমিওপেথিক মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপন কৰাৰ আচনি দিছিল আৰু হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসাৰ কথা দিছিল। যি হওক সেইখিনি কথা চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত বিবেচনা কৰিম।

Re : Theft case in the Jorhat Engineering College

শ্রীমনেশ্বৰ বড়োই সুধিছে :

* ৪৬। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ চাৰ্ভেয়ৰ ষ্ট'ৰৰ ছৱাৰ ভাঙি যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ২৩ মেৰ দিনা নিশা কোনো ছৰ্ভাই প্রায় ৭০ হেজাৰ টকা মূল্যৰ বৈজ্ঞানিক যন্ত্ৰপাতি চুৰি কৰি নিয়াটো সঁচা নে?

(খ) যদি সঁচা হয়, চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত হৈছে?

(গ) যদি লোৱা নাই, কিয় লোৱা নাই?

শ্রীচৈয়দ আহম্মদ আলি, ৰাজ্যিক শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৬। (ক)—হয়, ২৩ মে ৰাতি ২/৩ বজাত ২৯,৫৪২'০১ টকাৰ যন্ত্ৰপাতি চুৰি কৰি নিয়ে।

(খ)—পুলিচে এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি আছে।

(গ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Re : Case of dacoity with murder in the
Jorhat Engineering College

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

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

(a) Whether there was a case of dacoity followed by murder in the Assam Engineering College, Jorhat on 23rd May 1968 at 3 A.M., taking away Instruments, worth Rs. 75 thousand ?

(b) Whether one Shri Sobharam Bora, an employee of the College was murdered after the dacoity ?

(c) If so, whether detection of culprits in that connection have so far been made ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied :

47. (a) Yes, the incident occurred at the Jorhat Engineering college and equipments, worth Rs. 29,542.01 P. are stolen.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The case is under Police investigation. The report of Police investigation is awaited.

Shri Moneswar Boro—তাত পহৰা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চকিদাৰ বখা হৈছিল নে?

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali—চকিদাৰ আছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, পুলিচে এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি আছে। আৰু কলিকতাত গৈ পম খেদি এই বস্তু বিলাক ধৰা পেলাইছে। কিন্তু দোষী বিলাকক ধৰা হ'লনে নাই, এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে?

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali—পুলিচে এখন form search কৰিছিল। তাত কিছুমান similar equipments পাইছিল। সেই বিলাকৰ identification ৰ কাৰণে তালৈ আমাৰ Assistant, Prof. মিৰিঙ গৈছিল। তাত যি বিলাক Similar Instrument ধৰিছিল সেই বিলাকত Trade - Mark, Label আৰু Number নথকাৰ কাৰণে সেইবিলাক সিয়াল identify কৰিব পৰা নগল।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—আপোনাৰ Note ত কি আছে?

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali— সেই বিলাক identify কৰাত difficulty হোৱাত সন্দেহ কৰি তিনিজন মানুহক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছিল ; যেনে, তাৰাপদ চাই, বৰিন দে।

Shri Maneswar Boro— গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা লোক তিনিজনৰ ঘৰত ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং চাৰ্ভেয় ষ্টোবত হেৰুৱা বস্তু কিবা পোৱা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— বস্তুবিলাক ঠিকমতে চিনাক্ত কৰিব পৰা নাই। এতিয়া বস্তু বিলাক পুলিচৰ হাফাজতত আছে। সেই কাৰণে এতিয়াও এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— এইটো কথা সত্য নেকি যে, যিখিনি মানুহক এই সংক্ৰান্তত গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছিল সেই কেইজন মানুহক 'পশ্চিমবঙ্গ' চৰকাৰে চমজাবৰ কাৰণে হেঁমাহী কৰিছে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— তেনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu— সেই ডকাইতিৰ সংক্ৰান্তত এজন মানুহ মাৰি বাটত পেলাই থৈ যোৱা কথাটো সচাঁনে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— হয়, সেইটো মই আগতেও কৈছো।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— এইটো কথা সচাঁনে কি যে যিখন ফাৰ্ম 'নকলী' ফাৰ্ম বুলি কৈছে? আৰু ফাৰ্মৰ মালিকক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— এইটো কথা সচা নহয়, আৰু তেওঁক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰাৰ বিষয়ে পুলিচৰ S. P. এ কোনো জাননী দিয়া নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এইটোৰ বিষয়ে জানিব পাবোনে যে, সেই ফাৰ্মখনে বস্ত বিলাকৰ আগৰ Marking উঠাই দি তাত নতুন Marking দিছিল? আৰু এনেকুৱা দহ হাজাৰ টকাৰ বস্ত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ প্ৰফেচাৰ এজনে চিনাক্ত কৰি দিছে? আৰু এই তিনিজন দোষী লোকক 'পশ্চিমবঙ্গ' চৰকাৰে Protection দিয়াৰ কাৰণে যোৰহাট কাছাৰীত বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে হাজিৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই? আৰু এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। এই কথাটো সত্যনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — এই বিষয়ে পৰিপাতিকৈ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ হলে, মই পিচত এখন Report দাখিল কৰিম।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে মই এটা প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিব খুজো যে ডকাইত বিলাকে মাজ বাতিৰ

পিচত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজলৈ গৈছিল। তাত যি জন চৰিদাৰ আছিল, সি ডকাইত স্মোৰা মাত্ৰে পলাই গল। অসমীয়া মানুহ এজন সাহসী আছিল কাৰণে ডকাইত বিলাকক আগভেটি ধৰিলে আৰু ডকাইট বিলাকে তেওঁক ধৰি গাড়ীত তুলি নি বোকাখাটৰ ওচৰত মাৰি থৈ গল। কিন্তু আজি চৰকাৰে উত্তৰ দিছে যে, দৰ্খাস্থখন Fill up কৰিব পৰা নাই কাৰণে চৰকাৰেও একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াতকৈ আৰু Outrageous কথা কিবা হ'ব পাৰেনে?

(No reply)

M. Moinul Hoque Choudhury:— Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Hon'bel Minister says that these articles could not be properly identified by our officer. Am I to understand that in this particular Institution there is no register of as articles mentioning identification marks, engine numbers or whatever marks are there?

Shri Syed Ahemed Ali :—After the things were stolen we verified the same from our Stock Register. All those equipments are entered in the Stock Register.

M. Moinul Hoque Choudhury :—Sir, my question is whether in the Stock Register sufficient description of the articles, machineries, implements is there ? If they are there why there should be any difficulty in identifying them ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :—We have all the numbers of machines and equipments which were stolen. We have got a list of them.

M. Moinul Hoque Choudhury :—Whether this list was consulted to identify the stolen things ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :—The Assistant Professor went to Calcutta with this list but he could not identify the things because there was no mark left on the things seized by Police.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Is it a fact that the arrested Persons have filed a case against the Assam Government ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :—We have no such infor-

mation because we have not received the Police report as yet.

M. Moinul Hoque Choudhury :— Sir, regarding purchase of implements and instruments for the Engineering Colleges and Institutions, there was an enquiry against certain officers on the allegation of bogus purchase. Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister also while he will look into other papers see whether or not these implements formed part of such bogus purchases for which the Engineering College authorities themselves are unable to identify their own things allegation for no marks. I for myself can identify my car even if the number is removed. Why the Engineering College authorities could not identify their own things? Therefore, there is suspicion that these implements were also formed part of the past bogus purchases done fraudulently causing huge loss. If I remember aright there were proceedings against Shri Goldsmith, against late I. K. Hazarika and many others.

Whether these equipments and implements were also part of those fraudulent transactions has got to be seen. May I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to see whether there is a ring or not in the Engineering College itself?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :
Yes Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, regarding (b) May I know from the Minister whether any compensation has so far been given to the family of Sabharam Bora who was murdered? If so, what was the amount?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : We have received an application from the dependant of the deceased, Smti Phul Bora, for pension as admissible under the rules, but as the application has not been filled up properly and all the particulars necessary were not there we have sent it back to

the Principal to submit the same with necessary particulars.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether any temporary relief has been given ? Chief Minister will perhaps remember that I personally sent a letter requesting him at least to sanction some gratuitous relief to the family of the deceased who are now suffering a lot.

Re : Shifting of the Director of Public Instruction's Office

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to shift the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and Technical Education from Shillong to a suitable place in the plains district ?

(b) If so, by When ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied :

48. (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Directorate and the Secretariat are closely connected. Shifting will result in delay in disposal of matters. Moreover the problem of accommodation for the office and the staff will present formidable difficulties.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—What is the number of Colleges and schools and recognised Technical Institutes in the plains districts vis-a-vis the hill districts ?

Shri Joy Bahadra Hagjer :—I cannot give the exact number, but the number in the plains distri-

cts must be much more bigger then in the hill districts.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—The Minister was pleased to say that there is the question of accommodation of the offices and staff and that there is also the question of connection between the Directorate and the Secretariat of the Department. Is it also not a fact that there is also the question of touch between the Directorate and the institutions that this Directorate directs?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—There is a question of touch with the institutions, there is no doubt about it. There is a question of touch with the Secretariat; that also is to be admitted Which of are touches is more necessary, that is the question .

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Is it the contention of the Government that the function of the Directorate of Education and the Directorate

of Technical Education is more with the Secretary of Education than with the institutions which they are expected to direct, control, supervise and manage ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— The contact can be maintained from here also.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Can contact not be maintained by the Directors with the Secretariat over the phone ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— That can be maintained, and in certain cases these contacts have been maintained even now. But the question now is. In view of the difficulty in maintaining this contact and the delay involved in such contacts.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— The very simple question is that the institutions, which the directorate is expected to supervise, control and direct are in overwhelming number in the Plains districts

and if these institutions are to be run properly and efficiently, the Directorate should have personal touch and more frequent inspections there. Now, instead of doing that why the Directorate should be situated here leaving the institutions far away? Do these institutions not suffer? Would it not have been better in the interest of Education as well as in the interest of finance of the State if the Directorate be shifted to the Plains so that there could have been closer touch with the education of these institution at a less cost?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— Contact can be maintained from Shillong also. The question of economy is a small question comparatively.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Will the Government be pleased to take into account of the loss of man-hours and in working hours and also the expenditure incurred in coming down from Shillong to Gauhati and again in coming back during the

two years ending this day and be pleased to lay the statement in question on the table of the House during the next session of the Assembly ?

মই এইটো সুধিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ Education Department ব বিষয়াসকল চিলংৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ নামি যাওঁতে আৰু আকৌ ঘূৰি আহোতে কিমান Working hour খৰচ হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে Travelling allowance খৰচ হয়। সেইটো আজিৰ তাৰিখৰ পৰা আৰু যোৱা ২বছৰৰ পৰা এই বছৰলৈ বিধান সভাৰ অহা অধিবেশনৰ টেবুলত দিবনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— Of the Education Department only ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Let us begin with the Education Department.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—It will be a huge task to make out statement of the extra hours spent, extra money spent and so on.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Sir, the Hon. Minister-in-Charge of Education in his earlier reply

raised the question of economy and not money.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—No, no. I thought it was you who raised the question.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—The question is that it is a known fact and probably no one can deny it that as a result of the Directorate being kept here in Shillong while the overwhelming majority of the institutions are there in the Plains districts there has been a colossal wastage of public money and man-hours of highly paid officers. It would have been in the best interest of the State if these valuable man-hours and huge amounts of poor people's money could have been saved by shifting the Directorate to the Plains district. Now that the Government say that in view of the difficulty of accommodation these offices are not shifted uptil now, amongst other reasons, will the Government be pleased to arrange such accommodation in the near future, and in the meantime so

as to have a full appraisal of the matter will make a study of the wastage of the man-hours and money at least for the last two years, as suggested by the Hon. Member Shri Sarmah ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—What the Hon. Member says of the Education Department is also true of other departments. It is a connected, inter-linked question. Therefore the question is one to be decided by the Government as a whole and not by the Education Department alone.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Whether the Education Department has moved the Government in this connection, i.e. shifting of the Directorate from Shillong to Gauhati, or to anywhere also in the State ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—No Sir,

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury :—The Minister, if I understood him correctly, said that it is a

matter to be decided by the Government as a whole. I hope the Minister heard the Chief Minister saying in this House that the Government had taken a policy of dispersing the offices regionally and as a result there of the departments of Veterinary Fisheries etc. have been shifted to Gauhati and the other of the Chief conservator Forest to Jorhat and other places. In view of this, whether Government has taken any decision to shift the Education directorate also ? At any rate Let the Minister say about his decision ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—Personally speaking, I am not aware of any such decision as to shift all the Heads of Departments from Shillong.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Let it not be misunderstood. It was not stated that all the departments should be shifted immediately from here. The statement made by the Chief Minister was to the effect that the Government has taken a decision of shifting the departments gradually to suitable

places in the Plains districts. In view of that, whether this particular department 9/10th of the work of which is in the Plains districts is proposed to be shifted to the Plains district, or at least whether this matter has been brought to the notice of the Government that when 9/10th of the work of this department is in the Plains district, there is no meaning in keeping the department here in Shillong ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer:—No, Sir.

Shri Jagannath Singh:—In view of the fact that certain departments have already been shifted to some other Plains districts, i.e. the Forest Office to Jorhat and some other offices, to Jorhat, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Education Department will be shifted to Silchar ?

(Laughter).

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:—Apart from the question of administrative convenience as pointed

out from this side of the House, and the high cost of expenditure involved and also in view of the fact that the major portion of the work of this Directorate relates to the institutions in the Plains districts, will Government consider it seriously to shift this Directorate to the Plains?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—It is a question for the future to decide. At the moment we have not thought about shifting.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Do Government or the Education Department propose to keep this Directorate here in Shillong even after reorganisation of Assam?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—Reorganisation is yet to take shape.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Reorganisation is yet to take a shape.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : It is bound come.

There is no force on earth which can say it will not come. It will come in this or that shape. It must come. In view of that, do the Government not propose to arrange matters even from now ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I want to say that after the reorganisation the question will be decided.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Are we to understand that this thing has been kept pending not for the administrative convenience but for political convenience of the party in power ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Government is not aware of any other consideration.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : I for one will not say that the entire Directorate should be transferred to a plain's district what I am saying is that Government has already decided to appoint a top-ranking officer, either a Joint Director or Additional Director in-charge of Hill Education, so

why not keeping the Hill Education Directorate in Shillong the rest is shifted to the Plains. But the Minister said that he a not thought of it, I think, his answer in this context is not correct. My question is why not have a division of the Directorate into Hills and Plains, keeping the Hill Education Directorate here and the remaining somewhere in the plains areas?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer: In the present circumstances the close connection required is between the Directorate and the Secretariaete, Government has not taken up the question of division of the Directorate into Hills & Plains.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Of course, the Minister is saying on behalf of Government, even then I want to bring to the notice of the Minister in-charge of Education that the connection between the Directorate and the Secretariat is only that with regard to matters of policy the

Secretariate lays down the policy and the Director is to implement that policy, that being the position, the Directorate is required to have direct connection with the institutions to implement the policy and it is more important than the connection between the implementing machinery and the policy machinery.

In view of that and in view of the better experience of retaining the Commissioner of Plains Division in Shillong for a pretty long time, will not the Govt. be pleased to consider making arrangement for a suitable place in the plains districts for the Education Directorate so that when the fateful hour comes there may not be scramble for a suitable place and have to face insurmountable difficulties ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : We can examine the question.

Re : Science College of Jorhat

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government has finally proposed to establish Science College at Jorhat in the year 1965?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that a big area of land including home-stead land have already been acquired for the said purpose in the year 1966?

(c) If so, why there is so much delay in implementing the said proposal?

(d) When the Government proposes to start with the construction of buildings, etc?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied ;

49. (a) Yes. But the Scheme has to be revised recently keeping in view of the reduced Budget provision.

(b) Yes. One hundred and thirty-five bighas and odd from Gharphalia Village Grazing Reserve of Hologapara Mouza, Jorhat was acquired in 1966.

(c) The Scheme has to be revised twice. Plans and estimates from the Public Works Department are awaited and hence the delay. Public Works Department has been asked to expedite submission of Plans and estimates;

(d) Construction of Science College building will be started when Plans and estimates are finalised.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—When can we expect the finalisation of plans and estimates?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—It rests with the P.W.D. We asked the P.W.D. to expedite the submission of plans and estimates.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Now, as the Minister has said that the scheme was revised recently, may I know when actually the scheme was revised?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—During last year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I know as the Minister has said that they are awaiting for final plans and estimates from P.W.D., when the scheme will be finalised as on the present process followed by both the P.W.D. and Education departments it appears it will never be finalised?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—From our side the thing has been finally finalised.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether it is a fact that even after having taken personal interest by the Minister it appears there is little co-ordination between these two departments even after having discussions nothing has come out?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—After the scheme has been finalised there is little for the Education Department to do and all that we can do is to request the P.W.D. to expedite.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—May we know when the decision was made to have this Science College

and when for the first time the department of P.W.D. was asked to make plans and estimates ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—I do not exactly remember.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—Certainly it is not a century.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Can we get an assurance from the hon. Minister about the Definite time for finalisation of the plans and estimates and the time for implementation of the same ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—It is not possible to answer the question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Are we to understand that this scheme will remain only in papers ? If not can we expects that it will be finalised within this year and works for implementation of the scheme will be started in next working season ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—It is for the P.W.D. to say that at this stage.

Mr. Speaker :—It will Continue Tomorrow.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table

Re : Moving of *Habeas Corpus* petitions

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY asked :

20. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many detenus under the Preventive Detention Act moved *Habeas Corpus* petitions before the High Court of Assam and Nagaland?

(b) In how many cases such petitions were allowed by the High Court?

(c) In how many cases Government released the detenus after receipt of the notices issuing Rule from the High Court?

(d) How many persons are still under detention ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

20. (a)—Twenty-eight detenus under the Preventive Detention Act have so far moved *Habeas Corpus* petitions before the High Court of Assam and Nagaland ?

(b)—So far in 20 cases, such petitions have been allowed by the High Court.

(c)—Government have released 2 persons after receipt of notices issuing Rule from the High Court.

(d)—One thousand four hundred and fifty-five persons are still under detention. (This includes Mizo Security Prisoners under the Preventive Detention Act).

Re : Movement of Chinese persons in Pawi-Lakher Region

Shri L. CHINZAH asked :

21. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that two Chinese persons have been seen in June last in the border areas of Pawi-Lakher Region?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some Mizo National Front volunteers had gone to China for Guerilla training?

(d) If so, what are the steps taken so far to deal with them?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

21. (a)—Government have no such information

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—According to information available with Government some unspecified number of Mizo hos-

tiles had crossed into Burma in last part of June, 1968, reportedly on their way to China.

(d)—Security measures on our border have been tightened up.

Re: Number of Staff Nurses serving in the hospitals throughout the State

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

22. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total number of staff-nurses now serving in the hospitals throughout the State of Assam ?

(b)—Out of the aforesaid total number, what is the number of those who are permanent residence of the District of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister-in-charge of Health) replied :

22. (a) —Five hundred sixty.

(b)—One hundred sixty-one.

Re: Population in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills vis-a-vis Goalpara

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

23. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the present population of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills *vis-a-vis* Goalpara ?

(b) What is the total number of State Government employees in Class III and Class IV and posted at Shillong whose permanent residence is in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills *vis-a-vis* permanent residents of the District of Goalpara ?

(c) Whether all employment exchanges of Assam are called upon to send in lists of intending and suitable candidates for filling up the vacancies in the Class III and Class IV posts of the State Government Secretariat and Offices of the Heads of Departments ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

23. (a)—The total population of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills as per census of 1961 is 4, 62, 152 whils that of Goalpara is 15,43,892.

(b)—The information is not available as no census on this account has so far been conducted by the State Government.

(c)—No.

Re : Creation of an Inspectorate and a post of A.D.L.R.

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :

24. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the State Government propose to create an Inspectorate and a post of A.D.L.R. to look into the anomalies of settlement of land in the Tribal Belts/Blocks?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY

(Minister, Revenue) replied :

24. (a) & (b)—A proposal for creation of an Additional post of A.D.L.R. for inspection of circles and looking into anomalies in Tribal Bel's/Blocks was considered by the Government but due to financial stringency the matter was dropped.

Re : Occupation of Government Khas land by the authorities of Manipur Tea Estate

Shri TAZAMUL ALI LASKAR asked :

25. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that about 56 bighas of Government khas land has been occupied by the garden authorities of Manipur Tea Estate, Hailakandi Subdivision ?

(b) If so, what action the Government is taking in this regard ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY
(Minister, Revenue) replied :

25. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Encroachment case against the Manipur Tea Estate was started. But the Tea Estate raised objection and prayed for survey. Survey is pending due to flood till October next.

Re : Schemes of Water Supply under Deep Tube Wells System for Nowgong Town

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

26. Will the Minister, Health, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government ever drew up any scheme of water supply under Deep Tube Well System for Nowgong Town?

(b) If so, what is the present position of Scheme?

(c) Whether the Scheme has been abandoned?

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Whether Government has given up the very idea of supplying water to the Nowgong Town ?

(f) If not, whether any alternative scheme has been drawn up ?

(g) If so, when will its execution be started ?

(h) What has been the estimated cost of the alternative Scheme ?

(i) When was the previous scheme drawn up ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, in-charge, Health, etc:) replied —

26. (a) — One rough estimate for Water Supply from Deep Tube Well as source of supply was submitted by the Public Health, Executive Engineer, Jorhat on 23rd December 1961 without sub-surface exploration and investigation. In view of the revelation by Experts, that the sub-soil water of Now-

Novgong Municipal area is not suitable, the Deep Tube Well as a source of Water Supply is not found feasible from various technical points of view.

(b)—Does not arise in view of above.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—No.

(e)—No.

(f)—An alternative water supply scheme has been proposed from the surface by tapping the river Kolong provided the mouth of Kolong river is opened by the appropriate authority in order to allow minimum discharge of 10 M. G. D. to cater the needs of the Novgong Town as there is no other source available nearby. A detailed survey and comprehensive investigation are necessary before a water supply scheme can be framed and taken up for execution.

(g)—An estimate for Survey and investigation of Nowgong Town Water Supply scheme amounting Rs. 11,500.00 has been submitted to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Nowgong for their approval and depositing the fund at the disposal of Public Health Engineering Department.

(h)—Does not arise at this stage.

(i)—The previous scheme was not drawn up after collecting various data and survey but was only a rough estimate for Deep Tube Well System.

Re : Barama State Dispensary

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS asked :

27. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal for conversion of Barama State Dispensary into a Primary Health Unit?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Government also propose to convert the said dispensary into a Primary Health Unit ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Plan and estimates have been submitted by the P.W.D. for sanction ?

(d) If so, whether Government will be pleased to sanction the money so that the buildings of the said Unit can be constructed within this financial year ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister in-charge, Health) replied :

27. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. But the same was sent back to P.W.D. for recasting on 24th November, 1965 and has not yet been received back.

(d)—Due to paucity of fund it is not possible

to accord administrative approval even if the plan and estimate are received during the current financial year.

Re : Bodo Cultivation

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

28. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that there has been a great zeal among the peasants of Assam for Bodo cultivation all over the State ?

(b) Whether the Government has encouraged this cultivation in 1968 ?

(c) What was the total area of land under Bodo cultivation in the year ?

(d) What was the total number of pumping machines required for irrigation of this area of Bodo cultivation ?

(e) The total number of pumping machines practically supplied to the Bodo cultivators during the season for the purpose?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied :—

28. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Seventy-six thousand and eight hundred acres approximately).

(d)—Leaving aside the typical beel areas where not much of irrigation is necessary, the requirement of pumps (5 H. P.) would be about 2000.

(e)—One hundred ninety-three Nos. equivalent to 586 pumpsets of 5 H. P. each, 10 Nos. of 40 H. P. 70 Nos. of 20 H. P. and 113 Nos. of 10 H. P. were hired out by Agriculture Department besides about 1500 (5 H. P.) pumpsets already owned by the Panchayats and individuals.

Re : Aolaguri Sub-centre

Shri GOLAK CHANDRA PATGIRI asked :

29. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Aolaguri Subcentre (Health) in the Manikpur Anchalik Panchayat under Kokrajhar Subdivision has been taken over by the Department?

(c) If not, why?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister in-charge Health) replied :

29. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Sub-centre is not up to shifted standard of Public Works Department who are to maintain the building.

Re : Confirmation of Service of Basic School Teachers

ডাঃ শ্বেবেন্দ্র নাথ দাসে স্থিছে—

৩০। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কবি জনাবনে :

ক ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ২৫ নবেম্বৰত গোলকগঞ্জ বুনিয়াদি প্রশিক্ষন কেন্দ্ৰত বহা প্রশিক্ষন কেন্দ্ৰৰ অধ্যক্ষসকলৰ মিটিঙত বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষক সকলক ১৯২৬ চনৰ ১ লা আগষ্টৰ পৰা স্থায়ীকৰণ আৰু দৃঢ়ীকৰণ হোৱা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰা বুলি ৰাজ্যিক শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীয়ে উদ্বোধনী ভাষণত কোৱা সচাঁনে ?

(খ) যদি সচাঁ হয় ৰাজ্যিক শিক্ষা সচিবে যোৱা ১৯ জুন (১৯৬৮) তাৰিখে শিক্ষক সকলক স্থায়ীকৰণ আৰু দৃঢ়ীকৰণ বিষয়ে কোনো শেষ সিদ্ধান্ত এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই বুলি জনোৱা কথাটো সচাঁনে ?

(গ) যদি সচাঁ, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

শ্ৰীচৈয়দ আহমেদ আলি (শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে।

৩০। (ক) হয়।

(খ) আৰু (গ)—বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা শাখাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক ইং ১৯৮৬২ চনৰ পৰা চাকৰীত স্থায়ীকৰণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। লগতে স্থায়ী কৰা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা গাঁথনিৰ লগত যুক্তি-যুক্ততা আৰু কামৰ ভাবসাম্য বিজ্ঞাপ কৰি

সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা গাঁথনিৰ লগত মিলিত কৰোৱাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। এইমিলিত কৰণৰ প্ৰশ্নটো বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনা-ধীন হৈ আছে।

*Re :—*Number of Aided High Schools in Hill areas

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) What is the number of Aided High Schools in the Hill Areas of Assam ?

(b) What is the number of Teacher serving in these Schools ?

(c) Whether they are entitled to any Hill allowance ?

(d) If so, what is the rate ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the teachers of the Aided High Schools of the Hill Areas of Assam have not been paid Hill allowance ?

(f) If so, for how long ?

(g) When will they be paid the Hill allowance ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied :

31. (a)—125.

(b)—1015.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f) & (g)—Since they are not entitled the question of payment of Hill allowance does not arise.

Re : Award of Merit Scholarship

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA asked :

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

(a) The total number of State Merit Scholars-

hips awarded every year on the result of Pre-university and Degree Examinations?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to take action for award of these scholarships as early as possible so that the scholars get their money before the puja holidays?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister for State, Education) replied :

32. (a) —The total number of scholarships awarded on the results of the P. U. examination varies slightly from year to year. There are in all 193 State Merit Scholarships which are awarded on the results of the P. U. examinations of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities, the Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Assam and the Indian School Certificate examination (so far as it relates to Assam students). This number is divided and allotted to different examinations mentioned above

according to formulae devised on the basis of the number of eligible students passing in I Division in a given year.

The figures for 1967-68 were as follows—

Pre-University—Dibrugarh —10

Pre-University—Gauhati 76 + 19 special

reser = 95

ved for girls

Higher Secondary 53 + 15 special

reser = 68

ved for girls

Indian School Certificate 17 + 3 special

examination. reser = 20

ved for girls

The number of scholarships awarded on the results of the Degree Examination is 130 out of which 30 are reserved for girls.

(b) The last date for receipt of applications is 31st August. Efforts are being made to award

the scholarships as early as possible, but it is difficult to commit that the students will get the scholarship money before the Pujas as a considerable time is necessary to scrutinise the applications to make the award and then for the Colleges and Universities to submit bills for countersignature of D.P.I. and then draw the amount on the presentation of these bills.

Re : Loan to the Khagarijan Industrial Co-operative society Private Ltd.

M. SAMSUL HUDA asked :

33. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government granted any loan to the Khagarijan Industrial Co-operative Society Private Ltd., Nowgong for purchase of Chittaranjan looms ?

(b) If so, what was the amount of loan granted ?

(c) Whether the Society has purchased the intended looms ?

(d) If so, the number of the looms purchased ?

(e) Who was the Agent for supply of the looms ?

(f) By whom the Agent was selected and on what basis and principle ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the selected Agent was a bogus or 'Benami' Agent having interest of a certain member of the Society ?

(h) If so, whether the Government will take necessary step in this regard ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister-in-charge of Co-operation) replied :

33. (a) No.

(b) to (h) Does not arise.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali:— It is wrongly printed.

SHRI NARESWAR BORO :- অথক্ষা মহোদয় মহি

আপোনাৰ ওচৰত এটা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিব খুজিছো। যোৱা কালি কোকবাৰ্কাৰ নগৰৰ সাক্ষ্য আইন সম্পৰ্কত এটা Calling attention আহিছিল। কিন্তু সেইটো ৪ তাৰিখেহে আছিল। আৰু মই কালি বিশেষ কাৰনত সদনত উপস্থিত থাকিব নোৱাৰিলো। সেইকাৰণে সেই Calling attention ৰ প্ৰশ্নতো আজি বা কালিলৈ সদনক জনাবলৈ দিলে মই ভাল পাম।

Mr. Speaker:— সেই Calling attention টো ২ তাৰিখে দিয়া আছিল। কিন্তু আপোনাৰ অনুপস্থিতিত সেইটো কোনেও ডাঙি নধৰিলে। যিটো এই সদনত, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ Reply ত দিব নোৱাৰিলে। কাৰণ তেখেতে Calling attention Motion Move নকৰাৰ কাৰণে Reply দিব নোৱাৰিলে। এই সম্পৰ্কত Chief Minister ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি তেখেতৰ এটা Statement দিবৰ কাৰণে, আজি কালিৰ ভিতৰতে যেতিয়াই সুবিধা হয় মই চেষ্টা কৰিম।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary affairs):—The Calling Attention which was in order pasts yesterday lapsed in absence of the hon. Member who tabled it. If the hon. Member wants to bring it again, a separate notice will have

to be tabled and in that case only it can be allowed.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত এটা কথা আছে। মাননীয় মেম্বাৰজনে Notice দিছিল Calling attention অব নোটিছ। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনোৱা হৈছিল আৰু ৪ তাৰিখে Reply দিব বুলি মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীক জনোৱা হৈছিল। কিন্তু হঠাতে কালি ২ তাৰিখে বিষয়টো আহি পৰিল। কিন্তু কালি যে আহিব এই কথা মাননীয় সদস্যই নাজানে। তেখেতে এইটো জনাহেতেন, নিজেই খবৰ পাতি ৰাখি থাকিলেহেতেন। কিন্তু অফিচৰ পৰা চিঠি পঠোৱা হৈছিল যদিও তাৰিখ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱাৰ বাবে নাপালে। তেখেতৰ ধাৰণা হৈছিল যে ৪ তাৰিখেহে হব। হঠাৎ যে, ৪ তাৰিখৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে কালি ২ তাৰিখেই হব তাৰ বাবে সদস্য গৰাকী প্ৰস্তুত নাছিল। সদস্য গৰাকীৰ বৰ হেমাহী হৈছে বা অনন্যোযোগী হৈছে বুলি ভাবিলে বাস্তৱ নহব। গতিকে আপুনি যিটো কথা কৈছে সেইটোহে ভাল কথা। এইটো Lapse নহলেই ভাল হয়। এইবোৰ বিষয়ত বৰ কঢ়াকঢ়ি হব নালাগে। কাৰাকাবীভাৱে দিওঁ নিদিওঁ কৰিলেও নহব। কাৰণ এই কথাটোত সদস্য গৰাকীৰ কোনো দোষ নাই। প্ৰথমে তেখেতক অফিছে জনাইছিল ৪ তাৰিখে আলোচনা হব বুলি। কিন্তু হঠাৎ ২ তাৰিখেই

কৰি পেলালে। যদি এটা সময় কৰি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সম্পৰ্কত এটা সমিল মিলৰ ভিতৰেদি এটা বিবৃতি দিয়ে তেনেহলে ভাল হয়। নিদিলেও নিদিব পাৰে। কিন্তু দিলেওতো মহাভাৰত অশুদ্ধ নহয়। মই অনুবোধ কৰোঁ যে তেখেতে এই বিবৃতিটো দিয়ে।

Moneswar Boro : পাবিলে এই প্ৰশ্নটো আনিলে ভাল হয়। অনা হবনে নহয়, চাব ?

Re: Delay in submitting speeches to Members for correction.

Shri Soneswar Bora:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আজি আপোনাক জনাব লগা হ'ল যে, বিধান সভাৰ মুখ্য Reporter এ যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত মই দিয়া বক্তৃতা সমূহৰ ১/৪/৬৮, ১৮/৩/৬৮, ২৯/২/৬৮, ২০/৩/৬৮, ২৫/৩/৬৮, ৬/৪/৬৮ তাৰিখৰ মুঠ ৭টা বক্তৃতা। এই সুদীৰ্ঘ ৬৭ মাহৰ পাচত শুধৰাই দিবলৈ দিছে। আক এতিয়া এই বিলাক শুধৰাই দিয়াতো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Mr. Speaker:— এই বিষয়ত তদন্ত কৰি যথাবিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব।

Shri Soneswar Bora:— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বক্তৃতা সমূহ যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতে স্বৰ্গীয় গোস্বামীদেৱে মুখ্য Reporter ক মাতি নি, তেখেতৰ চেন্সাৰত Tape Record ৰ পৰা লবলৈ

নির্দেশ দিছিল। কিন্তু সেইটো কিয় পালন নকৰি মোলৈকে পুনৰ Notice দিছে সেইটো বুজি নাপাওঁ। গতিকে অধক্ষ্য মহোদয়ে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। প্রকৃততে যাতে মই কোৱা কথা থিনিহে বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্য বিবৰণীত লিপিবদ্ধ হয়।

Mr. Speaker :—I am looking into the matter.

Re : Delay in Ieteing replies to Questions.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— অধক্ষ্য মহোদয়ে, যোৱা বেলি ১৭ জুলাই তাৰিখে এই ছটা প্ৰশ্ন Admit হৈছিল। কিন্তু এই প্ৰশ্ন ছটাৰ উত্তৰ অহা নাই। আৰু এইদৰে Director ৰ ওপৰত হোৱা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ আগত নাহে। আৰু আমি কৰিব পৰা কাম বিলাকো কৰিব নোৱাৰো। শ্বিলঙৰ অফিচৰ পৰা যি কেইটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ আহিব লাগে সেই উত্তৰ সদায়ে সদনৰ শেষৰ দিনাহে পঠায় দিয়ে।

Mr. Speaker :—I will make a statement regarding the replies of Question received from the Government, in due course

Re : Sale of wheat in Assam.

Shri Hiralal Patwary:— মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াট যোৱা

কালি কৈছিল যে অসমৰ wheat Re-sell কয় দিয়া হৈছিল। Supply Minister য়ে উত্তৰ দিবনে? মাননীয় Supply মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এইটোৰ উত্তৰ তেখেতৰ সুবিধামতে সদনক জনাবলৈ কও।

Mr. Speaker:—Zero hour ত কিছুমান Extraordinary matter হে আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। এতেকে এই বিলাক কথা গুৰুৰ যোগেদিও কৰিব পাৰে। এইখিনি খুব আবশ্যকীয় Matter নহলে Zero hour ত নোসোধাই ভাল।

Mr. Speaker:— At Zero Hour except extraordinary matter the business of the House should not be disturbed.

Shri Chatrasing Teron, (Minister):—Sir, I want to make certain correction to the replies given in Starred Question No. 29. In 29(a), the reply should be "No" in place of "Yes". In reply to 29(b), the word "specified" shall be substituted for the word "shifted" appearing in the second line of the reply (b).

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:—Mr. Speaker, Sir.

This is not an urgent matter, this should not be allowed.

Mr. Speaker:— After consulting the previous records I find that the mover of the motion was given the right of reply in the past. This precedence will be followed in future.

(applause from the Opposition Benches)

Re : Statement made by the Chief Minister on the Gauhati incidents of 30th August 1968

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury:— কালি আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গুৱাহাটীত ঘটনা ৩০ আগষ্টৰ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ বাবে এটা বিবৃতি দিছিল। সেই বিবৃতিৰ পাচত আমাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আলোচনা হ'ব লাগে বুলি উত্থাপিত কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমি বিবৃতিত যি পাইছো আৰু আমি যি জানো বা শুনিছো গুৱাহাটী সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা সচা নহয়। আৰু সেইকাৰণেই এটা উত্তম পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈ আছে। এই কথাতো আজি আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker:— আজি ১২ $\frac{1}{2}$ বজাৰ পাচত মই Advisory

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committee মাতিছো। আৰু ইয়াৰ ওপৰত বিতৰ্ক চলাবৰ মই
ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম।

Now, item No. 3 Shri Govinda Kalita:—Calling
Attention to a matter of urgent public importance
Supply of the from Nepal.

Shri Govinda Kalita:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg
to call the attention of the Minister, Supply under
Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the
news-item published in the Dainik Asom dated the
8th August, 1968 under the caption “নাগৰীকৰ”
বাবে নেপালী চাউল”।

নাগৰীকৰ বাবে নেপালী চাউল শীতান লিখা সংবাদত
লিখিছে যে এই সপ্তাহত নাগৰীক সকলে ইয়াৰ মূলভ
মূল্যৰ দোকান আৰু গ্ৰাহক সমৰায় ভাণ্ডাৰত নেপালৰ পৰা
আমদানি কৰা চাউল পাব। গ্ৰাহকসকলে পৰিয়াল চিনাক্ত কাৰ্ডত
প্ৰতিজন প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্কৰ বাবে প্ৰতি সপ্তাহত পাচশ গ্ৰাম আৰু
সক সকলৰ বাবে তাৰ আধা পৰিমাণে পাব। প্ৰতি কিলো

চাউলৰ বাবে ১'৮০ টকা দাম ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে বুলি যোগান বিভাগৰ উপ-সঞ্চালকে জনাইছে। এই খিনিত মই এইটো Supply Minister ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত দুখীয়া মানুহৰ ধান চৰকাৰে মোনে ২২/২৩ টকাত কিনিছে। নেপালীৰ পৰা অনা নেপালী চাউল ১'৮০ পইচা কিলোত সস্তীয়া দোকানত কিয় দিব লগা হৈছে। মই জনাত এই circular ৰ দিয়াৰ সময়ত মুকলি বজাৰত আছ চাউলৰ দাম প্ৰতি কিলোত ১'২৫ পইচা আছিল। তেনেস্থলত ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে নেপালী চাউল বজাৰত কম দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছিল। নেপালী চাউল কুইণ্টলত ১৫০-১৬০ টকাত বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে চেষ্টা কৰিও বিক্ৰী কৰিব পৰা নাছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ কম লাভ হোৱা কাৰণে আৰু লোকচানৰ পৰা হাত সৰাবলৈ চৰকাৰে এই চাউল বিলাক অতিৰিক্ত দামত কিনে। এই চাউলৰ প্ৰতি কিলোত ১'৮০ পইচাকৈ সস্তীয়া দোকানৰ যোগে বাধ্যতা মূলক ভাৱে ৰাইজক বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah' (Minister Supply):—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Shri Govinda Kalita has given a notice calling the attention to the news items published in the Dainik Asom

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dated 8th August, 1968 under the caption
'Nagarikar Babe Nepali Choul.'

The news item carries the information that during the week commencing on 6th August, the family identity card holders of Gauhati will be supplied with Nepali rice at the rate of 500 gms per adult and half of that per minor and price charged will be Rs. 1.80 per kilogram. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup indicates that in the week beginning 6th August, 1968 rice stock from Food Corporation of India and Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Societies, was extremely inadequate, the total being only 600 quintals. There were two alternative before the Deputy Commissioner, one was to reduce the ration of rice from 500 gms per adult to 125 gms and the second one was to issue Nepal rice at the rate of 500 gms. The Deputy Commissioner preferred the second one as he thought that con-

sumers would be less hard hit if they got 500 gms of Nepal rice at Rs. 1.80 per kilogram instead of purchasing rice from open market. During that period retail price in the open market was as given below :-

Sali — Rs. 1.90 per kilogram.

Lahi — Rs. 2.00 to 2.12 per kilogram.

Joha — Rs. 2.36 to 2.50 per kilogram.

Ahu — Rs. 1.36 to 1.50 per kilogram.

Many traders in Assam have been permitted by Deputy Commissioners to import Nepal paddy and rice to Assam on condition that all imports must be with the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioners, and that prices will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed that in case of paddy, price should be fixed in the following manner :-

Landed cost at nearest Railway Station plus

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Rs. 3.50 per quintal of paddy plus milling charge at Rs. 2.33 per quintal of paddy. In case of rice, price should be fixed at landed cost at the nearest Railway Station plus Rs. 3.50 per quintal of rice. In the present case, Deputy Commissioner states that while fixing the price the original despatch documents were scrutinised and prices were fixed on the basis of such papers. It is also mentioned that all movements were by trains.

Out of the rice imported by Gauhati importers, 1580 quintals was issued to the nominees of the Deputy Commissioner, Shillong and Deputy Commissioner, Silchar and another 1000 quintals is being issued to the nominees of the Deputy Commissioner, Shillong. Import of paddy and rice has been slowed down in the mean time.

It must be appreciated that due to the availability of Nepal rice in the market, the rising

tendency of price of rice in the open market was checked to a reasonable extent and the prices were more or less steady. The quality of paddy was found to be good and the resultant rice was also found to be good quality.

Shri Phani Bora :—May I ask one question ? At the time when Nepal rice was allowed to be brought to the Assam market is it not a fact that rice was available at Rs. 1.60 to Rs. 1.80 per K. G. in some parts of the State ? According to my information, at that time when Nepal rice was allowed to be sold through fair price shops in different towns of Assam at Rs. 1.71 to Rs. 1.95 per K. G., rice was available in some parts of Assam at a lesser price and the quality of rice was also the same. Therefore, is it not a fact that by fixing the price of Nepal rice at such a price when local rice was available at a lesser

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price, Government encouraged the black-marketers and hoarders ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—In order to meet the point raised by Shri Bora, I have already stated the ruling price of different varieties of rice in the open market. The price of Sali, Lahi and Joha was much higher than the price fixed for Nepal rice. It might be a fact that in some parts of the State like North Lakhimpur and Tezpur the rice was selling at Rs. 1 60 per K.G. But in other places the price was higher.

Shri Phani Bora :—My question was when the rice at a cheaper rate was available in North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji and also in some parts of Nowgong district, why some traders were allowed to bring rice from U. P., may be Nepal rice, I do not know, and sell them at a higher price through the fair price shops ? The traders

might have manipulated the documents and charged higher price. When rice was available in the nearby places at a cheaper rate how Government allowed the traders to sell rice in the name of Nepal rice at a higher price? For example, in North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji rice was available at a cheaper rate but even then in Dibrugarh Nepal rice was allowed to be sold at a higher price.

SHRI PHONI BORA : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বড়ো শিক্ষক কেইজনমান নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কাৰণে টকা বিচাৰি অনা এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ বিষয়ে যিকথা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীহলাল বৰুৱাই তুলিছে, মই সেই বিষয়ে এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ সন্দৰ্ভত কব খুজিছো। বড়ো ভাষাত অসমৰ বড়ো জনসাধাৰণে বসবাস কৰা অঞ্চলসমূহৰ উচ্চতম পৰ্য্যায় পৰ্য্যন্ত শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ পক্ষে মই সকলো কাম কৰাত সমৰ্থন কৰিম। কাৰণ মই ভাবো যে বড়ো ভাষা-ভাষি অঞ্চলত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰৰ ভবিষ্যত উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষা সংস্কৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকৰ বিকাশৰ কাৰণে এইটো খুব প্ৰয়োজনীয়। এতিয়া গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ঠিক কৰিছে যে secondary stage ত বড়ো ভাষা শিকাৰ লাগে। তাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই। বৰং

মই তাত অভিনন্দনহে জনাইছো। তেনেকুৱা এটা প্ৰচেষ্টা অসমৰ শিক্ষা সংস্কৃতিৰ বিকাশৰ কাৰণে লাভজনক হ'ব বুলি ভাবো। মোৰ জনামতে বড়ো ভাৱৰ যি বিলাক কিতাপপত্ৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা কথা আছিল এতিয়ালৈকে তাৰ কোনো বাৰস্তা সূচাকৰুপে কৰা হোৱা নাই বুলি মই খবৰ পাইছো। এতিয়া শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰা কাৰণে ২১ হাজাৰ কিমান টকা বিচৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু যি বিলাক শিক্ষকক নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ব, সেই কেইজনক বড়ো ভাষা শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰা হ'বনে কিমান মানুহক চাকৰি দি বাৰ্জনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্য সাধন কৰা হ'ব। সেইটো মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু যি ১৩ জন শিক্ষক ল'ব। তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়ে ভাৱদৰে খবৰ খাতি লৈছেনে নাই? তেখেত সকলৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় অৰ্হতা আছেনে নাই? ২১ হাজাৰ টকা বিচৰা একো ডাঙৰ কথা নহয়, তাতকৈ বেচি টকা বিচাৰিলেও আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু এইটো supplementary demand ৰ ভিতৰত নানি প্ৰস্তাব আকাৰত আনিছে কিয়? এটা কথা জনাব খোজো যে প্ৰকৃততে বড়ো-শিক্ষা secondary stage ত চলাবৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক কিতাপ পত্ৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইবিলাক প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছেনে নাই আৰু যিবিলাক শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ব তেওঁবিলাকৰ অৰ্হতা আছেনে নাই, সেইবোৰ চিন্তা কৰি চোৱা উচিত। সেই কাৰণেই এই আলোচনা দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে।

M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয়া অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! বড়ো

ভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ বিষয়ে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ চৰকাৰে
 ডাঙি ধৰিছে এই সম্পৰ্কে মই ছুআযাবমান কৰ খুজিছোঁ। বড়ো
 ভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে যি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে
 সেইটো গ্ৰহণযোগ্য আৰু বহুত আগতেই আমি এইটো আশা কৰিছিলোঁ।
 প্ৰত্যক জাতি-উপজাতিৰ মানুহক নিজৰ মাতৃ ভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত বড়ো
 ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে ইমানদিন অপৰাধ
 কৰি আহিছে। এতিয়া এই চৰকাৰে সেই ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰাৰ
 উদ্দেশ্যে এই পৰিপূৰক মঞ্জুৰীৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে। আমি এই
 প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছোঁ। কাৰণ, এই ২১ হাজাৰ টকাৰে
 বড়ো ভাষাৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চালু কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমি
 কৈছোঁ ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বৃহত্তৰ আঁচনি দৰকাৰ আৰু তাৰ বাবে
 এটা ডাঙৰ নতুন স্কীম গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে; আৰু সেই স্কীমটো
 সামগ্ৰিকভাবে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰোঁতে যথেষ্ট টকা দিয়া উচিত। ইয়াত
 আমি দেখিছোঁ, বড়ো ভাষাত শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে
 মাত্ৰ ১০ জন শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। মই ভাবো যে
 এই ১০ জন শিক্ষকৰ দ্বাৰা এই কাম হৈ নুঠে। তাৰ বাহিৰে
 কিছুমান আনুষ্ঠানিক কথা যেনে—স্কুল, কিতাপ-পত্ৰ ইত্যাদিৰ কথাও
 আছে। এই বিষয়ে ইয়াতকৈ এটা ডাঙৰ স্কীম হব লাগে। দ্বিতীয়তে
 নতুন স্কীম যেতিয়া আহে তাৰবাবে বাজেটত টকাৰ বন্দোবস্ত কৰিব
 লাগে। এই বিষয়ে যোৱা বহুত বাজেটত টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে

আর অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে Supplementary demand ত ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাৰাখি আছুতীয়াভাবে এটা motion লৈ আহিছে। গতিকে এনে এটা আছুতীয়া প্ৰস্তাৱ নিদি বাজেটৰ মাজত এই নতুন স্কীমৰ কাৰণে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিছিল। গতিকে, এইফালৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰচিডিয়ৰ বিৰোধী কাম কৰা হৈছে।

তাৰ বাহিৰে চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰত যোৱা ২১ বছৰ ধৰি এনেকুৱা নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে যে জনসাধাৰণৰ ন্যায্য দাবী পূৰণৰ কামত চৰকাৰে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে। বৰঞ্চ বাজেট তৈয়াৰ কৰোঁতে এনেভাবে তৈয়াৰ কৰে যে বাইজে দাবী কৰিলে, বিৰোধী পক্ষই বিচাৰিলে টকা পোৱা নাযায়। আনফালে কিছুমান political consideration ত টকাৰ দৰকাৰ হলে নতুন আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰি আছুতীয়াভাবে বিধান সভাৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰী লৈ যায়। তাৰ বাহিৰে আমি বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখিছো যে টকাবিলাক এনে sub-head ত ধৰি থয়, য'ত টকা খৰচ নহয়। আনফালে যেতিয়া বহুতো বাইজৰ লাগতিয়াল কামৰ কাৰণে সেই বিলাক head ত টকা পোৱা নাযায়। কিন্তু, কিছুমান বাৰ্জনৈতিক কাৰণত নাইবা তেওঁলোকৰ দলীয় স্বার্থ পূৰণৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰা head ৰ পৰা টকা Re-appropriate কৰি লৈ কাম কৰে। গতিকে, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰচিডিয়ৰ মতে হোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ দাবী,

বড়ো ভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা চালু কৰিবলৈ এটা সামগ্ৰিক
 দ্বীম পূৰ্ণাঙ্গভাবে খৰটকীয়াকৈ অনা উচিত। এনেভাবে বড়ো ভাষাত
 শিক্ষা প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এটা বাৰ্জনৈতিক চাল।
 চৰকাৰে এইটো কৌশল অৱলম্বণ কৰিছে বড়ো ভাষাভাষি লোক-
 সকলক হাত কৰাৰ কাৰণে। এই কাৰণে আমি এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ
 বিৰোধিতা কৰিছোঁ।

The point is that even if the price was
 cheaper in North Lakhimpur, when it was brought
 to Dibrugarh it would not have been sold at Rs.
 1.80. It was sold in places where the price of rice
 was high and not in places where the price was lower.

Resolution on Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister,
 Parliamentary Affairs).

I beg to move that a branch of the Common-
 wealth Parliamentary Association be formed for
 the Assam Legislative Assembly and the Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly be authorised to take necessary steps to affiliate the same to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Mr. Speaker :- The motion is moved.

The question is that a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be formed for the Assam Legislative Assembly and the Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly be authorised to take necessary steps to affiliate the same to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Motion was adopted

Report of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules Committee

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules Committee.

Resolution for approval of an expenditure under head "28—Education."

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education):—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 21,060 under the head "28—Education" for the items below.

Item	General	Sixth Schedule Part 'A' areas,	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs	Rs	Rs
I. Grant originally	14,95,47,200	1,97,51,800	16,92,99,000
voted by the Assembly			

II. Supplementary

Grant voted by the

Assembly during

the year

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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III. Sub-head under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—

NORMAL

B.—Secondary-1-Gov-	1620	1,620
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ernment Secondary			
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Schools, (a) Secondary			
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Schools for Boys -2-			
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Pay of Establishment			
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B. Secondary-2-Direct			
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grant to non-Govern-			
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ment Secondary Sch-			
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ools.			
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	19,440		
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		19,440	
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(a) Recurring			
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Total.			
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	21,060		
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		21,060	
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

As per recommendation of the Expert Committee for Introduction of Bodo Medium at the Secondary stage of Education, thirteen Secondary Schools in Kokrajhar Subdivision including the Government Higher Secondary School, Kokrajhar have been selected for introduction of Bodo language therein and during the current year the Bodo medium

will start in Class IV. For this current financial year, one teacher in each of the thirteen Schools will be required and they will be appointed in the scale of Rs. 140-275.

Since this is a new scheme according to the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the provision for the amount required for the maintenance of the staff for this purpose is to be made.

Details of the Scheme are at annexure A.

Mr. Speaker :—The Resolution is moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, I would oppose it. It seems the Government in this way not only under this department but under many other departments come for sanction of money through back door. As will appear from the Explanatory Notes that as per recommendation of the Expert Committee for introduction of Bodo medium at the Secondary stage of Education, thirteen Secondary

Schools in Kokrajhar Subdivision including the Government Higher Secondary Schools, Kokrajhar have been selected for introduction of Bodo language therein and during the current year the Bodo medium will start in Class IV, and for this current financial year, one teacher in each of the thirteen schools will be required and they will be appointed in the scale of pay of Rs. 140-275, this is a new scheme. Since this is a new scheme according to the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the provision for the amount required for the maintenance of the staff for this purpose is to be made.

The idea is no doubt is a good one, but the procedure that has been followed to get this amount passed through a resolution is irregular and objectionable. The Supplementary Demands are before us and we are going to discuss it soon. This amount could have been included in the Supplementary Demand, instead of moving a resol-

ution for voting the amount. It is not proper on the part of the Government or the Education Department to come for such an amount through a resolution. This should have been included in the Supplementary Demand or in the coming budget next year. Therefore, I submit that the whole procedure is wrong and the House, especially the Members in this side of the House, are not going to vote this amount. I would like to reiterate my objections—firstly as this is a new scheme and is not going to be implemented immediately and as this scheme will come into force from the next academic year, this can very well go to the General Budget for the next year. Or, secondary, as the Supplementary Demands are before us and Supplementary Demands of the Education Department are also there, when this amount was not included there, the House will not take cognizance of it. The procedure is totally wrong and even if the House pass the Resolution, it will be a bad

precedent. Therefore I oppose this Resolution.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister Education):—
Mr. Speaker Sir, this resolution is a very harmless one. We have not included it in the Supplementary Budget because the amount is to be found out from the Budget itself and therefore it is not supplementing the budget. Hence it is coming before this Assembly in the form of a resolution. The hon. Members are aware under what circumstances the scheme had to be accepted. The Chief Minister have a statement on the floor of the House during the Budget Session. The scheme had been decided during the Budget Session and therefore it could not be included in the budget for the current year. It is also not included in the Supplementary Demand because it is not really in excess of what has been originally given to the Education Department under General Education. These are the two main reasons why

it has come here in the form of a resolution. As regards the scheme itself we have selected only 13 schools in the Kokrajhar Subdivision. We are starting with Class IV only and for these 13 schools we need only 13 teachers. No political consideration is attached to the appointment of teachers, I can assure you very firmly on this point. These are my replies.

Shri Phani Bora :—No Sir, what I asked was that at the moment whether the books are available. Politics is different thing that will be seen later on. Whether the books are available? Whether the teachers are available? The teachers who are available some of them may belong to the Bodo Community but whether they are qualified to be the teachers or are they trained in the matter of teaching?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer —In the Explanatory Note, the hon. Members must have noticed that

an Expert Committee has been constituted and they are looking after the whole affair including the preparation of text books etc. Therefore this aspect of the matter is being well looked into.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Sir, the answer of the hon. Minister is incomplete because he has said that this amount will not be outside the budget which has already been passed that is to say it is under the Major Head" 28-Education." But if this amount is sought to be re-appropriated from some saving within the Major head itself then the House should know from which minor head or the sub-head this saving has been made.

This is very necessary because the House has to be satisfied whether that saving is warranted wherefrom it is sought to be made. All these things the House should know and the Minister should be pleased to let the House know wherefrom this saving has been made, what is the minor

head, what is the sub-head and then only the House can consider this matter.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer:—I think the heads are the same.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:—What is the minor head and what is the sub-head?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer:—Rs.11620 will come under the head 'Secondary Schools for boys' and other amount will.....

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:—Mr. Bhattacharyya's question is from which sub-head the savings have been made?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer—Saving is from the same head.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—How that can be? When the Budget was prepared it was prepared on the basis of certain necessities: for example,

there is the number Secondary Schools for boys, the amount is necessary for so many teachers in these schools and this is the expenditure on building, equipment and so on and so forth, Spall these minor heads and sub-heads and details are placed and on that basis the budget was prepared and placed. Now these posts are new creations for which there was no provision in the budget; If some new posts have been created some new provision has to be made either by coming for fresh grant and if there be some savings then this may be reappropriated. But the point is something is said some where and the real amount is spent else where. This has to be shown to the House in full and clear terms. Let us assume here that in the Abhayapuri School this saving can be made and therefore this has been given to Kokrajhar. So this has to be shown wherefrom this saving has been made.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I say it is under the same head—'Government secondary schools for Boys—pay of establishment'.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Now Sir, our point is we must know the details of the savings that is wherefrom this has been made. It is surprising to me that Sir, everytime when we approach for grant we are told in the negative that there is no fund and in the statements of the Chief Minister and Finance Minister we find that the Financial condition of the state is tight. So how can there be saving in this case? For Sir, the details must be furnished to this august House and unless this done we cannot consider it.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I think I have not been able to explain. 'Pay of establishment is the sub-head which is the smallest head. From the pay of teachers of Government High schools and

Higher Secondary schools a sum of Rs. 1620/- may easily be saved because of non-entertainment of teachers for the whole period of a year ; some teachers may have died and some teachers might not have been entertained and employed all at the same time and consequently some percentage remained unemployed.

(voice from opposition : What schools ?).

From what schools I cannot say.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the whole thing to my mind is more or less political, than educational. Because at the cost of some educational institutions they are going to give benefit to some other schools. From that point of view we are convinced that it is more or less political, a political bribery. Some schools will not have any building, any teachers and the benefit will go to some one else. That the saving has been found out because of non-entertainment of teachers in some school will not satisfy us. We must have the full details in

what way and from which school this amount has been curtailed otherwise we are not going to consider it.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury Minister Parliamentary Affairs):—I think it is difficult to give the details from which school the saving has been made in a resolution like this. What is mentioned is the substance of it. In this particular resolution it is clear from where this re-appropriation will be made. It has been stated that the re-appropriation will, be made under sub-head under which the appropriation will be accounted for. (B)—Secondary-I-Government Secondary Schools (a) Secondary Schools for Boys-2-pay of Establishment 1620. B—Secondary-2-Direct grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools (a) Recurring—19440 that is a total sum of Rs. 21060/-will be re-appropriated. Therefore by asking for details what the Hon'ble members wanted to know it is clear here.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : - It is not clear. Simply by mentioning the heads they cannot expect to make it clear to the House. In the beginning I have said that it is a back-door policy. So in what way the saving has been made must be made known to us.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury - In a budget provision of Rs.16,92,99 000 which is huge amount a saving of Rs.21,060/- is quite natural and normal. Therefore, Sir, this saving, which has been approved by the hon'ble members, can be re-appropriated.

Shri Gaurisankar Battacharyya - If we have read the paper aright we have seen what is stased here. It is a fact that that Rs.16,92,99,000 is a huge amount and it is not very difficult mater to save a palltry amount of Rs.21,060/- from this huge amount.

Our point is very simple : That while on the one hand you are informing the House that here

this money is necessary which money we shall spend under this minor head and this subhead on the other hand you ought to show that this money we shall get from this minor head, this sub-head etc. At page 1 under clause (3) it has been shown the subhead under which the appropriation will be accounted for, that is to say, where this money will be spent. It has not been shown from which it will be taken. Now here it has been shown.

(A voice : It is implied).

We are not saying that the goodness of the Government is not implied, but the only thing is while one side has been shown to us, the expenditure side, the income side has not been shown. Now it has been stated all on a sudden "Well, it will be probably from the same sub-head." How can we depend so much on the law of probabilities : because it is only a probability. The

House cannot act on the question of probability. As you can show the expenditure details so you should also be able to show the income details because after all you are re-appropriating, you are not coming for a new thing, Simple omissions should be simply admitted. If you say that this is an omission and it is regretted the House is expected to be magnanimous enough to say "Allright, in future be careful." Take the House into confidence. It will be heller if you also show wherefrom this money will come.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I quite appreciate Shri Bhattacharjee's argument, but though it is shown that the amount will be accounted under the sub-head Govt. Secondary Schools etc. etc. when it is said that it will be accounted under that subhead it is implied clearly that the amount will also be drawn from that head. As Shri Bhattacharjee has stated to avoid controversy, whether real or imaginary it will be looked into.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I think there has been really no omission. The appropriation is within the sub-head itself. Let me try to give an example. Suppose the salaries of the Hon'ble M.L.As of this House amount to say Rs. 1 lakh a year, there may be savings. Somebody may resign. Now we have thousands and thousands of teachers whose pay is calculated according to their present scale and the possible increments that they would be having, but if some teachers die or go to higher posts we take time to fill up and so.....

Mr. Speaker : The question is that this Assembly do approve an expenditure of Rs. 21,060/- under the head "28-Education" for the items given thereunder.

(The motion was adopted)

The resolution is passed.

Presentation of the Report No. 2 of the Committee of Privileges.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs.):— Sir, I beg to present the Report No. 2 of the Committee of Privileges (Matter relating to complaint against the 'Frontier Times').

Mr. Speaker :— We have got two amendments in the Name of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and others.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I beg to move my Amendments that—

(1) In Sub-clause (1) of clause 1, the figures "1967" shall be substituted by the figures "1968".

(2) For sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following shall be substituted :

It shall come into force at once."

So far as the first one is concerned, that is rather formal because it is now no longer '1967.' Therefore it is a formal matter.

So far as the 2nd Amendment is concerned, instead of leaving it to an uncertain future, we want that as this piece of legislation is an urgent one it should be given effect to at once, as soon as the Bill receives the assent of the Governor and is published in the Gazette, I think in view of the urgency of the matter and importance of this piece of legislation it should come into force. This Amendment is important and should therefore be accepted by the House.

Maulivi Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Minister, Law)-
Sir, I accept the Amendment No. 1. As regards the Amendment No. 2, I do not accept it. Because, Sir, it will not be possible for Government to bring it at once to force. There are financial and other difficulties. So, Sir, I do not accept Amendment No. 2.

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Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, when the Government has come forward with such a Bill, their intention is to implement it. Therefore when the Bill is passed by the Legislature, there is no reason why it should not be given effect to as soon as assent of the Governor is obtained, and it should be delayed. I fail to understand what difficulty can there be to implement it as stated by the Hon. Minister. We want to know the difficulties.

Maulivi Abdul Matlib Majumdar :—I beg to submit Sir, there are difficulties financial and others. That is why it has been already stated that the Bill should come into force as soon as the Government consider it necessary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—We fully understand that. It has been stated in the Bill itself that "It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the

official Gazette, appoint in this behalf." That we cannot accept. Because this House is the supreme body. When this House will pass this Bill it should be implemented as soon as the Governor's assent is obtained. Otherwise merely passing of the Bill by this House will have no meaning. We cannot approve it. Hence this Amendment which is very clear and pertinent. At the same time, in respect of other Bills also they are implemented similarly after the assent of the Governor is obtained, and it is not understood why this Bill should be an exception to that usual practice. The Bill came before the House, it was referred to the Select Committee and the Select Committee has duly submitted its report to the House, and the Government has come forward to place it before the House with the intention of having it passed by the House. At this stage it does not lie well

in their mouth to say that they cannot implement it. If this plea is allowed, Government may take years to implement it.

Mr. Speaker :—No. I Amendment is accepted.
I will now put it to the House.

No. 1. In sub-clause (1) of clause I the figures "1967" shall be substituted by the figures "1967."

(after a pause)

The Amendment is passed

As regards the 2nd Amendment, put the question :

For sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following shall be substituted :—

"It shall come into force at once."

(after a pause)

(The Speaker again put the Amendment in the form of a question.)

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(The House divided)

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami

Md. Azad Ali

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya

Shri Govinda Kalita

Shri Jalal Uddin Ahmed

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma

Shri Kehoram Hazarika

Shri Lakshya Dhar Chaudhury

Shri Maneswar Boro
Shri Matilal Nayak
Md. Matlebuddin
Shri Mohidhar Pegu
Shri Nameswar Pegu
Shri Phani Bora
Shri Pitsing Konwar
Shri Premadhor Bora
Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi
Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli
Shri Rothindra Nath Sen
Shri Sailen Medhi
Shri Sarat Chandra Rabha
Shri Shahadat Ali Jotder
M. Shamsul Huda
Shri Soneswar Bora
Shri Tazammul Ali Laskar

Shri A. K. Nurul Haque

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar

Md. Abul Kasem

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder .

Shri Ataur Rahman

Shri Bahadur Basumatrany

Shri Bazlul Basit

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman

Shri Bimala Prasad Cnaliha

Shri Bisnuram Medhi

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyya

Shri Biswadev Sarma

Shri C. G. Karmakar

Shri Chatrasing Teron

Shri Dandiram Dutta

Shri Debeswar Sarmah

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika

Shri Dhani Ram Rongpi

Shri Durgeswar Saikia

Shri Gajen Tanti

Shri Golok Chandra Patgiri

Shri Govinda Chandra Bora

Shri J. B. Hagjer

Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan

Shri Jagannath Sinha

Shri Jogen Saikia

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi

Shri Karuna Kanta Gogoi

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika

Shri Malia Tanti

Rani Manjula Devi

Shri Manik Chandra Das

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha

Shri Mathius Tudu

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury

Shri Nakul Chandra Das

Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain

Shri Paramananda Gogoi

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury

Shrimati Puspallata Das

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah

Shri Ranendra Basumatari

Shri Ratneswar Konger

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar

Shri Sai Sai Terang

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev

Shri Surendra Chandra Baruah

Shri Surendra Nath Das

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan

Mr. Speaker :—order, order. The result of the division is :—

Ayes - 32

Noes - 57

The Motion is lost

Mr. Speaker :—Clause (1) as amended shall be included in the bill.

Clause 2

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya- Sir, I beg to move,

(1) In sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the word "fifteen"

occurring in the second line, shall be substituted by the word "fourteen".

(2) In sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the words "general educational" shall be inserted in between the words "vocational" "and" appearing in the fourth line.

(3) In sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the word "conduce" shall be substituted by the words "be conducive".

Sir, the word 'fifteen' is proposed to be substituted by the word 'fourteen' in view of the fact that in the juvenile offenders Act the age is 14. So in order to keep conformity in the existing laws here also it should be 14. As in the existing law in

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this case also the age should be 14 instead of 15.

Sir, in this Borstal Institution not only industrial vocational and cultural trainings should be given but also in order to rectify these juvenile offenders, to make them useful citizens they should be given "general education" to the extent possible. Therefore the words "general educational" also be added.

So far as the third amendment is concerned, it is only a question of language. I think the word "be conducive". will be more appropriate instead of the word "conduce". That is all that I have to say

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the amendment, I want to make only a few observations. In clause 2, as has been said by the leader of this side, the word 14 should be substituted by the word 15 just to keep conformity. But I am giving stress to the amendment of sub-clause (b) of clause 2 where the words "general educational" shall be inserted between the words "vocational" and "and" appearing in the fourth line. Sir, in the bill Borstal Institution means a place in which abolescent offenders may be detained under this act and given such industrial, vocational, and cultural training and other instructions and subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation." Sir, it is generally found that those people who have been given sufficient industrial, vocational and cultural training, find it difficult to get employment or to rehabilitate themselves after discharge from their training because

of the bar of the general education. Because they have not given sufficient general education. Government also cannot condone the general qualification. Therefore, it is necessary that along with vocational training general education should be imparted to them in such institutions. It is found that reformation aimed at has not taken place because of the education not being imparted along with industrial, vocational or cultural training. So, we should take proper steps to give general education along with other vocational training so that after remaining there for some years or months these people will not have to remain unemployed. I find that some ladies when came out from such institute after training in weaving, are not having any permanent livelihood, because they have no general education. Therefore, general education up to the Matriculation along with vocational training should be given. There should be a provision for the general education in the bill,

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With this aim in view, we brought this amendment. I hope the Minister in charge of Social Welfare will be kind enough to accept this amendment. If it is not done, the bill will have no meaning and the social reformation of the Government will remain in papers only as have happened in many other cases. It is up to the House, whether these amendments are accepted or not, but it is our bounden duty to see that it must not be only in paper as social welfare aid, it must be done in practice. It should come from the core of the heart. Unless there is coordination between the heart and work there cannot be any social welfare or moral teaching among the adolescent offenders in society only through this piece of legislation. We have all agree bring to reformation in the society through various means, but there is no effective legislation in guiding the same. Therefore, before passing this haphazardly, it is better for our leaders, specially

elder leaders, to see that these clause are amended to achieve the real goal for which we are aiming at.

Shri Sainen Medhi:— Mr. Speaker, Sir in support of the amendment, I want to put forward some observations. Sir, we are going to introduce the Assam Borstal Institutions Act by which we want to reform our society and bring those young offenders to inhabit ag good citizens of our country. Now, the amendment sought for in clause 2, sub-clause (a), the word 15 occurring in the second line shall be substituted by the word "fourteen" and in sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the words "general educational" shall be inserted in between the words "vocational" and "and" appearing in the fourth line. We have seen in England and other different countries to deal with young offenders, there are several institutions. In such schools, not only there are some attention centres,

there are some detention centres and other approved centres. They are having schools of different age groups—some are 10 to 16 years and some others are of the age groups of 14 to 18 years. In Scotland, there are some institution for the purpose for the age group of 8 to 17 and 8 to 19. So far as the girls are concerned, they are having sepearate institutions. Some of these institutions are run by public and others by some organisation of people. Now ,we have only this Act by which we are going to reform our young offenders in society, by giving vocational or other training. Therefore we must cover all things that are necessary to make it perfect. The first amendment, as has been stated by the leader from this side, the age group of adolescent offender should not be less than 14. So far as the general education is concerned, there are junior detention centres for the age group of 14 to 17 years and senior detention centres for 17 to 21 years of age and for the girls,, there is a detention centre for the age group of 16 to 20. In those detention centres they are giving general education along with vocational training also. Therefore, we should make provision for general education along with the vocational training so that the young offender of our society will be able to be a good

citizen. With these observations, I support the amendment.

Shri Shamsul Huda :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। Borstal Institution বিলৰ ওপৰত বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ সংশোধনী সমৰ্থন কৰি মই ছটামান কথা কব খুজিছোঁ। এই বিলত অপৰাধীৰ Minimum বয়স ১৫ বছৰ বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমি অপৰাধী শিশু বিলাকৰ বিভিন্ন হিচাপৰ পৰা আমি দেখিছো যে অপৰাধৰ period is not upto 15 years but 14 years আৰু সেই কাৰণে যি ১৪ বছৰৰ সংশোধনী দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো গ্ৰহণযোগ্য আৰু আমি আশা কৰিছোঁ যে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে এই সংশোধনী গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

Adjournment

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

(AFTER LUNCH)

Mr Speaker :—There are 27 amendments to this Bill, I hope the hon. Members will be brief in their submission.

M. Shamsul Huda :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! এই সংশোধনীটোত সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা দিব লগাটো অতি দৰ্কাৰী আৰু অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। অপৰাধী শিশুক সংস্কাৰ কৰাটো ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য। আগৰ দিনত এৰিষ্টটোল, চক্ৰেটীচ, প্লেটো আদি সমাজ বৈজ্ঞানিকসকলে এই শিক্ষাৰ কথা কৈছিল যে অপৰাধী শিশু ভাল কৰিবলৈ হলে সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। Crime and Punishment ৰ বিষয়ে যি

তথ্যপাতি আৰু সাহিত্য আছে সেইবোৰত, আছে যে Crime ব
শাসন কটাবলৈ হলে কেৱল Vocational শিক্ষা দিলেই নহয়;
লগতে সাধাৰণ শিক্ষাবো প্ৰয়োজন। আমিও দেখিছোঁ। অপৰাধী
শিশু-বিলাক ভাল কৰিবলৈ অভিভাবক সকলে ঘৰতে সৰু উপদেশ
দি ভাল কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে। যেতিয়াই নোৱাৰে তেতিয়াই সমাজ-
গণ্য-মান্য লোকৰ ওচৰলৈ নি সৰু উপদেশ দি ভাল কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে।
অপৰাধী শিশুৰ নৈতিক পৰিবৰ্তন সাধন কৰিবলৈ হলে কেৱল
Vocational শিক্ষাই যথেষ্ট নহয়। এই নৈতিক পৰিবৰ্তন সাধন
কৰাত সমাজৰ যথেষ্ট দায়িত্ব আছে। কাৰণ সমাজেই তাৰ চৰিত্ৰ
সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব।

অপৰাধী শিশুক কেৱল Vocational শিক্ষা দিয়েই এৰি দিলে
সমাজৰ লগত খাপ খাব নোৱাৰিব। সমাজৰ লগত খাপ খাবলৈ
হলে কেৱল হাতৰ বিদ্যাবেই নহব। তেওঁবিলাকে জ্ঞান আহৰণ
কৰিব লাগিব। জ্ঞানী হলেহে সমাজৰ লগত খাপ খাব পাৰিব।
ছোভিয়েত দেশতো Vocational শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ পাচত অপৰাধী
শিশু সকলক সাধাৰণ শিক্ষাও দি সকলো ফালে উপযুক্ত কৰি তোলে।
কাৰণ এই সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা নহলে অপৰাধী শিশুৰ পথ চিৰদিনৰ
কাৰণে বন্ধ হব। সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা নিদি Vocational শিক্ষা

দিয়েই এৰি দিলে সেই শিক্ষক যি স্তৰত অনা হয় সেই স্তৰতেই এৰি দিয়া হ'ব। কেতিয়াবা এই সকলক Vocational শিক্ষা দি এৰি দিলেই ইয়াৰ পৰা সংস্কাৰৰ পৰিণতি সাংঘাতিক হ'ব পাৰে। যিটো শিক্ষক হাৰ্টবী-বাৰ্টলীৰ কাম শিকোৱা হয় তাৰ ভবিষ্যত জীৱনৰ বাবেই, যেতিয়া উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰি হতাশ হ'ব, তেতিয়া যি হাৰ্টবী-বাৰ্টলীৰে নাঙল, পীৰা আদি সজাৰ পাবিছিল তাৰে একাৰ-ৰাতি সিদ্ধি খন্দাত লাগি যাব। সেই কাৰণে সমাজৰ দায়িত্ব এইটো যে অপৰাধী শিক্ষা মুকলি কৰি দিয়াৰ আগতে সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা দি উপযুক্ত কৰি দিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কই মই আশা কৰিলো যে মোৰ সংশোধনীবোৰ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আগ্ৰহেৰে সৈতে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar :— The amendments are accepted.

Mr. Speaker :— Then I take all the amendments together. The question is : (1) In sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the word "fifteen" occurring in the second line, shall be substituted by the word "fourteen". (2) In sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the words "general

educational" shall be inserted in between the words "vocational" and "and" appearing in the fourth line.

(3) In sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the word "conduce" shall be substituted by the words "be conducive".

(The motion was adopted.)

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that clause 2, as amended, do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted.)

Mr. Speaker :— There are no amendments to clauses 3 and 4. The question is that clause 3 and 4 do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted.)

Clause 5

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:—Sir, I beg to move the following amendments :—

(1) In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, the word "convicted" occurring after the words "the court" in the eighth line, shall be substituted by the word "convicting".

(2) In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, the words "be" and "more" in the thirteen and fourteen lines shall be deleted.

(3) In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, the word "five" appearing in between the words "than" and "years" in the fourteen line shall be substituted by the word "three".

(4) In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, the words "less than two years" and "appearing in between the words" "shall not be" and "more than" in the sixteen line shall be deleted.

(5) In sub-clause (1) of clause 5, the word "three" appearing in line seventeen shall be substituted by the word "two".

(6) In sub-clause (2) of clause 5, the words "is of

opinion" appearing in between the words "sub-section (1)" and "that in" in the second line shall be substituted by the word "find".

(7) In sub-clause (2) of clause 5, the word "opinion" appearing in the sixth line shall be substituted by the word "finding".

So far as amendment No. (1) is concerned, viz., changing the word "convicted" to "convicting", it is only a verbal change to make the language clear.

Regarding amendment No. (2), this has been suggested just to keep conformity with the previous amendments. Just to keep conformity with the previous amendments, it is necessary to delete these two words, which are redundant. Here in the upper portion of sub-clause (1), a clear explanation has been given and so these are not necessary.

Regarding amendment No. (3), i.e., substituting three years for five years, this has been suggested

just to keep conformity and definiteness in the matter. Instead of keeping it vague "not less than two years and more than five years", I want to make it definite at three years. It is also not desirable to keep a person in detention for a long time, even if it be in a borstal institution, as long detention has a bad psychological effect on the person concerned. To give a proper lead in the reformation of his moral character a period of 3 years is sufficient. I, therefore, hope there will be no objection on the part of the Minister in charge to accept this amendment.

Regarding amendment No. (4), this is necessary just to keep conformity with the earlier amendments. it is, therefore, necessary to delete the words "less than two years and" appearing in between the words "shall not be" and "more than".

Amendment No. (5), viz., substituting "three" for

"two", is necessary to keep conformity with the previous amendments and I think no further explanation is necessary.

Regarding amendment No. (6); i.e., substituting the words "is of opinion" by the word "finds", this is also essential just to give clear indication about the purpose of the Bill as well as to clearly define the aims and objects of this clause. This is very essential.

Amendment No. (7), viz., to substitute the word "opinion" by the word "finding", has been suggested because it is a legal term and generally opinion cannot be the findings of a Magistrate. When a Magistrate or the Judicial Authority gives a finding, it is a judgment and it cannot be 'opinion'. So just to keep conformity with the legal term, the word "opinion" should be substituted by the word "finding". Therefore, I think the Minister-in-charge

will have no objection to accept this amendment.

Mr. Speaker :—I would like to point out to the mover of the amendment— in Clause 5, Amendment No. (2) in Sub-Clause (I) if the words “be” and “more” in the thirteen and fourteen lines shall be deleted, there will be no meaning.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—The wordings should be such “In sub-clause (I) of Clause 5, the words” less than two years and” appearing between the words “be” and “more” in the thirteen line and fourteen line shall be deleted.

Mr. Speaker :—The amendment will be like this In sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the words “less than two years and” appearing between the words “be” and “more” in the thirteen and fourteen line shall be deleted.

Shri Abdul Matlib Majumder, (Minister for Law) :—
The first amendment that in sub-clause (I) of

Clause 5, the word "convicted occurring after the words "the court" in the eight line, shall be substituted by the word "convicting" is accepted.

Regarding the Amendment (2), I think the terms already used are appropriate and so the words "less than two years and more than five years" should be retained, because a minimum period of two years for correcting an offender is necessary. Therefore I cannot accept this amendment.

Amendment No. (3). By this amendment, it is wanted to reduce the "five" years to "three" years. This cannot be accepted.

Amendment No. (4). This is also not accepted.

Amendment No. (5) It says "In sub-clause (1) of Clause 5. the word "three" appearing in line seventeenth shall be substituted by the word "two". I do not accept it.

Amendment No. (6). This is only a change of language. The language already used are appropriate. I do not accept it.

Excepting the Amendment No. (1) which wants to substitute the word "convicted" with the word "convicting", I cannot accept any of the amendments.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is that in Sub-clause (I) of Clause 5, the word "convicted" occurring after the words "the court" in the eight line, shall be substituted by the word "convicting".

(The amendment is put to voice vote)

The Amendment is passed.

Mr. Speaker :—The amendment that in sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the word "convicted" shall be substituted by the word "convicting" will form part of the Bill.

The other Amendments :—Amendment No. (2)
In sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the words "be" less

than two years and" appearing between the words "be" and "more" in the thirteen line and fourteen line shall be deleted;

Amendment No. (3) In sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the word "five" appearing in between the words "that" and "years" in the fourteen line shall be substituted by the word "three";

Amendment No. (4) In sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the words "less than two years and" appearing in between the words "shall not be" and "more than" in the sixteen line shall be deleted.

Amendment No. (5) In sub-clause (I) of clause 5, the word "three" appearing in line seventeen shall be substituted by the word "two";

Amendment No. (6) In sub-clause (2) of clause 5, the words "is of opinion" appearing in between the words "sub-section (I)" and that in the second line shall be substituted by the words "finds or is shown". All these Amendments are lost.

Shri Sailen Medhi :—In moving this amendment that

(1) In clause 6, the words “or is represented” shall be inserted in between the words “appears” and “to” in the first line; and

(2) In proviso to clause 6, the word “five” appearing in between the words “than” and “years” shall be substituted by the word “three”, I would like to put forward that this clause puts that “whenever it appears to the Superintendent of a prison that any adolescent offender confined in the prison should, for the reasons mentioned in sub-section.

(3) Of section 5, be detained, he shall send a report to this effect to, and cause the adolescent offender to be produced before the Sessions Judge of the sessions division in which the prison is situated and if the Sessions Judge after making such inquiry as may be prescribed and such further inquiry as he may consider nece-

ssary, is satisfied that the adolescent offender should, for the reasons mentioned in the said sub-section be detained, he may order the adolescent offender to be removed from the prison and detained for a period equal to the unexpired term of the imprisonment to which he was sentenced or equal to the unexpired portion of the period for which he was required to give security, as the case may be" But there may be cases where the Superintendent of Prisons may not produce the adolescent who is in the prison before the Sessions Judge, or there may be some cases where the adolescent is convicted under some other section of the Cr. P. C. or the Indian Penal code, in that case unless some one comes and represents and points out to this effect to the Superintendent of prison, the Superintendent of prison will not be in a position to know that the adolescent or the minor offender is to be

removed to a Borstal Institution. So whenever it is represented by some of his guardians that such adolescent offender is in the prison and he is to be removed in the Borstal Institution in that case the Superintendent of Police will consider all the facts and according to Clause 3 it will go to District or Session Judge or any other Judge to act upon. And I want that the amendment should be there or some amendment must be added in between the word 'five' appearing in between words 'than' and 'years' in clause 3 of this bill. And secondly provided that in no case shall he be detained for more than 5 years. Because the maximum period of imprisonment in the Borstal Institution will be three year in place of 5 years. As because we have already amended that clause I want to support the amendment.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I propose

to supplement the arguments of my friend Shri Medhi with regard to the first part of this amendment that is to say with regard to the question of being represented or on the question representation. Sir, you will be pleased to find that, here Clause 6 refers to Sub-Section 3 of Section 5. This sub-section 3 of section 5 which has been just now adopted by the House is like this. That before making an order etc. under the Provisional offenders' Act, or any other report or representation this may be made as to the desirability of detention etc". Now, when it is a case before the High Court or the Session Judge or the Magistrate even then these Courts may act not only on a report which may come from a Superintendent of Jail or any other appropriate authorities but also apart from it and in addition to it these Courts may also act on the representation made to them

and these sorts of parrallel position we will find in Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, where it has been said, when an accused appears before the court, sometimes it may happen that he is brought before the Court or sometimes he is brought before the Court by Police. Here in clause 6 it refers so far as the superintendent of the prison is concerned he is given the scope and power even more then a Court of Law. There is no justification in his not being removed on a representation when even in a Court of law can be removed by representation. It has been said by Shri Medhi it was upto the Superintendent on his own volition but sometimes it may so happen that it may not be upto the superintendent, there be an omi-ssion, he may overlook it. So in that case when he overlooks or where he does not see there should be some provision where somebody may represent it to him. Somebody else may the

gurdian of that boy, may be a social worker, may be somebody else may come to represent and even on that representation if it is found that the offender is a juvenile offender and whose proper place is according to our present standard of social justice is not along with convicts but in a Borstal Institution then even though it is represented to the Superintendent by the authority other than himself he should act. Therefore, it is nothing extraordinary, yet those things somehow or other appears to be ommitted. That must also be added. With regard to the second amendment I do not like to say anything because the House has already passed a motion on the same, and I hope at least the first amendment which is an improvement, the hon. Minister will be pleased to accept it.

Shri Abdul Mattib Majumdar :— Mr. Speaker Sir, As regards the first amendment of course

I do not see much force in it. The Superintendent cannot unless it is mentioned in the Section itself, accept any representation made to him either verbally or in writing. I will have no objection to representation as regards the first, but as regards the second I do not hold the same view.

Mr. Speaker : - In Clause 6, the words 'or is represented' shall be inserted in between the words 'appears' and 'to' in the first line.

(The amendment is passed)

Mr. Speaker :— Has the Members leave of the House to withdraw ?

(It is withdrawn)

Clause (b) as amended will form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted).

Shri Sailen Medhi :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

beg to move that in item No. (iv) of the Clause 7 the word "two" appearing in the fourth line shall be substituted by the word "one". We find in the clause "until the time allowed by law for appeal against the sentence or order under which the prisoner is committed to or confined in prison, has expired or, if an appeal has been preferred or a revision is pending until such appeal or revision has been disposed of or (ii) if an application made on appeal or otherwise to have the sentence altered into an order of detention has been rejected by an Appellate Court or the High Court or (iii) in the case of any person who has been sent to a Reformatory School in accordance with the Provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 or (iv) if the unexpired term of the imprisonment to which the prisoner was sentenced, or if the period for which security was required from him is less

than (one) two year. If we accept the amendment it will make no difference.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar :— Sir, originally it was one in the Act. It was substituted by the Select Committee. I think Sir, it need not be changed. I do not accept it.

Mr. Speaker :— I put the question that in item No. IV of clause 7 the word “two” shall be substituted by the word “one”.

(The Motion was negatived).

The question in Clause 7 forms part of the Bill. The question was adopted.

Clause - 8

(The amendment was not moved)

Mr. Speaker :— The question is Clause 8 forms part of the Bill.

The question was adopted.

Clauses 9-19

Mr. Speaker :— The question is Clauses 9 to 19 form part of the Bill.

(The question was adopted.)

Clause - 20

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in Clause 20 the words “general or” appearing in between the words “by” and “special” in the fifth line shall be deleted. Here Sir, in Clause 20 it has been stated” if accommodation in a Borstal Institution is not immediately available for a person ordered to be detained, he may be detained in such special word or other suitable part of a prison as the State Government may by general or special order direct until he can be sent to a Borstal Institution and the period of detention so undergone shall be treated as detention in a Borstal

Institution". Now the whole detention is a special case. It is in a special case or special matter where a particular person ordered to be detained may not be so detained in the Borstal Institution because there is not accommodation. Therefore, in that case if that be the particular cause that because of lack of accommodation he may not be housed in the Borstal Institution then he can be kept in the ordinary prison and for that a special order is to be given. When the whole context is "special" I think the order should be also "special.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar :— I accept the amendment.

Mr. Speaker :— put the question that in Clause 20 the words "general or" appearing in between the words "be" and "special" in the fifth line shall be deleted.

The amendment was passed.

Now the question is clause 20 as amended will form part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

Clauses - 21-30

Mr. Speaker :— The question is Clauses 21 to 30 will form part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause - 31

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of the Clause 31 the words “and within the scope” shall be inserted in between the words “purposes” and “of” appearing in the third line. Sir, when we read sub-clause (1) of clause 31 of the Bill we find” the State Government may, after previous publication in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Here we

propose that the words "and within the scope" shall be inserted in between the words "purposes" and "of". Because whatever be the rules they should be within the scope of the Act, They should be made specific. I think it is necessary to that there may not be certain rules which may go beyond the scope of the Act. This is a measure of abundant precaution.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar :— Sir, This is redundant. In the bill it is stated" the State Government may, after previous publication in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act." So there is no reason why the Government should go beyond the scope of the Act. I think Mr. Bhattacharyya will withdraw.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, there is harm if we can keep specific provision. From

our experience we know what the Government have been doing in the past, even without taking us into confidence. So by this specific provision we want that the Government do not go beyond the scope of the Act.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Of course, as a lawyer I cannot do or say anything which would be misleading to the house. It is a fact that even if these words are not inserted then this particular clause will not be illegal. It is a fact I admit. It is why I say that it is only as a measure of abundant precaution this was sought to be introduced because in the past we have seen in many Acts of this Legislature the Rule making power was given to the Executive Government, and in many cases it has been found that sometimes rules are made which go beyond the scope of the Act and the so have to be agitated in the High Court and in many

cases they have been declared ultra-vires by the High Court. As this House knows going to the High Court is a costly affair, and sometimes it is said by the Government that this was because of the carelessness on the part of the officer who drafted the Rules that it went beyond the scope and so and so forth. If it is specifically written in the clause itself then the officer who framed the rules can be held responsible. (A voice: Subordinate legislative Committee is there). Subordinate legislative Committee is there but it does not sit even once in a year. At any rate I do hope that all rules should be within the scope of the Act whether we write it or not. If any rule is made which goes beyond the scope of the Act will be ultra-vires. I only wish that this is kept in mind. With this expectation, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker :— Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

Leave is granted.

Clause 31 of the bill will form part of the bill.

By the first amendment which was accepted the figures 1967 has been changed to 1968, but the enacting formula of Assam Borstal Institution Bill I think will be consequential. It may be 1968. The enacting formula, premba and title of the bill will form part of the bill.

Shri Abdul Matlib Majumdar :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Borstal Institution Bill as amended and reported by the Select Committee be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved the question is past the Assam Borstal Institution Bill as amended and reported by the Select Committee be passed.

(The Motion was adopted,)

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests):—Sir, I beg to move that the Assam National Park Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, Before this bill is taken into consideration I want to make a few observations. This bill was discussed threadbare in the last session. I, therefore, do not want to go into the details. Simply I want to draw the pointed attention of the Minister in charge of Forests and in charge of this bill that this bill will practically bring no returns to the State nor will it serve the purpose for which it is brought unless our schemes which we want to cover by this bill are taken up in the national forum. The Union Minister of

Tourism declared last time that they have selected certain places where they propose to take up certain projects to attract tourists and to thereby augment the national income. It is suprising to note that no place neither the Kaziranga nor Manas or any other place in Assam has been so selected. The fruits of this policy declaration of the Union Minister for Tourism will be harvested by States like West Bengal, Maharastra, Gujrat etc. It is disappointing to note that beautiful places like Kaziranga and Manas which are preserved as Game Sanctuaries have been completely neglected by the Union Government. I want to know from the Minister in charge wherefrom he is going to get fund to implement the schemes proposed to be taken up under this Bill. Our own resources are not sufficient as has been repeatedly said by our Finance Minister even to finance the various projects taken up by the Gov-

ernment from time to time. For paucity of sufficient fund we are lagging behind in respect of industrial development, in respect of flood control and the like. If the schemes envisaged under the bill are not financed by the Government of India, then how is the Minister in charge of Forests and in charge of this bill going to implement them, and what is the necessity of adopting such a bill if there is no money to finance the schemes.

Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether before bringing up this Bill to the House Government had taken up this matter with the Government of India, or whether they had any discussion whatsoever with the Government of India to give financial assistance to the Government of Assam with a view to implementing the provisions of this Bill. Or, whether this Government has some other financial resources to give effect to provisions of this Bill. Unless some resou-

nces are available from the Government of India, unless this Government is in a position to convince the Government of India about the importance of implementing this Bill, it is no use keeping in this enactment in papers only. Therefore before considering the Bill clause by clause I want to have definite clarification from the Hon. Forest Minister on the points that I have raised earlier. With this observation, Sir, I want to conclude my speech.

Shri Mohendra Mohon Chaudhury (Minister, Forests) :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that Shri Barua has given some indication as to how we should approach the Government of India so that Kaziranga and other places of interests can be a national forum for development. The purpose of the Bill as was discussed at the time of introduction is not only to give better protection only to the animals inhabiting in the sanctuary but also to attract outside tourists. And secondly, to develop

it as a place of national interest. With these two purposes in view that this Bill has been brought before the House. I quite see the force of the argument of Shri Barua when he said that by mere passing a Bill of this kind does not serve the purpose which the Bill intends. To make the Bill effective, we must do something more. In the actual field we should try that by taking the advantage of the Bill and by taking the additional powers given to the Government by the Bill to develop at least one or two wild life sancturies of Assam as beautiful spots to draw more tourists from outside so that by attracting tourists we can earn some money, and at the same time we can bring to greater importance the condition of Assam. As the Hon. Member has stated, our financial resources are too meagre. Therefore to make the National Park attractive we may not be able to do much. That is another purpose for which we

want that the Bill be passed. Because there are certain international organisations in America and the United Kingdom, and also in certain other countries, where the people are anxious to render assistance for development of such kind of parks not only for preservation of the rare species of animals but to develop it as a place of beauty. After the Bill is introduced, we have received many good suggestions from out-side the countries more particularly from America, that they are eager to develop the National Park of Kaziranga where the one-horned rhinos thrive in the world. We also propose to draw up a scheme for development of Kaziranga, more particularly under the 4th Five-Year Plan, and we shall see that the schemes are implemented and whatever development projects or plans are proposed the funds will be forthcoming. Therefore it will be my duty as the Forest Minister, to see that all the trust imposed on the Forest

Department by the House by passing the Bill are properly gone through and the expectations of the Members are fulfilled.

With these words, Sir, I wish that the Motion will be passed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—What is the position of fisheries within the sancturies.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—Fisheries, forests, snakes, reptiles, flora and fauna, birds, animals-everything will be included.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—Fisheries will not be leased out.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—No.

Mr. Speaker :—The Assam National Parks Bill, 1968 as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

There is no Amendment.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam National Parks Bill, 1968 as reported by the Select Committee be passed.

Mr. Speaker :—Motion is moved.

The question is The Assam National Parks Bill, 1968 as reported by the Select Committee be passed.

(The Motion was adopted)

The Bill is Passed.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion is moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua;—Mr. Speaker, Sir,

about this Sir, I have to make a few observations.

As regards the object of the Bill, of course, Sir,

I have no objection. But what I want to point out to

definite matter which was discussed many times

here in this House about the depredations of the

Naga hostiles in the border areas. These depred-

ations have been going on in Assam, in Naga-

Land borders, specially in the Sibsagar district.

It is said here, "Information was received by the

Government that Naga hostiles have been

procuring their requirement of Central Government

uniforms of Army pattern by open purchase from

various shops in Assam through their agents. These

agents are believed to be regular suppliers of

such uniforms to Naga hostiles. It was considered

that necessary action should be taken to control

the sale of such uniforms under local laws. The

aim is to prevent Naga hostiles and other und-

esirable elements from procuring such uniforms by

open purchase from Assam.

It is not understood what purpose is sought to be achieved by this bill by aiming at controlling the sale of such uniforms when our people living in the border areas are suffering immensely, when they are spending sleepless nights day in and day out for years.

When the training of underground Nagas is going on the soil of this State and when even some of our brothers are recruited for such training in Chinese pattern' Govt. by not taking any definite step to prevent such activities, has brought a legislation only to control the purchase of uniforms of the Army pattern to the Naga hostiles. What our Intelligence Branch and the Security Force are doing in the Nagaland border ? What they are doing when the smuggling is going on through Assam and Nagaland Border. Here in the statement it is said, "It Was considered that necessary action should be taken to

control the sale of such uniforms under local laws. The aim is to prevent Naga hostiles and other undesirable elements from procuring such uniform by open purchase from Assam."

My whole contention is that although repeatedly we are placing before the Govt. times without number that of the entire portion of 140 miles of the border with Nagaland nearly 4 to 9 miles within our State soil are in the possession of Naga people, they may be Naga hostiles or ordinary Naga people. Govt. is not taking any action on this aspect of the matter. There should be a more forceful legislation to oust such kind of undesirable people occupying our land. The Chief Minister said yesterday that it has been decided to have a high level discussion between the two Chief Secretaries, the Chief Secretary of Nagaland and Chief Secretary of Assam. But my feeling is that such discussion

will not bear any fruit, rather the situation will be worsen by such a discussion. In the year 1964-65 there was such a discussion between the two Chief Ministers, the Chief Minister of Assam and Chief Minister of Nagaland and at that discussion it was agreed that status quo should be maintained in this regard, but from our side we are still maintaining status quo but it is contrary from the other side. It is well known, how Naga people are collecting revenues from our people, deprading our fforests, raiding our villages, injuring and even killing our people. What measures have been taken uptil now to prevent such activities ? Merely controlling purchase of uniforms by hostiles will not serve the purpose unless the intelligence machinery and administrative machinery is not gaeaved up to combat with the situation with firm determination ? I want to know from the Minister, Revenue and the Deputy Leader of the House whether there is any law to curve

or crush such activities of undesirables and whether there is any such law to clear up such encroachments on our land and to prevent such kind of encroachments? These activities are not only perpetrated by the Naga hostiles as it is seen that even Naga citizens are doing such kind of nefarious activities. These Naga people are having camps in our land. Has any action been taken to prevent them. Simply, passing a legislation for preventing purchase of army pattern uniforms will not serve the purpose when our people are being injured and killed, our people are harassed and their properties looted, when our forest resources are degraded, have we got any legislation for preventing these activities? My whole contention is that there should be another bill by which Govt. should be empowered to check and prevent such activities of not only Naga hostiles but Naga people, some of whom are with the convince or encouragement of the Naga Govt.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement of objects and reasons it is clearly stated, "Information was received by the Govt. that Naga hostiles have been procuring their requirement of Central Govt. uniforms of Army pattern by open purchase from various shops in Assam through their agents. These agents are believed to be regular suppliers of such uniforms to Naga hostiles. It was considered that necessary action should be taken to control the sale of such uniforms under local laws. The aim is to prevent Naga hostiles and other undesirable elements from procuring such uniforms by open purchase from Assam."

Sir, this bill with these objects in view has been brought before the House and it has been already stated in the Statement of objects and reason, "On examination it was found that at present there is no legal provision or any kind

of executive orders for controlling the acquisition or possession, sale, etc., of O. C. uniforms". Therefore some legislation is necessary and for that purpose this legislation is brought before the House.

Regarding the activities of Naga hostiles and to prevent their activities, there are laws and under those laws action can be taken to curb or crush the activities and to prevent them from such activities. Therefore, no new legislation for this purpose is necessary. The existing laws are sufficient for the purposes mentioned by Shri Barua. Therefore, the argument which Mr. Barua has advanced that a similar law should be brought to curb and restrict the activities of Naga hostiles, I think, is not necessary.

Sir, about encroachment, the reference of the meeting of the two Chief Secretaries made by

Shri Barua that also I believe is misplaced because we must be able to distinguish between a Naga hostile and an ordinary Naga citizen. Therefore, any action meant for Naga hostiles cannot be applicable to a Naga citizen.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Regarding encroachments and making camps on our land and recruitment of people from our area may be Naga hostiles are behind the whole scheme but in actual fact it can be found that Naga people, other than Naga hostiles, also are doing so and my suspicion is that Naga Govt. is also behind this scheme because sometime these people come to our areas with their Govt. police personnel.

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— May I know, Sir, what is the distinction between the two, I mean, between the Naga hostiles and Naga citizens as no Naga hostile carries a badge that he is a

Naga hostile and no Naga citizen carries a badge to show that he is a Naga citizen, or these two cannot be distinguished by their appearance. It is well known that large number of Naga people go to Jorhat for shopping, How the hon. Minister can give a definition now to distinguish between the Naga hostile and Naga citizen and if they cannot be distinguished what is the use of this place of legislation. Furthermore, people from Nagaland are encroaching into our land, how can it be distinguished whether those persons are Naga citizens or Nag hostiles ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Sir, we must be careful in this because a Naga because he comes from Nagaland cannot be taken to be a hostile. In order to distinguish them as to who is who we have got our Intelligence Branch and other police personnel for the purpose. It is for them to make the distinction between

a Naga hostile and a Naga citizen. whoever is found to be a hostile will be treated as such.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, What is the basis of distination between a hostile and a loyal Naga ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— We have got our Intelligence Department and our Police people are there. It is for them to make distination who is a hostile and who is not ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, is it a fact that at present there is no hostile Naga, because there is a truce and according to that truce nobody can be treated as hostile. But it may so happen that anybody may be a loyal Naga from dawn to dusk and thereafter he becomes hostile. My point is—is there any hostile Naga now after the cease-fire ? If there is any, what are the trade marks of hostile or what are the distinguishing marks to ascertain them ? How can we distinguish a hostile and a non-hostile ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Just like the distinction between a decoit and a non-decoit. Suppose there is a decoit in a society, but because there is a decoit in the society, we cannot treat all people as decoits.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, those Nagas who have violated the rules and by force entered into our territory, those Nagas who have taken away our living brothers and after chopping their heads off have thrown their head keeping their bodies there or those who are harbouring the sort of head-hunting in the border areas whether those Nagas should be considered hostile or loyal?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Surely there are hostile Nagas. My point is that to bring the hostiles to book there are laws and ordinarily by the provision of these laws we can take action against those people indulging in

destruction of property and killing of people. But for regulating purchase, sale and use of uniform of army pattern there is no legisrlation. Therefore, in order that to camouflage nobody can wear uniform of army type some provision should be made and hence is the Bill.

Mr. Barua has advanced some arguments. He said that there had been much encroachment inside the territory of Assam by the Nagas. Sir, that point was discussed in the last Budget Session and this Session of this Assembly in course of questions and discussion. In course of replies to Debate, it was made apply clear that Nagaland Government has disputed certain boundaries of Assam and they have claimed certain parts of our territory. This House knows very well that the Nagaland Government moved the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission to which the Assam Government said „No.”

because our boundary is clear and it is distinctly demarcated. So, no question of settling the boundaries by a Boundary Commission at all arises. From the side of the Government of Nagaland, they are trying to have some border posts and some Police outposts inside Assam also. The dispute arising out of this issue is being tried to settle amicably and for that purpose a conference will be held at the earliest opportunity.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Sir, whether the Government is going to admit their claims?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— No, we are not going to admit their claims and hear protests raised by the Nagaland Government.

Therefore, Sir, as it is a case between two States and as we cannot declare war for the settlement of the boundaries we must try to solve it between ourselves

amicably by advancing reasons, arguments and so forth. Therefore, these things have got little or no bearing with this issue. I hope, every honourable members will be pleased to allow this bill to be passed. That is my all points.

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— Sir, I suppose we cannot go to war with our neighbouring country, are we to understand that with reasoning and arguments we can be successful ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— It is a different question altogether. Neighbouring countries do not stand at par with neighbouring States. However we must resist all encroachments inside our territory and we should see that our territory is safeguarded by all means.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, probably

the honourable Minister is confused by two issues, one is uniform and the other is un-uniform. So far this bill is concerned, it confronts or confuses the purpose of using uniforms of all army types, police type or excise type by all and sundry so as to misuse the uniform or the like of it for the illegal purposes so that people may not very well know whether one is actually a policeman in proper form or a decoit in police uniform. So far as the Naga question is concerned, these people do not generally come with uniforms. They come to our territory as ordinary men. So far stopping of these people from entering into our territory is concerned, incorporation of some items in the Bill will not in any way help. If anybody comes with any uniform, there is the Security Force to confront him or to stop him immediately and if one comes as ordinary people — after all Nagaland

though a separate State is a part of Indian Union — nobody can stop an Indian citizen entering into another part of the Indian Union i. e. Assam.

The point is that whereas every citizen has got right of free movement throughout the whole of India, every citizen has got no freedom to use the reserve forest for the purpose of squatting and that too in particular as a base of operation for killing and depredation as is being done in the entire Nagaland border in the district of Sibsagar. The pertinent point is while the havoc created by these squatters using this Government reserve as the base of operation is not properly attended to, much emphasis is being given to the question of this use of uniform. That is one aspect of the matter. The second aspect of the matter, which has not been explained by the Minister, is that there are certain

para-military organisations created not only in Assam but in other parts of India also who do military parades and physical training, and some of these organisations are also using uniform which may not be exactly the same as is used by our Army constabulary but at least similar to that. If these people after getting para-military training use the uniform which is almost similar to those used by our Army constabulary, then that will be dangerous not only for the peace and tranquility of the citizens but for the very existence of the democratic State, and at any time they may turn into Fascist Junta and the very democracy in our country may be in danger, particularly in a region so much soft-bellied like that of Assam which is surrounded by countries whom we want to be our friends but who are yet to be our friends to our expectation. So, the principal purpose of this Bill is in that

direction and probably the hon. Minister would have done us justice if he had taken the House into confidence with regard to the purport and the real aim of this amendment. My feeling is that the real purpose of the amendment has not been adequately explained to the House.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— In the statement of objects and reasons it has been clearly explained the purpose of the Bill. The Bill is only for a limited purpose, and so many points raised by the hon. Members do not come within the orbit of the Bill and that is my difficulty. In this Bill only the sale, procurement and distribution of a certain kind of uniforms which are similar to those used by our Indian Army are to be restricted because these uniforms are being purchased from Assam - Tinsukia and other places in large numbers. There are certain dealers who

regularly supply these olive-green uniforms to the Nagas and one such case was detected. When it was detected that a particular man from Nagaland was taking good quantity of olive-green uniforms he could not be punished because there was no such provision in the law to restrict or prohibit sale of such olive-green uniforms and cloths. Therefore, on the advice of the Law Department we have brought this amendment so that this kind of activity can be restricted. This Bill has been brought in order to prohibit the Nagas from purchasing the olive-green uniforms which they are now purchasing from the shops in Assam in large quantity. As the hon. Member Shri Bhattacharjee has said, they are using these uniforms for parade, physical training and also for other kinds of hostile activities. Therefore, to prevent such things, and also if anybody is found to be carrying on the business in these uniforms can

be brought under this Bill, this Bill has been brought.

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— We are not opposing the Bill. But here in this Bill only the uniforms are mentioned. But supposing for purchase of rice for the hostiles and for sale of Chinese made fountain pen and cigarette lighters they come, there is no provision for restricting that in the Bill,

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— I have already said, it is a camouflaging affair. By using the olive-green uniform they come as Indian Army personnel, enter the villages and take away rice and other things.

Shri Debeswar Sarma ;— But without rice they cannot camouflage and they will lie flat on the ground.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— In order to prevent them from entering our territory

in disguise we have brought this Bill. Therefore, I hope the hon. Members will allow the passage of the Bill.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— At the beginning I have said that we have no objection to the aims and objects of the Bill. My whole contention is that you are keen to pass this Bill in order to prevent the hostiles from purchasing the olive green uniforms, but our contention is that a portion of our territory has been occupied by the Nagas, not hostiles alone. I have repeatedly said that these Nagas are having a dangerous camp in that region and there are many Chinese trained army personnel and where some of our own brothers are undergoing training. Some of these people have been recruited from the neighbouring areas. You know, Sir, the condition of the people living in the border areas. The hon. Minister and even the

Chief Minister said, a portion of this territory is under the occupation of these people. But what measures have been taken by our Government to drive them out ? That is my first point. My second point is at they have not been able to detect the criminals who are causing havoc in our border, and thirdly, the people living in the bordering areas are passing sleepless nights. People are being murdered and things are taken away by these hostiles. My question is what measures are you taking to prevent such kind of activities ? You are keen to prevent purchase of olive green uniforms only. This is relevant because this Bill aims at controlling the hostile activities and therefore, I want to know what precautionary measures Government have taken to prevent such kind of activities ?

Mr. Chairman :—I understand so far as this Bill is concerned, the contention placed by some

Hon. Members are not relevant to the Bill but the fact remains that the anxiety of the Hon. Members in respect of the areas bordering Nagaland is known to the Hon. Members as well as to the Hon. Minister it will not be in the fitness of things to make the Hon. Minister to reply to these points just at the moment, but obviously it is the desire of the Hon. Members that alongside the passing of this Bill, the Hon. Minister will take note of these observations.

Mr. Chairman :—I put the main question that the Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration. The Motion is passed.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) :—Motion No (b). There is no amendment, so we may pass on to (c).

Mr. Chairman :—I put the question that the

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Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment)
Bill, 1968 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

The Bill is Passed

The Assam Finance Sales Tax (Second Amend-
ment) Bill, 1968

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister),
Finance):—I beg to move that the Assam Finance
Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968, be taken
into consideration.

Mr. Chairman :—I put the question that the
Assam Finance Sales Tax (Second Amendment)
Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister,
Finance):—There is no amendment, we may pass on
to motion (c).

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(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister,
Finance):—I beg to move that the Assam Finance
Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill 1968 be passed.

Mr. Chairman :—I put the question that the
Assam Finance Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill
1968 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

The Bill is passed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—Before Item 12 is moved,
may I seek one assurance from the Hon. Minister,
Finance that most of Assam Acts are out of print
and are not available for purchase either in the
Government Book Depot or any of the Printing
House. Will the Hon. Minister, Finance get these
printed and offer for sale.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, :—Yes, Sir,

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—May I have one clari-
fication. Recently the Supreme Court passed an

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order that no tax can be levied on the goods which has not been manufactured.....

Mr. Chairman:—It is not concerned to any of the question.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—It is related to Item No. 11

Mr. Chairman :—Item No. 11 has already been passed by the House hence you have raised the opportunities.

Item 12. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister, Finance):—I beg to move that the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968, be taken into consideration.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Sir, on this consideration of the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968, I have got a few observations to make. I quite appreciate, Sir, that all people need some amount of amusement and sometimes some people get amusement in

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(Second Amendment) Bill, 1968

betting as well. Now, therefore those Ministers or their Secretaries or their wives or their sweethearts, or those M. L. As also who take pleasure in going to race courses and bet on the horses or keep jockeys and make some profit out of it, or even sometimes in our loss, well, I have no quarrel with their personal affairs. Let them have the pleasure in abundance. I do not also mind if in respect of their being made to pay 10 per cent of tax as Amusement Tax, they are given a relief by half is, if it is brought down to 5 per cent. I do not mind this as well. I only make this most humble submission before the Government through the Finance Minister that the common people also may please be favoured with some opportunity of amusement. These common people generally cannot afford to go to the race courses even in Shillong and so far as the other parts of the state are concerned, there are no such race courses, They

generally find amusement either in cinemas or in theatrical performances, and so on. I do hope and pray that Government may in its wisdom be pleased to have some kind of consideration for these poor people also and may in the next phase consider the reduction in the amusement tax on cinemas and theatrical performances at least in the lower classes.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—What about betting houses ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—I do not think that so long as the Ministers and their Secretaries are not forced out of Shillong to a town in the plains, betting house will go there. Because, generally betting houses and race course follow the Lords and so long as these lords are not pushed out from this semi-heaven to down hill, probably these race course and betting houses will not be either a problem or a pleasure in the plains.

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Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, :—What about lotteries ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—I shall come to that afterwards. So far as the Archery is concerned, As is very well known to many Hon, Members or at least to those who keep some track with the events that for some time archery was a very flourishing business here in Shillong, but gradually the enthusiasm appears to slowing down in Shillong, because 99 per cent of the enthusiasts ultimately came to grief, because only a few people made profit out of it. This is now being pushed down hills and now quite near Gauhati on the other side of the Veterinary College, a veritable archery field is now being made. In those areas there were no such local games at that time, but because after all Sixth Schedule is already existing and some separate status is on the offing, these archeries and all sorts of bettings are knocking

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at the very gate of Gauhati. we cannot help it, because the boundary is there, but the point is that so far the lettery is concerned we have not that in our State. These lotteries has been discouraged if not banned altogether. So far as ventures arising from this subject is concerned, these Barabatti, K. C. lotteries.....

Barabati Raffle, K. C. Charity and manyothers coming from Kalimpong side and organised by various Missionary Organisations and various other State patronised organisations of Orissa and other places are coming and these lottery tickets are being sold everywhere. I had been to Jagiroad market once and I found that vehicles were engaged exhorting the people to purchase the Barabati Raffle tickets and by this many people became rich overnight. In the Gauhati Bar Library, in the High Court Bar Library and also in District Bar Library I see there are so many people always purcha-

sing tickets. In all shops, in towns and villages these tickets are sold, thousands of rupees are being taken away from Assam. Why this sort of raffles cannot be allowed in our State? If anybody is to start a charitable dispensary and for that he arranges a lottery then what is the harm in allowing it? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to allow this sort of lottery for developing this State also. After all the lottery is not being considered immoral in India. Even in our Panchayat election also a type of lottery is prevailing. Who will be president of the Panchayat in case of a tie is to be decided by lottery! This is also a type of lottery!

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Does the hon. Member prefer lottery by the State or by the individual organisation.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Why not both? State may also do such things, At least

the Orissa Govt. has patronised it. I do not know if the State may engage other charitable institutions to do it. we have not been able to stop our people in believing in luck. We have not been able to rouse our people that "purusha-kara" is superior to "Daiba". Therefore, that being the position, why should we allow lakhs of rupees being taken away from the State? Even for the purpose of charity why should we allow others when charity is needed at home? Of course with some limit it should be allowed. That is my submission.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— May I seek some clarification. The objects and reasons we find however, "for some time past the Trustees are running the race at a considerable loss." What is the source of the information? Then again "for some time past the Trustees are running the races at considerable loss and as such are

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finding it impossible to maintain the field and also to encourage sporting activities in and around Shillong. In order to enable the Trustees to run the races without loss it is proposed to reduce the tax from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The Trustees have carried out a great deal of economics in their expenditure for the races but even then without this assistance the heavy loss incurred cannot be avoided." Will the hon. Minister - In-charge be pleased to give us the sources of information ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—The hon. Member has put a direct question which is very relevant. The source is the memorandum which has been given to the Govt. for consideration. With more race course the Govt. was not very interested excepting the tax which we realised. There are play grounds all along the race course. The Trustees had also sports activities in view and

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out of that the play grounds were developed. These are also maintained by the Race course trustees. When they were in a profitable situation they were doing it alright, but now they are running it at a loss and hence they are not been able to maintain it. The second question was how do you know that there have been losses. According to the memorandum submitted in the Spring Meeting 1967 there was a loss of 11,559,55 in the Summer Meeting 1967, the loss was 1,044,55, in the Autumn Meeting the loss was 3,523,47 and in the winter Meeting the loss was 868,30. Now, you will appreciate that we are also getting some tax from them.

The tax we have collected from them was in the year 1963-64 Rs.116.791.20, in the year 1964-65 Rs. 118.289.00, in the year 1965-66 Rs.113, 295.00, in the year 1966-67 Rs. 133.615.41 and in the year 1967-68 Rs.80.639. When the archery

came into being it has gone down to Rs.80 thousand only, The entertainment tax similarly has also gone down. Now if we do not come to their help they may not be able to run it. It is, therefore, from this point of view we are giving them this relief with the clear understanding that if as a result of this the situation improves or if the archery goes out of fashion for which the position may improve we will be.....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Whether they want to get tax exempted or is it on account of solieitation for the sports field ? If it is for sports field the hon. Minister can request the authority of the Shillong Race Course to make over that sports field to Sports Council so that the Council can maintain it properly.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — where is the fund ? The sports Council is being maintained by Government

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— I have not yielded

(laughier)

Sir, we have a bill before us - the Elementary Education Bill. The State is entirely financing the elementary education because they consider elementary education is necessary. Similarly in all civilised countries sports are also encouraged by all means. Therefore one may not be excused if one is stingy about sanctioning money to the Sports Council, that will maintain the field for sports. This is laudable effort on the part of the Government ; but to encourage races this is another thing.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I do not think that realisation of Jote taxes from horse racing is immoral and the State is quite justified in taking the taxes (interruption from opposition). When

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a question is put I may be permitted to answer. Tax is certainly tax is our aim and if the party goes out of business in liquidation that tax will be lost. We are not just now considering who are ruined by races. The people who go there are quite adults and capable of taking care of themselves. There are two ways looking a of thing. One is the State to consider the whole society as children like mentors manage all their affairs and the other democratic way to consider all people adults and manage their affairs and only in very rare case coming for regulation. We have neither taken the mentors role in dictatorship for have we taken the Laissez faire role. We are just in between. Therefore we have not considered races as immoral that is the people who are well to do....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : - Very good. Will the Minister be pleased to declare that the races

are sports and that has to be developed and then the bill will be considered.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Races may be declared sports, gambling may be declared sports, archery may be declared as sports. Now on a point of clarification I want to know who is the owner of the field the Trustee and it is not the Government property. Then who prompted to levy such kind of tax or to raise the rate of races for the development of the field. The question is whether control of the field or that particular area is at the hands of the Government. If not, in what way they will levy this tax. That clarification I want. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons "the Trustees of the Shillong Gymkhana Races had been maintaining the play ground in the Race course area. This is the only playground of any standard available to the civil population of Shillong". That

means this has been maintained by the Gymkhana Race Trustees. Now whether we are having any control over it. (Shri K. P. Tripathi - No) Then who will take the responsibility?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—We are not taking the responsibility. We are not maintaining the field, it is maintained by the Trustees of the Gymkhana Race. If the Trustees goes into liquidation naturally they will, not be able to maintain. Therefore only two points are before us (a) to enable the Races to continue so that we may continue to get our taxes and (b) out of their profit they will continue to maintain the field. These are the two points.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — May I submit Sir, it is undemocratic to ask us to vote without submitting the income and expenditure statement because the memorandum is not before us. The

entire machinery which goes into it and policy is framed and on that policy a bill is brought before the house. What the Minister does normally is to give the summery of the assessment of the entire Government machinery on a particular issue on which there is voting. There is a very minor thing and we have come to the conclusion that this organisation will go into liquidation inless we come forward to assist it. Archery is the competetor. Archery has drawn away the people who used to flock there to petronise it. Therefore the race is at a loss. Number of petrons has declined. It is for this reason we have to assist this so that it may continue in business. If as a result of this enthusiasm if archery gradually declines and it regains its prosperity we will be able to re-levy 10 per cent. we are not abolishing the tax we are reducing it from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. When prosperity returns we can

again restore it. There will not be any difficulty. If we do not do something then the Trustees will into liquidation. After all....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— What is our relation with the Trustees ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—We are earning so much of money. I have already told....

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— সেইটোৱে বাকীবোৰ জিলাতো কাম কৰিবনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এতিয়ালৈকে আন ঠাইত এইদৰে ঘোৰদৌড়ৰ Jote Tax পোৱা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—তেতিয়া হলে এইটোক Jote Tax বোলা হয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—হয়, এইটোক Jote Tax বোলা হয়।

(হাঁহি)

Income ৰ হিচাব চালে দেখা যায়, ১৯৬৩ চনত ১ লাখ ১৬ হাজাৰ ৭৯১ টকা, ১৯৬৬ চনত ১ লাখ ৩৩ হাজাৰ ৬ শ, আৰু

১৯৬৭ চনত একেবাৰে ৮০ হাজাৰ টকাত পৰিছেগৈ। আৰু তাৰ পাচত লাহে লাহে ৭ হাজাৰ, ২ হাজাৰ, ২ হাজাৰ আদি আৰু এতিয়া ১ হাজাৰত পৰিছেগৈ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— এইটোৱেই Total Loss নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এইটোৱেই কোম্পানীৰ Loss হৈছে। ১৯৬৭ চনত তেওঁলোকৰ ৪ টা Session হৈছিল। তাৰ ভিতৰত Spring Session ত Loss হয় ১১ হাজাৰ টকা, Summer Session ৰ ১ হাজাৰ আৰু Autumn Session আৰু Winter Session ত ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ৩ হাজাৰ ৫শ, আৰু এনেদৰেই বহুতো Loss হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— তেনেহলে তেখেতে এই Loss টো Make - up কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই এইটো কৰিছেনেকি ?
আমাৰ এষাৰ কথা আছে যে—

“কাৰ পিয়াহত কোনে পিয়ে পানী
কাৰ ভাগিনী মৰিলে কাৰ হয় হানি”

(গগুগোল)

এইটো জগন্নাথ সিংহই একো নুবুজে বা কাহানিও নুবুজে।

(গোলমাল)

এই বস্তুটো আমাৰ নহয় কিয়নো আমাৰ Control তাত নাই। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমি এই বিলাকৰ পৰা টকা পাম। কিন্তু টকা আমি পাইছো নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। জিমখানাক টকা বেহাই দিয়াৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় আমাৰ লোকচান হৈছে। কিন্তু এই সংক্ৰান্তত চৰকাৰে যি Field developmeant ৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো প্ৰকৃততে Field developmant ৰ কথা নহয় মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰৰ উপৰ মহলৰ বিশিষ্ট লোকৰ ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থ থকাৰ কাৰণেহে ইমান খিনি টকা বেহাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যেন লাগিছে।

M. SHAMSUL HUDA :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বড়ো ভাষাৰ মাধ্যমেদি শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে চাৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো সকলোৰে সমৰ্থনযোগ্য আৰু মই এইটো হোৱাটোকে আশা কৰো। কাৰণ প্ৰত্যেক জাতি উপগ্ৰাতিক মাতৃ ভাষাত শিক্ষা দিয়াটো বাঞ্ছনীয়। খেতিয়কক কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আৰু উৎপাদনৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে সহায় দিব পৰা নাই। সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া; যোৱা বছৰত মৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত Sales Tax লগাইছিল আমি এইফালৰ পৰা বহুত যুজ বাগৰ কৰিলো। কিন্তু বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই Sales Tax ৰ পৰা মৰাপাটৰ খেতিয়কক বেহাই নিদিলে। এতিয়া সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া Race course ৰ Tax ৰে এইটো বেহাই দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

সেইটো আমি কেতিয়াও সমর্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। স্বাভাৱিকতে ইয়াত
সন্দেহ হয়। চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকল আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ Race course
ৰ লগত কি নলেগলে লগা সম্বন্ধ আছে, সেই সম্বন্ধত বাস্তব
ডেকা যুবকসকল মৰি যাব। গতিকে সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই বিলখন
গভীৰ ভাৱে চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। আৰু এইটো আমি কেতিয়াও
Pass হ'বলৈ দিব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ এই বিলখন চৰকাৰৰ কৰ নীতি
সম্পূৰ্ণ বিৰোধী। আমি দেখিছো শুল্কনাৰ কলা, যাক আমি চিনেমা
বুলি কওঁ তাতো Sales Tax পৰা বেহাই নাপায়। আমাৰ
গাওঁবিলাকত ল'ৰা বিলাকে যদি থিয়েটাৰ নাইবা এটা Show পাতিব
লগা হয়, তৎক্ষণাত চৰকাৰে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰে আৰু Tax নিদিয়াকৈ
সেই গাৱলীয়া ক্লাবটোৱে Show পাতিব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰে উৎপাদন
বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে Tax বেহাই দিব নোৱাৰে আৰু ল'ৰা বিলাকৰ ক্লাবে
থিয়েটাৰ বা Show পাতিলে Tax ৰ পৰা বেহাই নাপায়। আনফালে
চৰকাৰে ঘোৰা দৌবৰ কাৰণে Tax বেহাই দিব খুজিছে। গতিকে
এইটো আমি কৈছো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এইটো নীতি বিৰোধী কামৰ
বাবে আমাক আচৰিতেই ক'ব নাই আৰু সেইটো বৰ লাজৰ কথাও
হৈছে। আমি ভাৱি আচৰিত হওঁ, এই বিলখন ডাঙি ধৰি বিভূমন্ত্ৰীয়ে
জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত মুখ দেখুৱাব কেনেকৈ? আমি এইটো বুজিব পৰা
নাই। আজি সেইদেখি চৰকাৰে গণতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ ফালে আওকান কৰি

সাধাৰণ বাইজক শোষিত কৰাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। কুঁহিপাত নামৰ কিতাপখন চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে আৰু তাত লোকচান হ'ব বুলি ৫০ পইচালৈ দাম বঢ়াই দিছে। আনফালে বিনা বেতনত প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আমাৰ সংবিধানত লিপিবদ্ধ আছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা চৰকাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে। যিমান বিলাক L. P. স্কুলৰ আমাৰ দৰকাৰ সেইখিনি চৰকাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে; আৰু থকা স্কুলবিলাকতো যিমান পৰিমান শিক্ষক থকা দৰকাৰ, দিব পৰা নাই। আপোনালোকে শুনি আচৰিত হ'ব যে আমাৰ তাত এখন স্কুলত ৫০০ ছাত্ৰৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৪ জন শিক্ষক আছে। বৃটিছ শাসনৰ সময়তো Infant Industry আৰু নতুন Industry গঢ়ি তোলাৰ কাৰণে নানা বকমে সহায় কৰিছিল। কিন্তু আজি সেই স্বাধীনতাৰ পাচত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সেই Industry বিলাকত Protection দিব পৰা নাই আৰু Tax পৰা বেহাই দিব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে কৰিছে কি ঘোৰা দৌৰৰ কাৰণে Tax বেহাই দিব খুজিছে। সেইবিলাক নীতি গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বিৰোধী আমি জানিছো Race Course ৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ কেইবাজনো বিশিষ্ট মন্ত্ৰী জড়িত হৈ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে ইয়াৰ Share holder হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে জিলাখন ঘোৰা দৌৰত টেম্বৰ পৰা বেহাই দি বাইজৰ মূৰত কঁঠাল ভাঙি খাব খুজিছে। মোৰ পিচত আৰু

কেইজনমান বক্তা আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে এই বিষয়ে আৰু বহুত কথা কব। এইখিনি কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ বিভিন্নদ্বীয়ে Sales-Tax সন্শোধনী বিলখন ডাঙি ধৰি Horse Race ক টেক্‌চৰ পৰা বেহাই দিব খুজিছে আনহাতে যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত আমি যেতিয়া যুজ-বাগৰ কৰিলো বগা কেবাটীৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা এক পইচা টেক্‌চ বেহাই দিব লাগে তেতিয়া এইজন বিভিন্নদ্বী মান্তি হোৱা নাছিল। এইটো কথাৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে তেখেতৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰতি কিমান প্ৰেম আৰু মৰম। জানিব পাৰিছোঁ যে অলপতে ক'লা আৰু বোবা সকলৰ এখন সভা শ্বিলঙ State Library ত বহিব। তেওঁলোকক টেক্‌চৰ পৰা বেহাই দিয়া নহব। অলপ আগতে কোৱা হ'ল যে মদৰ পৰা আমি বহুতো টেক্‌চ পাওঁ আৰু সেই গতিকৈ মই নিবাৰণ আটাইবোৰ জিলাতে কৰিব পৰা নহব। আমাৰ যিকোনো জিলাত—নগাওঁ, কামৰূপ, গোৱালপাৰা ইত্যাদিত Prohibition আছে তাক উঠাই দিলে আমি বহুত পইচা পাম। তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে কব যে Prohibition চৰকাৰৰ নীতি। আমি কৈছোঁ যে এনেকৈয়েই যদি চৰকাৰে পইচা পাব লাগে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে ঘোষণা কৰক যে যেনেতেনে চৰকাৰে টেক্‌চ লগাই পইচা পাবই লাগে।

সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া। আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা আমি জানিব

খুজিছো যে খিলঙত Horse Race আৰু জিমখানাৰ Board of Trustee ৰ সদস্য কোন কোন আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নাম আমাক লাগে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বছৰেকীয়া হিচাবপত্ৰ পৰীক্ষাকৰাৰ Official ৰিপৰ্ট চৰকাৰে পায় নে নাপায়? যদি পায় তেনেহলে সেই audit ৰিপৰ্ট সদনত দাখিল হ'ব নে নাই এইখিনিই হল কথা। মই দাবী জনাওঁ যে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই তথ্য সমূহ পূৰ্বতে আমাক দিয়ক আৰু তাৰ পিছতহে এই বিলখন দাখিল কৰক।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বিলখন উত্থাপন কৰি হিচাপ দেখুৱাইছে যে চিলঙৰ জিমখানাৰ ১১ হাজাৰ টকা লোকচান হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ ৰাজহত শতকৰা ১০% কৈ কৰ লগোৱাৰ ফলত ১ লাখ ৩৩ হাজাৰ টকা পাইছে। কিন্তু এতিয়া তেওঁলোকক যি বেহাই দিবলৈ ওলাইছে তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে জিমখানাৰ লোকচান হৈছে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে ১ লাখ ৩৩ হাজাৰ টকা পোৱাৰ পিছত টকাত ১০% Tax ৰ ঠাইত ৫ পইচা কমাই দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাত আমি পাব লগা Tax আধা কমিব। তাৰ মানে তেওঁলোকে ৭০ হাজাৰ টকা বেহাই পাব। গতিকে এইটো আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে ৰাইজৰ লোকচান হ'ব। চৰকাৰে এই লোকচানটো makeup কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিবা উপায় দিব পাৰিবনে? মই জানিব

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খোজো যে Trustee Board ত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনোবা আছে নেকী? সেই Sports Club ৰ টকা পইচাৰ হিচাপ-নিকাচ ঠিক আছেনে? জিমখানাৰ লোকচানৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ৭০ হাজাৰ টকা বেহাই দিব খোজে, তেনেহলে আমাৰ অসমত অন্যান্য ঠাইত Sports বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি একে সহানুভূতিৰ চকুৰে চাইছে নে? মোৰ মনেৰে চৰকাৰে অসমৰ অন্যান্য Sports Club লৈ সমান সহানুভূতিৰ চকুৰে চোৱা নাই। এই জিমখানাত চৰকাৰৰ কোনোবা প্ৰতিনিধি যদি আছে তেন্তে তেওঁলোক কোন? জিমখানাৰ লোকচানৰ কাৰণে ৭০ হাজাৰ টকা তেওঁলোকক বেহাই দিয়াৰ কিবা কাৰণ থাকিব পাৰেনে?

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker : I have to make an announcement. As assured, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 12.30 P.M. today, the 3rd September, 1968 in my Chamber to decide whether in view of the increased unforeseen business awaiting disposal, the House should be extended beyond 10th September.

The Committee has been pleased to decide that the current Session of the Assembly will be adjourned on 10th September, 1966, till 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 18th September, 1968 and shall continue till 21st September, 1968.

The substantive Motion tabled by Shri G. S. Bhattacharyya, M. L. A and others on the statement made by the Chief Minister on 2nd September, 1968, regarding the Gauhati incident will be taken up on the 5th September, 1968, as the first Motion in view of the urgency of the matter and will have priority over other Motions. The other Motions pending before the House on the flood situation and the Motion on the Report of the Assam Public Service Commission will be taken up after the conclusion of that Motion respectively.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till
10 A. M. on Wednesday, The 4th September, 1968

Shillong

The 3rd September, 1968

U. Tahbildar

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam

