



REFERENCE

# 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 / 8**

The 4th September, 1968



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**Assam  
Legislative Assembly Debates**

**OFFICIAL REPORT**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE  
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED  
AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELEC-  
TIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN  
CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA

**AUTUMN SESSION**

**VOLUME II**

**NO. 7**

The 4th September, 1968

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 4th 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.



# Legislative Assembly Debates

## ANNUAL REPORT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1962-63  
ASSEMBLED AT THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA  
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PUBLIC  
AND THE PRESS

## AUTUMN SESSION

### VOLUME II

NO. 1

The 4th September, 1962

Proceedings of the 1st Session of the Assembly  
The Assembly assembled after the  
fourth general election under the  
Government of the Hon. Mr. Robert  
C. Manning, M.P.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Stirling,  
at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 4th September, 1962.

### P R E F A C E

Shri Mohi K. Das, M.A., B.L., Speaker,  
in the Chair. Eleven Ministers, 24 Ministers of  
State, Two Deputy Ministers and Ninety Members.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STARRED QUESTIONS

(To Which Oral Answers Were Given.)

Mr. Speaker :— We are going on with the questions of 2nd September, 1968 only, and we have not yet touched the questions of 3rd and 4th September. Therefore, I request the honourable members to put less supplementaries so that starred questions can be made upto date.

*Re* : Powers and functions of the Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers.

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :—

\* 32. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers are to assist the respective Cabinet Ministers ?

(b) If so, who delegates powers to the Ministers of State and to the Deputy Ministers ?



(c) Whether the powers delegated to them can be taken back by their respective Ministers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA ( Chief Minister ) replied :—

\* 32. (a)—The Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers are to assist the Ministers in dealing with portfolio allocated to such Ministers.

(b) Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers derive their authority from the notification appointing them by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. There is no question of delegation. There may, however, be administrative arrangement between the Minister and the Minister of State or Deputy Minister of their functions.

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above, this question does not arise.

Re : Expenditure for collection of materials for replies to Assembly Questions.

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :—

\* 33. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government had to incur a huge amount of money in connection with the collection of materials to Assembly questions ?

(b) If so, the amount spent in collecting the informations to the Assembly questions of the last Budget Sessions, 1968 ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ( Chief Minister )  
replied :

33. (a) & (b)—Collection of materials for Assembly questions is a normal and integral part of the work any Department of the Government. Neither any separate staff is employed for the purpose for any separate account of the expenditure involved in collection of such materials is maintained in any Department. Expenditure in the form of postage, telegram and telephones are of course incurred to collect the information. It is therefore, not possible to state the amount spent in collecting the information regarding the Assembly questions of the last Budget Session.



Shri Maneswar Boro :—Sir, একোটা প্রশ্ন উত্তৰ আনিবলৈ যাওঁতে দুই-তিনিবাবকৈ খবৰ পঠাব লগা হোৱাত চৰকাৰে বহু টকা খৰচ কৰিব লগা কথাতো সচানেকি ? হয় বাক ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে নহয় কিন্তু অলপ পলম হয়।

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :—তেনেহলে ১ মাহ পূৰ্বে স্বয়ং অফিচত উপস্থিত হৈ দিয়া আৰু থকা সময়ত Admit হোৱা স্বত্বেও উত্তৰ অহাত পলম হোৱাৰ কি কাৰণ থাকিব পাৰে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো প্রশ্নৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে মই আজিয়ে খবৰ কৰিম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—মই মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰো যে পাঞ্জাব বিধান সভাৰ Estimate Committee সদস্যসকল চেনাপুঞ্জীৰ Cement factory চাবলৈ আহোতে তাৰ Manager জনে বেয়া ধৰনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। এই প্রশ্নটো ২ মাহ আগতে দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু এইটো ছিলঙৰে পৰা উত্তৰ দিব পৰা প্রশ্ন। আৰু Industry Department ৰ কথা। আজিলৈ ধামাচাপা দি ৰখাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :—মই আজিয়ে খবৰ কৰিম।

Mr. Speaker :—I will make a statement about it tomorrow.

Further supplementaries to starred Question No. 37 replied on 3rd September 1969.  
Re : Strength of staff in the Directorate of supply.

Mr. Speaker :— Now, we take up pending starred question No 37. St. question No 37— further supplementaries.-

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I know from the Minister-in-charge of Supply what is the number of employees so far confirmed and made regular and what is the number of those who remain unconfirmed till to-day in the Supply Directorate ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— The number of persons confirmed against permanent posts are : in office staff 29. Grade IV staff 50 and driver one and handyman one.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— The Minister



has said the other day that there are no Service Rules for the employees. Now, under what rules these people have been confirmed ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— We have confirmed them in accordance with the principles laid down by Govt. from time to time. And these principles mainly are availability of permanent posts, eligibility of Government servants, seniority cum merit.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— In the absence of the Service Rules, these people who have been serving even for 8 to 15 years remain unconfirmed till to-day ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—There are still some who are unconfirmed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—What is the number of those unconfirmed ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—Out of 34, 5 have remained unconfirmed in office staff, in Grade

IV out of 17, 2 remain unconfirmed, driver and handyman all confirmed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether it is a fact that the confirmation cases of those employees in the Directorate, both Accounts and General Branch, have been lying for years together on the table of the Joint Director of Supply ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—I am not aware of that. But there is some delay in framing the Service Rules

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :—What is the delay ? Is it by months or by years ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—In some cases by years.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :—How many years ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—I cannot give the exact figure.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—What is the reason



for keeping the file pending for years together thereby depriving those employees their legitimate claims to be confirmed in their posts?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—I have already admitted that there is delay and we are trying to expedite matters.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :—Does Government know that because of putting aside this file for years together and because nobody wants to take the trouble to clear up the Augean stable, people who retired drawing pay of Rs. 600, were getting a pension of only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per month; they are crying on the road and cursing the Government in the Supply Department?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah : The hon. Member who was once Supply Minister knows that since his time those cases have been pending.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :—Where I left the file my successors have left it at that and they

are sleeping over it. When the Minister has brought my name I say to my credit that those cases which the Minister had referred were mostly confirmed by my order, and the position remained where I had left and all my successors slept over them in the last 7 years without proceeding further. They have been getting curse personally and they have brought a bad name and also shame for the Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Whether any gradation list has been prepared at the time of confirming those employees ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—I cannot say whether there is any gradation list or not.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Is Govt. aware that due to the absence of gradation list there is some sort of discrimination in respect of promotion and confirmation ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—I am at a difficulty because of nonframing of these Service



Rules. Therefore, I have taken all possible steps to expedite the matter.

*Re :* Starred question Nos. 41 and 42.

Shri Nomeswar Pegu :—Mr. Speaker Sir, the Question Nos. 41 and 42 are pending.

Mr. Speaker : There was no authority given by you, but if you want I will allow it.

Shri Chatra Sing Teron .—The questions were lapsed, because the hon. Member was absent. Sir, may I submit one thing. If a Member authorises somebody to put the question but the questions comes after few days, it becomes an inconvenient situation because the hon. Member was absent and we do not know whether he has authorised anybody or not.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Sir, a point of order. With regard to this, the rule is clear. Either the Member present would put the question or he is to request the Speaker to allow somebody else to put the question on his behalf. If neither is done then the question lapses. That is the rule.

Shri Chatra Sing Teron :—Therefore, whenever a Member authorises somother member to put the question in that case the information may be given to us. Because on that day I saw the hon. Member was absent.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooh (Minister, Supply) :—The Secretary, at the end of the question hour may call which are the questions remained pending.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very valuable right of the hon. Members to elicit information by questions. It is an admitted fact that there is a tendency in some Departments to withhold reply to unfavourable question still the last day of the Assembly so as to avoid having supplementaries and being exposed.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : - I am not aware of any intentional withholding of any reply.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :—Sir, may I requ-



est the Chief Minister since he has no knowledge about it kindly to take some questions from various departments and see how much delays have been done and in what manner the delays have been done. I also request him to see how much delay has been done by the Officer, how much in the various departments of the Govt. and how much in the Assembly Secretariat and then he will be able to find out the causes of such allegations.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—Each and every Departments who are found to be lacking or slackness are found to be prevailing in the matter of replying, the Chief Secretary under my orders issue strictures to them. But with regard to delay on a particular case I have not examined in that line. Anyway I will see what can be done for that.

Mr.. Speaker :—I give assurance to the House to make a statement about how many questions

have been replied, how many have been sent to the Govt. and what was the total number questions etc. to-morrow in this House.

M. Moinul Hoque Choudhury :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Chief Minister be pleased to take note of the position through this supplementary. It is fore that the departments which do not come upto the expectation in sending the replies they are being pursued. That was not my question a department may send 100 out of hundred, but if it sends it on the last day to make it 600 questions and answered on the last days then it is not possible for the Members to put supplementaries.

*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 a 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 Debeswar Sarmah :—মই মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী অথবা এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এই কথা ভালকৈ শুনিব পাবোনে যে যিহেতুকে R. C. C. ঘৰ যিবিলাক আছে, জাৰত খুব জাৰ আৰু গৰমত খুব গৰম হয়। ১৯০০ চনত যিবিলাক ঘৰ কটন কলেজৰ কাৰণে কৰা হৈছিল, সেইবিলাক আসাম Pattern ৰ ঘৰ আছিল। আৰু সেইবোৰ এতিয়াও ভালহৈ আছে। এই কলেজৰ পৰা বহুতো First Class First হৈ ওলাই আহিছে আৰু বহুত ডাঙৰ মানুহ হৈছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থাৰ ফালে চাই Science College বোৰৰ কাৰণে কৰিবলগা ঘৰ বিলাক Cotton College ৰ আসাম Pattern ঘৰ বিলাকৰ দৰে কৰিবৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hager :—I cannot give assurance.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—এইটোৰ কিয় assurance দিব



নোৱাৰে কব নোৱাৰো। R. C. C. ঘৰ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে কেইবা বছৰো লাগে। মই এই সম্পৰ্কত দুয়োগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰীকে জনাও যে, অসম Pattern ৰ ঘৰ হ'লে বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত সুবিধা হয় আৰু R.C.C. হ'লে সময় লগাব উপৰিও বহুত টকা খৰচ হয়। কটন কলেজৰ ঘৰ যেনেকৈ ১৯০০ বা ১৯০১ চনত, আসাম Pattern কৰিছিল, তেনেকৈ এই Science College ৰ ঘৰো আসাম Pattern ত সজোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :—  
এই কথা পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগিব। এতিয়া মই ঠিক কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— চৰকাৰে এই কথা জানে যে, বিজ্ঞান কলেজৰ কাৰণে যি ঘৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয় সেইবোৰৰ কাৰণে এটা অনুদান U. G. C. ক দিয়ে। কিন্তু U. G. C. ৰ এটা চৰ্ত আছে। সেইটো হৈছে, তেওঁলোকৰ স্বীকৃত Pattern ৰ ঘৰ হ'ব লাগে। অথাৎ R.C.C. ঘৰ হ'ব লাগে। কাজেই চৰকাৰে যদি U. G. C. ৰ পৰা Science College ৰ ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ টকা বিচাৰে তেন্তে তাৰ দুটা উপায় আছে। প্ৰথমটো হ'ল ঘৰবিলাক R. C. C. কৰিব লাগে। আৰু নহলে যদি এইবোৰ আসাম Pattern কৰিব খোজে তেনেহলে U. G. C. ৰ পৰা Prior approval লাগিব। অসমৰ Condition চাই জাৰকালি যেতিয়া বৰ ঠাণ্ডা আৰু জহকালি যেতিয়া বৰ গৰম বা বৰষুণৰ দিনত বোকা-

পানী, এইবোৰ বিশেষ অৱস্থালৈ চাই Permission বিচাৰিলে U. G. C. য়ে অনুমতি কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা দিয়ে। এইবোৰ কথা সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই সোনকালে ঘৰ বিলাক কৰিবলৈ U.G.C. ৰ পৰা অনুমতি বিচৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—**Construaction works একেলগে কৰিব নালাগে, Phase by phase হৈ কৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে কিছু টকা দিছেই। সেই টকাৰে কাম কিয় আৰম্ভ কৰা নাই?

**Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of state (PWD) (R & B)] :—**Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position as I find from the P.W.D, is like this. On 28.3.68 a revised estimate of Rs. 8, 780 was sent to the Education Department. Uphill now we have not received the sanction. We sent a reminder on 15.5.68 and then again we reminded them on 27.8.68 Request for requirements by the Education Dept. was placed on 14.11.67.

**Shri Hiralal Patwary :** মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে reminder পঠোৱা হৈছে Education department লৈ। এই কথাবোৰ কিয় Education আৰু P.W.D. বিভাগত সোমাই আছে, কিয় এই



দুই বিভাগে আলোচনা কৰি কাম সমাপ্ত নকৰে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : This was a matter of fact, discussed at official level, as I understand.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : সকলো বিলাক কথা মই চান।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এই প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ সম্পৰ্কত শিক্ষা বিভাগে কৈছে, তেওঁলোক P.W.D. ক দিছে আৰু P.W.D. বিভাগে কয় তেওঁলোকে কিছুমান Clarification বিচাৰিছে। এইদৰে কাম বন্ধ হৈ আছে। ইতিমধ্যে শিক্ষা বিভাগে কিছু টকা ঘৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে P.W.D. বিভাগক দিছে। গতিকে মই জানিব পাবোনে P.W.D. এ এইবোৰ কিয় finalise কৰা নাই আৰু Coustruction আৰম্ভ কৰা নাই ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha. : - ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰন হ'ল আৰ্থিক অনাটন। Plan and estimate টো আছেই কিন্তু Coustruction works ৰ কাৰণে টকা পইচা নাছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—এই কথা সঁচা নে যে, আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া স্বত্বেও এই বিভাগ দুটাৰ Red tapism কাৰণে এই কৰিবলগীয়া কামটো ইমান দিনে পৰি আছে ?

এই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী ছুজনা আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে পৰামৰ্শ কৰা কথা সচানে? যদি সঁচা হয় তেনেহলে চৰকাৰ কিয় কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—I am not aware of the advice.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—গতিকে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই মন্ত্রী ডঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা আশ্বাস পাব পাবোনে যে দুই বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল বহি পৰামৰ্শ কৰি এই কাম সোনকালে সমাধা কৰিব?

Shri Debeswar Sharma : মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে যে এই ছুগবাকীয়ে আলোচনা কৰি কাম সোনকাৰে আৰম্ভ কৰিব?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—এই Construction কামৰ কবণে যিটো Provision আছে সেইটোৰে কৰিব পৰা নাই। চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত এই কামে আগভাগ পাব।

Re : Amount sanctioned for digging up the Bhur-bandha-Sonai River channel

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked.



\* 50 Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether an amount of Rs.25000.00 (twenty-five thousand) has been sanctioned for digging up the Bhurbanda-Sonai River Channel within Bhurbandha A. P. of Nowgong District ?

(b) Whether the work has been completed and the sanctioned amount has been spent ?

(c) If not, what are the reasons for not completing the work ?

Shri LAKHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister Agriculture) replied :

50. (a)—No specific proposal has been received from the Anchalik Panchayat in respect of this project although some preliminary investigation was done in 1966-67.

(d) & (c)—Do not arise.

Shri Pitsing Konwar :— In the last Session of the Assembly the Minister said that Rs.25,000

had been sanctioned for the purpose of construction of the channel. But to-day he has replied that no specific proposal has been mooted. May I know whether an amount of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned and whether one-fourth of that amount has not already been spent for this purpose ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— The position is this : in 1965-66, there was an estimate for Rs.6036. A bund was constructed. Then after the floods it was found that it had been washed away. A revised estimate was necessary and the District Agriculture Officer visited the locality. The B. D. O. was asked to give a revised estimate. In 1967 and 1968 an amount of Rs.25,000 was given to the block for such work, not specifically for this project.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—উক্ত বছরটোত ভূ-বন্ধা প্রজেক্টৰ টকা বাৰ-পূজীয়া Project ৰ কাৰণে Transfer কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?



Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :—Transfer কলৈকো  
কৰা নাই।

Shri Moneswar Boro :—তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে যিটো টকা  
খৰচ কৰা হব, সেই টকা অসম চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰিবনে ভাৰত  
চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰিব ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :—ভাত দিয়া টকা খৰচ  
হৈছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। ভূব বন্ধা সোনাই নদীৰ বান্ধত ৬০৩৮  
টকাৰ sanction দিয়া হৈছে।

Re : Shifting of the Directorate of State Transport Office

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA  
asked :—

\*51. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be  
pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is in the contemplation of  
the Government to shift the office of the Director  
of state Transport from Shillong to a suitable  
place in the plains districts ?

(b) If so, by when ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Minister of State, for Transport) replied :—

51. (a)—There is no such contemplation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For administrative convenience it is considered necessary that the office of the Director of State Transport which is a Head of Department should remain at Shillong,

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Will the Hon'ble Minister please inform us what is the total mileage covered by State Transport vehicles in the plains districts vis a vis the mileage in the hill districts ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— I can give only the total mileage.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— All right, give us the total mileage.



Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— It is about 1860 miles,

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Then what is the length between Gauhati and Shillong and Gauhati and the border of Khashi Hills ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— We are at present running services from Shillong to Dawki, Shillong to North Cachar, Shillong to Silchar and also Aijal.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— What is the total mileage ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— It will be about four to five hundred miles.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— As against about 1800 miles, the mileage in the hill districts comes to about 400. In view of this mileage, what is the justification in keeping the head of the department in Shillong ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— Sir, under the S. R. T. Act the State Transport is managed and controlled by the S. R. T. Board of which the Minister-in-charge of Transport is the Chairman. Secretary, Finance, and Secretary, Transport, are also members of that Board. So, it will be inconvenient if the head of the department is shifted to Gauhati.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Does the Board sit everyday and does the Minister keep himself here in Shillong all the time ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— There will be extra expenditure for travelling.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Is the Government aware that most of the time the Minister keeps himself outside Shillong and so far as the controlling staff like the Director and others of the State Transport are concerned, they are also required to travel outside Shillong to



see the operational activities of the State Transport and the overwhelming bulk of the roads and also the workshops are in the plains districts? In view of all these, do the Government not consider it advisable to shift the office of the Director of State Transport to a centrally situated place in a plains district?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— We have four divisions in Assam, one at Gauhati, one at Tezpur, one at Jorhat and one for Cachar and Shillong. These Divisional Superintendents are given financial and other powers to control and supervise.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— It is not a question of giving financial power. The question is whether the central workshop has been made in the plains district, whether about 22 bighas of land has been kept apart for State Transport and most of it is lying

idle ? Whether a large number of employees are there in the office of the Director of State Transport and because that office is in Shillong, an overwhelming majority of these employees, who are not even permanent residents of Shillong but belong to other places like Nepal and Bihar ? This would not be possible if the head office is shifted to some centrally-located plains district.

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— I could not follow what is the question.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Whether the Minister knows the number of staff in the office of the Director of State Transport and about their home States ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— Before appointment police enquiries are made.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Yes, that is made whether the person is loyal or not.



well, they may be loyal citizens of India or Nepal. But is it a fact that most of them are from Nepal or from Bihar ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— There may be few drivers and handymen who are Nepalese.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— As the State Transport is a commercial concern, even from the economic aspect of the organisation, does not the Government consider it necessary to shift the head office to some plains area ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— As I have already said, there is no such contemplation now.

Shri Ataur Rahman :— যদি ডাইবেক্টৰৰ অফিচটো খিলঙৰ পৰা লৈ যায়, ক'লৈ নিব ?

— : ( A voice : বৰপেটালৈ, বৰপেটালৈ । )

Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury :— There is no contemplation about shifting the office.

Re : Discovery of Lead and Zinc Mine

শ্রীমনেশ্বৰ বড়োই সুধিছে :

\* ৫২। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) সংযুক্ত খাছী আৰু জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ উমপেথু। নামৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাওঁ এখনত তাম আৰু দস্তাৰ খনি আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰা কথা সঁচা নে?

(খ যদি সঁচা হয়, এই তাম আৰু দস্তা কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা হব?

(গ) এই খনিজ পদাৰ্থৰ গুণাগুণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হৈছে নে?

উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিপ্লৱেশ্বৰ শৰ্মাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫২। (ক) হয় সঁচা, উমপেথু। নামৰ ভিতৰুৱা খাছী গাওঁ এখনত তাম, সীহ আৰু দস্তা অলপতে আৱিষ্কৃত হোৱাটো সত্য।

(খ)—সদ্যহতে এই খনিজ পদাৰ্থৰ অৱস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে ভাৰতীয় ভূতত্ত্ব বিভাগে অনুসন্ধান-কাৰ্য্য চলাই আছে। যিহেতু, এতিয়ালৈকে বিশদ-ভাবে কৰা অনুসন্ধান-কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই, কেতিয়া মানে এইবোৰ উদঘাটন কৰিব পৰা যাব, বৰ্ত্তমান কব পৰা নাযায়।

(গ) হয়, বিশদভাৱে খননকাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা অনুসন্ধান বৰ্ত্তমানে চলাই থকাৰ লগতে, খনিজবোৰৰ আৱশ্যকীয় বিশ্লেষণৰ কামো কৰা



হৈছে। এনে কেতবোৰ খনিজ পদাৰ্থৰ নমুনাৰ পৰা কৰা বিশ্লেষণৰ পৰা জানিব পৰা যায় যে, এই খনিজ পদাৰ্থবোৰ উদঘাটনৰ উপযোগী। কিন্তু, ইয়াৰ আগতে পদাৰ্থবোৰৰ বিস্তৃতিৰ বিশদ প্ৰমাণ আৰু বিশ্লেষণৰ প্ৰয়োজন, আৰু তেতিয়াহে চৰম সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা যাব।

Shri Maneswar Boro :—এই যে খনন কাৰ্য্য চলাইছে, তাত কাম কৰা বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলক ক'ব পৰা আনিছে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—সেইসকল ভাৰতীয় ভূতত্ত্ব বিভাগৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ।

Shri Maneswar Boro :—এই কামটো কোনে কৰিব?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ এটা বিভাগ আছে, সেইটোৱে কৰিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—এইটো কথা সত্য যে, যি সকল বিশেষজ্ঞ Zinc আদি খনন কাৰ্য্য কৰিছে, সেইসকল আমাৰ অসমৰ Geological Servey Deptt. ৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—ভাৰতৰ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—যিসকল অসমৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ যোগেদিহে এই বিলাক আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে। Govt. of India ৰ Geological Deptt. ৰ বিশেষজ্ঞৰ দ্বাৰা নহয়। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Govt. of India  
ৰ Geological and Mining Deptt, ত সকলো প্ৰদেশৰে মানুহ  
আছে আৰু আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহো বহুত আছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—আমাৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ  
Geology and Mining শাখাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে বস্তুটো আৱিষ্কাৰ  
কৰিছে। কিন্তু Govt. of India ৰ বিশেষজ্ঞসকলে খনন কাৰ্য্য  
কৰি সেই বস্তুবিলাক বাহিৰ কৰিছে। গতিকে আমাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ  
নাম নোলোৱাৰ কাৰনেহে তেওঁলোকে অসন্তুষ্টি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister :—  
ইয়াত মাননীয় সদস্যসকলক এটা কথা জনাব খোজো যে, Explora-  
tion Programme ৰ বিষয়ে যিবিলাক Programme এই বিলাক  
Geological Survey of India আৰু Director of Geologi-  
cal Mining এ আলোচনা কৰি বছৰটোৰ কাৰণে এটা Progra-  
mme কৰিছে। কথাতো হৈছে এনেকুৱা, যে, অমুক ঠাইত, অমুক  
ঠাইত এইটো থাকিব পাৰে। দ্বীতীয় পৰ্য্যায়ত Geological Survey  
and Mining ৰ সহযোগত Further Investigation আদি যি  
বিলাক কাম কৰিছে, এওঁলোক আটাইবোৰ সহযোগত এই কাম কৰিছে।  
এই কেইটা বস্তু ইয়াত ওলাইছেও। যেনে হীৰা, তাম, টিনপাত সীহ,  
দস্তা বা অন্যান্য আদি ওলাইছে। ইয়াত কি পৰিমাণৰ Reserve



আছে আৰু ইয়াত থকা বস্তুৰ ইত্যাদিৰ গুণা-গুণ চাইহে খনন কাৰ্য্য কৰা বয়।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—বৰুৱাৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে এনেকুৱা—যে যিসকল লোকে এই ধৰনৰ খনিজ পদাৰ্থ এই ঠাইত আছে বুলি আমাক অনুসন্ধান দিছে। তেখেত সকলে আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ তলতে চকৰি কৰে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ শিল্প বিভাগত চাকৰি কৰা এই বিষয়া সকলে প্ৰথমতে তাৰ পৰা খেদি উঠি উলিয়াইছে যে এইটো ইয়াতে আছে। তাৰ পিছত যিটো খনন কাৰ্য্য অৰ্থাৎ Exploration, তাৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰৰ এই বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় আহিলা নাই। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগে খনন কাৰ্য্য কৰি আছে। সেইটো ভাল কথা। কিন্তু যিসকলে পৰা খেদি উঠি উলিয়াইছে সেইসকল স্থানীয় বিশেষজ্ঞ। তেওঁলোকৰ অন্ততঃ Recognition থাকিব লাগে। কিন্তু অলপো নাথাকে। আমাৰ যি চাম ডেকাই দেশ প্ৰেমত উদ্বুদ্ধ হৈ এই দৰে পৰা খেদি বস্তু উলিয়াইছে সেইসকলৰ উৎসাহত বহুপৰিমাণে চেঁচাপানী ধলা হয়। এনে বকমে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ নাম লোৱাৰ লগতে আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰো নাম লোৱাহেঁতেন বিবৃতিটো সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'লহেতেন।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—সেইটো অতি অপ্ৰমাণিক হৈছে। প্ৰশ্নতো হৈছে :—

(ক) সংযুক্ত খাচী জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ উপপ্ৰেথা নামৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাৱঁ এখনত তাম আৰু দস্তাৰ খনি আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰা কথা সঁচানে? উত্তৰটো হৈছে :— হয় সঁচা। উপপ্ৰেথা নামৰ ভিতৰুৱা খাচী গাৱঁ এখনত তাম, সীহ আৰু দস্তা অলপতে আৱিষ্কাৰ হোৱাতো সত্য।

(খ) আকৌ সুবিছে—“যদি সঁচা হয়, এই তাম, দস্তা কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা হব?”

উত্তৰটো হৈছে :—“সদ্যহতে এই খনিজ পদাৰ্থৰ অৱস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে ভাৰতীয় ভূ-তত্ত্ব বিভাগে অনুসন্ধান কাৰ্য্য চলাই আছে। যিহেতু এতিয়ালৈকে বিশদভাৱে কৰা অনুসন্ধান কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। কেতিয়ামানে এইবোৰ উদঘাটন কৰিব পৰা যায়, বৰ্ত্তমান কব পৰা নাযায়। ইয়াত যদি প্ৰশ্নটো এনেকৈ হ'লহেতেন যে, প্ৰথমে এই বস্তু ক'ত আৱিষ্কাৰ হৈছে, কোনে আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিছে?”

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—আৱিষ্কাৰ এবাৰহে হয়, ছবাৰ নহয়। ইয়াৰ আৱিষ্কৰ্ত্তা কোন, যেনেকৈ কলম্বচ আমেৰিকা আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিলে। আৱিষ্কাৰৰ কামটোৰ প্ৰথম স্তৰতো হৈছে, আৱিষ্কাৰ হোৱাতো সঁচানে? আৰু যদি সঁচা হয় আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিলে কোনে?

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. We find that the



question hour has been reduced to speech making hour. It is a bad practice and I would request you to enforce the rules relating to question hour. Secondly, where is the question as to who discovered it ? In the absence of a question how can a reply be given ? The hon. Members are making speeches and these speeches are taking away the vital time of the House, thus we cannot proceed with the rest of the questions. We have already been delayed by three days because we have allowed the Members to make speeches instead of putting questions. This is not the practice of this House and this cuts at the very root of the objects of the question hour by taking away the right of other Members to that questions.

Mr. Speaker :— At the very outset I requested the hon. Members to be very brief in their supplementaries and they should avoid statements as far as practicable. I hope the hon.

Members will follow this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— We are not asking a new question. Our question is who discovered this and that is a very pertinent and relevant question

Mr. Speaker :— That question does not arise. During the lengthy discussion this question was not put and it is only at the last moment that Mr. Bhattacharjee put that question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—আৰিস্কাৰ কোনো কৰিলে এইটো ইয়াৰ আগতেওঁ সোধা হৈছিল। মই এইটো supplementary question হে সোধিছো।

Mr. Speaker :— That question was not put. If a question is not put, how can it be replied ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I asked that question.

Mr. Speaker :— Yes, who discovered it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I have



not the name with me. If that question is put I will certainly reply. The hon. Member did not put any question but he made a long statement.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I have put that question when you said about discovery. Who discovered it ? If you can say, please say and if you cannot, please say so.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I cannot.

*Re : Salana Bazar*

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :—

\* 53. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any Bazar, named Salana Bazar in the district of Nowgong ?

(b) Whether this Bazar is situated on tea garden land ?

(c) If not whether it is under the Panchayat ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Panchayat

does not get the annual sale proceeds of this Bazar ?

(e) If so, why ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development) replied—

53. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d) & [e]—As the Bazar in question is situated inside the garden land it cannot be sold by the Panchayat and as such sale proceeds of the said Bazar is also not received by the Panchayat. However, a tax of Rs.1,000 per year is realised by the Anchalik Panchayat.

M. Shamsul Huda :— May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Bazar is situated on the Govt. land but not on tea garden land ?



Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika :- Our information is that the Bazar is situated in the tea garden land. If the hon. Member is sure that it is situated in Government land, I can have this matter verified.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :- Whether the Minister is sure or not ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika :- This is our information that it is situated in tea garden land. That is why Rs.1000/- has been realised by the Anchalik Panchayat, as Tax.

M. Shamsul Huda :- Whether the Government obtain any report regarding this from the Revenue Department ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika :- We obtained the information from our Panchayat Department.

Shri Ataur Rahman :- Is it a private Bazar ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika :- Our information is that it is a private Bazar.

*Re* Havoc created by River Brahmaputra

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :—

\*54. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the havoc created and damage done to the crops by the river Brahmaputra in Assam every year ?

(b) Whether Government propose to find out ways and means to control the flood of the river Brahmaputra ?

(c) If so, how ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY  
(Minister, Flood Control) replied :—

54. (a) —Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Measures to control the flood are—

(1) Construction of embankment to prevent inundation.



(2) Construction of drainage channels and sluice to relieve flood congestion and improve drainage.

(3) River training works and anti-erosion measures including dredging.

(4) Construction of storage and detention reservoirs for moderation of flood wherever feasible. So far works of construction of embankments, drainage channels, sluices, river training works and town protection schemes only have been taken up with the limited resources made available.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— এইটো কথা মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বানপানীয়ে বছৰি কিমান লাখ টকাৰ শয্য নষ্ট কৰে? তাৰ এটা হিচাপ দিবনে?

Snri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— সেইটো হিচাপ এই প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত দিব পৰা নহব।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বহুত বিলাক ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইবিলাক মাষ্টাৰ প্লেন কৰি কৰিছেনে Diteche of the work কৰি কৰিছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—আজিলৈকে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ সম্পৰ্কে যিমান বিলাক আচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই বিলাক প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—মই জানিব পাৰোনে অসমৰ কোন কোন জিলাত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে আটাতকৈ বেচি অনিষ্ট কৰিছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী শদিয়াৰ পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈ যিবিলাক জিলাৰ মাজেদি বৈ গৈছে সকলো বিলাকতে সমানে অনিষ্ট কৰিছে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—My question was whether this is the worst suffering district?

Mr. Speaker :—This is a matter of opinion. I will not allow this question.

*Re : Dredging of River Brahmaputra*

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked : —

\*55. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Govern-



ment has proposed to take a scheme for dredging the bottom of the Brahmaputra river ?

(b) If so, what will be the amount of estimated cost of this project ?

(c) When the Government propose to start with the work of the project ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY  
(Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)  
replied :—

55. (a)—Government is contemplating to take up experimental dredging at selected reaches only as anti-erosion measure for the present.

(b)—No estimate has yet been framed.

(c)—As and when dredgers are procured and funds become available.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :—ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদী গুৰিতে  
নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—This ques-

tion is regarding the dredging of river Brahmaputra.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikyan:— May I know whether it is the common duty of the Govt. of Pakistan and Govt. of Assam.

Shri Mahandra Mohan Choudhury :— I cannot say what is the duty of the Govt, of Pakistan. I can say Assam Govt. has duty to see that the flood is controlled in the Brahmaputra.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is fact that Govt. of Assam has purchased some dredgers. If where are those ?

Shri Mahandra Mohan Choudhury :—No, Sir. the Govt. has not purchased any dredger for flood control purpose.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—এইটো কথা সচানে অসম চৰকাৰে East Pakistan চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী খনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব ?



Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— Sir, for the correct appraisal of the situation about dredging I may submit the following " the problem of erosion by River Brahmaputra has been causing considerable anxiety to the Government of Assam and the Central Govt. In order to assess the problem in all aspects, Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had set up a study group in 1964. The Study Group recommended interalia dredging in specific reaches to guide the main stream away from the bank. Subsequently Mr. H. E. Weller an expert of the U. S. Army Corp. of Engineers was invited by the Government of India to examine the erosion problem of the River Brahmaputra and to suggest remedial measures. Mr. Weller in his report had among of the measured suggested dredging to check bank erosion. The matter of procuring suitable dredger has been engaging the attention of the State and the Central Govern-

ments and the subject being of a complex nature requiring expert consultation, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has appointed a committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Srinivasan to recommend (1) the type, size, and number of dredger (2) to finalise specification of suitable dredger for the purpose of invitation of tenders (3) to recommend the agency for operation of dredgers. The Committee has concluded its deliberation and submitted their final recommendations to the Government of India. The scope of dredging is at present proposed to be limited, to dredge in certain specified reaches where erosion affect is of importance and where it is considered that dredging would give relief to erosion."

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :—এই যে Dredging ৰ কাৰণে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কি কি তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—C. P. I. W.



এ এইটো তদন্ত কৰিছে। আৰু সেই মতে এটি তদন্ত কমিটিও গঠন কৰিছে। এই কমিটিয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিবেদনো দাখিল কৰিছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—শ্ৰীনিবাসৰ কথা যে কৈছে তেখেত water commission ৰ Expert নে I.C.S. অফিচাৰ ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—Sir, I do not exactly know what is his qualification and what he is doing at present.

Shri Phani Bora :—মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এজন আমে-ৰিকান Engineer ইয়াত Investigation কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল। আৰু তেওঁলোকে Investigation কৰি Dradging ৰ পৰামৰ্শ আগ-বঢ়াইছিল। তেখেতে কিছুমান বিশেষ বিশেষ ঠাইত Dradging কৰাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিছিলনে, সামুহিকভাবে পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰক আগবঢ়াই-ছিল ? আৰু সেই পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে গ্ৰহন কৰিছিলনে নাই ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে, বিশেষ ঠাইতহে Dredging হ'ব পাৰে বুলি কৈছিল।



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে, এই পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক বহুদিন আগতেই দিছে। সম্ভৱ এই পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনতেই দিছিল। তেতিয়াৰে পৰাই এই Dredging ৰ প্ৰশ্নতো উঠি আছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত আগৰ Minister এ কৈছিল যে, কেইটামন Dredger কিনাৰ ইতিমধ্যে বন্দবস্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু ক'ত ক'ত Dredging কৰিব সেই কথাও ঠিক কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সেই বিলাক কি হৈছে? আৰু বৰ্তমানে Dredger কিনাৰ বন্দবস্ত আছেনেকি? যদি নাই তাৰ কাৰণ কি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—Dredging কমিটিয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ অনুমোদনাৱলী দিয়াকৈ নাইবা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সেই অনুমোদনাৱলী সম্পৰ্কে কি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰে। সেইটো নজনা কৈ আমি একো সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব পৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri promode Chandra Gogoi :—Is it a fact that the proposal for dredging the Brahmaputra river was rejected by the Government of India?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—It is not rejected but there is difference of opinion.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— What was the difference of opinion expressed by the Government of India ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— Sir, the Minister from the Central Government Dr. K. L. Rao when he visited Assam last expressed opinion at the time of discussion that dredging is not a possible proposition. Because there are certain difficulties for which the dredging may not serve the purpose of the areas dredged. That was his personal opinion only.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—May I know from the Government whether the same question was raised last year in this House ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—I do not remember it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, as the Minister has already stated that there was difference of opinion in respect of dredging of Brahmaputra,

may I know from the Hon'ble Minister that are we to understand according to the opinion of Dr. K. L. Rao there is no hope of the scheme being taken up?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury.—It is his personal opinion, he does not give it as Government. Whatever in for motion he has been able to acquire in the meanwhile he is of the opinion that Brahmaputra dredging may not be successful.

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury :—It may be that the Government of India has rejected the question of dredging the entire Brahmaputra from one length to another but is it not correct that it was decided that there would be some selective dredgings in certain places like Kokilamukh and other so as to divert the main current and save the areas from erosion?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—It is true Sir, The Government of India suggested this and this



is also the view of the Government of Assam that we cannot dredge the entire Brahmaputra. The only thing we can do is, to check erosion in certain areas of Brahmaputra may be dredged.

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury :— Sir, the Minister is kind enough to inform us that there was a policy decision of selective dredging. Is it not true that in pursuance to that decision the Government of Assam decided to order for two dredgers after exploring the possibility of bringing one from Calcutta failed? What is the present position?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—There was a decision when Mr. Chaudhury was the Minister in-charge of Flood Control & Irrigation. At that time there was a decision to procure two dredgers but that proposal did not materialise. At the moment I cannot say under what circumstances that decision was abandoned.

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury :—The predecessor Chaudhury left it at the acquiring stage and now he wants to know from the successor Chaudhury at what stage the proposal is at the moment?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— Since I have assumed office I am finding that this matter is under correspondence and I also find that a Committee has been set up and nothing should be done before the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The question is in respect of dredging of Brahmaputra there was some decision for purchase of two dredgers. Why the information cannot be furnished by the Minister?

Shri Phani Bora :— As the Minister has said that it involves a lot of expenditure on the part of the Government of India it will have to be looked into very carefully may I ask the Government, whether they consider the problem of Bra-

hmaputra not only as a problem for the State of Assam but as a National problem because the flood problem and the damage done by the Brahmaputra in this part of the country has a natural affect upon the Nation as a whole, and do the Government feel they should move the Government of India so that the task of controlling Brahmaputra should be entirely taken up by the Government of India and did the Government move in this direction?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— Sir, there was a meeting of M. P.s of Assam with the Minister of Cantre also on the question of flood and in that meeting there were suggestions that controlling of the Brahmaputra should be taken up on National basis and that was the opinion expressed in that meeting by State Ministers of Assam on behalf of the Government of Assam. On that no decision has yet been taken.



Shri Ataur Rahman :— চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰেনে যে এইদৰে কমিটী গঠন কৰা মানে কাম নকৰাৰ ইচ্ছা বা কাম পিচলৈ পেলাই থোৱা ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :— কামটো বৰ জটিল আৰু ব্যয় বহুল। সেইকাৰণে ইয়াৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ তথ্য-পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ মতা-মত লৈ কাম কৰিলেহে ভাল হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো।

*Re : Representation for Construction of Sluice Gates*

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked :—

\* 56. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have received any public representation from the people concerned regarding construction of sluice gate (i) at Bolguri on the Kalong bundh near Naramari-Dharamtul and another at Basanaghat channel just at channel mouth ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the water-hyacinth passes to the paddy fields of Ghague and Marigaon mauza by this channel and destroy the paddy crops during flood ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied :—

\* 56. (a)—Yes. Representations have been received from the public only for construction of sluice gate at Basanaghat channel. No. such representation has been received for the construction of sluice gate at Belguri on the Kalong bund near Naramari Dharamtul.

(b)—Yes.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Medical aid to T. B. Patients

শ্রীমতি লিলি সেন গুপ্তা জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন :

মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানাইবেন কি—

৩৪। (ক) যক্ষা রোগের আরগ্য লাভের স্বাস্থ্যের উন্নতির জন্য তত্ত্বাবধান মূলক কোনও সাহায্য করা হয় কি ?

(খ) যদি করিয়া থাকেন, কি প্রকারে এবং কি পরিমাণে?  
এই সাহায্য কি কোনও বেসরকারী কমিটির দ্বারা অনুমোদিত হয়?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health)  
replied ?

34. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re : Use of Cod-Liver Oil

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

35. (a) Whether the Government is aware of use of British made (manufactured) Cod-Liver Oil in Assam ?

(b) If so, whether the Government still imports this particular medicine ?

(c) If not, by which gateway this medicine is coming to the State ?

(d) Whether the Government will look into the matter relating to this medicine ?



Shri CHATRASING TERON ( Minister, Health )  
replied :

35. (a)—No.

(b), (c) and (d)—Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Re : Reorganisation of financial administration

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA asked — :

36. Will the Minister, Finance be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have proposed the reorganisation of the financial administration of the State by appointing Inspectors of Finance, Financial Advisers, etc. ?

(b) If so, what is the progress towards implementation of the said scheme ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is a duly constituted permanent cadre of Assam Finance Service ?

(d) Whether it is also a fact that under the Assam finance Service Rules, promotion to the cadre of Financial Advisers is to be made only from the service ?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to see that the aforesaid rules are given effect to in filling up all posts of Financial Advisers and similar posts ?

(f) Whether Government will also be pleased to take steps to regularise all the appointments of Financial Advisers by 30th September, 1968 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Finance) replied :—

36. (a)—Yes.

(b) - Government have delegated enhanced powers to all the Administrative Departments, Heads of Departments / offices and to subordinate officers under them. In addition, powers have been delegated to officers entrusted with the schemes under Hill Plans. Financial Advisers have also been appointed and attached to all the major spending

administrative Departments of Government either department-wise or collectively. The question of establishment of Inspectorates under Finance Department and appointment of Inspectors for those Inspectorates has not yet been finalised.

(c.—Yes.

(d) - Yes.

(e)—All appointments of Financial Advisers made after the Rules have come into force have been made in accordance with these Rules. The question of similar posts does not arise.

(f)—In view of reply to (e) above, does not arise.

*Re : Consumer's Co-operative Societies in Rural Areas*

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :—

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that all over the State there have been common demand for Consumers' Co-operative Societies in rural areas ?



(b) Whether it is a fact that in spite of common demand the Department has been instructed not to encourage Consumer's Co-operative Societies in the rural areas ?

(c) If so why ?

(d) Whether the Government is aware that the service societies in the rural areas have not been serving the purpose of Consumers' Co-operative Societies ?

(e) Whether the Government is aware that this discouragement to the growth of Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the rural areas are against the interest of the Co-operative Movement in the State ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied ?

37. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In the rural areas separate Consumers' Co-operative Stores' are not being encouraged. But the Government encourages Co-operative Consumers

Service under the auspicious of the Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies and the Service Co-operatives.

(c)—In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India in respect of Co-operative Consumers' Services in rural areas.

(d)—The Government is aware that many Service Co-operatives are not dealing in Consumers' goods.

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

*Re : Seizure of paddy by the Supply Inspector at Dudhnoi*

শ্রীশবৎ চন্দ্র বাভাই শ্রুতিছে:

৩৮। মাননীয় যোগান মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কবি জনাবনে?

(ক) ইং ১২।১০।৬৫ তারিখে গোৱালপাৰা মহকুমাৰ ছুধনৈ থানাৰ আমবাৰী গাওঁ নিবাসী শ্রীচন্দ্রমোহন বায়ৰ ১৬ মোন ধান চাল্লাই ইন্সপেক্টৰে বাটতে জব্দ কবি আটক কবি বখাটো সচাঁনে?

(খ) যদি সচা এই মোকদ্দমাটো বৰ্ত্তমান কি অৱস্থাত আছে?

(গ) এইটো কথা সচাঁনে যে উক্ত ধানখিনি শ্রীৰায়ৰ আধি মাটিৰ বাবদ পোৱা আছিল?

(ঘ) যদি সচাঁ তেনেহলে জব্দ কৰা ধানৰ মূল্যখিনি শ্রীচন্দ্র-মোহন বায়ক দিয়া হবনে?

(ঙ) যদি দিয়া নাই তেনেহলে ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু ইমান দিনৰ সুদ সহ সমুদায় টকা অনতিপলমে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হবনে?

যোগান মন্ত্ৰী শ্রীৰমেশচন্দ্র বৰুৱাদেৱে উত্তৰ দিছে।

৩৮—(ক) সচাঁ।

(খ)—গোৱালপাৰা আদালতত ২১।১১।৬৬ তাৰিখে জব্দ ধানৰ বিক্ৰি মূল্য খিনি মালিকক দিয়াৰ হুকুম হয়।

(গ)—জব্দকাৰী বিষয়াৰ ৰিপোৰ্ট অনুযায়ী জব্দ কৰা ধানখিনি ক্ৰয় কৰা আৰু মানুহ জন এজন ব্যৱসায়ী আছিল।

(ঘ)—মূল্যখিনি এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

(ঙ)—দৰঙিৰি পাইমেৰী মাৰ্কেটিং ছোচাইটিৰ সম্পাদক পৰা মূল্য-খিনি পালে দিয়া হব।

Re : Enquiry against the A. E. O. and B. D. O. of Laharighat A. P.

Md. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :—



39. Will the Minister, Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the S. D. C. held an enquiry against one Agricultural Extension Officer and a Block Development Officer of the Laharighat Anchalik Panchayat in Nowgong ?

(b) What was the nature of the findings of the enquiry of the Sub-Deputy Collector ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that same serious changes were found and reported against the then Agricultural Extension Officer and Block Development Officer ?

(d) If so, what nature of the changes are ?

(e) Whether the changes are valid ?

(f) If so, whether final action have been taken against them ?

(g) If no actions have been taken against them, the reason or reasons thereof ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister

of state, Panchayat and Community Development) replied :—

39. (a) **No.** An enquiry was made by the Assistant Development Commissioner (Pilot Project).

(b) The enquiry has revealed irregular payments, unaccounted for cash, non-payment of dues for construction work, unauthorised expenditure, and lack of proper maintenance of accounts.

(c), (d), (e) & (f)—The Departments concerned have been requested to initiate action against the officers concerned on the basis of the enquiry report.

(g)—Does not arise.

*Re : Bridges over Balti and Barnadi Rivers*

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :—

40. Will the Minister, Public works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have proposed to construct bridges over the Balti

and Barnadi Rivers on the Tamulpur-Udalguri P. W. D. Road ?

(b) If so, whether any plan and estimates have been prepared ?

(c) The amount sanctioned for these two bridges ?

(d) When the constructional works of these two bridges will be started and when it is going to be completed ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.) replied :—

40. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The estimates of Balti bridge is under process for submission to Government of India. With regard to Barnadi Bridge the investigation and collection of hydrological data are under process for preparation of design and estimate of the bridge.

(c)—In view of [b] above the question of sanction does not arise.



(d)—It is planned to start in 1969-70 and completion by 1970-71, subject to receipt of the Government of India's sanction in time and funds made available.

Re : Non-completion of Brahmaputra dyke from kharoi outfall to Gamiri Bazar

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA asked :

41. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Brahmaputra dyke from Kharoi outfall to Gamiri Mail Bazar has been left incompleated since the second Five-Year Plan period ?

(b) What are the reasons of noncompletion of the dyke ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that about 35,000 bighas of cultivable fertile land being thus exposed to constant floods every year remain under water during the monsoon and the Ahu and Bao crops are damaged beyond imagination ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that Government have now prepared a detailed scheme to stop that ravages of flood and save the poor cultivators from hunger and want?

(e) Whether the scheme have been approved by the Flood Control Board and allocation of fund made for this purpose?

(f) Whether the work will be started during the current financial year?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY  
(Minister-in-charge, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

41. (a)—This scheme was not taken up at all and the question of leaving it incomplete does not arise.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Some areas in Kalangpur and Brahmajan mouzas are inundated by the Brahmaputra floods almost every year.

(d)—Yes. One scheme estimated to cost Rs. 34,96,238 has been drawn up by Executive Engineer, North Lakhimpur E. & D. Division recently

for construction of a dyke along right bank of Brahmaputra from Kharoi outfall to Gamirighat.

(e)—Not yet. The scheme is under examination.

(f)—The scheme will be taken up as soon as approval of the Assam Flood Control Board is obtained and funds are made available.

*Re*: Irrigation works undertaken under Major and Medium Schemes

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :

42. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. and I.) be pleased to state—

(a) The Irrigation works undertaken under Major and Medium Schemes since 1951 upto date (to be shown year-wise) ?

(b) Area irrigated under Major and Medium Schemes since 1951 upto date (to be shown year-wise) ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. and I.)] replied :

42. (a)—No Major Irrigation Scheme has been taken up till now.



Only three Medium Irrigation Schemes, namely, Jamuna in Nowgong District, Sukla in Kamrup District and Patradisha in Mikir Hills were taken up for construction in the years 1963, 1965 and 1964 respectively.

(b)—Area irrigated under Major Irrigation Schemes—Nil.

Area irrigated under Medium Irrigation Schemes upto 1967—Nil, 1968 (from August)—40,000 acres.

Re : Construction of the Secretariat Extension Building

Shri AZIZUR RAHMAN CHOUDHURY asked :—

43. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) To whom the contract for construction of the Secretariat Extension building (No. 2) was given ?

(b) Under whose supervision the construction was done ?

(c) Whether Government received any complain from the Under Secretary, Transport Department ?

(d) If so, what action is taken by Government ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER (Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.)) replied :—

43. (a)—The contract was given to M/s Das Hansaria and Bridge and Building Corporation.

(b)—The construction was done under the supervision of Executive Engineer, Shillong Division.

(c)—No such complain received.

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

Re : Selengi Embankment

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA asked :—

44. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there had been a breach at the Zero-point of selengi embankment in Gohpur mouza during the last flood of June ?

(b) If so, the causes of the breach ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Sonapur M. E. School, Forest Beat Office and the Forest Village had been left out of the scope of the said embankment ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the M. E. School, Beat Office and the Forest Village adjoining to the said embankment may either be seriously damaged, eroded or washed away by the strong current of the river in the event of the recurrence of breach or change of river course any time, if the embankment is not extended to the north covering the School Beat Office and the Forest Village ?

(e) If so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control, etc.,) replied :—

44. (a)—No. Flood water of Selengi spilled over the banks on the upstream of the embankment.



(b) — Does not arise.

(c)—Yes. The Sonapur M. E. School, Forest Beat Office and Forest Village are not protected by the embankment.

(d)—Yes, these areas may be subject to flooding during very high floods.

(e)—The flood problem of the area is under investigation.

*Re : Supply of Cholera Vaccine*

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :—

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

(a) Whether there is any provision to supply Cholera Vaccine free of cost to the Municipal Boards and Town Committees of the State ?

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that the Director of Pesteur Institute, Shillong on 26th June 1968 has charged Rs. 320 for 5000 unit of Cholera Vaccine from the Naharkatiya Town Committee in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

Shri CHATRASING TERN (Minister of Health) replied :—

45. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re : Seizure of paddy purchased by the village consumers of village Arimari and Shampur Chapry

Md. MATLEBUDDIN asked :—

46. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some quantity of paddy purchased by the village consumers of the village Arimari and Shampur Chapry, have been seized during 1967 by the Supply officials, Mangaldoi ?

(b) If so, what was the total quantity ?

(c) Whether there is any case instituted by the department in this connection ?

(d) If so, when ?

(e) How many cases of this nature have been instituted for the paddy seized during 1967 ?

(f) The result thereof ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied :—

46. (a)—Yes. Paddy was seized at Arimari and Shampur.

(b) 9.62 quintals paddy.

(c)—Yes.

(d) On 26th June, 1967.

(e) - 21 cases.

(f)—5 released and 16 pending in the court.

Re : Titabor Basic Training Vidyalaya

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

৪৭। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) তিতাবৰত অসমৰ একমাত্ৰ বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন কোন চনত কেতিয়া প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল ?



(খ) এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খনত শ্রীহুলেশ্বৰ কোঁৱৰৰ নামৰ লোক জনক কোন তাৰিখে অধ্যক্ষপদত মকবল কৰা হৈছিল? আৰু কোন তাৰিখত তেখেতক তাৰ পৰা বিচ্যুত কৰা হ'ল?

(গ) এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন বহুমান কি অৱস্থাত আছে?

(ঘ) এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন স্থাপন কৰোঁতে সৰ্বমুঠ কিমানে টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল?

(ঙ) শ্রীহুলেশ্বৰ কোঁৱৰক এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ পৰা বিচ্যুত কৰি কি স্থানত আৰু পদত স্থাপন আৰু মকবল কৰা হ'ল?

(চ) তেখেতে উক্ত বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খনত অধ্যক্ষতা কৰি থকা কাল ছোৱাৰ ১৩৩৬ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ২২২৬ তাৰিখলৈকে নাহিনি দৰমহা হিচাবৰ টকা ৩৬৮৩.৬৬ পইচা কিয় আজিও নেপালে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে?

(ছ) অধ্যক্ষ শ্রীহুলেশ্বৰ কোঁৱৰক তেখেতে পাব লগা উক্ত টকা খিনি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

শ্রীচৈয়দ আহম্মদ আলি, শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

(ক)—তিতাবৰত অসমৰ একমাত্ৰ বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন ১৯৫৬ চনত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল?

(খ)—শ্রীহুলেশ্বৰ কোঁৱৰক ২০১৫৬০ তাৰিখে অধ্যক্ষ পদত

মকবল কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেই পদত তেওঁ তিহাবৰ বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন যোৰহাট স্নাতকোৰ্ত্তৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগত একত্ৰিত কৰা দিনলৈ (অৰ্থাত ১৯৬৬ লৈ) বখা হয়।

(গ) — এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন ১৯৬৬ তাৰিখে যোৰহাটৰ স্নাতকোৰ্ত্তৰ প্ৰাধান্যৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগত একত্ৰিত কৰা হয়।

(ঘ) — এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন স্থাপন কৰোঁতে মাটি অবি-  
গ্ৰহণৰ বাবেদ ২০,০০ টকা আৰু ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত প্ৰায়  
 $২\frac{2}{5}$  লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল।

(ঙ) — এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন যোৰহাটৰ স্নাতকোৰ্ত্তৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগত একত্ৰিত কৰাত শ্ৰীহালধৰ কোৱৰক সেই একত্ৰিত মহাবিদ্যালয়ত প্ৰথমে উপাধ্যক্ষ হিচাবে আৰু পাচত অধ্যাপক হিচাবে মকবল কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু শ্ৰীকোঁৱৰে অধ্যাপক হিচাবে কাৰ্য্য তাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগতে ডিমাপুৰ কলেজত অধ্যক্ষৰ পদ পাই —চাকৰি এৰি গুছি যায়।

(চ) — এই বুনিয়াদী মহাবিদ্যালয়খন যোৰহাট স্নাতকোৰ্ত্তৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগত একত্ৰিত কৰোঁৱাত আৰু তাৰ ফলত উদ্ভৱ হোৱা কিছুমান পৰিস্থিতিৰ ফলত যেনে শ্ৰীকোঁৱৰৰ পদটো প্ৰথমে অধ্যক্ষৰ পৰা উপাধ্যক্ষ আৰু উপাধ্যক্ষৰ পৰা অধ্যাপক হিচাবে নামাকৰণ কৰোঁৱাৰ ফলত তেওঁ ১৯৬৬ পৰা ১৯৬৬ তাৰিখলৈ পাব লগা মাহিলি দৰমহাখিনি পোৱা নাই।

(ছ)—হয়। শ্রীকোঁরবে পাব লগা দবনহা থিনিব বাবে যথা-  
বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

Re : Numbers of flood affected villages in  
Khata, Pub-Bonbhag, Paschim Borigog and Upper  
Borbhag mauzas

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA  
asked :—

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

(a) The number of villages in (1) Khata,  
(2) Pub-Bonbhag, 3) Paschim-Borigog and (4) Upper-  
Borbhag mauzas each affected by the floods of  
of june, 1968 ?

(b) The total amount of Gratuitous Relief  
spent in each of the said mauzas ?

(c) The total amount of Test Relief sancti-  
oned for each of the said mauzas ?

(d) The total amount of (1) Seed Loan and  
(2) Cattle Loans sanctioned for each of the said  
mauzas ?



Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY  
(Minister, Revenue) replied :—

48. (a)—The following villages of Khata, Pub-Bonbhad, Paschim-Barigog and Upper Borbhad mauzas were affected by the floods of June, 1968:—

1. Khata	....	....	18	Villages.
2. Pub-Bonbhad	....	....	21	, ,
3. Paschim Barigog	....	....	12	, ,
4. Upper Borbhad	....	....	35	, ,
Total			86	Villages

(b)—The amounts of Gratuitous Relief sent for each of the said mauzas are as follows—

		Rs. P.
1. Khata	....	5,216.00
2. Pub-Bonbhad	....	3,417.00
3. Paschim Barigog	....	3,564.00
4. Upper Borbhad	....	11,076.00
Total		23,273.00

(c)—No amount has yet been sanctioned for

Test Relief works, but certain proposals from the Subdivisional Officer, Nalbari have since been received and the same are under examination.

(d)—Seed Loans were given to the needy cultivators in kind. The details of distribution are as follows : -

1. Khata ....	59.19	K.G.
2. Pub-Bonbhag ....	48.65	K.G.
3. Paschim Barigog..	40.13	K.G.
4. Upper Borbhag...	127.93	K.G.

As for Cattle Loan only two families lost 5 cattle during this year's flood. A proposal for Grant of Cattle Loans at Rs. 300 per family is under consideration of the Subdivisional Officer, Nalbari.

Re : Measures for mobilisation and utilisation of loyal Mizo elements in the Pawi-Lakher Region.

Shri L. CHINZAH asked .—

49. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What measure have been taken to mobilise and utilise loyal elements in the Pawi-Lakher Region and in rest of the Mizo District ?

(b) How far such measures have been implemented ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA ( Chief Minister ) replied :—

49. (a) & (b)—The loyal elements in the Mizo District and particularly in the Pawi-Lakher Region have been utilised for apprehending hostile elements as well as for mobilising public opinion against the hostiles. Prominent citizens of the area have been taken into confidence and their assistance have been sought in these matters. Frequent meetings are held by the local officials with the leading citizens in the Pawi-Lakher Region to discuss and sort out the various problems facing the area as a result of the present hostilities.

Re : Champara Barahi Beel in North Lakhimpur



শ্রীলক্ষেশ্বৰ দাসে সুধিছে :

৫০। মাননীয় ফিছাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ চানপাৰা বৰাহী বিলখন যিখন চছাইটীক দিয়া হল উক্ত বিলখন বন্দবস্তি দিয়াৰ কিমান দিনৰ আগতে সেই চছাইটী খন বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰা হৈছিল ?

(খ) এইটো কথা সঁচানে, যে সকলো বিল যিটো সময়ত বন্দবস্তি দিয়া হৈছিল উক্ত বিলখন আন চছাইটীৰ নামত বিচৰা স্বত্বেও বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখি উক্ত চছাইটীক দিবৰ কাৰণে বহুত দিন বন্ধ কৰি ৰখা হৈছিল ?

(গ) এই কথা সঁচানে যে এই চছাইটীৰ যিজন সম্পাদক তেওঁ কেইবা হাজাৰো টকা নিজে আগতে লোৱা বিলৰ টকা চৰকাৰক দিবলৈ বাকী থকাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁৰ ব্যক্তিগত নামত দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে চছাইটীৰ নামত লবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছিল ?

(ঘ) এই কথাটো সঁচানে যে, কিছুমান অনুসূচীত কৈৱৰ্ত্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ নাম ভৰ্ত্তি কৰি এই চছাইটীৰ সম্পাদকে লাভৰ অংশ নিজে আত্মসাত্ কৰাৰ এটা বুদ্ধি লৈছে ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকা মীন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫০। (ক)—উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ বৰাহী চানপাৰা সংযুক্ত

মীন মহল খন সুবর্ণশিৰি মীন শিল্প সমবায় সমিতিৰ নামত ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৭০-৭১ চনলৈ পোনপটীয়া বন্দবস্তি দিয়া হৈছে। উক্ত চছাইটী খন বেজিষ্টাৰ হোৱাৰ ২ মাহ ৯ দিন পিচত উক্ত সংযুক্ত মীন মহল খন বন্দবস্তি দিয়া হয়।

(খ)—এই কথাটো সঁচা নহয়।

(গ)—এই সমবায়ৰ সম্পাদকৰ ব্যক্তিগত নামত যিখন বিল আছিল, সেই বিলৰ মাছ মাৰিবলৈ স্থানীয় লোকে মহলদাৰক বাধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে মহলদাৰে মাছ মাৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কথা উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীপুৰৰ মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে চৰকাৰক জনায়। মাছ মাৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে মহলদাৰে কিস্তি পৰিশোধৰ কাৰণে কিছু সময় বিচাৰি আবেদন কৰে। চৰকাৰে এই আবেদনৰ সকলো কথা বিবেচনা কৰি কিস্তি পৰিশোধৰ কাৰণে সময় দিয়ে কিন্তু তেওঁৰ কোনো গাফিলতি বা কোনো কু-অভিসন্ধিৰ কাৰণে কিস্তি পৰিশোধ নকৰা কথা সঁচা নহয়। আৰু এই কাৰণেই আওপকীয়া ভাবে তেওঁক দিবৰ কাৰণেই এই সমবায়ক বিল দিয়াৰ কথা ঠিক নহয়। প্রকৃততে অনুশুচীত প্রকৃত মাছ-মৰীয়া লোকৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত সমবায়-সমূহ নামত মীন মহল পোনপটীয়া ভাবে বন্দবস্তি দিব পৰা নীতি গ্রহণ কৰাৰ কাৰণেহে এই মহল এই সমবায়ক বন্দবস্তি দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঘ) - Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, North Lakhimpur. Report মতে সুবর্ণশিৰি মীনশিল্প সমবায় সমিতি প্রকৃত মাছমৰীয়া সমবায় সমিতি আৰু এই সমবায় বৰ্ত্তমানে

৫৬জন অনুমোদিত ৭জন অনুমত সম্প্রদায়ৰ লোকেৰে গঠিত। সদস্য  
ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুমান কৰা বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ বৰ্তমান অজ্ঞাত।

Re : Regional Engineering College

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY asked :—

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

(a) How far the work of setting up of the Regional Engineering College has progressed ?

(b) When the work of construction will start ?

(c) When Government propose to start functioning of the College ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that Shri Satindra Mohan Dev by virtue of his occupation and also for his health cannot attend meetings of the Governing Body of the said College ?

(e) If so, whether Government propose to appoint some one in his place who can take active interest in setting up of the College early ?



Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER ( Minister, Education ) replied :-

51. (a) - Tenders have been invited from Firms of Architects for construction of the College.

(b) - After finalisation of the Firms of Architects by the Board of Governors, Regional Engineering College, Silchar the works will be started.

(c) - The College will start functioning after completion of the building.

(d) - After Shri Satindra Mohan Dev had been included in the Council of Ministers of the State of Assam, Shri Nibaran Ch. Laskar, Ex-M. P. was appointed as a member of the Board of Governors of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar in place of Shri Dev and Shri Laskar is attending the meetings of the Board of Governors since his appointment as such.

(e) - Does not arise in view of the reply against (d) above.

*Re :* Rural Electrification Scheme in Behali

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHIYAYA asked :—

52. Will the Minister, Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Rural Electrification Scheme is being executed in Behali proper at present ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the public of Gang-Mauthan and Nakania Gaon Panchayats demanded the Minister at a meeting held in Behali High School in the month of May 1968 to extend the Scheme to the said G.P. Area which is very close to Behali Proper ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Minister was pleased to assure the public of the Power facility as soon as Rural Electrification Scheme to Behali would be taken in hand ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the public of the said Gaon Panchayats moved the authorities concerned to set up a Power Pump in order to

irrigate the paddy fields for cultivation in both seasons (summer and winter) ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the authorities have by this time examined the feasibility of setting up such a pump and recommended to Government for allocation of fund for this purpose ?

(f) Whether the Government propose to consider the above facts mentioned in (e) and take effective steps for extension of the power facilities to Bahbari area also ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA ( Minister-in-charge, Electricity, etc. ) replied :—

52. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. Provided a scheme for agricultural use is sanctioned by the Agriculture Department.

(d) - Yes.

(e)—The feasibility of implementing a lift irrigation scheme in the Gangmouthan and Na-



kania area is under active investigation. The cost estimates and project report will be prepared on receipt of field reports after necessary investigation.

(f)—The whole scheme is currently under examination and details cannot be stated until the project report is finalised. The question of extension of power supply to Bahbari area is under examination.

*Re :* Procedure followed by Government in cancellation of Khiraj Periodic Patta Land

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :—

Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

53. (a) What is the procedure usually followed by the Government in the matter of cancellation of Khiraj Periodic Patta Land under the Ceiling.

(b) What is the total area of Khiraj Periodic Patta lands acquired in the State of Assam under Ceiling since 1960 upto date ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY  
(Minister, Revenue, etc.) replied :—

53. (a)—There is no provision in the Ceiling Act providing procedure for cancellation of Khiraj Periodic Patta Land as it provides only for acquisition of excess lands beyond the limit prescribed. However, procedure for acquisition of such excess lands has been provided in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956.

(b)—1,11,581 B-OK-14L.

Re : Reported Burglary and Theft cases under  
Dibrugarh, Chabra and Tinsukia Police Station

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked :—

54. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to  
state —

(a) The number of burglary and theft cases  
reported, under Dibrugarh, Chabua and Tinsukia  
Police Station ?

(b) The number of cases ended in conviction ?

(c) The reasons for taking such a long time for disposal of pending cases ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :—

54. (a)—

#### DIBRUGARH P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	61	278
1968	....	36	136
(upto 31-7-68)			

#### CHABUA P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	27	72
1968	....	11	50
(upto 31-7-68)			

#### TINSUKIA P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	78	149



1968

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1968	....	35	77
(upto 31-7-68)			

(b)—

## DIBRUGARH P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	2	27
1968	....	Nil	Nil
(upto 31-7-68)			

## CHABUA P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	2	4
1968	....	Nil	Nil
(upto 31-7-68)			

## TINSUKIA P. S.

		Burglary	Theft
1967	....	1	2
1968	....	Nil	Nil
(upto 31-7-68)			

(c)—None of these cases of 1967 is pending investigation and only a small number of cases of 1968 are pending investigation.

*Re :* Installation of Telephone Connection at  
Barama Police Station

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS asked :

55. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to instal a telephone for the Barama Police station ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that a strong representation has been made by the public and also a resolution was adopted in the meeting of the village defence party of Barama Thana in this regard ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a telephone exchange centre is going to be established at Barama ?

(d) If so, whether Government will take immediate steps to sanction a telephone at Barama Police station with immediate effect ?

(e) Whether Government is aware that Barama Police station is situated in a vast plains

Tribal areas, adjoining to the foot of the Bhutan hill ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA ( Chief Minister ) replied :

55. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)—A telephone at Barama Police station has already been installed on 15th July 1968.

Re : Service of Panchayat Employees and Block Employees

M. SAMSHUL HUDA asked :

56. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to State—

(a) Whether the Panchayat employees and the Block Employees serve on the same footing ?

(b) If so, in what ways ?

(c) Whether both the Panchayat employees and the Block employees have been given equal and same facilities ?



(d) If not, why ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Panchayat employees are not provided with quarters ?

(f) If so, why ?

(g) Whether the Government will arrange quarters for the Panchayat Employees also ?

(h) If so, by when ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of State &, Panchayat and C. D.) replied :

56. (a)—No.

(b) —Does not arise.

(c) —No.

(d)—Block employees are Government employees but the Panchayat employees are employees of local bodies.

(e)—Yes, Panchayat employees are not provided with quarters by Government.

(f)—Government have no liability to provide quarters to Panchayat employees. There is provision

in the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959 for granting advance by Anchalik Panchayat and Mohkuma Parishad from their funds to their employees to acquire and construct residences for themselves.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Re : Socio-economic Survey of the Koch-Rajbanshi Community

Rani MANJULA DEVI asked :

57. Will the Minister, Social Welfare, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a socio-economic survey of the Koch-Rajbanshi community has been undertaken ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) If so, what are the findings of the survey ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

57. (a)—Yes, but only preliminary work regarding the survey has so far been completed.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The findings of the survey would be available after it is completed.

Re : Scheme for pension, etc, for the general public

শ্রীমতী লিলি সেন গুপ্তাই সুবিছে :

৫৮। মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে

(ক) সৰ্বসামান্য বাইজৰ ভৱিষ্যত নিৰি সম্পৰ্কে অলপতে চৰকাৰে কোনো আচনি গ্ৰহন কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে ?

(খ) যদি সঁচা কি পৰগৰ আচনি লোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ) কৃষকসকলৰ কাৰণে কেনে পৰগৰ আচনি লোৱা হৈছে ?

শ্রীদণ্ডিৰাম দত্ত, কৃষি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫৮। (ক)—চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা কোনো আঁচনি লোৱা নাই।

(খ)—এই কথা ভুলে।

(গ)—এই কথা ভুলে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— Mr. Speaker, Sir. With your permission I want to draw the pointed attention of the Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of Forests to the new-item published today in the Dainik Assam under the caption"



I would like to know the details of the incident either from the Chief Minister or from the Minister in charge of Forests.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ( Chief Minister ) :  
During the question hours some questions were also put on this subject. I, therefore, propose to make a statement on the subject.

Discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure Charged on the Consolidated fund of the State for 1968-69.

Mr. Speaker :—The next item : Discussion, if any, on the supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the consolidated fund during 1968-69 laid before the Assembly.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I refer to page 82 of the list of Supplementary Demands. Here it will be found that in the current year the amount originally included in the Appropriation Act as charged expenditure was 11,310,6200. To this now has been added a sum of Rs. 53,1902 . This is an amount on which we can only talk

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but we cannot vote. Therefore, let me crave the indulgence of the House at least to talk about this matter. Sir, here there are as many as 13 items on which this charged expenditure would come as supplementaries. A very important feature of this year's supplementary is that out of these 13 items as many as 11 relate to decisions of Courts, that is to say, decrees given by Courts against the Government. As this matter covers 11 out of 13 items, I shall take this aspect of the matter last of all. First of all I would like to draw the attention of the House to the last item i.e. Item No. 23. This is the position with regard to repayment of debts. This House as the custodian of the common people and particularly of the money that is paid by the common people for the administration of the State should be very careful with regard to study of the financial position of the State particularly with regard to our indebtedness. Sir, as years are rolling by, our debts are piling up. I am not going to the debts of 1950-51 immediately after independence when



our debts were in the two figures of crores. Now, a position has come that even the annual repayment of debts has exceeded the two figures in terms of crores — it has come to three figures. Sir, in 1964-65, that is to say, only some three years back, the people of Assam were made to pay or made to repay debts to the tune of only Rs. 57,72,34,542/-. In the last year during the General Budget that figure was raised to Rs. 99,64,42,500/-. This was to be the annual repayment of debt to be paid by the people of Assam. Today we find that to this has been added another amount of Rs. 50 lakhs, and as a result we find the present colossal figure. Of course the last day of the financial year has not yet come, in all probability we shall have to be confronted with another supplementary budget during next March; but even in the current year's budget upto now it has been shown that the State shall have to make repayment (this is not the total debt, this is repayment) to the tune of 100, 14, 42, 500 rupees. This would be the repayment of



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debt by the State exchequer. From this you can imagine what money remains there for other purposes. At least 85% of what remaining thrifty would be spent in paying the Government Officers, paying the beaurocrats; and if I remember aright what the Finance Minister stated during the last session of the Assembly that probably 85% of this expenditure in terms of payment to the beaurocracy that could have been avoided if there would have been optimum service and optimum results. That is a very dismal feature of our financial position. Afterall the condition of our tax-payers, of our masters, cannot be even described, that can only be imagined. Our country is by and large a country of poor cultivators.

Who for most of the year go even without two morsels of food. For months together they even do not get two square meals a day. It is from them that we take all the money either through direct or indirect taxes. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of this Legislature as the elected representa-

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tives of the people to see that the poor tax-payers' money is utilised to the best interest and to the best advantage of the common people with the best possible economy. Not only this repayment, but we see in this very Statement itself that in the current year itself we shall have to pay interests on debt and other obligations to the tune of Rs. 10 crore 3 lakh 97 thousand 6 hundred and we have had to make appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt to the extent of Rs. 2 crores 61 lakh 32 thousand and 8 hundred. To sum up, we find that the State is heavily in debt, rather the State is over head and ears in debt.

Thereafter we find that this being the position of the tax-payers, this being our debt position, our expenditure for our ornamental head of administration is going up. I am not at present going to the voted items of General Administration. I propose to confine myself just at the moment only to the Charged ones. Here, after discussing the dismal economic situation of the State



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during the last Budget session we agreed that in General Administration we should spend not more than 6 lakh 38 thousand 9 hundred rupees in the Charge side, that is to say, on what the common people call the white elephant and what we call His Excellency the Governor's Establishment. We thought that amount of Rs. 6 lakh 38 thousand and 9 hundred would be sufficient. But now we find in the Supplementary Demands for Grants that there is given a figure of Rs. 49 thousand and 5 hundred in addition to what was passed by this House for the Governor. Verily, the Constituents Assembly or rather a part of it when they were discussing the utility or otherwise of this institution thought that they would be a standing insult to the poverty-stricken people of India. Because here on the one hand, it will be a shining example of the old-day British plenipotentiary and on the other hand the common people will be taxed heavily. We find that we have not been able to change the pattern. Here there is enough money on the one side and on



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the other here there is a people who is the poorest of the poor and here there is the head of the people who rolls in luxury. Here we find that because there has been a change in the Governor the result has been that there is increase even in his emoluments; there is increase in his equipment allowance; there is increase even for purchase of his motor car; there is increase for his furniture; there is increase also in his travelling expenditure. This is how our money is utilised, and yet we can only talk, we cannot vote! That is that.

Then, Sir, I come to the third aspect of the matter. That aspect is the Decreal Amounts. Here when we come to discuss about the details of these decrees, we find that most of these expenditures is with regard to land acquisition. I have said it on several past occasions that there is a 'papachakra', a vicious circle in the Land Acquisition Branch of the Revenue Department. God has created a particular class known as the

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Mandals and Kanongues who probably can sell out their mother-country for a few rupees as bribe. Sir, we see that when they are bribed, they make the worst class of lands first class, and if they are not bribed, they make the first-class plot the worst one. It is this class of people who parcel out even the historic Rajgarh of Gauhati, a road, a Garh which was created not by the present Government but by the Ahom Kings, a Garh which could have been used as an important road for Greater Gauhati, as a matter of fact that would have been, so to say, an artery of Greater Gauhati. Now, quite a large number of capitalists of Fancy Bazar have been given allotments on that Garh itself by this class of people. Of course, there are a few others also who have got allotment.

At the time of land acquisition for this or that purpose whenever any report is called for, they give such reports that the Collector or his representative find it difficult to reject, and



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even though on rare occasions the report is rejected, the basis remains on the paper and then the Collector, when the matter goes to him, cannot but grant high compensation. Then there is an arrangement between the Land Acquisition Branch and in some places even with the Government Advocates and then they come with Reference cases to the Sub-Judges, or the District Judges and there almost invariably the price of a plot of land which may be worth only Rs. 300 per bigha that becomes Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000/ per bigha.

( Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi, :— Can the hon. member cite some concrete cases) ? I do not propose to mention any name here because of our rules; otherwise I could have given some names. The point is that in almost all the reference cases which come to the Sub-Judge or to the District Judge, the amounts of compensation are raised because the basis on which the land Acquisition officer gave the award that



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basis itself justify raising of the compensation. The base is prepared deliberately by these unscrupulous people.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker left the Chair and Shri Jogen Saikia, Chairman occupied the Chair).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—So what the Court has awarded we shall have to pay. We cannot go back up on it. My submission is that in future in all these land acquisition matters while the practice is therethat these Mandals and Kanangoos make the preparation for the award no doubt but there should be an officer to watch over their preparation. Even for a few sample cases this should be done in order to find out if any corrupt practice has been adopted and if detected doing so, such corrupt officers should be given exemplary punishment by the Govt. So that in future such corrupt practices can be stopped.

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My suggestion is that in future whenever Govt. acquires land for any public purpose Govt. should

\* Expunged As Ordered By The Chair

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see that while Land Record staff are used for assessing the price of such land as to what should be the compensation, in some selected cases at least there should be proper vigilance or there should be a proper check with regard to such assessment and those cases in which it is found that corrupt practice has been adopted against such corrupt officers departmental proceedings should be drawn up and appropriate action taken to give them exemplary Punishment. If such punishments can be given then it is expected that Govt. will have to pay lesser amount as compensation. That is my suggestion.

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Sir, this is the position in a nut-shell. So far as the charged items are concerned, we find that charged items are taken into consideration along with the voted ones in the supplementary demands. Sir, I am painfully compelled to submit that in spite of poverty and financial hardship of the State

\* Expunged As Ordered By The Chair.



the controlling officers in different departments probably manage to forget in the course of extreme hard-work one important word of the English Dictionary—and that word is “economy”. It will be better if our Finance Minister who was for a long time a teacher reminds these officers that there is in English language one word which is called “economy”. With these words, Sir, I commend my cut motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the contention expressed by the leader of this side, I want to make a few observations Supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of the state during 1968-69. Sir, though the hon. Finance Minister is always pleading and arguing for the strict economy, in matters of planning and Administration but from our practical experience we find that it is not strictly followed by the Government and

\* Expunged As Ordered By The Chair.



more so, in the matter of clearing the debts taken from various sources. Sir, I have been saying time without numbers in this House on many occasions that now there is huge wastage of public money in different forms without any effective machinery to check such wastage. There is also no proper evolution of different schemes that have been implemented or proposed to be implemented. The Government is not in a position to keep balance economy on the debts with that of revenue resources of the State. They cannot utilise the revenue resources economically. Sir, the debt figures are mounting high and we are practically overburdened with debts taken either from the Reserve Bank or from any other sources, whereas we are not in a position to pay the interest even upto date. It has been agreed by the Finance Minister that there is financial crisis in the State economy, still we find from the supplementary demands that amount of expenditures are increasing like anything without any basis. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that to help the Government in the

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matter of financial irregularities, the House has constituted many Committees like Public Accounts Committee and Estimates etc. Sir, the function of these Committees, specially the Public Accounts Committee, to point out the irregularities in financial matters of Government and from time to time this Committee recommended many things to the Government. But the recommendations made by the Committee from time to time have not been implemented by the Government at all. You will find most of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are either lying in the file or are thrown into the waste-paper baskets. Here, I want to point out in what way the schemes or plans are materialised by advancing loans. At page 81 of P. A. C. Report, 1967-68, it is clearly stated in the Administrative Report of the Department, "Evolution of Performances.

"In course of examination the Committee noticed that the departments were not always in



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a position to give a comprehensive appreciation of the performances and progress of the various activities of the Government. The Committee is aware that the existing pattern of administrative machinery has so far laid emphasis only on the financial aspects of such schemes etc." Sir, it is very regrettable to note that inspite of strict observance made by the Public Accounts Committee, no proper heed or attention has been given by the officers who are preparing the budget from time to time. Sir, most of the officers in the Finance Department are considered to be very expert in finance. It clearly shows inefficiency in preparing the budgetary scheme properly. We have cautioned the Government on various occasions about proper assessment or evaluation of the schemes proposed to be undertaken or have already taken up. In this connection, the Report as pointed out at page 73 under "Control over expenditure" says—

"The Committee recommends that for effective



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control over expenditure, major aspects of the schemes to be implemented during the year should be carefully examined well ahead of the Budget." This is in case of acquisition of land. Sir, as it has been said on many occasions, I would like to say that Government's land acquisition policy is most defective. Sir, in this regard, the most powerful Committee, like Public Accounts Committee has forcefully remarked - "When delays are likely, as in the case of acquisition of land, recruitment of technical personnel, and/or other doubtful factors, it may be considered why only a token provision should not be included in the original budget estimates, supplementary grant being obtained later as the year progresses." Sir, it has also been pointed out here in the same report under caption "Excess" It says— "In spite of past recommendations, excesses occurred in a large number of cases "

The Committee reiterates its earlier recommendation contained in Paragraph 1.7 of its Report of February, 1967 and recommends that Govern-

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ment should in suitable cases, take such disciplinary action against the officers responsible as would inhibit the laxity in control over expenditure. The Committee feels that greater and better efforts are called for and trusts that the Departments will give this important matter the attention it deserves."

Sir, inspite of these remarks there is no budgetary control, as has been pointed out by the Committee. This Government is busy in spending money and they are not at all sincere about the execution of the schemes and their evaluations. At the time of budgeting proper assessment is to be made in respect of different schemes to see whether these are successful or not, and if it is found that some schemes are not productive then these should be abandoned.

Sir, there is a Statistical Department on whose report the plans and programmes are drawn up. But the preparation of Budget is very defective. Therefore, my suggestion is that the



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recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee made from time to time should be properly implemented. The Public Accounts Committee gives clear guidance to the Government in financial matters, and the Estimates Committee gives guidance as to how the schemes are to be drawn up and implemented. Therefore, the recommendations of these two Committees should be properly followed and implemented.

Then, Sir, the Statistical Department which is one of the most vital departments of the Government in respect of successful implementation of the various schemes and on the report of which Department the plans and programmes are drawn up, should be properly geared up so that it can make proper evaluation of the various schemes. If it is not done, I am afraid, a day will very soon come when our Finance Minister will have to come to this House and say that all the schemes had to be closed down for want of money. That fateful day is not far off. Therefore, I say



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that in the matter of preparation of Budgets proper procedure should be followed and there should be proper evaluation of the different schemes from time to time.

Then coming to another aspect of the matter, as my leader has rightly pointed out, when our people outside are dying of starvation, our Government is giving extra importance to the titular head who has got only certain Constitutional powers to guide the State policy. Sir, here it has been said that an additional amount of Rs. 9,200/- is required for purchase of a car from the State Trading Corporation. Already there was a provision for Rs. 26,000/- in the Budget for the purchase of a car. The car is a second-hand one and I do not know why so much money is needed. Even a new Ambassador car does not cost Rs. 6,000/- and so I do not find any justification why this extra provision has been made for a costly car for the titular head when our people are dying of starvation

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and our Government is not in a position to give a drop of medicine to the ailing people in the villages, Sir, I think it will not be unparliamentary to say that it is most shameful on the part of this Government to spend so much money for the titular head when the financial position of the State is not at all satisfactory.

Now, Sir, with regard to Rs. 1,600 which is required to meet the equipment allowance payable to the Governor, I do not object to it.

Then an additional amount of Rs. 15,700 is required to meet the salary of the Governor. I do not find any justification why this provision should be made here because Governor's post is not a new one. when already there is the Budget provision what in the necessity to bring supplementary demand. The post of Governor is there, whether the incumbent is there or not. Therefore, why the provision could not be made in the Budget ? There is every reason to doubt that this amount is not meant for Governor's pay but for some other thing



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and the amount has been shown differently here. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether with the change of Governor the salary also be changed? Moreover, this Governor is not the Governor of Assam alone, he is the Governor of Nagaland also. Therefore, I want to know from the Finance Minister how much of the Governor's pay is borne by the Nagaland Government. Or is he drawing double pay and allowances from both the States? If that be so, it is a dangerous thing and it will go against the Constitution. Again for going to Nagaland and coming back whether the Governor draws T. A. from this Government?

Then, Sir, a sum of Rs. 7,000 is required to meet the expenditure for renewal of furniture of the Governor, When our people are dying of starvation, we are to spend so much of money for the comforts of this big man. He is just exploiting our people and the money is nothing but the blood of our people. But this Gove-



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Government is not prepared to bulge an inch to help the starving people although they speak of socialistic State in this House. This Governor may come from a Nawab family or he may be a 'Maharaja' but he is only the Constitutional head and so for his comforts we cannot spend so much money. He has to maintain the ideology of this Congress regime who talk of socialistic pattern of society. When our people are suffering in the villages there is no point in spending so much money for the comforts of the Governor, and if for that matter the Constitution is to be amended, then by considering the financial position of the State this Assembly should adopt a resolution unanimously that the Constitution should be amended to abolish the Post of Governor. We do not want a man as our head who is out to exploit our people.

Now, as my leader has rightly pointed out, about the number of supplementaries for decretal amount is the highest. There are two aspects-

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one aspect has been dealt by my leader that there is major defect in respect of land acquisition policy of the Government, and we have repeatedly pointed out that this has become a chronic disease with the Government that this sort of amount we are always to vote. Sir, in the budget session also we find the decretal amount in respect of award of the court in respect of land acquisition and such and such things which this House has to vote. Therefore, the basic policy of the Government in respect of land acquisition is to be changed. Of course, the basic mentality of the Government has also to be changed. Unless the basic moral idea is changed by this Government or by the party in power, there cannot be any change in the policy and in practice things cannot be changed. Therefore, I do not like to go into the details of the amount. But what we find is that the amount that has been fixed for the value of land for acquisition for certain purposes, has been fixed in a very low level.



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That gives sufficient scope to the land owner to go to the court. And in respect of defence from the Government it seems Government is not very keen and I find in many cases in my area these things are going on. You will find at page 72, in the first paragraph in the Explanatory Note, the rent of the house was in dispute between the plaintiff and the Government and ultimately the court has decreed in favour of the plaintiff. The Government pleader advised not to contest. What is this? Is it because there was no strong case or there was some hanky-panky about it? Otherwise why should the Govt. pleader who is supposed to appear on behalf of the Govt. advise the Government not to contest. There seems to be some sort of unholy alliance going on in certain quarters. Therefore, at the cost of the public exchequer and at the cost of public blood, this sort of foul play and negligence should not be tolerated.

Again, here I find a funny case, Sir, Mr.



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Chairman, you are also well conversant with the case. You will find at page 73 of the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants, under Demand No. 5. Agriculture that out of Rs. 17,064 an amount of Rs. 14,370 is required to defray the obligatory charges being the decretal amount in the Miscellaneous L. A. Case No. 13 of 1964, in the Court of the Sub-Judge U.A.D. at Jorhat, in connection with acquisition of land measuring 4 bighas, 1 katha and 16 lechas and so on. Sir, this is also a funny case. I want to draw the pointed attention of the Minister, Revenue who is in-charge of land acquisition to show how this amount has been paid.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—Which page please ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Page 73. The land has been acquired long before the starting of the college and before the construction of the buildings. In this case also there was unholy alliance between the owner and the land acquisition staff. Because after so many years this has been pointed out by

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the land acquisition staff and the owner has submitted a petition to the Deputy Commissioner saying that this portion of his land has not been paid. The D. C. made certain enquiry and afterwards on the informal advice of the staff of land acquisition office, the owner went to the court. He got the compensation doubled this amount for that portion of his land although the value for that portion of his land has been paid before. Yet another payment has been made. Therefore, there is every reason to believe that there are corrupt practices going on in these cases. Unless and until these things are rooted out, this type of amount will come to this august House for voting. I think the Government is suffering from a chronic dysentery in respect of financial matters.

Now, I would not like to go into the details of the cases. But in respect of Public Works,



the amount of Rs. 76,607 is required to meet the decretal amount as ordered by the Judicial Commissioner, Agartala. Then there is also an additional amount required for payment to a retired Forest Ranger in accordance with the Court's degree obtained by the said Forest Ranger in his favour in a title suit against the State of Assam. This is also a very funny case. It appears this Govt. is very expert in disposing or expediting the matter after the death of its employees. This decretal amount shows that the case has been decided after the retirement of the Forest Ranger and Govt. had to pay this amount. Whatever it may be, the Government is expert in taking action in the case after the death of the person. I have put a question in this regard when the Government has decided to reinstate the dead man. It relates to the case



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of late I. N. Hazarika, the then Director of Technical Education and he has been shown on duty and all the benefit and everything will be given to him by the Government. My point is that due to the negligence and carelessness or some other defects, the family of the gentleman had to suffer. Government is talking about efficiency. Is it efficiency that a man had to die for no fault of his but the fault of the Government. Who will compensate the family on account of the death of the man. Who will come to the help of the family for its survival? Why Government is behaving in this way? You will find that the entire administration had collapsed; you will find that this Government are only fond of making statement. They will give big statement. They will come and say to others that strict economy is to be maintained in the case of T. A.

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and other allowances and in the case of comforts. I would have been pleased if one or two Ministers would stay together in one Bungalow and lie down on the floor. I remember when after independence, Mahatma Gandhi was asked as to what will be the fate of big European Clubs? He then immediately replied that those would be converted into State Dispensaries. Is this Government following the principle of Gandhiji? Following Gandhiji's footsteps is not only by speaking loud and wearing Khadi whereas the bureaucratic type of mentality has been allowed to continue by keeping a psychological gap between the officers and the people of which they are to serve. The officers of the Government including the Ministers do not consider themselves that they are the servants of the people. Only in the time of election we the so called politicians used to go to the people and say 'Baba' you are the backbone of democracy.



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"Please cast your vote in favour of me. I will see that you are prospering". But after the election we totally forget about them. Sir, we at the cost of the public exchequer, at the cost of the State economy we neglect our works. This sort of lack of foresightedness in respect of preparation of scheme should be totally avoided, We have suggested many times beforehand and it is up to the Govt. to accept it or not. If they do not implement them a time will come when their Gadhisim will be questioned. They will decide their fate by removing the bureaucrats who are in the top and all those people who are advocating the cause of democracy. This is what I wanted to say.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : - Mr. Chairman, Sir, taking this opportunity, I would like to highlight certain problems of the State so that Government can take remedial measures about



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them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will find in this list of Supplementary Demands there are number of items which are arising out of Government loosing large number of cases in different Courts. One can presume that the Government had been consistently loosing large number of cases and hence they have got to come with Supplementary Demands arising as a consequence there of before this House. Why this has happened and what will be the repercussions should be analysed by the Government and remedial measures taken. I will first of all take the cases of departmental proceedings. I have found from my experience that in almost about 95% cases when Government servants who are rich enough and can afford to defray costly litigations in the High Court they get the departmental proceedings orders set aside. What is the result? The result is that a feeling

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is growing among the delinquent, dishonest officers that because they have got money they can indulge in all kind of wrong things and go scot free. Even if they are punished they can get the orders set aside in the High Court. The result is increase in inefficiency and indiscipline on one hand and misunderstanding among a certain class of officers, on the other hand. Those officers who are poor, who cannot pay for the high cost of litigations and who cannot go to High Court, whatever orders are passed against them they have got to remain content with them. The result is so very disastrous that a sense of dissatisfaction is growing in the mind of the poorer section of officers and probably better kind of officers. A sense of helplessness in the situation is inherent that since they have on money they are not in a position to get rid of such orders like their rich brothers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the High Court do not and would not



enter into the merits of these departmental proceedings. Because the Law does not allow the High Court or any other Court to enter into the merit of the departmental proceedings. The High Court will interfere in such cases if there is failure to comply with the procedure or violation of the principle of natural justice. With great pains. I must say as a public representative that most of the superior officers in the State who are in charge of conducting departmental proceedings have proved themselves more than worthless in this matter. In almost every cases of departmental proceedings I have come across, I find not only the small officers of this Government but even very top-ranking officers of the Government do not know what is the real procedure or care to follow the same. I know the Chief Secretary issued circulars after circulars laying down the detailed procedure and as to how a departmental proceed-



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ings should be conducted. But it is a pity that the officers of the Government almost in every case fail to apply them. They fail to apply them in the matter of conducting departmental proceedings because probably they do not care to read them. And by their such failures they are causing huge loss to the Government. Let us see a clerk's case he is put under suspension and immediately he is paid half pay or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of his pay as subsistence allowance. Then a substitute is entertained with full pay. If the departmental proceedings is let aside then the entire pay of that man is to be paid, namely, the State suffers twice, the pay of the substitute and his pay plus the cost of litigation, quite apart the trail of consequences which follow as a result of setting aside of the final order in the departmental proceedings by a Court about which I have spoken already.

This is a matter which Government should think very seriously. I cannot think of any effort by which this Government can tighten up the administration if they do not pursue this matter. It is a matter of pity whenever Government lose such cases, Government do not pursue the officers for whose inefficiency the departmental proceeding was not conducted correctly resulting in his order being set aside. If I am a Commissioner of Division and if I have not conducted the departmental proceedings in accordance with the law why should I not be punished? The law is nothing but a careful reading of Article 311 of the Constitution of India a man cannot be punished without giving him full opportunity and a few procedures laid down by the Chief Secretary which are to be followed. If the Commissioner of Division does not do all that and if for this reason the State is to pay Rupees fifteen or twenty thousand in a case, why Government should

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not proceed against such inefficient officers ?  
What right an officer has got to conduct a  
proceeding against his subordinates when he him-  
self is deficient. I request the Government out of  
my eagerness to see that there is good adminis-  
tration, to go deep into the matter (a) First of  
all they should pursue the officers and see that  
they must be well acquainted with the proced-  
ures as to how a departmental proceeding is to  
be conducted (b) When a particular case is lost  
in the High Court the officer concerned for  
whose failure the Government has lost it, must  
be asked to study the judgment, understand his  
deficiency and take care against future repeation.  
It happens that an Under Secretary conducted  
the departmental proceedings ; by the time it is  
three years when the High Court passes the  
judgment this Under Secretary is transferred as



Additional Deputy Commissioner somewhere. The Assam Government is one Government which does not bring the judgments of the superior Courts to the notice of the magistrates or other officer and asks them to learn by their mistakes. A Government has a duty to guide its officers in all such matters; (c) If all these do not improve the quality of an officer, then in appropriate cases, I would say, Government should take proper action against such officers who again fails to conduct a departmental proceeding correctly.

Now I will come to another aspect which has brought chaos so far as the administration of law and justice is concerned . Mr. Chairman Sir, the seat of the highest courts of the State is at Gauhati, namely, the High Court and the Revenue Tribunal are at Gauhati but the headquarters of the Advocate General of Assam is

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in shillong. His Library is also in Shillong. How he can function effectively at Gauhati ? I do not know of any State where the Advocate General is stationed in one place and the High Court is in another place. There is a funny rule. When the services of the Advocate General will be necessary that will have to be decided by the Government Pleader and not by the Advocate General himself. First of all many of our Government Pleaders are inexperienced. They cannot anticipate when they need the services of the Advocate General. Even then when they decide they are to take the sanction of the State Law Secretary who is frequently absent in Delhi to attend the Supreme Court cases of the Government of Assam. By the time a decision is taken the hearing may be over. Somehow a feeling has grown that in a case is fought

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against the Assam Government, the biggest single client in this State, the success is guaranteed for the opposite side. If one studies the series of Land Acquisition cases he will surely see the point I am trying to make. Another aspect is that the Government Pleaders have not been supplied with in most cases with up-to-date Acts. Many of the Assam Acts have been amended ten to fifteen times, the result is that the Government Pleaders often cannot conduct the cases properly. I give an illustration from a case of the Panchayat Department. The Minister of Panchayat suspended a particular Panchayat President. I am referring to a Nowgong case. When in the High Court the lawyer from the other side stood up and said no rules were framed under a certain section of the Act the Government Pleader also conceded. Probably he was not



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supplied with the Rules. I was present in the High Court on that day. Immediately thereafter when I went to the Congress office I found my friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika, Minister of State, Panchayat. I said, "Mr. Hazarika, this much I remember that while I was the Panchayat Minister, you came to me for discussion about certain Rules and I approved them. Were they notified?" He said that they were notified long ago. Then I said, "How is it that your Government Pleader said today that there were rules thereunder and the High Court had set aside Government order in one of your Prize cases?" He then telephoned Shillong and there was a row about it. The next day someone asked me why I did not tell in the Court about it. I said that it was not my job and I was not to instruct parties and lawyers without being engaged. After all I am to work with dignity

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and avoid being guilty of misconduct. This is not all. Apart from the fact that the Advocate General's Library is at Shillong and he is to appear before High Court at Gauhati, if he is to be appointed to conduct any case. The Government Advocate in the High Court has to approach the Legal Remembrancer or the Secretary, Law Department. By the time a decision is taken after the case is finished. The laws are amended but no copies are supplied to the Government Advocates. I do not understand why the Advocate General who is a high paid officer of the Government should not be placed in charge of all litigations in the High Court. You have seen, Sir, before the Sen Commission every officer is behaving in his own way because probably the private lawyers cannot control them effectively. The Advocate General having his high position in the statute and in the Constitution of India



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can make the Deputy Commissioner as well as the Superintendent of Police to submit to his discipline. How can a private lawyer do it? The Advocate General whose position is so high, even a seat has to be kept in this House, the Government of Assam has systematically downgraded him and today everything is in confusion I Submit that they should restore the position of the Advocate General and he should be placed in charge of all litigations in the High Court. It is also be examined if the Government of Assam is spending money on litigation in the High Court profitably. I do not know what are the amounts they are spending on litigations in the High Court but they are big. Apart from the Advocate General and two Government Advocates there is a series of lawyers almost each one of them is attending the High Court every day. The panel



has to be utilised only when the Government Advocates are not in a position to work. But every day in the Assam High Court five or six lawyers appear in cases on behalf of the Government. In spite of having the Advocate General private Lawyers are engaged very often and some of them are taking ten thousand, fifteen thousand, even twenty thousand in some cases. I am giving a specific example. On a question whether the Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, Shri Gurumoorthy was given a correct scale of pay or something like that the Government of Assam had spent about twenty thousand rupees by now on lawyers including a private lawyer. But if we had agreed to pay the officer at which he was appointed by the Chief Justice our expenditure would have been probably much less. When the Legal Remembrancer was to be defended in a contempt proceeding, the Assam Government

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did not rely on the Advocate General. On behalf of the Legal Remembrancer nearly a dozen private lawyers appeared. If you do not have any faith in your Advocate General and the Government Advocates, why do you appoint them? In Sen Commission, Sir, some Minister thought that the Gauhati lawyer would not do and an Upper Assam lawyer should be appointed. After it was done it was thought that a Gauhati lawyer was necessary. He was appointed. I understand now another from Calcutta is coming. Why Advocate General should not be in charge of the work of the Sen Commission. The Advocate General is in Gauhati. The Commission is sitting in Gauhati and not elsewhere. He could have all least controlled the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner who were fighting before the Commission bringing dishonour to the Government



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and to themselves. I say these matters should be looked into. In the case of High Court cases because of the absence of the Law Secretary from the station to Delhi to look after the cases in the Supreme Court orders cannot be passed timely and communicated and as a result there of large number of cases suffer and sometimes decreed against the Government of Assam because the Government do not appear in time and do not file the counter-affidavits in time. As a lawyer mostly appearing against Government, I should have been rather happy but I am concerned as a public man to see that the public money is not wasted in this way. I draw the attention of the new Law Minister to these matters. The other day there was a double murder case in which against the order of acquittal the Government of Assam wanted to go for an appeal



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in the High Court. For ordinary citizens the time for appeal is two months. But for Government it is three months. Despite having that extra one month Government could not file the appeal in time. Three months were not sufficient for Government. Another seven days passed because in the Legal Remembrancer's office the judgment was misplaced. Even after that seven days passed the papers could not be sent to Gauhati expeditiously. There are about seven or eight timings in which buses are plying between Shillong and Gauhati. If the judgment could have been sent to Gauhati next morning when pointed out by the Government Advocate at Gauhati there would not have been the delay. But a poor family could not seek for justice for latches in the Legal Remembrancer's office. The Legal Remembrancer is primarily an administrative officer and

he is the Secretary of the Law Department. He does not conduct the cases in the Court, why he is frequently going to Delhi for instructing the Supreme Court lawyers ? It should be the duty of the lawyers who conduct the cases here or the Advocate General. I remember when Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the Advocate General he used to appear in the Supreme Court cases. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to bring these matters of public importance to the notice of the House and the Government and I hope and consider that the Government will look into these very seriously. I had put some questions on these matters. If they would have been answered the facts would have been revealing. But I know the questions will not come and even if they come it will be in the last day of the Session. Hence my speech to highlight them.



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Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful for members having taken a constructive view about the discussion. I admit with great regret that administration of this department has not been up to the mark that the administration of this Department has not been up to the mark with the result that we have been suffering not merely in losing cases but also in expenditure. The last speech made also was constructive come difficulties are arising out of schism between the library being sited in Shillong and the High Court and the Advocate General being sited at Gauhati. The difficulties which has arisen should be taken into consideration and some decision taken which squares up for a remedy. I hope this matter will be considered. The second question which Shri Choudhury raised was with regard to placing the litigation in charge of the Advocate



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General. I myself do not understand why this is not placed. I will have a discussion with the Law Minister and try to find out the reasons, and if possible that should be done. A large number of panal lawyers who are appearing instead of the Government Prosecutor or the Advocate General is obviously a drain and that also should be remedied. When the Government lawyer fails or for any particular reason he is not capable of pursuing, only in that case the panal should come up. A question was raised with regard to the debt position of the State. Hon'ble Members got terrified by the big figure of 113 crores, and naturally; if really we are paying 113 crores every year by way of debt and interest then it would be a terrifying position, because it will be appreciated that the Govt's own income by way of taxes does not amount to even 50 crores; but by Contrast Government contribution, subvention,

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loans etc goes to push up our budget to nearabout 100 crores. What is happening? Are we really paying 113 crores? No. What are the reasons?

All the receipts from income are recorded on one side and the payments on the other. So the figures are shown on both sides—the result is that many of the expenditures have no impact on the State budget. For instance in April our overdraft was 2 crores and payment was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores; in May overdraft was 3 crores against payment of 4 crores; in June overdraft was 2 crores and payment 2 crores; in August payment was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores against overdraft of 3 crores,—balance 14 against 14. Because of the statutory direction that all these must be entered in the account, therefore, the entry into the account of that type and the result is that when the payment is shown the receipt is also shown correspondingly. Therefore,



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the whole thing is not a pressure on the State budget. A question has arisen about Rs. 50 lakhs. It is only for bank adjustments because remission is given by the Govt. of India to displaced persons. Government of India pays the money and we show it in the account. Therefore, it is shown on both sides. It is not a pressure on the State budget. Therefore, by merely finding a very inflated figure we should not be shocked ; but I agree with Shri Bhattacharjee that the State finances are at a low ebb. I agree that during the last budget session I made this remark "that if we take the State income alone then 2/3rd income goes for administrative services and teachers. If we take Government subvention as well as our income then 1/3rd goes for this purpose". Obviously it will be appreciated that this is a very high figure. If we spend such a huge figure only for administration



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and teachers then what is left for the development of the State ? Very little.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—Sir, the Finance Minister is saying that our financial position is bad due to payment to teachers. Is it a fact that the State Government is not utilising all the amount for payment to teachers ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—I have not understood the question ; but it is not material for replying. What I am saying is that what we are paying also is sufficiently high. What the Government of India is doing ? Government of India is holding out baits saying if you do this we will give this. Every Department has certain centrally sponsored schemes. If we come up to the general pattern in the whole country then we will get so much and naturally if we catch the bait the result is that the ultimate financial burden

on the State will be quite out of the ordinary. I can tell the House in all confidence that the Chief Ministers National Development council protested against this sort of planning of the centrally sponsored schemes that they should be scrapped or that they should be reduced to the minimum so that all the money which is given to the central departments should be given to the States so that the States themselves may know what is best for them. Afterall we have passed through 3 plan periods and every State exactly knows what is the central plan, what is desired by the Government of India and how we should proceed. Therefore, no spoon-feeding now is necessary so far as the State Government is concerned by way of dangling a bait. I think a decision will be taken. I think in the next meeting which is on the 13 and 14th the Chief Ministers will be able to take a decision.



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I was saying that the debt position of the State is causing us anxiety. 243 crores is the debt position today. Now, for a State like Assam it is a high figure. Some perhaps got terrified by the figure as 243 crores as too high. The assets of the State are many many times more. Therefore there is no problem of any bankruptcy. At present the gap between our income and expenditure.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Is it or is it not a fact that when the States went for floating loans, States like U. P., Maharashtra, West Bengal and others over subscribed their loans, Assam loan remained under subscribed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Our loan has been over subscribed by 10 lakhs.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— On the first day it remained undersubscribed.



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Snri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— How is the loan subscribed. The Finance Secretary and the Finance Minister approach personally all the financing banks and agencies and they are all situated in Delhi or Calcutta and they have an advantage over Assam, and therefore, we have less chance of contact. The very fact that we have got an over subscribed loan of 10 lakhs is to our credit. Therefore, I say that all the hon. Members will agree that we are not going towards bankruptcy, but the point of caution has been reached. I am one with Shri Bhattacharjee in this that a point of caution has been reached. The Public Accounts Committee of the Government of India has remarked that this Government planning has put in too much subsidies and the result is that our economy is about to crash because of the subsidy and the latest direction

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by the Public Accounts Committee is that subsidise should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker :— Will you require more time ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Yes Sir.

ADJOURNMENT

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

( AFTER LUNCH )

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— A question was raised about the Governor that his salary has been raised. The salary of the Governor is fixed on the President's order and the salary is Rs. 5,500/-. Shri Bishnu Sahab, the previous Governor of Assam, used to take less - Rs. 4,000/- only. The present Governor does not want to surrender a part of his salary, and therefore we have increased the provision so that the salary fixed by the President might be taken by the present Governor. We have done nothing more.



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Then there was a question whether the Nagaland Government gives any part of the Governor's salary, whether they contribute anything. The Nagaland Government pays at the rate of 1 : 37, i.e. for every rupee contributed by the Nagaland Government we pay Rs. 37/- 1 : 37 - that is the position, and that money is deposited by the Nagaland Government to us. This is according to the President's order.

Then with regard to T.As to Nagaland and NEFA. That is managed by the concerned Governments. About the Car, According to the procedure a car can be changed every five years. This Car was purchased nine years ago, in 1959. Five years is estimated as the average life of of a car and this car has been changed after 9 years. Therefore it will be seen that what has been done, there is nothing extra-ordinary



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or exorbitant. Whether a Governor is necessary, whether his emolument should be less - these are considerations for the Parliament only to decide ultimately. In the present scheme of things the Governors play an important role in the administration of the country, and whether his powers, his emoluments should be curtailed, these are matters for Parliament. So it is hardly possible for us to discuss and decide anything on these issues.

Now with regard to the possible collusion between the officers assessing the valuation of the acquisitioned lands and of the parties concerned, certain suggestions have been given. I think the Government is going to appoint a Director of Land Reforms and he is to be given greater powers for such supervision. With the appointment of this officer I think it would be possible for him to reduce the possible collusion by proper supervision.

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With regard to evaluation, it is true that the Finance Department has no machinery to evaluate on the field. Whatever we do is on the basis of papers the records. So, it was decided some time back to have test checks of performances by the P. W. and other Departments. Unfortunately, we have not been able to set up this machinery yet. We are hoping to finalise the details about this machinery soon. Once this machinery is set up there will be test checks of actual performance and when actual performance is tested against actual expenditure then only we will be in a position to find out whether real expenditure has taken place or not. Until such a thing is done more paper records do not much come to our help in this respect. We will finalise this soon.

The idea of taken provision being made



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before schemes are finalised is a method which we have normally followed. It is only when the Department insists that everything is ready and, therefore, the total financial requirement should be given, then only the Finance Department agrees. So, on this point there is no difference of opinion. But the point is : it is for the concerned Department to see that they do not ask for full provision unless they are ready for implementation on the ground.

The question was raised that the richer officers go to the court, the poorer do not. I do not think a distinction may be drawn between the poorer and richer officers.

With regard to the other points raised I have already met them as far as possible I think the most material point made was that made by Mr. Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya that we have



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come to a position of caution in our budgetary expenditure and unless we are careful we will be running into grave consequences. So, I would suggest for the consideration of all that in the matter of incurring further expenditure or drawing up estimates which involve Government in long-term continuing expenditure, very great care should be exercised so that whatever is avoidable may not be undertaken. It is also true that at present the staff in the various departments are not fully employed and every scheme is replete with new staff. No consideration is given nor any effort made for the purpose of finding out what is the actual number of under-employed persons in the Department. If considerations were taken then it would be merely a question of fitting the under-employed with higher work-load. It is for this reason that the Government machinery is

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expending at a phenomenal rate without adequate work-load for each. I hope every Department will consider it their religious duty to find out or separate certain percentage of its staff which is under-employed and draw up every scheme in the light of this enquiry so that before any fresh demand is made the existing under-employed staff is put on to the job. If that is done the cost of overheads in the expenditure of the administration will to that extent be reduced and proper husbanding of our resources will be made. On this point I have no difference of opinion with the hon. members. It is a question of implementing the same. This can be implemented only when everybody looks towards it clearly, not merely the Departments but the hon. members also, who always try push through schemes which make more and more demands on the resources



of the various Departments. It is for this reason that there is need for caution on the part of all concerned. This defect is inherent in the very structure of the Government. Therefore, it is a question of every single hon. member as well as the Government to apply their minds so that utmost tightness may be brought about in this matter. I hope with these clarifications the hon. members will withdraw their objection and permit it to pass.

Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants  
Demand No. 1

“18. Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature”.

Mr. Speaker :— Now, we come to item No. 3, Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants. Demand No. 1.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg,



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Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 5,02,430 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969, for the administration on the head "18.-Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature".

The details are given in the paper, which has been circulated.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 5,02,430, under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "18.- Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures, Minor head-C.-Elections-Bye-Election", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced to Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.5,02,430 do stand reduced to Re.1.

Here, this demand has come in connection

with several items. I shall confine myself to a discussion only of one item, viz., the last Kokrajhar Scheduled Tribe Parliamentary bye-election. Here in the explanatory notes, it has been stated that" for the last Kokrajhar (S.T.) Parliamentary Bye-election, a total sum of Rs. 4,51,013 is necessary for payment of hire charges of the requisitioned vehicles, wages of drivers and handyman of the requisitioned vehicles, T.A. and D.A. of the polling personnel, cost of P. C. L. and other election materials. The reasons for such heavy expenditure are due to the fact that there were two Bye-elections as well as repolling in as many as 107 polling stations in July last and for which a huge number of polling staff and vehicles had to be requisitioned well ahead in time for the amooth conduct of the last Bye-election".

Sir, it is a fact that this Bye-election relates to



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a Parliamentary Constituency and the entire expenditure will be borne ultimately by the Government of India. We here only work as an agency. Even then we have certain duties in this matter. It has been admitted that the expenditure has been rather too heavy for a Bye-election, viz., Rs. 4,51,013. It is good that there is such an admission.

Sir, in the Representation people's Act there has been set limits for candidates both for State Legislature and Parliament, now for the Govt. expenditure also there should be some limit and there should not be unlimited expenditure. If for a bye-election such a huge amount is expended then the Parliamentary Democracy will be a very costly affair. My real point is, the crucial point is, however, for this expenditure what happened? So far two bye-elections took place in the same place. During the general election the candidate for



that seat was returned to the Parliament uncontested but unfortunately, he was too good a gentleman to be careful legally, although he himself was a lawyer and so it so happened that he did not resign his Membership of the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of his being declared elected as a Member of the Lok Sabha and therefore, he lost his Membership and he was not allowed to take oath and therefore, the first bye-election came and that was peacefully over. But later on a great misfortune took place and that amiable and lovable personality passed away and this necessitated a second bye-election. In the meantime there arose troubles. There cropped up disorder. A new political cum racial organisation, namely, the P.T.C.—Plains Tribals Council, which is a breakaway organisation from the Tribal Sangha, came into being and they raised the demand, among others, for boycott of this bye election and

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as a result of that boycott movement there was breach of law and order and there was large-scale arrests and excesses and persecution of innocent people and for that a large number of vehicles along with drivers, handymen and others became necessary and therefore, the expenditure shot up.

My contention is whether this expenditure for the maintenance of law and order should be taken as a part of the cost of the bye-election and whether that would be financially proper? That is my first question.

My second question is, after all it is well known that an overwhelming majority of the leaders and workers of the P.T.C. of course they are our own people - they are, I should say, young enthusiasts boycotted this Election. Unfortunately for us, of late due to the effort on the part of the Govt. of India towards excessive tightening



and over-centralisation, there has cropped up a movement for decentralisation in different States and this decentralisation move has further percolated to regionalism, localism and even racialism. Some time we have willingly or unwillingly allowed this sort of regionalism to grow even without considering the consequences and without proper and adequate thought are the possible unfortunate consequences. For example, here in Kokrajhar itself when the Boro Shahitya Sabha demanded that the Boro language should be recognised and implemented as a medium of instruction upto the Secondary School level because of that pressure the demand was formally conceded. But this concession was only formal because there was no arrangement made for textbooks, there was no arrangement made for teachers and there was no arrangement for the students who would get their education upto Secondary stage, therefore,



simply recognition of a language the Boro language was given but this is not only not enough but sometimes in the last analysis it becomes harmful to those for whom it is meant. Well, as a matter of fact, those very enthusiasts who demanded this will find themselves one day there either their demand was premature or Govt.'s conceding the demand was not real but formal. Because of this sort of formal concession to this sort of pressure these young enthusiasts naturally got further encouragement and they thought and they hoped that Govt. of India and Govt. of Assam would hear not the language of force and submit to it unless either there is violence or show of violence or at least big mobilisation and thus these people mobilised themselves. This problem, first of all, should have been approached by Govt. from friendly point of view keeping in mind that these enthusiasts are young children and they are young people who are their own people.

These people should have been approached with persuasion and if that large heartedness and that amiability and that understanding and that sympathetic approach would have been there, probably, there would no have been the necessity of so much of force and so many arrests. Therefore, though I may have no intention of opposing this demand because after all we shall not be able to stop this expenditure, I would, taking advantage of this motion, request the Govt to tackle such kind of problems in future in a more far-sighted and in a more realistic and sympathetic manner.

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

Shri Maneswar Boro :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় গোবীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যদেবে দাঙি ধৰা cut-motion টো সমৰ্থন কৰি ছ-আষাৰ কব খুজিছোঁ। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি অতি-



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দুখৰ বিষয় যে Paper বত ওলাইছে যে অস্ত্র - শস্ত্র লৈ আমাৰ এই জনজাতীয়ে আক্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছিলে। এইটো ভিত্তিহীন যিখন ঠাইত stiring হৈছিল সেই ঠাইত কোনো বন্দুক নাইবা অন্য অস্ত্র - শস্ত্র পোৱা হোৱা নাই। সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ মিচা অভিযোগ। আজি চৰকাৰে কোনো অস্ত্র - শস্ত্র দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰে মই দাতিকৈ কব পাৰো। আৰু এটা কথা কি কৰিছে জানে, এই চৰকাৰৰ পুলিচ সকলে ছোৱালী আৰু তিবোতাৰ ওপৰত যি অত্যাচাৰ চলাইছিল ই অতি ঘৃণনীয় আৰু দুখ লগা। চকুৰে চাব নোৱাৰী। চাব আৰু এটা কথা—এই চৰকাৰৰ পুলিছে বহু লৰা-তিবোতা আৰু ছোৱালীবোৰক Arrest কৰি লৰীক লৰী গোটেই ৬০।৭০ মাইল দূৰলৈ নি নিবাস্থয় অৱস্থাত পেলাই থৈ আহিছে। তিবোতা-ছোৱালীক অত্যাচাৰ কৰি পেলাই থৈ আহিছে। তেওঁলোকক বহু দূৰলৈ নি কিয় পেলাই থৈ আহিব লগীয়া হল? তাৰো কোনো বিচাৰ নাই। তেওঁলোকক ধৰি আনি জেলত নথলে কিয়? চৰকাৰৰ এনে আইন আছে নেকি যে মানুহক ধৰি নি জেলত নাৰাখি দূৰ-দূৰণীত নি এৰি থৈ আহিব লাগে। মই ভাবো বোধহয় এনে আইন আমাৰ Constitution ত নাই। তাৰ উচিত বিচাৰ লাগে। চাব কিয় ছোৱালী-বিলাকক নাঙঠ কৰি উলঙ্গ কৰি অৰ্থাৎ Naclied কৰি নীলজভাবে পুলিছে



লাঠিৰে মাৰিলে। চিঃ চিঃ। লাজ লগা কথা বাতি আৰু গধূলি  
তিবোতাৰ ওপৰত কিমান অমানুসিক অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে তাৰ লেখ-  
যোগ নাই। এই বিষয়ে মই চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াক ঘৰত গৈ লগ  
ধৰি কৈছিলোঁ। কিন্তু চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াই মন-কান নিদিলে। মোক  
কলে যে তেনে একো মই খবৰ পোৱা নাই ইত্যাদি। এইটো  
ঠিক হোৱা নাই। Arrest কৰি আনিছে জেলত থব লাগে।  
কিন্তু কিয় দূৰ-দূৰণীত পেলাই থৈ গ'ল এইটো বৰ অন্যায়  
নহয়নে? আৰু এটা কথাত মই বৰ হুখ পাইছোঁ। নানান ঠাইত  
বিশেষকৈ শিলচৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়, তেজপুৰত গুলিয়া-গুলি হোৱাত তাৰ  
তদন্তৰ কাৰণে Judicialy enquiry কমিচন পতা হল আৰু  
তাত দলে দলে সদস্য গৈ শাস্তি শিবিৰ পাতিলে কিন্তু মই  
চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াক কোৱা চহেও কোকৰাঝাৰত পুলিচৰ গুলি  
চালনা বিষয়ত কোনো তদন্ত নাইবা Judicialy enquiry Co-  
mmission আজিও গঠন কৰা নহল।

যোৱা ৩০ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে গুৱাহাটীত খেল সংকান্তত পুলিচৰ  
গুলি চালনা হোৱাত তাত চলিহাই নিজেই গৈ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি  
আছিল। কিন্তু কোকৰাঝাৰত ইমান ডাঙৰ ঘটনা হোৱা চহেও  
তালৈ চলিহাই নিজেইতো নগলেই আনকো নপঠালে। কাছাৰৰ  
ক্ষেত্ৰ, তেজপুৰত, আৰু গুৱাহাটীত পুলিচৰ গুলি চালনা হোৱাত

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আমাৰ কিছুমান সদস্যক চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াই পঠাই দি তাত মাগুহৰ মাজত শান্তি স্থাপন কৰি আহিছিল। কিন্তু কোকৰাঝাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নহল। চাব মই যি দেখিছো আমাৰ চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জন-জাতীয়লোকৰ প্ৰতি আস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফল গুৰুত্ব হব। ইয়াৰ উদাহৰণ হিচাবে মই দিব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ যি পাহাৰীয়া ভাইসকল আছে তেওঁলোকেও অসম চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থিয় হৈছে একমাত্ৰ চলিহাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি আওকাণৰ ফলত মোৰ কবলৈ ইচ্ছা নাছিল যদিও মই আজি কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো- হক। চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি ভাল দৰে মন কান দিয়া উচিত। চৰকাৰে পি. টি. চি. এ ক সমৰ্থন কৰা বুলি ভাবিব পাৰে কিন্তু মই কৰা নাই।

চৰকাৰৰ কিবা ১৪৪ ধাৰা নে কি এটা আইন আছে এই আইনটো কেৱল কোকৰাঝাৰ Tribal লোকৰ কাৰণেহে হল। বাকী অনাট্ৰাইবেল লোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰযোজ্য নহল। কোকৰাঝাৰ টাউনত ট্ৰাইবেল দেখিলেই পুলিছে ১৪৪ ধাৰা আইন ভঙ্গ কৰা বুলি Arrest কৰে কিন্তু অনাট্ৰাইবেল সকলে টাউনত মুকলি ভাবে ঘূৰি কুৰিলেও তেওঁলোক ১৪৪ ধাৰা আইন ভঙ্গ কৰা বুলি নধৰে। সেই সময়ত কোকৰাঝাৰত ১৪৪ ধাৰা আইন অকল ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কাৰণেহে জাৰি কৰা হৈছিল নেকি? নাজানিলোঁ।



কোকৰাঝাৰত আজিও পুলিছে মানুহ Arrest কৰি আছে। এই কথা মই ভালদৰে জানো। মই চৰকাৰক দাবি কৰিছো যে যথেষ্ট মতে মানুহ Arrest কৰাতো বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে কোকৰাঝাৰত পুলিচ firing সম্পৰ্কে আজিও একো তদন্ত কৰা নাই। গতিকে মই আজি দাবি কৰো যে তাত এটা Judicial enquiry কমিটি গঠন কৰিব লাগে। আৰু ভাল তদন্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বেছি কি কম এইটোকে কৈ মই কাট মোচন প্ৰস্তাব সমৰ্থন কৰিলোঁ।

( সময়ৰ সংক্ষেত )

Shri Phani Bora :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the demand of Rs. 4,51,013 for the purpose of meeting the expenditure which has been incurred in connection with Bye-election in Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency. Sir, our opposition to this demand will not prevent the spending of the money. As it has already been spent But since this is a very important matter, I think there should be discussion on this grant. Sir, I myself went to Kokrajhar Election and I also



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Participated in the Kokrajhar Election Campaign. I found that the plains tribal population in that area were very much agitated against the Government for not properly looking after the problems of the tribal population in that backward region. Sir, the boycott of the bye-election was a foregone conclusion, because, even in the last election, previous to this one, the Plains Tribal Council, boycotted that election and inspite of repeated declaration of the plains Tribal Council to the effect that if the problem of the tribal population in that part of the State is not sympathetically looked into, and something is done to emulate the demand of the tribals and met their just and legitimate demand, they are going to boycott the next bye-election, it was known to everybody. But inspite of that Government thought it proper to start the Bye-Election. It was actually not proper time for Bye-Election -

that was my understanding of the situation. But I failed to understand why the Government with all its paraphernalia, C.I.D. and Police and their party organisation could not realise the consequence and the election was being held at that atmosphere. But whatever it is, Government went ahead with the election, and as it happened a large section of the tribal population boycotted the election. Out of one lakh and odd members of tribal voters, practically 2 p.c. of them perhaps cast their votes. That means overwhelming majority of tribal population did not participate in the election although that seat was reserved for plains tribal. In spite of that election proceeded on and as a result in as many as 107 polling centres repolling had to be taken and expenditure was doubled.

Who is responsible for this extra expenditure ? Why the Government could not foresee the



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situation and take measures so that the election could be carried on peacefully and fairly ? Every Department of the Government particularly their Intelligent Department had failed in their duties to apprise the Government of the situation that existed there. The second election had to take place because of the failure of the Government to conduct the first election properly. Not only that. What was the behaviour of the Government ? On the polling day I was moving from booth to booth and I saw that a large number of tribal people were peacefully picketing the polling centres and they were never violent. I can say this from my personal experience. They were picketing peacefully as they had seen the Congress people picketing during the British time. They were boycotting the election just to show that they did not approve of the Government policy and that they have grievances. Therefore, they boyco-



tted the election and they wanted to make it known to the country and they succeeded. But what happended ? In some places some picketers were arrested. It is a common knowledge to everyone who has got some experience of mass movement that if from amongst the thousands a few are arrested the rest of the crowd will automatically follow the arrested persons, and this happens everywhere in the country and in every time. In Sidli area when 72 persons belonging to the plains tribal community were arrested, some hundreds of other people followed the arrested persons, and in Sidli the news was given that the violent crowd surrounded Sidli jail, But there is no jail at Sidli ; there is only one police thana. When the 72 arrested persons were brought to the Sidli thana, the rest followed, and there was no question of violent activity at that moment. But what happened thereafter ? When

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the police made lathi charge on the tribal people at that time some congress volunteers along with the police threw stones at the tribal people. It is a matter of great regret that some of the Congress enthusiasts could go to the extent of beatsing the tribal people along with the police. This is very wrong and dangerous. Not only that. When I was moving from booth to booth I saw some Congress people rousing anti-tribal feeling amongst the non-tribal people. I asked some of the Congress volunteers as to why they were doing this and told them that it was most dangerous. I told them that there might be political difference between the plains tribal people and other population in Kokrajhar but they are our brothers and we shall have to live together like brothers. Therefore, in order to get a few more votes - I know the majority of the tribal population did not support the



candidate put up by the Congress - they should not rouse anti-tribal feelings amongst the non-tribal people. They said that they were doing this because the tribal people boycotted the election and therefore, they want to teach them a lesson. They were just showing to the tribal people that whatever they might say they will go with the election and will show that democracy functions. That is the attitude that was taken by them, and therefore, I am not surprised that the Police had beaten the tribal people. This should not have been done. I want to humbly ask my friends belonging to the Congress Party particularly those who come from the tribal population whether they really tried to convince the tribal people to fight for their demand but they should participate in the election and chose a candidate of their choice. That was not done. On the contrary Comrade Bishnu Rabha



who was a candidate in that election was dubbed as tribal walla. many of the Congress people do not know me and on that day I was wearing Khaddar Pajama and kurta and therefore, many took me to be a Congressman. They confided to me and said that Bishnu Rabha is a tribal but Dharani Bisumatari is a Congressman and therefore, we should vote for Congress. of vote for Bishnu Rabha means vote is tribal. That was the type of propaganda going on. Is it not dangerous for the integrity of the country. Not only that, I consider the tribal people as our kith and kin and they are the real Assamese, and at one time they were the masters of this land. Now they may be in minority but can we deny fact that, they are the real citizen of this State ? Therefore, other people should not be roused against the tribal people. What was the behaviour of the Government ? When there

was a call for protest against the lathi charge at Sidli, many leaders were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act. But when this call of protest was given, hundreds and thousands came from the villages, and from the Press report I come to know that about 20,000 to 25,000 people came from different places to Kokrajhar in order to place a memorandum protesting against the lathi charge and atrocities committed by police against the tribal people. But suddenly at about 10' clock at night on the 21st or 22nd May the S.D.O declared 144 and everything was declared unlawful, and the tribal people were not allowed to go to the town and they were prevented from entering into the town at a place where this crowd of about 25,000 strong mostly girls and women folk who were in the front, could not retreat once they are charged. Exactly at such a place they were prevented and the police vandalism was



let loose at that place and it was really a very pathetic scene to witness. Those who have seen it they could not but shed tears because of the women folk and the children who were mercilessly beaten and inhumanly treated by the police. Now, what was the harm for the officials if they allow the procession to come in.

Sir, there was another provocating statement let loose from the official sources that if these tribal people were allowed to enter into the town, they would have attacked the refugee colony the Bengali community and their houses would have been burnt down and they would have been subjected to a lot of trouble from the side of the tribal population. I do not beleve it at all. There was discipline among the tribals though I cannot agree with their political demand for a separate State in the plains for the tribal people. Because according to me it is



not justified from any consideration. But I believe that they have got their right to agitate their grievances peacefully within the framework of the Constitution and through democratic means. Up till now I have seen that they have adopted democratic means and it is the responsibility of the police as well as the responsibility of the Government to see that this peacefull movement does not go astray. It is the responsibility of the Govt. to see that the entire people living in that area are won over to the side of unity of Assam - unity of the Assamese people for which they were the main Pillars. This should have been done. But instead of that, anti-tribal attitude is allowed to be spread from some people in the party in power. This is shameful; this is intolerable. This is against the very interest of the people and the State.

Sir, when I sam that the election was somehow

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carried on, only 19.8 per cent of the voters came to the booth. Is it a democratic election if only 19.8 per cent of the population cast their votes? Is it a democratic election? Is not this election illegal? Should not it be declared void? I think so and I think this was illegal election. This was unfair election where 80 per cent of the population did not take part in the election. One may say that in other elections also, 40 to 50 per cent of votes are cast. That may be true. But here, out of the entire tribal population only about 2 per cent came to the polls and with regard to the other population also the percentage is not high; so all totalled came only to 19.8 per cent. Therefore this election is illegal; it should have been declared void. Therefore, the expenditure incurred by the Govt. on this was useless. It was not necessary and through this expenditure only bad blood was created



between the tribal people and non-tribal people by this Government. So, I say that this expenditure could have been avoided as it was not necessary for that election. It should have been used for the purpose of a real democratic election where at least the majority of the people should have taken part in it. We, on behalf of the Communist Party and also R.C.P.I. where our parties also contested the election, demanded that this election should not be held. We sent representation to the Govt. of Assam; we sent representation to the Govt. of India and also we sent representation to the Election Commission. But nobody paid heed to it. They went ahead with the election programme. But it was not necessary. So, this expenditure was not necessary and it could have been avoided. With these words, I support the put motion.



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Mr. Speaker:— এতিয়া Mr. ব্ৰহ্মই কব।

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma:— শ্ৰদ্ধেয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি কোকৰাঝাৰ by election. ত বিবোৰ খবচ হৈছিল সেই খবচৰ মঞ্জুৰী দাবী কৰিছিল আজি সেই সন্থকে সদনত এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত কোকৰাঝাৰৰ উপনিৰ্বাচনত বিবোৰ ঘটনা হৈ গৈছে সেই বিষয়ে পৰ্যালোচনা আৰু আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। আজি আলোচনাত অসমৰ বিবোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলৰ বহুতে বহু ধৰনে কৈ গৈছে। মই এইবিষয়ে স্পষ্ট ভাৱে কব খোজো যে আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়ে যোৱা ৬৬ চনত আমাৰ অসমলৈ আহিছিল। ১৩ জানুৱাৰীত এটা Declaration দিলে। এই Declaration ত তেখেতে কৈছিল যে অসমৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ সন্থকে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব। তেতিয়াৰে পৰা অসমৰ কেইজনমান ভৈয়ামৰ নেতাই এই পুনৰ গঠনৰ সম্পৰ্কত Plains tribals ৰ কাৰণে এখন সুকীয়া ঠাইৰ চিন্তা কৰিছে।

Shri Paramananda Gogoi:— Mr. Speaker Sir, from the Point of clarification, এইটো cut motion ৰ হৈ আলোচনা, কিন্তু তেওঁ বক্তৃতা দিছে।

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma:— এই Declaration ৰ

পিছত ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিক “Memorandum” দিয়া হৈছিল, তাত কোৱা হৈছিল গোৱালপাৰা, কামৰূপ, দৰং, আৰু শিৱসাগৰ এই এটা বিশেষ অঞ্চলত যত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকল আছে সেই আটাইখিনিকে লৈ “Plains tribals এটা স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসিত অঞ্চল গঠন কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ উপৰিও বিধান সভাত যি বিলাক “Reserve Seat” আছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰতো যি সংৰক্ষিত আসন আছে সেইবিলাক ঠিকমতে Dilimitation কৰা হোৱা নাই।

এই বিলাক সমষ্টিত Tribal তকৈ অন্য Tribal ৰ সংখ্যা বেছি কাৰ্ছেই সেই সমষ্টিৰ পৰা অনাট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ নিৰ্বাচিত হলে Tribal ৰ স্বার্থ চিন্তা কৰিব নোৱাৰে।—এই বিলাক সমষ্টিত যাতে tribal seat ৰ সংখ্যা বেচি হয় তাৰেই চিন্তা কৰিছো।—মই ভাবো স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসিত আসন আৰু ইয়াত Re-dilimitation। Parliamentary “Assembly Constituency” কৰিব লাগে।—

মই ভাবো তেখেত সকলে এই মৰ্মে ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিক এটা “Representation দিছিল আৰু তাৰেই এটা copy মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক দিছিল। এই দাবি, তেওঁলোকে প্ৰতিয়মান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান কথা গোটেই তেখেত সকলে কৈছিল যে ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিয় লোক সকলৰ সা-সুবিধা ঠিকমতে কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই



কাৰণে এই বিলাক, স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত অঞ্চলত পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে  
বুলি দাবি কৰিছে। এই বিলাক ঠাই যাতে পৰিপূৰ্ত্ত কৰিব পাৰি  
তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

যোৱা জুনমাহত কপনাথ ব্ৰহ্মৰ নিৰ্বাচন নাকস হোৱাত  
উপনিৰ্বাচন কৰিবলগিয়া হল। June মাহত তেওঁলোকে নিৰ্বাচন  
বৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাইছিল আৰু তাৰেই ব্যৱস্থা চলাই আহিছে।  
তাৰ পাছত দূৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ শ্ৰীকপ নাথ ব্ৰহ্ম ডাঙৰীয়াৰ মৃত্যু ঘটিলে।  
তেতিয়াই উপনিৰ্বাচন হোৱাত কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ পৰা শ্ৰীধৰণীধৰ বসুমতাৰী  
সংযুক্ত মৰ্চাৰ পৰা শ্ৰীবিষ্ণু বাভা আৰু R. C. P. I ৰ পৰা  
শ্ৰীপ্ৰমোদ বসুমতাৰী।

সংযুক্ত মৰ্চাৰ পৰা শ্ৰীবিষ্ণু বাভা আৰ, চি, পি, আই ৰ পৰা  
শ্ৰীপ্ৰকাশ বসুমতাৰী আৰু কংগ্ৰেছৰ পৰা শ্ৰীধৰণীধৰ বসুমতাৰী এই  
তিনিজনে উপনিৰ্বাচনত Plains Tribal হিচাবে প্ৰতিদ্বন্দিতা  
কৰিছিল। এটা ছুটা ভোট দিয়াৰ পাচত উপনিৰ্বাচন বৰ্জন কৰিব  
লগা হৈছিল। সেই সম্পৰ্কত Volunteers লোৱা হৈছিল, তথাপি  
Polling Boath বিলাক বে-দখল কৰিছিল। তাত যিসকল  
Polling Officer আছিল তেওঁলোকক কিছুমান ঠাইত যাব দিয়া  
হোৱা নাছিল। এইদৰে মই জনাত Polling Boath বিলাকত  
সোমাই কিছুমানে বে-আইনী কৰা মই জানো। এইদৰে কোকৰাঝাৰত



উপনিৰ্বাচনত Picketing কৰিছিল আৰু Picketing কৰা কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিছুমানক Arrest কৰাৰ উপৰিও ১৯ তাৰিখে চিদলী থানাৰ পৰা Blank fire আৰু Lathicharge কৰিব লগা হ'ল।

ইয়াত দুটা কেন্দ্ৰ চিদলী, শান্তিপুৰৰ ধানী লৈ। ইয়াত ৭০ জনক Picketing কৰা অপৰাধত Arrest কৰি থানালৈ লৈ গৈছিল। চিদলী কেন্দ্ৰত ভোট দিবলৈ অহা Tribal সকলক ভোট দিবলৈ বাধা কৰে আনহাতে অনা Tribal কিছুমানকো বাধা দিয়া হৈছিল। কলত Tribal আৰু Non-tribal ৰ মাজত বাক বিতণ্ডা হৈছিল যে অনা Tribal ক বাধা দিয়াৰ কি যুক্তি আছে আৰু এই কাৰণেই এখন কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। তাত কংগ্ৰেছ কমিনিষ্ট উভয় পক্ষৰ পৰা Volunteers আহিছিল আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ কমিনিষ্ট উভয়ে ভোট দিব আহিছিল।

( হৰ্ষধ্বনি )

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I Submit one thing Sir ? May I draw your attention to rule 152. Under this rule the scope of discussion is very limited. The Chief Minister is there to reply. We do not like to hear the replies from the hon. Member.

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Mr. Speaker :— Order Order he has referred to the Rule 152 of the Rules Procedure. “The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion”. The hon. members may note the scope and jurisdiction of the discussion under Rule 152. I am giving it to both the sides of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Moreover, he need not reply to the whole subject, because the Chief Minister there to reply to our queries.

আমাৰ বন্ধুবৰ বৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই চিদলী সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু কেইজন মান বন্ধুৱে fire ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কেনেকৈ কি কাৰণত fire কৰিব লগা হ’ল সেই কথা মই কব লগা হৈছে আৰু কি কাৰণত তেওঁলোকৰ মাজৰ ৭০ জনক Arrest কৰি লৈ



যোৱা হ'ল তাকো কব লগা হ'ল। তেওঁলোকে বাহিৰৰ পৰা  
থানালৈ শিল গুটি দলিয়াইছিল।

( A voice—কোনে দলিয়াইছিল ? )

বাহিৰৰ পৰা দলিয়াইছিল। তাত প্ৰায় ১ হাজাৰ  $1\frac{1}{2}$  হাজাৰ  
লোক আছিল। গতিকে কোনো দলিয়াইছিল নাজানো। তেখেতও  
তাত নাছিল। কোনো জানিব কোনো দলিয়াইছিল। আমাৰ ইয়াত  
এজনে কৈছে যে কংগ্ৰেছৰ Workers বিলাকে মাৰিছে, তেখেতৰ  
কথাটো যুক্তি সংগত হোৱা নাই, এক পক্ষীয় হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত  
Lathicharge কেনেকৈ হব পালে। যেতিয়া জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়ি আহিল  
পুলিচৰ ফালৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণক ভয় দেখুৱাবলৈ ৩ বাউণ্ড Blank fire  
আৰু Lathicharge কৰা হ'ল যাতে জনসাধাৰণে ভয় খায়। তাৰ  
পিচত ১৯ যে তাৰিখে ১০৭ টা কেন্দ্ৰত Re-poll কৰিব লগা হ'ল।  
Polling Box বিলাক পুলিচৰ হাতত ৰখা হ'ল। কিছুমান ঠাইত  
এনেকৈ—

( হৰ্ষধ্বনি )

Mr. Speaker :— While this side speaks there  
is no intereference. Let the hon. member speak.

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If there be anything you may put forward while you will be on your legs.

( noise )

If you maintain peace and order of the House as they have shown during this period, I will much appreciate it.

Shri Hiralal Patowary :— জয়মতীক S. D. O. ই মাতিছে নে নাই?

Mr. Speaker :— তেতিয়া জয়মতী তাত নাই। ১০৭ টা কেন্দ্রত Re-poll কৰিব লগা হ'ল। Polling Box বিলাকৰ পুলিচে ব্যৱস্থা ললে। কিন্তু তেনে সাৱধান হোৱা স্বত্বেও Law and order ভাঙি কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। তাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্বাচন বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। আৰু জুলাইৰ ২ তাৰিখে আকৌ নিৰ্বাচন পাতিলে।

মই নিজেও Tribal হিচাবে স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ দাবী কৰিছিলো। তথাপি চৰকাৰে নিৰ্বাচনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে যথোপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে সকলোৱে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে ভোট দিব পাৰে।



সেই সুবিধা দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য । সেই ফালৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে ২/৭ তাৰিখে শান্তি-পূৰ্ণভাবে ভোট গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিছে । তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো ।

চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিখিনি আৰ্থিক খৰছ কৰিব লগা হয় সেই খিনি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ বাধ্য । যি চৰকাৰেই নহওক কমি-নিষ্ট চৰকাৰেই হওক বা আন যি কোনো চৰকাৰেই হওক সেই অধিকাৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব । সেইদৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও চেষ্টা কৰিছে ।

\* Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI:—এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই ছাধাবমান কৰ খুজিছো । আজি যি ৫০২,৪৩০ টকা বিছৰা হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে ৭০২ টা palling Both মটৰ ড্ৰাইভাৰ ইত্যাদি অনেক খৰছ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে । এইখন গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দেশ ভোট দিয়াৰ ভোট নিদিয়াৰ অধিকাৰ সকলোৰে আছে । কিন্তু শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে নিৰ্বাচন কৰি চলনা হোৱাটোহে প্ৰধান কথা । ভোট দিয়া যেনে অধিকাৰ আছে তেনেকৈ ভোট নিদিয়া জনক টানি নিয়া কোনো অধিকাৰ নাই । কোকৰাঝাৰৰ ৰাইজে কিছুমান দাবি ডাঙি ধৰিছে । সেই দাবিৰ যুক্তি যুক্ততা

\* Speech not corrected

আছে নে নাই সেইটো চৰকাৰে বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগিছিল। অসমৰ জনজাতি সকলে আৱহমান কালৰ পৰা অসমৰ সমগ্ৰলোকৰ লগত শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে বসবাস কৰি আহিছে। বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি অসমৰ ভৈয়ামৰ অধিবাসী সকলৰ যি অসমীয়া ভাষা গঢ়ি উঠে সেই অসমীয়া ভাষা তেওঁলোকৰ শব্দত মন নাই। ইমান দিনৰ পৰা একেলগে বসবাস কৰি থকা লোক সকলে আঙি কিবা দাবি ভাঙি ধৰিছিল তেনেহলে সেই দাবি শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সিটো মানবতাৰ দৃষ্টি ভাঙ্গিৰে সমধা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন তাৰ কাৰণে ইমান টকা দিব লগা হ'ল কিয়? বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰচাৰ হৈছে যে চিদ্দলি জেলখন ভাঙি পেলালে। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কৈছে তাত জেলেই নাই। আক এনেকুৱাকৈ প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হৈছে যে নানা ধৰণৰ মৰনাস্ত্ৰলৈ তেওঁলোকে আক্ৰমণ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰ হৈ যোৱাৰ পাচত চৰকাৰে সেই ঠাইত কি পালে? ছাতি, ব্লাউজ, মেখেলা-চাদৰ ইত্যাদি। যদি মেখেলা, বিহা, ব্লাউজ মৰনাস্ত্ৰ হয় আৰু চৰকাৰে যদি এনে মৰনাস্ত্ৰলৈ ভয় কৰে তেনেহলে সেই চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ দেশ চলাব? কিন্তু সেইটোৱেই যদি অৱস্থা হয় অৰ্থাৎ চৰকাৰে যদি কোনো বিবেচনা নকৰাকৈ এইদৰে পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰ চলাই থাকে তেনেহলে অসমখন যে টুকুৰা টুকুৰ হৈ



যাব তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। সেই কাৰণে কৈছো চৰকাৰে সকলোবোৰ কথা শান্তিপূৰ্ণভাবে বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশোধৰ মনোভাব লৈ কাম কৰিলে নহব। ২২ তাৰিখে যি ঘটনা ঘটিছিল সেই দিনা পুলিচে যি অত্যাচাৰ কৰিলে সেই অত্যাচাৰ অসমত আৰু কোনো দিনে হোৱা নাছিল। তিব্বতাক বিবস্ত্ৰ কৰি অত্যাচাৰ কৰা ঘটনা বুটিচৰ দিনতো হোৱা নাছিল।

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো। Supplementary Demands for Grants ৰ Explanatory Notes ত দেখুৱা হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker :— There are some more Members. I request the Members to be very short.

SHRI PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ নিৰ্দেশ মই নিশ্চয় মানিম। এই টকাটো কেনেকৈ খৰচ হ'ল ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে। “for the last Kokrajhar (S. T.) Parliamentary Bye-election, a total sum of Rs. 4,51,013 is necessary for payment of hire purchase of the requisitioned vehicles, wages of Drivers and handy-

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man of the requisitioned vehicles, T.A. and D.A. of the polling personnal, cost of P.O.L. and other election materials. The reason for such heavy expenditures are due to the fact that there were two Bye-elections as well as repolling in as many as 107 polling Stations in July last for which a huge number of polling staff and vehicles had to be requisitioned well ahead in time for the smooth conduct of the last Bye-election. ”

ইয়াৰ পাচত চৰকাৰে কোকৰাঝাৰ by election ত যি খিনি টকা খৰছ কৰিলে, সেই খৰছ সন্দেহ-জনক। ইয়াৰ পাচত ছয়গাওঁ সমষ্টিৰ by election ত তাৰ হিচাপত দেখুৱাইছে ১০ হাজাৰ টকা। কোকৰাঝাৰত এটা সমষ্টি আছে এটা সমষ্টিৰ উপনিৰ্বাচনৰ খৰছ যদি ১০ হাজাৰ হয় তেনেহলে ৯ টা সমষ্টিৰ ৯০ হাজাৰ হব। ১০৭ টা polling both ত Repolling কৰিব লগা আছিল বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে সকলোমিলি দুই লাখ টকা খৰচ হব পাৰে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে ৪,৫১,০১৩.০০ টকা কোকৰাঝাৰ উপনিৰ্বাচনত খৰছ কৰা হৈছে বুলি দেখুৱাইছে। ইমান টকা তাত খৰচ হব নোৱাৰে বুলি আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। আচলতে আমি ভাবিছো এই টকাটো



কংগ্ৰেছ পক্ষক নানা প্ৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰ্বাচনী প্ৰচাৰৰ কাম চলাবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল। তেখেত সকলে যিখিনি খৰছৰ হিচাব দিছে তাৰ কোনো যুক্তি দিব পৰা নাই। এটা লোক সভাৰ সমষ্টিৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে ৪, ৫১, ০১৩'০০ টকা খৰচ হৈছে, তেখেতসকলে, এই খৰছা ভালদৰে প্ৰমাণিত কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আমি চৰকাৰে বিছৰা টকাটো অনুমোদন কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

M. Shamsul Huda:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী বক্তাই যি কৈ গৈছে সেই সকলো বিলাক কথা সন্দেহজনক। সন্দেহজনক এই কাৰণেই যে বোধকৰো তেখেতে সকলো বিলাক কথা খৰচ মাৰি পঢ়ি চোৱা নাই। হিচাপ কৰি চালে দেখা যায় যে Pay of Establishment কাৰণে খৰচ কৰা হৈছে ৬৬৪৯ টকা, Allowance ৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিব লগা হৈছে ৪২৫৪ টকা তাৰ পাচত contingency ৪১০০ টকা। তাৰোপৰি Explanatory note গাড়ী কিনা, গাড়ী ভাৰা কৰা আদিৰ বাবতো খৰচ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। Driver, Handiman ৰ D. A. T. A. আদিৰ বাবত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হ'ল সেই টকাৰ হিচাপ তেখেত সকলে আমাক দিয়া নাই। এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন আহিছে আজি বিধান সভাত তেখেত সকলে কৈছে যে

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নিৰ্বাচনৰ খৰচ কৰিলে ১০ হাজাৰ টকা আৰু যত ২ টা সমষ্টি আছে  
তাত ৯০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ হয়; কিন্তু ১ লাখ ৮০ হাজাৰ টকা  
কিয় ধৰা হৈছে। আমি এই কথা বুজি পোৱা নাই। অকল D.A.  
T.A. ৰ কাৰণেই ইমান বিলাক টকা কিয় লগা হৈছিল! Officer  
সকলক নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে নিয়া হৈছিল; কিন্তু তাত তেওঁলোকৰ  
কাৰণে কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হ'ল সেই কথা আমাক নজনা।

কোকৰাঝাৰ উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত নিৰীহ জনতাৰ ওপৰত পুলিচৰ  
যি অত্যাচাৰ চলিছিল তেনে ধৰনৰ ঘটনা আমি কতো দেখা নাই। কিন্তু  
এই কথা সত্য যে বহুতো কাৰণত কোকৰাঝাৰ উপ-নিৰ্বাচন বে-  
আইনী হৈছে। আজিলৈ আপোনালোকৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নেতা সকল,  
মিনিষ্টাৰ সকল গৈছে।

কোকৰাঝাৰ সমষ্টিত ভোটদাৰৰ সংখ্যা 40 : 60 P.C. 40 P.C.  
Tribal লোক আৰু 60 P.C. অনা ট্ৰাইবেল লোক। Tribal  
অনা ট্ৰাইবেল মুঠ ১৯.৮% ভোট দিবলৈ অহা দেখিছো। Tribal  
লোকৰ সৈতে অনা Tribal লোক যোৱা দেখা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই  
কৈছো এই নিৰ্বাচন আইনসম্মত হোৱা নাই, বে-আইনী হৈছে।  
সঁচাকৈ কবলৈ গলে এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনতো কংগ্ৰেছৰ দলে অপকোঁশল  
কৰিছে জয়যুক্ত হৈছে। সেই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত মই তাত নিজে  
১১ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ১৯ তাৰিখলৈকে আছিলোঁ। তাত মই চকুৰ



আগতে দেখিছো। ভোট দিবলৈ অহা নিৰীহ জনতাৰ ওপৰত লাঠি চাৰ্জৰ কোনো পৰিস্থিতি উদ্ভৱ হোৱা নাছিল; কিন্তু কিয় লাঠি চাৰ্জ কৰিব লগা হৈছিল? তাৰ কাৰণ তেনেই সুস্পষ্ট। তাত কংগ্ৰেছৰ দলৰ জয়ৰ আশা নাইকীয়া হৈ গৈছিল; ভোটৰ নাৰ'ব তলি ফুটা হৈ গৈছিল। আৰু এই নিৰ্বাচনত বলপূৰ্বক জয়ী হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই কংগ্ৰেছে পুলিচৰ সহায় লৈছিল, চৰকাৰে পুলিচ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। কৌশল কৰি লাঠি চাৰ্জ কৰিলে যাতে ১৯ তাৰিখে এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচন সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয়, অতি কৌশলেৰে তাৰেই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে। কাৰণ ১৯ তাৰিখে উপ-নিৰ্বাচন পাতিলে ৯০% ভোট কংগ্ৰেছৰ বিপক্ষে গ'ল-হেঁতেন। সেই কাৰণেই এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ দিন পিচুৱাই দিয়ালে। এই নিৰ্বাচনৰ দিন পিচুৱাই দিব খোজাৰ কাৰণ হল তেওঁলোকৰ যি জন পাৰ্থী আছিল সেই জনক সেই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনত জয়ী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই এই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। কাৰণ আমি নিজে দেখিছো পুলিছে যি পৰিস্থিতিত লাঠি চাৰ্জ কৰিব লগা হয় সেই পৰিস্থিতি তাত উদ্ভৱ হোৱা নাছিল। সমস্ত পৰিস্থিতি কংগ্ৰেছ দলেই তৈয়াৰ কৰি লৈছিল। যেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছে দেখিলে যে সমস্ত Tribal মানুহৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অন্য Tribal মানুহে আপত্তি কৰিলে তেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছে দেখিলে যে এই No note compromise ত তেওঁলোকৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব আৰু তেওঁলোক পৰাজিত হ'ব; তেতিয়া পুলিচ

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ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে আৰু বাজতৰ দৰ অৰ্থাৎ কৰিলে। ইয়াকৈ কৈ  
মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলোঁ।।

Mr. Speaker :—I have you five minutes. You have spoken for nearly 10 minutes. You please sit down. The desire of the House is to ration the time. You must respect the wish of the House.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই পক্ষৰ পৰা যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি তাৰ কেইটামান যুক্তি দৰ্শাবলৈ মই ঠিয় হৈছোঁ।

মহোদয়, আজি কংগ্ৰেচৰ নেতা সকলৰ হাতত গণতন্ত্ৰ বিপন্ন হৈছে। কোকৰাঝাৰ সমষ্টিৰ ওচৰতে মোৰ ঘৰ। এই নিৰ্বাচনত কংগ্ৰেচৰ দলে গণতন্ত্ৰক অকল বিপন্ন কৰিয়েই এৰা নাই অবমাননাও কৰিছে। আমি জানি শুনিযে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তা এৰি দিব নোৱাৰোঁ। আমাৰ কোকৰাঝাৰ সমষ্টিৰ উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থীজনে কেনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি দিলে ভাবিলে আচৰিত মানিব লাগে। প্ৰথমতে তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছিল যে কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থীজনক জয়যুক্ত কৰিব পৰা যাব। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে যেতিয়া দেখিলে যে কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থী এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনত জয়যুক্ত হোৱাৰ



কোনো আশা নাই তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে জনজাতীয় আৰু অ-জনজাতীয় লোকৰ মাজত এটা কোঁশলেৰে এটা অপ্ৰচাৰ কৰি বিদ্বেষৰ ভাব তেওঁ-লোকৰ মাজত সোমুৱাই দি অবস্থা আৰু গুৰুত্ব কৰি পেলালে। কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ জয়যুক্ত হোৱাৰ আশা নাইকীয়া হোৱাত তেওঁলোকে এটা অপ্ৰচাৰ কৰি দিলে যে যদি কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থী জনক সমৰ্থন কৰে তেন্তে অ-জনজাতীয় লোকে Tribal Block ত থাকিব পাৰিব। অতি দ্ৰুতৰে জনাব লগীয়া হৈছে যে সেই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত জন-জাতীয় লোকৰ ওপৰত বন্দুক মিলিটাৰিৰ যোগেদি যি অত্যাচাৰ কৰি এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনত জয়ী হৈছে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ অগণতান্ত্ৰিক আৰু বাজভৰা ধনৰ কেৱল অপচয় মাত্ৰ। এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত প্ৰাই সকলো কেইজন মন্ত্ৰীয়েই তাত ভ্ৰমণ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবদ ৪,৫২,০০০ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। এই উপ-নিৰ্বাচনত প্ৰাই  $1\frac{1}{2}$ /২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি অপব্যয়হে কৰিছে। ইমান অপব্যয় আৰু অপচয় কৰি জনজাতীয় লোক আৰু অজনজাতীয় লোকৰ মাজত বিভেদহে সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। সেই কাৰণেই মই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Prodhani :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কব খোজো যে, বৰ্ত্তমান এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে গণতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজবাদ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে এই by-

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election'ৰ নামত ৰাজনৈতিক চেতনাক হত্যা কৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে  
মই দুখ পাইছোঁ। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ জনজাতি সকলৰ মাজত  
ৰাজনৈতিক চেতনা জাগ্ৰত হোৱাত এই 'by-election'ৰ নামত  
যৌৰতৰ অন্যায়, অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। প্ৰত্যক্ষদৰ্শী মানুহৰ মুখে  
যি শুনিছো, সেইটো ভাষাৰে প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। বিশেষকৈ  
নাৰীসকলৰ ওপৰত পুলিচে যি অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছিল, তাক কোনেও  
সহ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আনকি পুলিচে এনেকুৱা অসহিষ্ণু অত্যাচাৰ  
কৰিলে যে তিবোতাৰ গাৰ মেখেলা চাদৰ, এবিটা টানি লাঠিৰে পিঠিত  
কোবাইছিল। আচুৰি আজুৰি টানি অনা কিছুমান কাপোৰ আজি  
পৰ্যন্ত কোকৰাঝাৰৰ 'Lock-up' ও জমা হৈ আছে। আজি শান্তিৰ  
নামত অশান্তি সৃষ্টি কৰি উগ্ৰমূৰ্তি লৈ লাঠিৰেহে মানুহক দমাই ৰাখি-  
বলৈ গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। যেতিয়া মানুহে খাবলৈ  
নাপাই চাউল বিচাৰি হাহাকাৰ কৰে তেতিয়া সেই ঠাইলৈ পুলিচ  
পঠিয়ায় আৰু পুলিচে ক্ষুধাতুৰ হৈ সেই জনতাক কেৱল লাঠিৰেহে  
সন্তুষ্ট জনায়।

কোকৰাঝাৰত যেতিয়া দ্বিতীয়বাৰ নিৰ্বাচন হয় ১৯ মে' তাৰিখে,  
তেতিয়া কিছুমান কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহে গাৱেঁ গাৱেঁ গৈ এই জনজাতি  
লোকক কৈছিল, যদি 'ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্টত' থাকিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেন্তে  
কংগ্ৰেছক ভোট দিব লাগিব আৰু ভোট দিবলৈ খোজ কাঢ়ি যাব



নালাগে, আমি গাড়ী লৈ আহিম। এইদৰে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল  
সকলক ভুৱা দি টকাৰ অপচয় কৰে।

( সময়ৰ সঙ্কট )

জন ভাতিৰ লগত যেতিয়া অজনজাতিৰ মিলনৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল, সেই  
মিলন মূহূৰ্ত্ততে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এইদৰে  
ৰাজনৈতিক চেতনাৰে অনুপ্রাণিত পিচপৰা জনতাৰ মাজত বিভেদ-  
কামী কাৰ্য্য কৰি ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰাত কোনো যুক্তি নাছিল।

Mr. Speaker :—Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya.  
Only two minutes.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— In that  
case Sir, I shall not speak. This is an injustice  
to the Goalpara people as in all other cases.  
If the Cembers are not allowed to speak on  
such an important matter, then Members neither  
of this side nor of that side, will be able to  
return in the next election,

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker,  
Sir, while supporting the Cut Motion, I want to  
make only a few observations with regard to the

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purpose of the Grant. I want to oppose it for two reasons. On previous occasions Sir, we did not oppose any grant under this head. Now we are raising objections because of the fact that the purpose of this Grant has not be fulfilled. The purpose of holding elections is to lead the country on the democratic line. But here we have seen that the democratic principle of holding the election has been crushed by the Government itself by adopting repressive methods which go counter to all principles of democracy, Now in the Explanatory Note here in (1) it has been said," A sum of Rs. 33,594 is required to be paid as honorarium to the non-gazetted staff who worked overtime during the last General Election 1967," It has further been stated, "As the decision of the Government of India in this regard has been received only in January last, budget provision could not be made earlier. I want to



know why this provision could not be made in the budget of the last year. I also want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether this amount will be paid by the Government of India or by the State Government.

Now coming to the General Elections of 1967, the elections is over long before. Therefore without knowing about the reasons causing this delay, the House is not in a position to vote on this account. We must also know about the details and the nature of the expenditure. Here in the break-up of the total expenditure, the expenditure on account of Contingencies has been shown as Rs. 4,01,777. Without knowing the details of this expenditure we are not going to give our votes in favour of this Grant. Lastly, I want to say that certain very serious charges of atrocities committed by the district administration, by the Police officials have been made by some hon.

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Members of this House. As has been stated by them, these atrocities were committed on innocent and peaceful people who were going about to register their protest against certain grievances. I do not propose to go into the merit or genuineness of these demands. What I want to point out is that this is a democratic Government, and yet, instead of approaching the problem in its proper perspective and attempting to persuade the people to take a reasonable path, why should the Government try to suppress their aspirations and grievances by repressive methods, I must make it clear, Sir, by this sort of repressive and atrocious method Government will not be able to solve any problem or satisfy the people of that particular area. Therefore my humble suggestion to the Government is that it will be better on the part of the Chief Minister to send a team consisting of Members of this House



belonging to different parties so that they may go into the matter very deeply and recommend and suggest ways and means to remove the dissatisfaction of the people there. I am sure, if such a committee is appointed and sent to study the problems of the people there and make certain suggestions, and if these suggestions are acted upon by Government, if considered necessary, a significant contribution towards solving the problem will be made.

With these observation, Sir, I support the Cut Motion.

Mr. Speaker :— Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed, your time is 3 minutes only.

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। পুলিচ বিভাগটো Public health Animal husbandry আৰু Medical ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা কব বিচাৰিছো। আগতে মই কব বিচাৰিছো যে ২০ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ পৰা ৬ মে' তাৰিখ পৰ্য্যন্ত আমাৰ এই সদনে ১২৩

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কোটি, ৫০ লাখ ৩৬ হেজাৰ ৭ শতিকাৰ বাজেট এখন কৰিছে। এই ৭ মাহৰ ভিতৰত এইখিনি টকা বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগত খৰচ হৈছে আৰু কোনো কোনো বিভাগত কিছু কিছু খৰচ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু সম্পূৰ্ণ খৰচ হোৱা নাই, কিন্তু আকৌ Supplementary Budget ৰ ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা সময়ও দাঙি ধৰিছে। পুলিচ বিভাগত ১১ কোটি ৭৪ হেজাৰ ৮০০ টকা খৰচ হৈছে আকৌ ৬৮৭৪২ টকা Supplementary Budget ৰখিছে।

(Voice)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কুকুৰাঝাঁপত ৫ লাখ ২ হেজাৰ ৪৩০ টকা মান ধৰিছে। আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্যসকলৰ পৰা জানিবলৈ পালো যে এই খিনি টকা বৈধ বাবে খৰচ হোৱা নাই, অন্যায় ভাৱে খৰচ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে এই election ত যিখিনি টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগিছিল, সেইখিনি ঠিকমতে খৰচ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই খিনিকে কৈ মই এই Cut-motion টো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri Hiralal Patwary:—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি ছটামান কথা কৰা খুজিছো। কাৰণ এই বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হৈছে, আৰু কেৱল মূল কথা কেইটাহে দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে। প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো;



আজি তেখেত সকলে গণতান্ত্রিকতাৰ বি পদ্ধতিৰ লৈ যাব বিচাৰিছে, এই পদ্ধতিৰে অসমৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। কোকৰাঝাৰত By-election হ'ব ওদালগুৰিত reaction হ'ব। এই ভিত্তিত কৰিব নোৱাৰে। দ্বিতীয় কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ কি অধিকাৰ আছে যে নিজৰ নিজৰ নামত নগৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে? এই সমষ্টিত বিমলা নগৰ গঢ়ি তুলিছে। তাৰ পাছত মহেন্দ্ৰ নগৰ গঢ়ি তুলিছে, সিদ্ধিনাথপুৰ গঢ়ি তুলিছে। তেনেকুৱা কি ধৰণৰ চৰকাৰৰ মনোভাৱ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury :—Where are those named by the hon. Member?

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—In Tamulpur area. If the hon. Minister visits Tamulpur, he will find that there are these names for some places as Chaliha-Nagar, Mahendra-Nagar and siddhinath Nagar.

Shri Maneswar Bora :—মহেন্দ্ৰ নগৰ তাত হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—বিমলা নগৰ গঠন হৈছে, মহেন্দ্ৰ নগৰ আৰু সিদ্ধিনাথপুৰ গঠন হৈছে। গতিকে মই এইটো ক'ব বিচাৰিছো যে আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মূল সমস্যা বিলাক পৰীক্ষা নকৰি আজি এই গণতান্ত্রিকতাৰ ভেটিত এনে দমন নীতি

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চলোৱাৰ চৰকাৰৰ শক্তি আছে নেকি? মই স্পষ্ট ভাৱে কওঁ এই চৰকাৰৰ তেনে শক্তি নাই। মই স্পষ্ট ভাৱে কব বিচাৰিছোঁ মঙ্গলদৈ অঞ্চলৰ টংলাত ট্ৰাইবেলৰ বিৰোধী মনে অনা ট্ৰাইবেল গঢ়ি তুলিছে। এইটো কথা মই সতৰ্ক কৰি দিছোঁ। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মন মই বুজোঁ। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰে। জয়ন্তীৰ অত্যাচাৰ হৈছিল, কিয় অত্যাচাৰ হবলৈ পালে। তাত এটা বহস্য আছে।

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কেত)

গোট্টেই অসমৰ যি কোনো সমস্যাৰ সমাধান দমন নীতিত নচলিব। শান্তিৰে কৰিব পাবিলেহে গণতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ ভেটি সকল হ'ব। এই সমষ্টিৰ election ত ৪ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰাটো অতি দুখৰ কথা। অকল সেইটোৱেই নহয়, এই সমষ্টিৰ লগত এটা Conspiracy চলাইছে। গতিকে মই কব খুজোঁ এই কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতি গণতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ নহয়; আৰু অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ইচ্ছা, আকাজক্ষাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান আনিব লাগে। মই ভাবোঁ সংবিধানৰ Article 43 ৰ মতে কৰিলে সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব।

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কেত)

দমন নীতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ, আৰু grant টো oppose কৰিছোঁ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰনি মাৰিলোঁ।



Mr. Speaker :—We have discussed this subject enough. Shri Banikya will speak for 5 minutes and not more than that and Shri Hiralal patwary will also speak for 5 minutes only.

\* Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—Thank you, Sir, for allowing me 5 minutes.

Sir, I want to speak a few words why in the last bye-election so much unpleant things took place where as during the last general election the election passed off very peacefully. In the last by election, about 3 or 4 months before its actual date, disturbances came there and why? It was for the wrongful handling of the situation by the Govt. of Assam. This Govt. of Assam failed to visualise what was coming. It is not for the S.R.C. only, there are some more reasons for these disturbances. Sir, there are some elements who are exciting the

\* Speech not corrected.

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tribal people in the Goalpara district and these people are residing in the Goalpara district but they are not people of that district although they are people of Assam. They are coming with this demand of Rs. 4 lakhs and 25 thousand but before bringing this demand the Govt. should have go into the facts as to what is going in the district of Goalpara. There are so many outsiders people of Assam who are always putting their venoms and poisons into the tribal people and in our tribal belts.

My next point is these tribal people of Kokrajhar demanded first that they wanted tribal belt, they got it, then they demanded a Minister, they got it, they demanded that Kokrajhar should be made a Sub-division, they got it and now they are asking for an autonomous State for this Kokrajhar sub-division and why? It is because sufficient injustices have been done to them. If they want Rs. 10.00, Govt. gives them Rs. 5.00. If you visit



this sub-division, what will you find? Govt. schools are very small in number. The number of roads are very small. The development of the sub-division is very slow. Leaving aside these things, I would request the Govt. that tribal people living in that sub-division of Kokrajhar should be treated as their own children.

\* Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister: ) -

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this demand relates to the Head "18 - Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures." In this demand if some subjects are introduced, it would have been more relevant under the demand Police head or Law and Order. Nevertheless, the question has been raised here No. 1 by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee, whether this amount, under Parliamentary Bye election includes the money spent for maintenance of Law and order when there were disturbances in Kokrajhar. Sir, only that portion of the expenditure which

\* Speech not corrected.

relates to the election or arrangements of the election is only included here and not the rest of the expenditure. As you know, so much expenditure was incurred in connection with Parliamentary Bye-election, and these are reimbursed by the Government of India and in reimbursing Government will only agree to those expenditures which are legitimately incurred in connection with the election.

Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua has raised a question that why this could not be anticipated. Sir, so far as the expenditure for Police are concerned in the General Election, it covered such a vast field and concerned so many people and sometimes the receipt of the bills are so delayed that this expenditure could not be anticipated at the time of preparation of the Budget. So far as Elections are concerned, it could not be anticipated. That is why this provision has been made now and the sanction of the House is sought for.



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, whether this is in connection with General Election ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Yes, this is in connection with the General Election. So at that time the bills did not reach the Chief Electorate Officer. That is why it could not be anticipated. So far as the Bye-Election of Kokrajhar is concerned, it is unfortunate that such a situation developed in Kokrajhar. It was never the intention of the Government that there should be trouble anywhere and there should be any need of use of Police. But the August House is aware that in democracy every citizen has a right to ventilate his grievances and so far as movements are concerned and so long movements are peaceful and democratic, then there is no need of inter reference by Police or by a Magistrate. In Kokrajhar itself, there was a big movement for acceptance of the Boro Language

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in Secondary Education. There were lots of agitations, meetings, Processions and so on and so forth. I went to Kokrajhar and I faced such demonstrations. But since all these were peaceful, we had no occasion for calling police to interfere. After discussion with the concerned people and also with some members of this House who visited that area, we came to certain decision. Government wanted to settle all the demands of the people and that too peacefully and through understanding. But that particular political organisation which has come to existence very recently somehow took a complete different line. Today, I am not concerned about that particular election. This demand relates to elections and Bye-elections. Sir, nobody can interfere a person if he refuses to go to the poll. Anybody can also interfere a person, of course, in a peaceful and certainly in a persuasive manner - "Well, look here, you do not



vote." But if one tries to prevent the constitution process by creating disorder and violence then for maintenance of law order, police interference will be necessary. In that bye-election, there was violence, there was interference and there was prevention of voters by force. Polling Centres were raided and the polling booths were snatched away. As a result in 107 Polling Centres polling could not be done in proper manner. On the other hand as has been said by Shri jut Phani Bora that a very large section of the people did not want the election. He also asked way we did not stop the Election. Sir, if I should accept his advice, it will so happen that nowhere any election will take place. You will always find that a section of people who do not want election, might say - "Let us boycott the election" I do not think it will be possible for the Government to honour the constitution by submitting to this

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type of propoganda. That is why Government has to say that this very vital process of undemocratic constitution is allowed to interfere. That is why it became necessary for the Government to make all preparations for holding this election which has certainly caused the public exchequer a lot of money, but the alternative would have been to surrender to a set of people who wanted to obstruct the working of democracy of the country. With regard to unpleasant situation which took place there, the Government is satisfied the measures that were taken were necessitated by the circumstances that were created. Therefore, Government has difficulty in blaming the district administration unnecessarily. I would say that the district administration tried to discharge its duties as best as possible,

With regard to the unpleasant incident, I am very sorry that this has happened. But it is not



the intention of the Government that situation should be created for this unpleasant thing. Government want that in a democratic State the process of democracy should be there so that elections and things like that are held peacefully,

Shri Phani Bora :— My point was why proper atmosphere was not created before the election was held. It does not mean that if there is opposition there should be no election. Then again, the hon. Chief Minister is saying that action had to be taken because of the circumstances which were created. Before the circumstances were created in that manner on the day of polling what measures were taken so that such circumstances did not arise and repressive measures were not warranted? According to our knowledge, nothing was done and when something was done it was brutal. That is our point.

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Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— The hon. Member is referring to the particular political organisation. As I said before, they took a peculiar line to achieve their objective. It is true, the hon. Member must have seen some statements which were issued through the Calcutta press, that this organisation has said that it has no confidence in the State Government. With such an attitude of mind it certainly becomes difficult for me also to tackle the politicians who believe in this line. Therefore, whatever was possible for me, I did. I also felt that the Constitution should not be allowed to be lowered by a political party or a set of people who dictate things in a manner either of threat or violence, and that is why this additional arrangement had to be made. It is not correct to say that no additional arrangement was made. Additional arrangement was made but inspite of that in order to avoid any unpleasant incident perhaps



the officers acted in a restrained manner. It is not that no arrangement was made. But in dealing with a situation like this I think the officers thought that restrained behaviour was necessary and that is why out of so many hundred polling stations disturbances were created only in 107 centres. But I quite agree with the hon. Members and I make it clear to them that if anybody, whether he is a Congressman or not, tries to cleavage between the people of Assam either tribal or non-tribal, I am not the man to support him. Whoever has done It, it. was wrong. But I consider it to be our duty so see that whoever has taken part in undemocratic activities is brought round by pursuation and understanding. I am sorry about the unpleasant incident that had taken place at Kokrajhar and I hope such incident will not be repeated anywhere in Assam.

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Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, will the hon. Chief Minister make a personal enquiry about Joymoti ? It is reported that the S.D.O. himself had beaten her and her legs and hands were broken and till now she is in bed.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— I will find out.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua ,— I fully appreciate the statement of the hon. Chief Minister that nobody should be allowed to dishonour the Constitution. At the same time does not he think that the administrative machinery should also try to honour the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Certainly.

Shri Maneswar Boro :— এই এটা কথা জানিবলৈ বিছাৰিহো গৌৰালপাৰা জিলাত P.T.C. য়ে Autonomy লাগে বুলি Demand কৰা বুলি কৈছে তাত Political কিবা থকা



বুলি কৈছে। কংগ্রেছেও যে গোৱালপাৰা District কৰাৰ কাৰণে  
Autonomy বিছাৰিছিল এই দুটাৰ ভিতৰত কি প্ৰাৰ্থনা আছে?  
Autonomy ৰ কথা Paper ত ওলাই গৈছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এতিয়া Autonomy  
Demand কৰাৰ বাবে সেইটো প্ৰশ্ন হোৱা নাই। ইয়াত আইন  
শৃঙ্খলাৰ কথা আছে। কোনোবাই Autonomy বিছাৰাটো দোষৰ  
কথা বুলি মই নাভাবো। এই সম্পৰ্কত আইন শৃঙ্খলাই হ'ল প্ৰধান  
কথা।

Shri Pitsing Konwar :—Sir, Peace Mission ৰ  
কথা জানিবলৈ খুজিছিলো।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— পিচত সেইটো আলো-  
চনা কৰা হব।

Ms. Speaker :—I put the cut motion. The ques-  
tion is that the total provision of Rs. 5,02,430  
under Supplementary Demand No. I, major head  
“18 - Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures  
minor head G-Elections - Bye-Election at page I of

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the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced to Rs. 1.00 i. e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs. 5,02,430, do stand reduced to Rs. 1.00.

( The motion was negatived )

Mr. Speaker:—Now, I put the main demand. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 5,02,430 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of pay during the year ending the 31st March, '1969, for the administration of the head" 18.—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature".

( The motion was adopted )

Demand No. 2  
"19-General Administration."

Now, we come to Demand No. 2.

Shri Bimala prasad Chaliha :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam,



I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,36,872 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "19.-General Administration". The details are given in the Explanatory Note.

Mr. Speaker :—The Demand is moved.

(Voices from Opposition :—We are not moving the cut motions).

Mr. Speaker :—Then I put the main question. That an additional amount of Rs. 1,36,872 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "19.-General Administration".

( The motion was adopted )

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Mr. Speaker :—Now Demand No. 3, Mr. Majumdar ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Minister, Law) :—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 67,008, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "21.-Administration of Justice".

Mr. Speaker :—The motion is moved.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 67,008, under Supplementary Demand No. 3, Major head "21.-Administration of Justice", at page 6 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced to Re-1, i. e. the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 67,008, do stand reduced to Re. 1—



Sir, while moving this cut motion, my intention is to bring to the notice of the Minister-in-charge of Law of some salient factors that are going on in several parts of the State of Assam in the name of administration of justice. Sir, our State Government usually recommends the persons but subsequently those were employed or appointed by the Hon'ble High Court as judiciaries. Sir, till recently, one Mr, Ganguly has been favoured with such recommendation for appointment and he was placed as such in the judiciary in Karimganj, and the Minister, since he hails from that very district of Cachar, knows about it. But what happened? In the hands of that hot-headed, hectic and un-business-like judicial officer none is safe. It will puzzle every hon, Member of this House so also the lawyers-this House also has a good number of lawyers, they will be stunned to hear what happened, From that they will come to know as also

the Govt. will come to know how treatment is meted out by the so called judiciary towards the lawyers in the court, in the presence of so many litigant people, You will see the common litigant people moving here and there and attending the courts for years together for disposal of one particular case. This Mr. Ganguly, the judicial Magistrate at Karimganj generally hangs over cases and does tremendous injustice to the people. One day he got extremely annoyed with one senior advocate and lost his human guts, lost the decency, decorum and sobriety but immediately brought forward an order sheet and placed the order under contempt of court fining the advocate with Rs. 50, in default convicting him for 10 days. But what was the fault ? Nothing has been written in the order sheet although it was contended the Advocate has shown red eyes to the magistrate. But that unfortunate senior advocate had to suffer



that penalty and immediately he paid the fine just to avoid entering the prison. Therefore the advocates both from the Advocates Bar and the Pleaders' Bar sat in a meeting and decided to boycott the court. This came to the notice of the District and Session Judge ; it went up to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court for a decision. The Minister-in-charge of Law had the privilege and opportunity to visit that place and met the lawyers there in the Bar so also in the Circuit House and heard everything and made queries. Thereafter the District and Sessions Judge Mr. Goswami from Silchar went for an enquiry. An appeal has been preferred in the court of the District Judge, Silchar. Though the case is already over, yet I feel that I am within my jurisdiction, and it is my duty to bring it before the hon.Members and also the Minister as to what happened there. The advocates and the lawyers

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boycotted the court and this Mr. Ganguly, the judiciary magistrate, while attending the court had to sit idle because nobody attended his court. The District Judge came, requested the Bar members that he will look into the matter and that they should start attending the court and he will not allow things to go in this way. But what happened ? After the visit of the District Judge, and through enquiry into records to his surprise he found falsification made in the order speech by the magistrate even after the certified copy of the order has been sought for and the magistrate had no way out but to admit that juglary. Because of what has happened, I would request Govt. that while recommending any person, his invironement, his conduct, his behaviour and his chaecter and his habits and such other things should be taken into consideration and only after that such person should be placed in such high position where



questions not only of prestige of the Govt. is involved but other matters are also involved, the life and security of several people is also involved. The case was the judicial magistrate called for that order sheet after the certified copy of the order sheet has been sought by the advocate, and it was found that the order sheet was falsified by making some additions in his own handwriting there. When this has been revealed the unfortunate magistrate had to admit that 'yes, he has done that an hour after the order was passed and the certified copy sought for. The District and Sessions Judge while allowing the appeal has made a very thrashing remark against that particular judicial magistrate which may kindly be borne out by my colleague, hon. Member, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, who himself knows about these things. In this context, my only request is that since the District and Sessions

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Judge has given such a stricture against that particular judiciary magistrate in as much as he has falsified his own order and he is still continuing us judiciary magistrate in Karimganj, the sooner the Minister relieves Karimganj from such person, Karimganj will remain thankful to him. And Government should be very careful in recommending persons to be appointed as judicial magistrate, in future. Thank you Sir.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury :— Mr. Speaker Sir, since my name has come in the speech of Shri Sen, I would like to add a few words. There is no doubt about the fact that there is a very great dissatisfaction amongst the members of the Karimganj Bar and the litigant public that the ways and behaviour of this Magistrate are extremely bad, unjudicious and unbecoming. The Government may in consultation with the High Court look into this aspect of the matter and remedy the



same. I will leave this at this stage because I know High Court is making some enquiry into this matter. But one fact is very serious and that fact I have got to bring to the notice of the House and the Minister concerned. It is alleged this particular Magistrate after convicting a lawyer on flimsy ground what he did, he subsequently probably when he realised that the conviction order would not stand the scrutiny of Appealat Court called for the order and changed it so much so that he even wrote something over his own signature. This matter went to the District Judge and the District Judge has not only acquitted that lawyer of the charge and setaside the conviction and Judgment but he had gone far more to make remarks in the judgement that this Magistrate had done interpolation in the judgement. This is a heinous offence that a Magistrate could do. For a Magistrate or a Judge after passing and pronouncing

a judgment if he interpolates it, it cuts at the root of justice. Whether in India or in any other country a Government based on democracy can continue because apart from others people know that they could have redressed their grievances and fundamental rights upheld by the Judiciary. If a member of a Judiciary starts interpolation, commits forgery like an ordinary forger in-order to send somebody to jail to get his order upheld to an appellate Court there cannot be a bigger offence than this. And this Magistrate I am sure as an outcome of the judgement of Shri B. Goswami, District and Session Judge of Cachar is guilty of that. Govt. must uphold justice for all-small or big. The Government has to enforce justice - they themselves should call for these papers because the Magistrate is alleged to be guilty of an offence under Indian Penal Code. Why I say this Sir, as you know against any



ordinary offender or a criminal one can proceed in any criminal court but so far as a Judicial Officer is concerned there is a protection given by the law that no private citizen can sue before a Court of Law any Judicial Officer for the works done by him in his capacity as such. But Govt. can bring him to book. This is a case where Govt. should call for the records themselves and should examine and set an example by prosecuting this Magistrate by giving necessary sanction. If not, then allow the private citizen to bring this Magistrate before a Court of Law by giving necessary sanction. However high one may be in a democratic country he stands, on the same footing with any other person and therefore I suggest that he should be brought to book. We have not made or should not make any distinction between man and man, whether he is a Magistrate or a private citizen, under the Constitution of India

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he stands on an equal footing with anybody else. Therefore, I request the Government to call for the papers, study the same and take such action as is necessary, to vindicate justice in the matter, in the line suggested above.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— Mr. Speaker Sir, in support of this cut Motion I want to put forward some of my observations. Here against Judiciary of the Government and against the Law Deptt. a lot of discussions have already taken place. This side as well as that side of the House have taken part in it, and thereby we could know how the Judicial Department of the Govt. is running. Here in this Supplementary Demands our hon. Law Minister has put forward that this amount is required in connection with some cases in the Supreme Court as well as in connection with some court fees and security deposits etc. Here before passing this suppleme-



ntary demands we must go into the details of this matter why our Govt. is to go to the Supreme Court so frequently and what is the result we have achieved uptill now. Here we have seen that our Govt. have done some injustice to a particular employee of the Deptt. or injustice have been done to a private citizen and they used to come to the Govt. for redress. Here they used to come for an appeal to the appropriate authority for redress, but when they do not get any redress from the Government they are to go to the court for the redress of the grievances. For the dispute in the Civil Court if anybody is to contest in the High Court there is a provision that a person should give notice to the Govt, for redress. Therefore, it is quite clear that they go for litigation for nothing. In Civil litigation there is a provision that if a person is willing to go for litigation he shall file

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a notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure code. The Civil code gives two month's time in the Govt. Under the High Court is a person wants to get his grievances redressed he is also to give certain notices. Here I want to know from the hon. Law Minister how many notices have been received and replied by the Government. Uptill now not a single has been replied by the Government. Neither any notice which has been given to the Govt. demanding justice has been replied uptill now. Then the person must go to the Court for getting redress in the Court of Law. There are some Departments who used to seek some advice of the Govt. from the Law Department such as whether the Deptt. concerned is to run the case and contest the case in the Court of Law Deptt. used to issue instruction, yes you can contest the case in the Court. This is the way how the money is spent from the



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public exchequer. If a person goes to the Court, the departmental officers get change to go to Supreme Court or High Court and thereby they can draw money as T. A, and other expenses.

Mr. Speaker :— Order, Order, the debate will continue tomorrow.

Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance. Award of scholarships by the Indian Refineries Limited.

Now there is a Calling attention notice by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. Yes. Dr. Hazarika.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Education, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news-item published in Asom Batori dated the 7th August, 1968 under the caption of "Nimat Niskriya". I have nothing to add.

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Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer, (Minister, Education) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the news referred to in the  
"Calling Attention Notice" deals with the award  
of scholarships, out of Rs 25,000/- donated annually  
by the Indian refineries Ltd. These are awarded  
to the students of Assam for studies in Engineering,  
Technology and Science within Assam. The awards  
are made on merit on the results of the P.U.  
and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate  
Examinations. Initially 24 scholarships were created,  
(1) four of the value of Rs. 100/- per month  
for Engineering Degree Courses, (2) seven of the  
same value for Post-graduate courses in Physics,  
Chemistry, Mathematics and Geology and thirteen  
of the value of Rs. 75/-p.m. for degree courses  
in science subjects. The number of scholarships  
for Engineering studies was subsequently raised  
from 4 to 7. Twentyfour students were awarded  
scholarships in 1962-63 and since ten fresh aw-



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ards and renewals continued annually. The number of fresh awards in each year, of course depends on the balance of the amount available after the amounts spent on the renewal cases. Fresh awards in the year 1963-64 were four of Rs. 100/- each; in 1964-65 six; in 1965-66 eleven; in 1966-67 six and in 1967-68 seven. Award of these scholarships were annually made during the respective academic sessions since 1962-63 and the allegation that the scholarships were not awarded during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is therefore baseless. Further the statement in the news item that the value of the scholarships awarded to the 24 students in 1962-63 was Rs. 75/- p.m. is also not correct. The letter of I.R.L. reported to have been sent to the Government in the news item, has not been received by the Government and hence the question of not replying to the same does not arise, The news-item is therefore

baseless and misleading. This is the position.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :— Has it been contradicted ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer — It was not contradicted because it did not come to the notice of the Government.

### A D J O U R N M E N T

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 5th September 1968.

Dated, Shillong  
The 4th September,  
1968

U. Tahbildar,  
Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam



