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REFERENCE

(Not for Issue)

# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH  
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE  
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC RE-  
PUBLICAN CONSTITUTION  
OF INDIA

## AUTUMN SESSION

### VOL. II

### NO. 15

The 20th September, 1968



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Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly assembled after the fourth General Election  
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican  
Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,  
at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 20th September, 1968.

#### PRESENT

SHRI MOHI KANTA DAS, M. A., B. L., Speaker,  
in the Chair, Nine Ministers, Six, Ministers of State,  
Three Deputy Ministers and Eighty Seven Members.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

[Starred Question Nos 164 and 165 were not put as the  
hon. Question were absent]

Rs: Demarcation of Boundary of Nowgong and Darrang

শ্রীবিষ্ণু প্রসাদ বাভাই শুধিছে:

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী, ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীয়ে

উত্তৰ দিছে:

\*১৬৬: মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে

অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—



ক) বৃটিছ শাসনৰ দিনৰে পৰা নগাওঁ আৰু দৰঙৰ যি সীমা অজি পৰ্য্যন্ত নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হৈ আছে, সেই সীমা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ জুন মাহত চৰকাৰে নতুনকৈ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰাটো সমীচীন হৈছে নে?

১৬৬ (ক)—দৰং আৰু নগাওঁ জিলাৰ মাজৰ সীমা পূৰ্বৰে পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদৰ দক্ষিণৰ ওখ গৰা আছিল। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ স্তুতিবোৰে ঘনাই থহোৱা বা গতি সলনি কৰাৰ ফলত এই সীমা প্ৰায় প্ৰতি বছৰেই লৰিছিল। ফলত প্ৰশাসনীয় কামত নানা আত্মকাল দেখা দিছিল। এই বেমেজালি আৰু আত্মকাল বোৰ আঁতৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে “কোনো এটা বছৰৰ উক্ত সীমা” কে স্থায়ী সীমা বুলি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰাৰ অৱশ্যকতা অনুভৱ কৰে আৰু সেইমতে অসম জৰীপ বিভাগে ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনত দক্ষিণৰ ওখ গৰা জৰীপ কৰি মেপ তৈয়াৰ কৰে। সেই নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰা সীমাকে দুয়ো জিলাৰ মাজৰ স্থায়ী সীমা হিচাবে স্থিৰ কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ ফলত স্থায়ী সীমা মেপত নিকপণ কৰা হ’ল।

খ) পূৰ্ব উল্লিখিত দিনৰে পৰা কৰ-কাটল আদি দি দৰঙীয়া ৰাইজে ইমান দিনে ভোগ কৰি অহাৰ পিছত দৰঙীয়া ৰাইজক কোনো জাননী নিদিয়াকৈ অকস্মাতে এনে সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ হোৱাত দৰঙীয়া ৰাইজৰ অশেষ অনুবিধা

(খ) আৰু (গ)—আগতে কোৱা হৈছে যে বৰ্ত্তমান একেবাৰে নতুন সীমা এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। সীমা আগৰ মতেই ৰাখি এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট বছৰৰ সীমা-টোকে স্থায়ী বুলি ধৰা হৈছে। গতিকে বাৰ্ষিকঃ এটা একেবাৰে নতুন সীমা তৈয়াৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰা



হোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে গম লৈছে  
নে ?

গ) যদি লৈছে, ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ  
ব্যৱস্থা কিবা কৰিছে নে ?

দৰঙীয়া বাইজৰ অশেষ অসুবিধা  
হোৱাৰো কোনো কাৰণ দেখা নাযায়।  
সীমাৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো লোকৰে  
আগতে মাটিত আইনমতে পোৱা স্বত্ব-  
স্বামীত্বৰ বাহাল নেথাকিবৰ কাৰণ  
দেখা নাযায়। তদুপৰি দুয়ো জিলাৰ  
উপায়ুক্তলৈ এই মৰ্মে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া  
হৈছে

Re: Action taken against the Contractor engaged in the  
works of Lalacherra

শ্ৰীতজমূল আলি লঙ্কৰ জিজ্ঞাসা  
কৰিতেছেন:

\*১৬৭। মাননীয় পূৰ্ব বিভাগেৰ মন্ত্ৰী  
মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূৰ্বক জানাইবেন কি-

Shri Altaf Hossain Maz-  
umder [Minister of state,  
Public Works Department  
(Roads and Buildings)]  
replied.

ক) এই বিধান সভায় প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি  
দেওয়া হইয়াছিল যে, হাইলা-  
কান্দি মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত লালা-  
ছড়া পুলেৰ ঠিকাদাৰেৰ এবং  
একজন অভাৱসিয়াৰ ও একজন  
ৰোড মহাৱাৰেৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শাস্তিমূ-  
লক ব্যৱস্থা নেওয়া হইয়াছে ?

167. (a)—Yes.

খ) সরকার জানেন কি, প্রকৃতপক্ষে

b)—It is not a fact. No



কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে কোন শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয় নাই— ঠিকাদার এখন একাজ পাইতেছে; ঠিকাদার ও তাহার ছেলে একই পরিবারের কিন্তু ছেলের নামে বড় বড় ঠিকা হইতেছে ?

গ) কোন ঠিকাদার শাস্তি হইলে তাহার ছেলের নামে বড় বড় ঠিকা পাওয়া আইনসম্মত কি ?

ঘ) যদি আইনসম্মত না হয়, তবে কিভাবে বড় বড় ঠিকা পাইতেছে ?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— Sir, when both father and son live in a joint family, does it not incumbent on the part of the Government to see that when the father is penalised, the family does not get any benefit from the State.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder,— The son is a registered contractor from before and as a registered contractor, he is entitled to get work on the basis of competition.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— Sir, when Government penalise the father for some sort malpractice in course of his operation of a particular work, is it not incumbent on the part of the Government to see that the family itself does not get any such benefit from the State ?

fresh work has been allotted to the Contractor now. Works are being allotted to the son of the contractor who is a Registered Contractor under Cachar Division.

c) There is no legal bar in allotting work to a Registered Contractor due to fault of his father.

d) Does not arise.



Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder— I am afraid, legally we cannot do so.

Re: Guide Band on North Trunk Road

Shri Bahadur Basumatary asked:

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied.

\*168. Will the Minister in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a major Part of the excavated apron of the Panchnoi River on 36th mile of N. T. Road (west) Guide Band is silted up by flood and the same will have to be excavated again incurring extra expenditure, which could be avoided if earth work on excavation was not allowed on the eve of the monsoon which is a natural phenomena ?

(b) Wheter it is also a fact that another part on the

168. (a)—No. It is not a fact. No earth work for laying apron to proposed Guide Band of the panchnoi river at 36th mile of N. T. Road (West) has been done. Hence question of re-excavation does not arise.

(b)— No earth work for apron was done and hence qu-



upstream side of the excavated apron was eroded by the river causing damage to the old Guide Bund including washing away boulders lying there which could be utilised in the new Guide Bund ?

estion of eroding away of apron does not arise. Due to s lting in river bed only one narrow channel is flowing and eroding its right bank which is already protected. The old Gu de Bund right bank is slightly damaged on a small portion due to erosion but further damage is stopped. No boulders of old Guide Bund have been washed away by flood.

c) If so, who is responsible for loss and damage to the Government property ?

c)-In view of (a) and (b) above the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

d) How much boulders are required for the above purpose and the amount collectd so far ?

d) - Quantity of boulders estimated for completing the Guide Bund are 4,58,700 cft. (for both right and left sides). Approximately 20,000 cft. have been collected by contractor at site so far.

e) Whether it is a fact that as per agreement boulder collection should have been completed and measured before pitching and earth

e)-Boulders are to be collected and measured before utilising them in apron and slope pitching. There is no bar to start earth work for apron or hearting of Guide Bund simu-



work in excavation done after boulder collection.

Itaneously with collection of boulders provided the work is properly planned. Pitching of boulder will be done after measurement of boulders only.

f) Whether it is a fact that earth work in excavation was allowed when a petty quantity of boulders collected and as a result excavated apron left vacated giving chance of silting up by apprehending flood and inviting erosion to the old Guide Bund ?

f —Collection of boulder and earth work were started simultaneously but due to slow progress of collection and approaching of monsoon, earth work was stopped in May 1968. The earth work done was only for hearting of Guide Bund and no earth work on apron was done. Earth work for hearting was done by cutting earth from river side, away from the proposed apron. Erosion of old Guide Bund by earth work in apron does not arise.

**Re: Construction of the Jamughir Rangagora  
Bridge over Komola Miri Road**

**Shri Narendra Nath Sarma**  
asked:

**Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder** [Minister of State, Public Works Department Roads and Buildings)] replied:



#169. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(1) Whether it is a fact that the public of Golaghat and the authority of Golaghat Sugar Mill represented before the Chief Minister and Minister, Public Works Department for construction of the Jamughir, Rangagora Bridge over Komolamiri road at Golaghat Subdivision ?

169. a)—There are no proposals for bridges on Kamolamiri road in the particular names/locations as the case may be, as stated by the hon'ble Member.

There are proposals, however, for construction of two other bridges one over river Gelabil at Baduli-Parghat and the other over river Desoi both on Kamolamiri Road and its further extension. Besides there are other proposals for Jamuguri Bridge over Diyang on Dhandashyam Ali road and another over river Gelabil at Rangagoraghat on Rangagorali extended to Bholukaguri road from Rangagoraghat.



(b) If so, the steps taken in this regard ?

(b) & (c)—Does not arise in view of the reply in para. 1 of (a) above.

c) Whether the Government will be pleased to give the amount from the State and Industrial development fund for construction of those bridges ?

The proposals as in para. 2 in (a) above are under examination and are now in preliminary state.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma—Will Government consider to construct a temporary bridge on Rangagrra Ali and Kamala Miri Ali before starting the permanent bridge there ?

Shri Rathnedra Nath Das—Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that he is unable to pronounce the names of places correctly. May we know whether he has ever visited those areas ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder:—These are proper names and naturally while pronouncing them there might be slight variations. At times when the hon. Member is very much stringent on the tours of the Ministers.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:—Sir, as the Minister has stated that the proposed bridge on the Kamala Miri road will not be economically sound, may I know on what basis he can say so.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder:—Sir, it will be temporary one and such a temporary bridge will not be of benefit as proportion to cost.



Re: Training-Cum-Production Centre at Orang

Shri Surendra Chandra Baruah asked.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi Minister, Finance) replied.

\*170. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

a) When the constructional work of Training-cum-Production Centre at Orang (Darrang) was started and when completed?

170. (a)—The construction work of Training-cum-Production Centre at Orang (Darrang) was taken up in March, 1962 and completed in March, 1965.

b) What was its cost?

(b)—Rs.39,996.50.

c) When was the staff appointed? Number of staff and the amount incurred in giving pay till June, 1968?

(c)—The staff were appointed between the period from 25th March 1965 and 19th June 1967. Number of staff appointed—7 (seven), Rs.23,922.48 up to June, 1968.

d) When it is going to start its functioning?

(d)—The centre will function within the current financial year.

e) Whether Government will clear the position why such a long time is required for its functioning?

(e)—Delay was due to the proposal for reorientation and reorganisation of the Training programme and centres of the Department. This has been now finalised.



Shri Surendra Chandra Baruah— এই Centre টো কাৰোবাক বিক্ৰি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বা ভাৰা হিচাবে দিবৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— এই Centre টো চলাবৰ কাৰণে Private Party বিচৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু পোৱা নাই। উপযুক্ত পাৰ্টি পালে Centre টো চলাবলৈ দিব পৰা যায়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— As it has been sponsored by Government, what is the necessity for handing over the institution to a private party. Why cannot the Govnment manage the Centre by itself ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy — এইটো Commercial Production Centre হিচাবে যদি কোনোবাই এইটো চলাবলৈ বিছাৰে দিব পৰা যায়। চৰকাৰে চলাবলৈ হলে Administrative cost বেছি হয়। সেইকাৰণে Private Party বিচৰা হৈছে

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Private Party বিচাৰোঁতে যদি অনুষ্ঠানটো শেষ হৈ যায়, তেনেহলে অনুষ্ঠানটো ৰখাৰ কি আৱশ্যক ?

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi,— শেষ নহয়। যদি Private party পোৱা নাযায় তেনেহলে তাত যিবিলাকে training লৈ কাম কৰিব তেওঁলোকক লৈ এখন Co-operative কৰি hire Purchase System ত Machine দিব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা টকাটো পৰিশোধ কৰিব পাৰিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— আঁচনি খন কাৰ্য্যকাৰী হব নে ? নহয় তাকৈ আঁচনি এনেধৰণে খেলি মেলিকৈ আঁচনি বিলাক লোৱাৰ বাবেই ইয়াৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য ফলৱতী হোৱাৰ আশা নাই বুলিয়েই ধৰিব পাৰো নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— প্রথমতে training cum Production Centre হিচাপে লোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যকাৰী ন'হল। তেতিয়া training বাদ দি Production centre হিচাপে লবলৈ



প্ৰিৱ কৰি Production Centre কৰা হৈছে।

Re: Establishment of Textile Industries

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen  
asked:

Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tripathi Finance replied:

\*171. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

a) Whether it is a fact that Government has plan for establishing textile Industries in the State ?

171. (a)— If the hon'ble Member means a textile Mill in the large scale sector there is at present no proposal under consideration of Government for establishing Textile Industry in the State. If the hon'ble Member means powerloom units either in small scale or in the medium scale or the medium scale sector Government policy is to encourage their growth both through Co-operatives and private entrepreneurs.

b) If so, whether Government propose to establish a textile industry in the district of Cachar being a district with immense potentialities.

(b)— Does not arise, if the hon'ble Member means establishment of a textile industry in the large scale sector. If powerloom units are meant, these will be encouraged



in the Co-operative sector and private sector wherever possible.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:— Do not Government consider that a major textile mill is feasible in the State because of its natural resources ?

Shri kamakshya Prasad Tripathi:— A textile mill will have great difficulty with regard to cotton. The cotton produced in Assam is short-staple cotton and, therefore, medium and long-staple cotton has to be brought from outside. We have got two textile spinning mills in Assam and we are importing cotton from Punjab, Bombay, Nagpur and other places. The cost of import is very high and, therefore, the capacity of Calcutta and Madras mills to compete with regard to yarn is very great. It is for this reason that the textile mill industry cannot succeed here unless we can produce medium and long-staple cotton. But so far as weaving is concerned, we have already a very large decentralised weaving industry for which yarn is necessary. For this reason two textile spinning mills were established. Based on these two textile spinning mills we want to have a large number of power looms and a number of them have been set up.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:— Have the Government made any earnest attempt to produce medium and long staple cotton in the State by way of testing the soil and making experimental plantation ?



Shri Kamakshya Prasad TriPathi:— I think some experimental plantation was taken up in Mizo Hills. ....

(A Voice:— In the Mikir and North Cahcar Hills.)

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathi:— There we have got short staple cotton. I had an information that in the Mizo Hills they have been able to grow some long-staple cotton. But the point is that unless medium staple and long-staple cotton can be grown on a commercial scale, nobody would be interested in going for a textile mill.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— The Minister has said that the cotton produced here is not suitable or sufficient for setting up a textile mill. Are we to understand that the setting up of a textile mill mainly depends upon the production of raw materials. Therefore, do not Government consider it proper to take up a scheme for producing medium and long staple cotton, so that along with the production of raw materials the mill can also grow in proper form just to meet the minimum needs of the people of the State both with regard to employment and economic point of view? Will Government take up a general scheme like that?

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathi:— I agree that the production of raw materials is one of the cardinal factors on which an industry is based and wherever India has gone in for establishing industries which are not based on local produced raw materials these have



foundered. Now that we have established two textile spinning mills, it is expected that the Agriculture Department will take steps to produce long and medium staple cotton.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— Maharashtra is famous for its textile industries. They are not rich in raw material. But still how they are making their industries successful.

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathi:— Maharashtra has got black soil, which is suited for long-staple cotton. Our soil is not black soil and, therefore, it has not been found to be suitable for long staple cotton. Therefore, some experimental sowing of cotton would be necessary in various places to find out which are the areas where long staple cotton can be grown.

Re: Shifting of the Director of Industries office

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked:

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) replied:

\*172. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to shift the office of the Director of Industries Shillong to a suitable place in the Plains districts?

172. (a)— No.



(b) If so, by when ?

b)— Does not arise.

(c) If not, why ?

c)— The activities of the Directorate of Industries extend both to the Hills and the Plains. Therefore under the present conditions Shillong is considered an advantageous location.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya:— How Many industries are here in Shillong ?

Shri Kamakshya prasad Tripathi:— The hon. member's line of question is known. There are very few industries in Shillong and, therefore, if the headquarters are to be established on the basis of industries, obviously this is not a suitable place. But the setting up of industries is a very complicated affair which needs co-ordination with various departments such as, Agriculture, Mining etc, and the Directorate of Industries brings about the co-ordination by way of advice to different parties.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— Whether the Minister is aware or not that the Government of India has decided to re-organise the State of Assam as a result of which Shillong will be at a distance of about 50 miles from the border of Assam and as a matter of fact even if for some time the Ministers chose remain in the cool climate of Shillong it will be an emigre



Government surrounded by a State which is not a part of it ? Therefore, do the Govt. propose to keep the head cut off its body at a distance of 50 miles or so ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— According to my understanding the State of Assam remains as it is. Therefore there is no question of an emigre Govt.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Will the Government be pleased to appreciate that the Minister's understanding is nothing but faulty. Excepting a 'Danda' the Government of Assam shall have nothing to do with the hill districts and, therefore, it is not at all correct, if the re-organisation comes, the Government of Assam will remain as it is. Will the Minister be pleased to appreciate this aspect of the matter and in view of that remove the Directorate of Industries from Shillong to the plains before it is driven out ?

M Moinul Haque Chaudhury— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister says that setting up of an industry is a complicated process and therefore he justifies keeping the Directorate of Industries here in Shillong. It is also equally found that despite the complicated process the result is almost zero. Will he consider the alternative public opinion that if it is set up in the plains there may be some industrialists to take advantage of it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member that the result is zero. With the total investment in the industries in Assam over 10



crores of rupees has accrued and if that is considered zero I have nothing to say. It is true that whatever industries are growing, we must provide adequate technical advice. For that we have covered the State with Assistant Directors of Industries. So far as the upper Assam is concerned it is decentralised and nearly in each Sub-Divisional headquarters there is Assistant Directors of Industries to advise the industrialists. The Director here co-ordinates the activities and prepare reports which are available to the industrialists for the purpose of setting up of industries. So long the Capital of Assam remains in Shillong the Directorate has to be in Shilong. If the Capital is taken away to Gauhati or other place then it will also go.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Sir, so far as the financial aspect is concerned, there are many zeros. The Minister has said 150 crores and after 1 and 5 there are so many zeros. So far as the physical target is concerned, that is real industry, in comparison with the expenditure of 150 crores there is "almost zero" output and Govt. evaluation is not correct. There are many other reasons why the Directorate of Industries should be in the midst of the industries. They need advice and guidance which they cannot avail of because it is situated at a place far away from the industries.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I do not agree with the hon. Member that the physical result has been



zero. (interruption) hon. members should know that in the field of industry and business is a highly dynamic affair and more or less about 20 to 30 per cent of our died away. It not a fact that all the industries will reap the same kind of profits. For this reason if you look to the income Tax return you will find that large number of industries do not pay the income-tax because it is not a fact that all industries are profiting. If out of the large number of industries set up in Assam it is obviously one of the casualties to set our eyes to the great development in the industrial sphere because there is ..... interruption.

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury ~ The Minister speaks of achievement of 850 crores in which probably the refinery of the Government of India is included. So far as the investment of the Government of Assam either directly or indirectly by way of subsidy or purchasing of share capital, I think the then Industry Minister, now the Minister of Finance has not been able to to bring in a single pie to the State by way of profit or dividend. Therefore, the profit out of this investment with regard to private sector industries, I do not see if anything we have got. Whatever may be that I am not entering into a debate, but where the advices are necessary why should not the advices be there instead of here and creating all the industrialists and denying the of the guidance more particularly to



the local people who are coming to the field gradually and who in most need of guidance and advices?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— The hon. Member has again mistaken.

M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury— What is the real investment and income? If by investing 70 crores we get Rs. 70 that is zero.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— (Interruption ..... ) Sri, it is my privilege to answer.

Shri Debeswar Sarma— It is also your privilege to give us fictitious figures.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— Sir, the hon. Member thinks that only he speaks the truth and .... (interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already requested the hon. Members to restrain speeches unless it is necessary to explain the view points of the question,

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister:— Two points have been made by the Hon. Member one that no dividend has been received. But from my memory I can say that from India Carbon we are getting dividend, from Ply Wood factory in Sadiya (noise) .... I am replying as he said that not a pie has been paid. Secondly, he said that no sales tax has been obtained. If he looks at the sale tax figures then he will know about it. Thirdly ....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— Sir, it appears my questions have been lost in lectures. I want a specific



answer whether government is prepared to take it in respect of dynamism of growth instead of dynamism of cancer, because he used the philosophical word that there is dynamic growth of tissues—now there may be cancerous tissues also. I wanted to know whether it is a fact or not that during the resumé of the Minister in the Industries Deptt, it has taken a cancerous growth where 150 crores have been spent with a very little result. Whether the Govt. agrees with it?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— I do not agree,

Re: India Carbon Ltd.

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্র গোস্বামীয়ে শুধিছে:

শ্রীকামাখ্যা প্রসাদ ত্রিপাঠী, বিত্ত  
মন্ত্রীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

\*১৭৭। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী  
মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে?

ক) গুৱাহাটীত প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা 'ইণ্ডিয়া  
কাৰবন' কোম্পানীৰ অংশীদাৰ-  
সকলৰ নাম আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ  
অংশৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

১৭৩। ক) — এই কোম্পানীৰ ৫,৮০০  
অংশীদাৰ আছে। এই গোটেইবোৰ  
অংশীদাৰৰ গইণ্টীয়াকৈ নাম আৰু  
পৰিমাণ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ সময় লাগিব।  
মাননীয় সদস্যই যদি বিচাৰে, এই তথ্য  
পুথিভালৰ মেজত থোৱা হ'ব।

খ) 'ইণ্ডিয়া কাৰবন' কোম্পানীয়ে কেনে  
ধৰণৰ মানবিশিষ্ট কাৰবন উৎপাদন  
কৰিব লাগিব সেই সম্বন্ধীয় প্রজেক্ট  
ৰিপোর্ট আছে নেকি? যদি আছে,  
তেনে মানবিশিষ্ট কাৰবন উৎপাদন

খ) — হয়। এই কোম্পানীৰ উৎপাদিত  
বস্তুবোৰ আন্তর্জাতিক মানবিশিষ্ট।



কৰা হয় নে ?

গ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে গুৱাহাটীৰ ইণ্ডিয়া কাৰবনে নিম্ন মানবিশিষ্ট 'কাৰবন' হৈ উৎপাদন কৰে? এইটোও সত্যনে যে গুৱাহাটীত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত এই কোম্পানীৰ 'কাৰবন'ৰ দাম ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে বেচি ?

ঘ) এই বিষয়ে এটি উচ্চ পৰ্য্যায়ৰ তদন্ত কৰা হব নে ?

গ—এই কথা সত্য নহয়। এই কোম্পানীৰ দ্বাৰা উৎপাদিত বস্তুবোৰৰ দাম বিদেশৰ পৰা আমদানী কৰা সমপৰ্য্যায়ৰ বস্তুতকৈ কম। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত এই বস্তুৰ উৎপাদন মাত্ৰ এই কোম্পানীয়েহে কৰে।

ঘ)—চৰকাৰে তদন্তৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই বুলি ভাবে।

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury:— Mr. Speaker Sir, the Govt of Assam has a share in this company. What steps Govt. has taken to see that this company does not inflate expenditure and give the correct account so that our profits goes up ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— Our Director is in that Board. Not only that all these accounts are audited by the Chartered Accountant and it is seen that the expenditure is minimum.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury:— Does the Minister know that this company in the Gauhati town has got under its possession half a dozen guest houses always vacant and all these are wasteful expenditure in order to inflate the expenditure so as to defraud the shareholders including the Government of Assam to pay the minimum money ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— I am not aware of it.



Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury:— Will the Govt. enquire into it ?

Shri Kamakhya Tripathi: It will be enquired into.

Shri Biswanath Upadhaya:— What the Minister has replied is not correct. My question is that will the Govt. furnish this House with a comparative report calsin manufacturer of different company to prove that the quality of the products of the India Carbon is superior to others in the world ?

Shri Kamakhya Tripathi:— This calsin itself is a raw material to be used by other industries and obviously its quality is inferior.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — What is the share of this Govt. in this concern and who is the director in the Board of Directors on behalf of the Govt. of Assam and thirdly what is the period of licence ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— I shall put all these answers later on.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই প্রশ্নটোত India Carbon ত কোন কোন অংশীদাৰ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ নাম আৰু অংশৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান শুধিছিলো কিন্তু প্রশ্নটো অন্যধৰণেহে ছপা হৈছে ? অংশীদাৰ সকলৰ নাম কি কি ? আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ অংশৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান ?

(Written Questions and Answers read)

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— এই Indian Carbon এ সামগ্ৰী বিলাক উৎপাদন কৰাত calsin pretroleum coke কিমান কিনিব লাগে, কৰ পৰা কিনিব লাগে আৰু কি দামত কিনিব লাগে ?



Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— এই প্রশ্ন বিলাকৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ Supplementary ৰ কাৰণে Instruction দিব লাগে তেতিয়াহে Department ৰ পৰা Information পোৱা যায় নহলে এই প্রশ্ন বিলাকৰ উত্তৰ দিব পৰা নাযায়।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— এই company ত অসম চৰকাৰৰ অংশ আছেনে নাই ?

Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— আছে ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— যদি চৰকাৰৰ অংশ আছে তেন্তে কোন Company এ Coke কৰ পৰা আনে খবৰটো ৰাখিব নালাগেনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— Government এ খবৰ ৰাখে, কিন্তু এইটো এটা Autonomous Company আৰু সেই হিচাপে চৰকাৰৰ দিহা দিয়া Director ৰ ওচৰত প্ৰয়োজনীয় খবৰ থাকে। কিন্তু detail খবৰ নাথাকে। detail খবৰ লাগিলে আমি খুজি আনিব লাগিব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— এই কথা সঁচাকৈ যে India Carbon এ অসমৰ Oil Company ৰ প্ৰেড্ৰিলিয়াম ক'ক কিনি আৰু এই বিষয়ত তেওঁলোকৰ মন'পলি আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে এই Raw Material ৰ কিছু অংশ নষ্ট কৰে যাতে অন্য কোনো Company য়ে সেই বিলাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— এই কথা একেবাৰে অসত্য। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এই Company ৰ Raw Material বৰ কম। এনে অৱস্থাত কোনো শিল্পপতিয়ে যি Raw Material পায় তাৰ কিছু অংশ নষ্ট কৰা বুলিলে বিশ্বাস কৰা টান।

Re: Establishment of paper and pulp Mill in Cachar District

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen  
asked:

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance),  
replied:



\*174. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government took a decision in the past to establish a paper and pulp mill in the district of Cachar ?

(b) If so, the present position with regard to its establishment ?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—Sir, is it true that for sometime past, rather a few years past, this proposal for establishment of a paperpulp mill in the district of Cachar have been receiving consideration of the Government of Assam, if so, may we know why the final decision in this regard has not yet been taken to establish the project in the district of Cachar ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Actually this was finalised and the project report was submitted to the National Industries Corporation but the Government of India has in the mean time decided to set up a paperpulp Corporation and it has now been decided that this paper-pulp mill be established by this Corporation. This Corporation has now asked an expert to submit a report on the possibility of establishing a paper mill

174.(a)—No final decision has been taken by Government.

(b)—An expert team of the Central Government came to Assam and have just completed investigation. The result of the investigations is awaited.



in Assam, and that report has not yet been received. Hence the delay in finalisation of the matter:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Are the Government aware of the fact that even after setting up of such a Corporation, the Government of Naga Land has been allowed to establish a paper-pulp mill in Naga Land, and if so, why the Government of Assam has not been able to set up a paper mill according to the original project report ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I do not think that the Naga Land Government has set up a paper mill there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Only the other day, the Naga Land Government has decided to set a paper-mill. Now what is the wrong with the Government of Assam that they have not been able to set up the paper mill although this matter has been hanging for such a long time ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I have no information with regard to setting up of paper mill in Naga Land. As regards the paper Mill in Assam, the delay is due to that report having been not received as yet:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— I say that they have set up. Will the Minister be pleased to make an enquiry ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I am in direct touch with the Planning Commission, and I know that no decision in this regard has been taken.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— I say, there is. (Laughter in



the House)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I cannot take the information from the Hon. Member.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— I want to know why you have not been able to start the mill while Naga Land Government has been able to do so.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I tried and I failed.

Mr. Speaker— When the hon. Minister has said that there is no such project in Nagaland, according to rule, the hon. Member has to accept that statement.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— I have only requested the Minister to make an enquiry.

Mr. Speaker— The Minister has repeatedly said that he has no information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I submit, Sir ....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— May I respectfully submit, Sir, the Question Hour may not be converted into a gladiatorial arena ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the proposal has been lying with the Government for a long period and while the Naga Land Government has been allowed to set up such a mill, why only in case of Assam the constitution of that corporation should stand up as a barrier on the way of implementing the project ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— It will be seen, Sir, according to the Industrial Policy of the Government.



of India paper industry was under the Private Sector, and therefore all the licences issued for paper mills etc. were issued to private sector Industrialists. For Assam also 4 licences were issued, but because of the situation that prevailed here no mill was set up during the 2nd and the 3rd Plan periods. In the meantime different States urged upon the Government of India to take up paper mills in the public Sector. In the 4th Plan they are setting up a Corporation in the public sector. But, as you know, due to the situation again, the 4th Plan could not function for a period and naturally there had interrugnum in planning. But I do not agree that the Assam Government had not taken any steps and the Major Industries Corporation was set up. This corporation prepared the project report and this project report was submitted to the Government of India.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— But it was rejected.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— It was not rejected. In the industrial world no body depends upon a project report prepared by others. The other day I was shown a project report of Thailand in which Rs. 10 lakhs have been set apart only for studying the transport system to find out which will be the best location for the purpose.

Shri Jagannath Singh— Sir, there has been a talk going on from a long time past that there would be a paper industry set up in Cachar. May I know from



the Hon. Minister whether Cachar is not the most suitable place for such an industry to be set up as all raw-materials required for such an industry are available there in abundance, and if so, may I get an assurance from the Hon. Minister that as in the case of the sugar mill the location of the paper mill will also not be shifted to Tezpur, the home of the hon'ble Minister ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— As regards the question whether Cachar is the most suitable place, from the point of view of raw materials. I agree that Cachar is best suited for the paper mill. But the only problem there is the transport. As regards the second question, whether the sugar mill for Cachar has been diverted to Tezpur, I do not agree that any diversion took place. Because the licence for the sugar mill in Cachar is in the private sector whereas the licence for Tezpur is on the cooperative sector. Thirdly, in the National Development Council this question of setting up industries in places where raw-materials are available in abundance was discussed, and we asked the Government of India that so far as the question of setting up of Industries with local raw-materials is concerned, the licensing system should be abolished so that everybody may be free so that Industries may grow up with local raw-materials.

Maulana Abdul Julil Chowdhury—

काछाड़ में Paper Mili और Paper Pulp की नजदीक इस सदन



में 1952 ईसकी से है और मंत्री महादय हर साल यही जवाब देते आये हैं कि यह अबतक final नहीं हुआ है। काछाड़ के रहनेवालों के इतने दिलके मतालबा का कोई फेंसला न होने की वलहसे आसाम गवर्णमेंट की जो लाज गर्म हो रही है। उस लाजको दूर करते के लिये गवर्णमेंट इस Paper Mill के मसले को जिम् सकल में सोचने की वजह फेंसले में 8 साल गुज़र गये हैं। उस सकल व सेडप को बदल कर कोई सेसी छोटी शकल व साइज लाने की गवर्णमेंट सोचती है जिससे कम मुह्त में कम दिनमें इसका आखिरी फेंसला हो जाय और गवर्णमेंट की लाज दूर हो जाय।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi —

जनाब साहब ने जो कुछ फरमाया है उसके मुनल्लिक हमारा कहना यह है कि हमारा ख्वाहिय तही है कि काछाड़ में उ सौ हनवानी कागज की एक मिल बने। इसके लिये 30 करोड़ रुपयों की जरूरत है। 30 करोड़ रुपसे कोई की आंखें बन्द करके पानी में डालके के लिये तैयार नहीं है। काफी खोच विचार के बाद हा कोई 30 करोड़ रुपयो को खच करने के लिये तैयार होगा किसी Industry को चालू करके के पहले सब से पहले यह जरूरी है कि उस Industry के लिये जरूरी ब्यान्ता माल और दूसटा चीजो का इंजाम हो। आपके मालूम है कि जागीरोड में Spun Mill चालू की गयी थी। लेकिन वहाँ पानी और कच्चा माल का इंतजाम न होने से उस मिलको चालू रखने में काफी कबिलइनोंका सांमना करना पड़ा था। इन्ही वानों की वहुज होती काछाड़ में कागज की मिल चालू करना है देर हो रही है।

अब सवाल आता है छोटी मिलोंका। 5 टनवाले एक मिल की Scheme जापान से हमारे पास आयी है। लेकिन ३ सौ हणवली — मिलोंका मुकाबला करने के लिये 5 टनवाली मिल बनाने के लिये किसीकी हिम्मत नहीं होते। आंध्र के राजापुरो मे 50 टन वाली रुक



मिल चालू है। लेकिन बिहार के दरभंगा में 50 टन वॉल्ट मिल चल नहीं सकी।

किसी Industry को कायम करने के लिये दूसरी जगहों से आसाम में १३ गुण ज्यादा खूब पड़ता है। देरगाँव Sugar Mill का काम करने में १३ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। जबकी से लगता से १० भाग में हो सकता है। **The cost of development in a developed area is less than the cost of development in an undeveloped area.**

इन्हीं सब बातों की वजह से काछाड़ में Paper Mill कायम करने में देर हो रही है। और अगर कोई छोटी मिल कायम करने लिये तैयार है तो हम जल्द मंजूर कर देंगे।

Shri Jagannath Sinha— Sir, I have got one question. Sir, Cachar always suffers from transport bottleneck and we who are living in that colony of Assam, in Cachar (interruptions).... and we the unfortunate people living in that colony are cut off at least three to four times annually by road, by rail, air services, telephone services and telegraphically: Well, Sir, on this question, the Minister has also said in his reply that if any industry is set up in an undeveloped area, the cost of production goes high: So, Cachar district which has been kept undeveloped for reasons best known to Govt. whatever and whichever industry will be set up there, the cost production will go up because transport bottleneck ..... etc.

Mr. Speaker— What is your question ?

Shri Jaannath Sinha— Will the Minister answer, if for this



reason that whatever any industry would be set up the cost of production will go up, no industry is going to be set up there ?

Mr. Speaker— Please put your question ?

Shri Jagannath Sinha— My question is this. May I know from the Minister that since ours is a welfare State whether Government is going to set up industries in public sector incurring even loss in order to develop that area ? The point is that because the cost of production goes up due to transport bottleneck so whichever industry is set up in Cachar it is supposed to incur loss. So whether Government is coming forward to set up industries in the public sector there ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— What I want to say is that it is true that Cachar is suffering from transport difficulty, and for that reason when the tea gardens were about to close the Govt. of India gave the subsidy for transport to tea industry otherwise even tea industry would have been closed. The problem of Cachar can be solved by subsidised transport.

Re: Second Oil Refinery

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua  
asked:

Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tripathi (Minister, Finance)  
replied:

\*175. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—



175. (a)—Yes.

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the popular and sincere demand of the people of Assam for establishment of second oil refinery in the State ?

(b) If so, what are the steps Government of Assam have taken to convince the Government of India about the necessity to establish the above Public Sector ?

(b)—Government have taken up the matter with the Government of India and they have recently constituted a Committee to go into the whole question of setting up Petroleum, Petro-Chemical and Gas based Industries in Assam.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Is Government aware of the opinion of the Govt. of India expressing their inability to set up this industry in the State ? If so, what is the reaction from the Govt. side and what special steps have been taken to convince the Govt. of India for setting up of a second refinery in the State ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— The Govt. of India raised two problems. One is that they say that adequate petroleum is not available.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Petroleum is made out of crude.



Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Crude means petroleum. Crude has the special characteristics of petroleum when it is refined, it is petroleum.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Whether the Minister is aware that crude consists of more than a hundred ingredients apart from petroleum?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—I know.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Then the Minister should not misinform the House.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Crude is not petroleum.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—The hon. Member is making a distinction on. That is not the point of discussion here. The problem is for finding out petroleum so that we may have some refinery set up. The Govt. of India has said that uptill now adequate quantity of crude is not proved on the basis of which another refinery can be planned. This is one reason. Another reason is transport cost. We have not agreed with Govt. of India that not refinery can be set up here. So the State Govt. has set up a Committee which is studying the question of these two problems. And according to our study uptill now we have found that on these points we meet the objections of the Govt. of India. The report is not finalised yet and is going to be finalised shortly.

Shri Caurisankar Bhattacharyya—Whether the Govt. of Assam has represented to the Govt. of India that so far as Assam is concerned, there is sufficient quantity



of crude to be refined here into petroleum by a second refinery ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— This point was taken up long ago. We have been urging upon the Govt. of India on this. The Govt. of India have been saying that unless it is proved—there is a technical term like 'proved' refineries cannot be set up. There are certain big firms in the world which can say what quantity of crude lies under the earth and on that basis refineries are set up. That process of cruding that so much quantity of oil is inside the earth has not yet been completed. That is what is holding up.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua —Whether it is a fact that Rumanian experts and Russian experts have already submitted a report that the quantity of crude oil available here is not only sufficient to feed one or two such kind of industries but will be in a position to feed more ? If so, why the Govt. of India is taking this plea or that plea in respect of setting up of industries in the State ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— Therefore, we have not agreed with the Govt. of India. And we are insisting on them that there is enough oil here with which a refinery can be planned.

Shri Debeswar Sarma— Sir, will this question continue till tomorrow ?

Mr. Speaker— Yes. Only two supplementaries will be all-



owed tomorrow.

Shri Jagannath Singh—Sir, this question should not be continued till tomorrow because we have got many more questions.

Mr. Speaker— It will continue till tomorrow but only two supplementaries will be allowed. The House has fixed only six supplementaries for a question, however important the question may be and because of that we are progressing a little. Four supplementaries on this question have already been put to-day and therefore I will allow only two more tomorrow.

Unstarred

Questions

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Re: Total grants and loans to flood affected areas

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi, asked:

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, (Minister, Revenue) replied:

278. Will the Minister Revenue be pleased to state—



(a) What were the amount of grants and loans sanctioned by the Assam Government to each subdivision during the recent floods ?

(b) Which were the worst affected mouzas in the Sibsagar Subdivision in the recent floods ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that Kowar-pur, Betbari and Hahch-hara mouzas in the Sibsagar Subdivision are the worst affected mouzas ?

(d) What were the amounts of grants and loans distributed to each flood affected mouza in the Sibsagar Subdivision by the Government in the recent floods ?

(e) Whether Government will sanction more loans and grants to Sibs-

178. (a)—A statement showing the grants and loans sanctioned by the Government to Subdivision is placed on the table of the House.

(b)—Pan'dihing, Thowra, Konwarpur Betbari and Bokota mouzas.

(c)—In case of Hahchhara Mouza only a few villages are among the worst affected areas.

(d)—Loans and grants are distributed Anchalik Panchayat-wise and hence it is not possible to say the exact amount of loans and grants given to each mouza at this stage.

(e)—Already sufficient amount of loans and grants have been made. Further sa-



gar Subdivision in view of the vast area and extensive damages caused by the recent floods ?

Re: Areas of Land covered by Tea gardens

Shri Maneswar Boro asked:

nction will depend on the circumstance of each case, subject always to the availability of funds.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large area of land have been covered by the Tea Gardens in the State ?

279. (a) —Yes.

(b) If so, what is the total acreage of land under tea cultivation ?

[b. 4,19,237 acres, under tea plantation in the plains districts of the State.

(c) How many tea gardens have possessed more than 100 bighas of Khiraj Period Patta Land ?

[c] There are 118 gardens in Nowgong district, Cachar district, Jorhat Subdivision, Golaghat Subdivision and Tezpur Subdivision. As regards other areas information has not yet been received.



(d) The names of the Lakhiraj Periodic Pattadars, [Gardenwise] ?

[d] - A list showing such pattadars in Nowgong district and Jorhat Subdivision, is placed on the table of the House. In Cachar District and Tezpur Subdivision there is no such pattadars. As regard other areas information has not yet been received.

Re: Entry permit to Oil India Limited

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi, asked:

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister, Revenue] replied:

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

[a] Whether Govt. will place on the table of the House true copy of the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh on 10th December 1965 under Rule 190 of Assam Land Revenue Regulation 1886 granting entry permit to Oil India Limited

280. (a —A copy of the Deputy Commissioner's order dated 10th December 1965 together with a copy of the applications dated 4th September 1965 and 26th November 1965 submitted to the Deputy Commissioner by Oil India Limited on which the said order was passed is placed on the table of the House.



along with the true copy of the application submitted to him by Oil India Limited upon which the said order has been passed ?

[b] Whether Government will also be pleased to state and Place a true copy of the Rule 190 of Assam Land Revenue Regulation 1886 under which Oil India Limited asked such permission from the Deputy Commissioner ?

[c] Whether the Constitutions for taking over the surface land by the Oil India Limited, from the owners within the Mining lease area had been notified ?

[d] If so where and when ?

[b]—A copy of the Rule 190 of the Rules framed under section 155 [f] of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation is placed on the table of the House.

[c]—Due notices given to the pattadars and occupiers under Rules 190CI[III] that Deputy Commissioner's authority has been applied for. Order of Deputy Commissioner was also notified giving one week's time for allowing entry to Oil India ?

[d]—Locally on 11th December 1965.



[e] Whether those conditions were intimated to concerned Gaon panchayats ?

[f] Whether the Oil India Limited approached in writing the land owners to allow them to enter upon their land for specific purposes prior to their Submission of application to Deputy Commissioner Dibrugarh seeking permission under Rule 190 of Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886 ?

[g] Whether Oil India Ltd. has sent any copy of their application addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh, to the land owners ?

[h] Whether prior to issuing order under Rules 190 of A.L.R.R. 1886 on Oil India's application, the Deputy Commis-

[e]—Yes.

[f]—Yes, the Oil India Limited approached the land owners and occupiers verbally for obtaining their consent to enter upon their lands in presence of Land Acquisition Officer and Gaon Panchayat President; but no application was made to them in writing as usual,

[g]—Does not arise as they approached the occupiers verbally.

[h]—Notices as explained in (c) above were issued.



ner served any notice on the land owners and gave them opportunity for putting their objections ?

[i] Whether it is a fact that without going into the land Acquisition formalities under Rule 190 of A.L.R.R. 1886 the land was acquired for Oil India Ltd.

[j] Whether the Oil India Limited deposited the surface compensation for the land of one Bir Bahadur Chetri with the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and if so, under what provision of Law ?

(k) Is there any fixed procedure in the matter of Oil India's payment, e.g. compensation, damages, price of the land made

[i]—All formalities required under the Rules were complied with.

[j] —Oil India Ltd., has deposited money as compensation for h s land under the provisions of Land Acquisition Manual.

(k)—Necessary procedure has been laid down in rule 190.



of payment period of payment, etc, If not, why?

(1) Why Government do not set up a healthy procedure and issue clear cut directives and instructions in the matter of taking over the lands?

(1)—Government has issued clear instructions to the Deputy Commissioner as to the proper implementation of Rules 190 vide Government letter No. RSD.1/64/26 dated 5th May, 1966 and the letter No. RSD. 1/ 64/27 dated 22nd June, 1966 copies of which are enclosed.

Re: Krishnai Agriculture Farm

Shri Sarat Chandra Rava  
asked:

Shri Dandi Ram Dutta  
Deputy Minister, Agriculture replied:

২৮১। মাননীয় কৃষি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে  
অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক) কঞ্চাই কৃষি ফার্মত এনেয়ে পৰি  
থকা মাটিত নিজে উৎপন্ন হোৱা  
খেৰবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা re-  
action নিলামত বিক্ৰি কৰা  
হয় নে ? যদি হয়, তেন্তে  
১৯৬৬-৬৭ আৰু ১৯৬৭-৬৮  
চনত চৰকাৰৰ তহবিলত উক্ত  
নিলামৰ বাবদ কিমান টকা জমা  
হ'ল ?

২৮১। ক)— কঞ্চাই ফার্মত উৎপন্ন  
হোৱা খেৰ ১৯৬৬-৬৭ আৰু ১৯৬৭-৬৮  
চনত নিলাম হোৱা নাই। ১৯৬৫-৬৬  
চনত উক্ত খেৰ নিলামত বিক্ৰি হৈছিল।  
আৰু এই নিলামত পোৱা ধন ২৫০  
টকা চৰকাৰৰ তহবিলত জমা হৈছে।



খ) উক্ত ফার্মত বনুৱাবোৰ নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত স্থানীয় লোকক কিয় নিয়োগ নকৰা কথাটো সঁচা নে ?

গ) যদি সঁচা, তেনেহলে শৰণাৰ্থী শিৰিষত থকা ভগণীয়া নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব নে ?

ঘ) বাইজে কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা ফাৰ্মলৈ গৈ মেনেজাৰক লগ নোপোৱা আৰু অইন কাকো চাৰ্জ বুজাই নিদিয়াত বাইজে অবিধা পোৱা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

Re: Area of land under Taichung Cultivation in Nowgong

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

খ) — ফাৰ্মত সাধাৰণতে স্থানীয় লোককে নিয়োগ কৰা হয়। কামৰ ভীৰ পৰিলে আৰু স্থানীয় লোকৰ অভাৱ হলে অন্য লোককো নিয়োগ কৰা হয়।

গ) — কামৰ ভীৰ পৰিলে আৰু স্থানীয় লোকৰ অভাৱ হলে চৰকাৰে ভগণীয়া লোকক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ চেষ্টাত থাকে

ঘ — সাধাৰণতে ফাৰ্মত চুপাৰ ভাই-জাৰ এজন থাকে বাইজে বিষয়াজনক লগ নোপোৱা কথাটো চৰকাৰে নাজানে।

Shri Dandi Ram Datta  
Deputy Minister, Agriculture  
replied:

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

(a) The total area of Taichung cultivation on the bank of the Santijan, Batadrava: Nowgong in 1961 ?

(b) The total amount spent in the cultivation ?

282. (a) — The total area of Taichung boro paddy cultivation on the bank of Santijan, Batadrava in Nowgong district in 1968 was 6 acres.

(b) — No amount was spent for this purpose excepting



(c) The total and per acre yield of the cultivation?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the cultivation ended in failure?

(e) If so, the factors leading to the failure?

Re: Distribution of Sali seeds during last food crisis and floods in Nowgong

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

283. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state-

(a) Whether the Government is aware that during the last food crisis and floodin Nowgong many peasants ate up their

fertilizers worth Rs. 250 supplied free for Demonstration.

(c) Yield per acre was about 37 maunds.

(d)—Though the yield was not upto the expectation this can not be said as failure as the average yield was about 37 maunds per acre.

(e)—The lesser yield is mainly due to poor water retention capacity of the soil.

Shri Dandi Ram Dutta  
Deputy Minister, Agriculture replied:

283 (a)—Government is not aware about this. But it is quite possible.



Sali seeds ?

(b) Whether the Government has arranged to aid the deserving peasants of the affected areas with Sali Seeds ?

(b)—Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 as seed loan to flood affected areas of Nowgong District.

(c) If so, what quantity of the seeds was sanctioned for the district of Nowgong ?

(c)—The Assam Seeds Corporation has supplied 77 quintals of seeds.

(d) Whether the seeds were distributed properly in ripe time ?

(d)—Yes, seeds were distributed properly and in time.

Re: Declaration of Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat and Development Block as Jute Package area

Md. Matlebuddin, asked:

Shri Dandi Ram Dutta (Deputy Minister, Agriculture) replied:

284. Will the Minister, Panchayat and C. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat and Development Block has recently been declared

284. (a)—Yes.

ক) — হয় ।



as the Jute Package area ?

(b) If so, since when and with what programmes ?

(b)—Since 1st April, 1966 with programmes like demonstration, introduction of improved seeds like sowing, fertilizer application, foliar spray with urea plant protection, development of retting facilities, with a view to improve the production and quality of jute.

খ) — যোৱা ১৯৬৬ চনৰ এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা মৰাপাট পেকেজ কাৰ্য সুচিৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে। মৰাপাটৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি, আৰু গুণ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ বাবে প্ৰদৰ্শনী খেতি, উন্নত বীজৰ উদ্ভাবন, শাৰী-বদ্ধ পদ্ধতি, বাসায়নিক সাৰ প্ৰয়োগ, শসাবক্ষা, গোবোৱা পদ্ধতিৰ উন্নতি সাধন আৰু সুবিধা আদি কাৰ্য্যসূচী হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

(c) Whether it is also a fact that the area under jute cultivation has decreased considerably everywhere in the State ?

(c)—Yes.

গ) — হয়।



(d) If so, what are the reasons for this ?

(d)—The decrease in area under jute cultivation during 1968 season was mainly due to fall in jute price last year compared to highly remunerative price for paddy. Also acute food scarcity led cultivators to put more land for paddy instead of jute.

ঘ) — ১৯৬৮ চনত মৰাপাটৰ খেতি কমি যোৱাৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছে যোৱা বছৰত মৰাপাটৰ দাম বজাৰত কমি গৈছিল। ইয়াৰ সলনি তুলনামূলক ভাবে ধানৰ পৰা অধিক ফল পোৱা হয়। তাৰোপৰি খাদ্য শস্যৰ মহাৰ্ঘ হোৱাৰ বাবে খেতিয়ক সকলে মৰাপাটৰ ঠাইত ধান খেতি কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে।

(e) What is the area under the Dalgaon Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat which has been covered by the "Demonstration plots" during this jute season ?

(e)—There were 55 demonstration plots under Dalgaon Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat during this jute season covering an area of 21.75 acres. Apart from this, an area of 910 acres was covered by foliar application of urea.

ঙ) — চলিত মৰাপাট খেতিৰ বতৰত দলিগাঙ শিয়ালমাৰী আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত



এলেকাত মুঠ ২১'৭৫ একৰ জুৰি ৫৫ টা  
প্রদৰ্শনী "প্লট" আছিল। ইয়াৰোপৰি  
৯১০ একৰ মাটিৰ মৰাপাটত ইউৰিয়া  
প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল।

(f) How many sprayer machines are possessed by the said Anchalik Panchayat and how many of them have been used during this jute season?

(f)—Spraying machines in possession and also that were in use during the jute season under Dalgaon Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat were shown below:

No. issue	No. used
Hand sprayers—	50 Nos.
113 Nos	
Power sprayers (supplied by the Department—	20 No.
21 Nos.	

চ) দলগাওঁ শিয়ালমাৰী আঞ্চলিক  
পঞ্চায়তৰ হাতত থকা আৰু ব্যৱহাৰ  
কৰা স্প্ৰেয়াৰৰ সংখ্যা তলত দিয়া ধৰণৰ।  
এই আৰ্টিইবোৰ যন্ত্ৰ অসম কৃষি বিভাগে  
যোগান ধৰা।

বিতৰণ কৰা সংখ্যা	ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা সংখ্যা
হাতস্প্ৰেয়াৰ—১১৩টা	৫০টা
শক্তিচালিত—২১টা	২০টা



Re: Batadrava Thaan

Mr Shamsul Huda asked:

285. Will the Chief Minister be please to state—

(a) The average daily congregation at the Batadrava Thaan during the last Fagua Mela ?

(b) Arrangement made by the Government in the following services at the Mela.

(i) Water supply.

(ii) Sanitation.

(iii) Light.

(iv) Other services.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied:

285. (a)—Ten to twelve thousand people daily.

(i) A number of tube well were sunk for water supply.

(ii) All precautionary and preventive measures were taken by Civil Surgeon, Nowgong.

(iii) Petromax lights were placed at strategic places

(iv) For maintenance of Law and Order Armed and Unarmed Police with an Officer of the rank of D. S. P. were deputed.



(c) parts played the Anchalik Panchayat at the Mela?

(d) Transport facilities rendered by the State?

(c)—The Anchalik Panchayat provided water supply by sinking tubewells.

(d)—No special transport services were arranged as there was no demand from the public.

Re : Aided High School in the Dibrugarh Subdivision

শ্রীভজেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুবিছে:

শ্রীচৈয়দ আহমদ আলি, শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে।

২৮৬ মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত কিমানখন সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল আছে?

২৮৬ ক)—২১ টা হাইস্কুল।

খ) এই সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল বিলাকে কেনে ধৰণৰ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য বৰ্তমান পাই আছে?

খ)—৪২ খন হাইস্কুলে অস্থায়ী (Ad-hoc grant) মঞ্জুৰী আৰু ৪২ খন হাইস্কুলে ঘাঁটি (Deficit grant) মঞ্জুৰী পাই আছে।

গ) কোন কোন স্কুলে ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী (Deficit grant) পাইছে আৰু কোন কোন স্কুলে অস্থায়ী (Ad-hoc grant) মঞ্জুৰী পাইছে?

গ)—ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী আৰু অস্থায়ী মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা স্কুল কেইখনৰ তথ্যন তালিকা হাউচৰ টেবুলত দিয়া হ'ল।

ঘ) এখন বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলে ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী পাবলৈ হলে কি কি স্বত্ব পূৰ্বক দিব লাগে?

ঘ)—এখন স্কুলে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী পাবলৈ হলে প্ৰথমে অসম মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাবোর্ডৰ পৰা দশম মান



শ্রেনীলৈ একিলিয়েচন পাব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও স্কুলখনে চৰকাৰৰ অধিসূচনাৰ (No.117, dated 15th October, 1957 আৰু অসম এইডেড হাই ওণ্ড হাইয়াৰ চেকেণ্ডাৰী স্কুল এমপ্লয়িজ কলচৰ (১৯৬৫) এনং কলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা স্বত্ব সমূহ পূৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। (অধিসূচনাৰ নকল হাউচৰ টেবুলত দিয়া হ'ল)।

৬) এই ডিব্ৰুগড় মহাকুমাৰ বহুতো স্কুলে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী সকলো স্বত্ব পূৰাই দিয়া স্বত্বও ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী নিদিয়াটো সঁচানে কি ?

উ - হয়। পুঞ্জিব অনাটনৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান স্কুলে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ সকলো স্বত্ব পূৰণ কৰা স্বত্বও ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা নাই।

৭) যদি সঁচা, শিক্ষাত পিছপৰা এই ডিব্ৰুগড় চাৰ ডিভিজনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেনে স্কুলবোৰক ঘাঁটি মঞ্জুৰী দিবৰ দিহা কৰিব নে ?

চ) - হয়। যদি পুঞ্জিয়ে অনুজ্ঞা কৰে।

Re : Scholarships for lower income group and middle income group students.

শ্রীমতী লীলি সেনগুপ্তাই সুধিছে—

শ্রীচৈয়দ আহমদ আলি, শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বাজীক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে—

২৮৭। মাননীয় সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

ক। চৰকাৰে নিম্ন বিত্তীয় আৰু মধ্য-

২৮৭। ক - কৰা হয়।



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## Questions

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বিত্তিৰ উপাৰ্জন কৰা লোকক  
কল্যানমূলক ভাবে অনুদান কৰে  
নে?

খ) যদি কৰে, কি ভিত্তিত উপাৰ্জন  
হাব বা মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰে?

খ) আৰু (গ) — উপাৰ্জনৰ হাব আৰু  
বৃত্তি বিতৰণৰ পদ্ধতি সম্পৰ্কে সদনৰ  
মেক্ত বৃত্তিৰ 'Regulation'ৰ নকল  
এটা বখা হ'ল।

গ) শিক্ষামূলক বৃত্তিবিভাগৰ পদ্ধতি  
কি?

ঘ) শিক্ষামূলক বৃত্তিত এই বাবে  
বছৰি বছৰি কিমান টকা খৰচ  
কৰা হয়?

ঘ) প্ৰায় ২১ লাখ টকা।

Re: Amount incurred in construction of F. & D. Bund

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua  
asked:

Shri Mahendra Mohan  
Choudhury [Minister, P. W.  
(Flood Control & Irrigation  
Department)] replied:

288. Will the Minister-in-  
charge P. W. (Flood Control  
& Irrigation) Department be  
pleased to state—

(a) What is the total expe-  
nditure incurred by Go-  
vernment during the  
last 19 years since 1950

288. (a) —Expenditure since  
1953-54 is Rs. 24,30.27 lakhs  
as per details placed on the  
Table of the House.



till date for contribution of E. & D. bund, distribution of other allied measures both temporary and permanent nature ?

(Year-wise expenditure be furnished).

(b) What is the estimated loss in terms of money during the above mentioned period ?

(Year-wise).

(c) Whether Government have taken any proposal for permanent flood control measures in the State ?

(d) If so, what is the estimated cost proposed so far ?

(b)—Estimated loss in terms of money has been shown at Annexures II and III placed on the Table of the house.

(c)—At present no scheme has been drawn up for long term protection measures.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Representation of Shri D. D. Lohia

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi asked:

Shri Biswadev Sarma  
(Minister, Industries) replied:

289. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—



(a) Whether the Minister, Industries received any representation from Shri D. D. Lohia, member, State Trading Advisory Board, Assam?

289. (a)—Yes.

(b) If so, what are the contents of the representation?

(b)—A copy of the representation is placed on the table of the House.

**Re: Number of reported dacoity cases in Chabua Police Station**

Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta asked:

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied:

290. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of dacoity cases reported to since 1966-67, 1967-68 under Dibrugarh, Chabua Police Stations and its particular locations?

	1966	1967	1968
290. (a)—Dibrugarh (Dacoity)	6	5	1
Chabua (Dacoity)	1	1	3

(b) The numbers of murder cases?

(b)—Dibrugarh (Murder)	13	17	9
Chabua (Murder)	3	Nil	2

(c) The number of cases

(c)—Hon'ble Member may



detected ?

kindly *see* the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Re: Officers of the State vigilance Commissioner for Assam  
M. Moinul Haque Choudhury asked: Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied:

291. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Who is the officer referred to against item No. 72 in the annual report of the working of the State Vigilance Commissioner for Assam for the year 1966 ?

291. (a)—Shri B. Sarma, L. R., Assam.

(b) What were the allegations ?

(b)—Alleged mis-use of official powers.

(c) Whether Government be pleased to place on the Table of House a copy of the report/order of the Vigilance Commissioner on the matter ?

(c)—An extract of the report is placed on the House,

Re: Appointment in the Assam Transport Services  
Shri Nameswar pegu asked:

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied:



292. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any appointments have been made to the Assam State Transport Services during the last six months ?

(b) What are the categories of posts to which such appointments are made and who are the persons so appointed ?

292. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The names of the persons appointed against various categories of posts are shown in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Re: Purchase of Electrical wires and fitting materials

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked:

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

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

(a) What quantities of Electrical wires and other fitting materials were purchased by the Public Works Department (R. and B.), Sibsagar Division in 1962-63 and for

293. (a)—During 1962-63 quantities of Electrical goods amounting to the value of Rs. 1,837.00 were purchased and utilised for general maintenance of electrical installation of Government build-



what particular purpose ?

(b) Whether these materials were properly utilised by the Department, for the particular purposes ?

(c) If not, whether Government will be pleased to take necessary steps against those officers responsible ?

Re: Directorate of Sports and Physical Education

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Sports and Physical Education was created with a view

dings, as well as boats of De-ssangmukh- Matmara Ferry.

A list of Electrical goods is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer  
(Minister, Education) replied.

294. (a)—Yes.



to imparting Physical Educational Institutions ?

(b) If so whether the Directorate has been provided with necessary funds for the purpose ?

(c) Whether the Educational Institutions have been provided with any Recurring or non-Recurring Grant for the objective ?

(d) If not, why and how could the Directorate fulfil the objective ?

(e) Whether the Government is contemplating to abolish the Directorate ?

(f) If so, why ?

(b)—Directorate has been provided with fund.

(c) Non-recurring grants are given to deserving schools.

(d)—Does not arise ?

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Number of Motor Vehicles Accidents

Shri Mohidhar Pegu asked:

295. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied.



(a) The number of Motor Vehicles accidents within numbers of human mortalities involved during the last 6 years, i. e., since 1962 to the end of the year 1967 ? (Number of different categories of vehicles should be given).

295. (a)—(i) Number of 5,137 Accidents.

(ii) Number of 1,505 human mortalities.

The numbers of different categories of vehicles involved are as follows:—

1. Car	1,189
2. Venette	192
3. Truck	1,740
4. Bus	592
5. Jeep	678
6. Diesel Truck	116
7. Military Vehicle	57
8. Auto-Rickshaw	46
9. Motor Cycle	129
10. Unknown Vehicle	169
11. Other type of vehicle:	257

(b) Whether it is a fact most of the vehicles in such accidents are big diesel trucks driven mainly at night

(b)—No.

(c) Whether it is also a fact

(c)—No.

these accidents occur mainly due to reckless night driving ?

- (d) If so, whether Government will take over the goods transport system of the State by itself at least to minimise the aforesaid road side accidents ?

(d)—Does not arise. Moreover, the State Government do not contemplate at present to nationalise the goods transport services in the State.

Re: Expenditure of Delux Air Conditioned Buses

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury asked:

296. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the capital and recurring expenditure for the delux air-conditioned buses introduced in the Gauhati-Shillong route (figures to be given separately) ?

- (b) What is the average

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of state for Transport) replied:

296. (a)—No de-lux airconditioned buses have been introduced on Gauhati-Shillong route.

- (b), (c) & (d)—In view of



number of passengers per trip per bus daily ?

(c) What is the total sitting capacity of each one of these buses ?

(d) What loss or profit Government is having in the operation ?

the reply (a) above, the questions do not arise.

### Re: State Transport Bus Routes

শ্রীভুবনেশ্বর বৰ্মণে সুধিছে:—

২৯৭ মাননীয় পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

ক) ৰাজ্যিক পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ বাচ অসমৰ কিমানটা লাইনত চলে ? অত্যাণ্ড লাইনবোৰৰ তুলনাত গুৱাহাটী-বৰপেটা লাইনত আয় কেনেকুৱা হয় ?

খ) বৰপেটা-গুৱাহাটী লাইনত বাছৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে যাত্ৰীৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাটো সঁচা নে ?

গ) যদি সঁচা হয় তেন্তে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকৰণ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

ঘ) এই লাইনত কিমান খন বাচ দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু বিমানখন বৰ্তমান অচল হৈ পৰি আছে ?

পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীপ্ৰবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে।

২৯৭। (ক)— ৮ টি শাখাত চলে।

সন্তোষ জনক।

খ)— নহয়।

গ)— প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

ঘ)— এই লাইনত প্ৰথমতে দৈনিক চলাচল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দহখন গাড়ী দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু চাৰিখন আচুতিয়াকৈ ৰখা হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান দহখন গাড়ী

ঙ) এই লাইনত চলা বাহৰ ভিতৰত  
কিমানখন নতুন আৰু কিমান ন  
পুৰণি ?

Re: Manas river water

Shri Kandarpa Narayan  
Banikya asked:

চলাচল কৰি আছে,। তিনিখন অচল  
অৱস্থাত আছে।

ঙ)—ছখন বাছ নতুন আৰু বাকী  
কেইখনৰ এতিয়াও আঠ বছৰ হোৱা  
নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan  
Choudhury (Minister-in-charge,  
F. C & I.) replied.

298. Will the Minister, P.  
W.D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that  
water of the Manas river  
in the rainy season  
flows through the Leng-  
tisiga G. S. under Srija-  
ngram A. P. in several  
streams to the west ?

(b) If so, whether the said  
streams has silted a big  
chunk of land under  
Nayasatra G. S. of Ka-  
mrup and Lengt'singa  
G. S. under Srijangram  
A. P. which is very  
futile ?

(c) Whether it is fact that

298. (a)—Yes, through sev-  
eral spill channels during  
flood period.

(b)—About 2.5 square mil-  
es of paddy and homestead  
land are reported to have  
been silted up.

(c)—About 7 houses are



many homes have been damaged by the last flood ?

- (d) If this be so, what steps will Government take and when, for the benefit of the residents of these places ?

Re. Flood in North-Lakhimpur and Kamrup

M. Shamsul Huda asked.

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

[a] Date of occurrence of floods in North Lakhimpur and Kamrup first in 1968 ?

[b] Whether the Government received any flood warning from anywhere before the floods ?

[c] If so, the date of receipt of flood warning ?

(d) Whether Government

reported to have been damaged.

(d)—The matter is under investigation.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, F. C. and I.) replied.

299, (a)—First Flood occurred in North Lakhimpur on 25th May 1968 and in Kamrup on 24th May, 1968.

(b)—The Government did not received any flood warning concerning the rivers causing these floods.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d) — Does not arise.

took any precaution on receipt of the flood warning ?

(e) If not why ?

(f) so precautions taken along with their dates ?

(e) & (f)—Do not arise.

Re: The Koch Rajbanshi Community of Goalpara  
Rani Manjula Devi asked:

300. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to—

(a) Whether the Koch-Rajbonshi Community are getting harassment and hardship in the reserved belts and blocks in Assam in general and the district of Goalpara in particular ?

(b) If so, what concrete steps Government have taken to safeguard the interest of these people ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied:

300. (a)—There is no report organised or general harassment of Koch-Rajbonshi in the tribal belts and blocks of Goalpara district including Kokrajhar Subdivision except a few stray cases of threats and intimidation;

(b)—Security measures were tightened up and prohibitory orders under Section 144 C. R. P. C. promulgated as and when necessary.

Re: Deuldi Gaon Sabha President

Shri Azizur Rahman Choudhury asked:



301. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Who were the President Deuldi Goan Sabha within Barpeta Subdivision for the last five years ?
- (b) How many Working Committee meeting had been held there for last five years ?
- (c) How many petitions submitted by the public of the Deuldi Goan Sabha against the President, Deuldi Goan Sabha regarding misconduct, false voucher, misappropriation and misuse of Government money ?
- (d) What actions have been taken on it ?
- (e) If not, why ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that petitions were sent to Block Development Office within Barpeta Subdivision for enquiry and Block Development Officer kept pending those petitions without any enquiry ?
- (g) If so, why ?
- (h) Will the Minister enquire into Matter immediately ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and community Development) replied:

301. (a)—Shri Sudhir Kumar Mondal was the President of Paschim Deuldi Gaon Panchayat during the last term of 4 years. He has again been elected as President of the same Gaon Panchayat for the current term.

(b)—Gaon Panchayats meetings were held as follows:—

1964-65 .... 6 meetings.

1965-66 .... 2 meetings.

2966 67 .... 3 meetings.

1967-68 .... 1 meeting.

Out of these meetings, one in 1965-66 and one in 1966-67 could not be conducted for want of quorum

(c)—Two complaints were received by Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta.

(d)—These complaints were sent by Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta to Block Development Officer, Mondia Block for enquiry and taking necessary action. Enquiry was made through Extension Officer Panchayat of the Mondia Anchalik Panchayat and some irregularities have been found. The Sub-Surveyor of the Block has been engaged to ascertain the works done by the Gaon Panchayat. All kinds of grant to the Gaon Panchayat from the Anchalik Panchayat have been stopped. Bank Account of the Gaon Panchayat has been stopped by the Block Development Officer,

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Yes, the petitions were sent by Subdivisional Officer to Block Development Officer, Mandia Block, for enquiry. Action has been taken by the Block Development Officer as stated in reply to question (d) above.

(g)—Does not arise.

(h)—Action can be taken locally by the Subdivisional Officer. Where necessary, Subdivisional Officer will refer the matter to Government and then appropriate action will be taken by Government. Subdivisional Officer will be asked to intimate the result of the enquiry.



Re: Settlement of Land in Barnagar Circle

Shrimati Prantita Talukdar asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that 735 bighas of lands were settled to 49 families with requisition lands at Barengabari in Barnagar Circle vide S. D. O.'s Order No. 44 of 1950 dated 3rd October, 1950 ?

(b) If so, why pattas and possession with proper demarcation line has not been given to the allottees ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that certain allotments were cancelled ?

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Who are those persons whose allotments were so cancelled ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied:

302. (a) & [b]—Yes, and possession of the land given to the allottees on 10th December, 1950.

[c]—Yes, allotment in respect of 390 bighas were cancelled.

[d]—Allotments were cancelled for non-occupation of allotted lands.

[e]—Allotments of 26 families @ 15 bighas each were cancelled.

Re. Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

শ্রীভদ্র কান্ত গগৈয়ে শুধিছে:

৩০৩। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় বহু মূখী সমবায় সমিতিৰ বোৰ্ড অব ডিৰেক্টৰৰ সভা বৰ্তমান সম্পাদকৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ ভিতৰত কেইবাৰ বহিছে ?

খ) বোৰ্ড অব ডিৰেক্টৰৰ অনুমোদন নোহোৱাকৈ এই সম্পাদক জনে তেওঁৰ সমৰ্থক বা প্ৰিয় পাত্ৰ কেইজনমান অংশীদাৰক শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ অংশৰ টকা ঘূৰাই দিয়া সঁচা নে, যদি সঁচা কিমান জনক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নাম ?

গ) সম্পাদক জনৰ এনে আইন বিৰোধ কামৰ কথা ডিব্ৰুগড় সমবায় বিভাগে জানে নে ?

(ঘ) যদি জানে, প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

শ্রীলক্ষীপ্ৰসাদ গোস্বামী, সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩০৩। ক)— বৰ্তমান সম্পাদকৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ ভিতৰত বোৰ্ড অব ডিৰেক্টৰৰ সভা এখনো বহা নাই।

খ)— অংশৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ টকা ১২জন সভ্যক ঘূৰাই দিয়া কথাটো সঁচা। যদিও বোৰ্ড অব ডিৰেক্টৰৰ অনুমোদন লোৱা হোৱা নাছিল এই টকা ঘূৰাই দিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত ৩০।১।৬৭ তাৰিখে বহা সাধাৰণ সভাত লোৱা হৈছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ নাম তলত দিয়া হ'ল—

ঘূৰাই দিয়াৰ তাৰিখ	নাম	টকা
(১) ৫।৭।৬৭	শ্রীপ্ৰেমমুখ জালান	৫২৫.০০
২ ৬।৭.৬৭	শ্রীমতীশান্তী দেবী ভৰালিকা	২৭৫.০০
	৩/ভগৱান জৱালকাৰ নমিনী।	
(৩) ৬।৭.৬৭	শ্রীশঙ্কৰলাল শ্ৰবেকা	২৭৫.০০
(৪) ৬.৭।৬৭	শ্রীৰাম নিৰঞ্জন কেশান	২৭৫.০০
(৫) ৬.৭।৬৭	শ্রীবেনী দত্ত জালান	২৭৫.০০
(৬) ৬।৭.৬৭	শ্রীসম্পক লাল ভৰালিকা	২৭৫.০০
(৭) ৬।৭.৬৭	শ্রীমহাবীৰ প্ৰসাদ তুলসীমান	২৭৫.০০



৮) ৬৭৬৮	শ্রীগঙ্গা প্রসাদ খেমানী	৫২৫.০০
(৯) ৭৭৬৭	শ্রীমতিবান খেমকা	৫২৫.০০
(১০) ৭৭৬৭	শ্রীবজবঙ লাল বেবীয়া	৫২৫.০০
(১১) ৭৭৬৭	শ্রীজহবমল কানই	২৭৫.০০
(১২) ৮১৩৬৮	শ্রীগোববধন আগবরালা	৫২৫.০০

ডিব্রুগড়ৰ সমবায় বিভাগে এই বিষয়ে ১৯৬৮ চনৰ জুন মাহত এই সমাবায়ৰ বহী পত্ৰ জৰু কৰাৰ পাচতহে জানিব পাৰিছিল।

[ঘ]—উপৰোক্ত মূলধনৰ অংশ ঘূৰাই দিয়াৰ খবৰ পোৱাৰ পাচৰ পৰা অনু-সন্ধান আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে। অংশ ঘূৰাই পোৱা লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত সমবায় বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে ৩ জনকহে এতিয়ালৈকে লগ কৰিব পাৰিছে। অন্য কেইজনক এতিয়ালৈকে লগ কৰিব পৰা নাই। যি ৩ জনক লগ কৰা হৈছে তেখেতসকলে টকা পোৱাটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। তদন্ত সম্পূৰ্ণ হলে আইন সঙ্গত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব।

### Re. N. F. C. Instructor's pay

Shri Matilal Kanoo asked.

304. Will Minister, Education be pleased to state—

[a] Whether it is a fact the N. F. C. Instructors attached to Secondary Schools of the State have not been receiving their pay since the beginning of the current financial year?

[b] If so, why?

[c] Whether it is a fact that the N. F. C. Instructors were appointed in the scale of Rs. 140—6—170—E. B.—275 plus other allowances?

[d] If so, why the N. F. C. Instructors serving in Aided High and Higher Secondary School have been depr-

ived from allowances ?

(e) Whether the N. F. C. Instructor serving in the Government and Higher Secondary School are treated on same footing ?

(f) If not, why ?

Shri Joybhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied:

304 (a) Yes.

(b)—Owing to some technical difficulties regarding release of funds from the Centre under the Centrally sponsored scheme, the matter was delayed. It has since been decided to meet the expenditure from the State Plan Scheme and necessary sanction has been issued for payment, etc., to teachers.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The scheme was originally provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme where the State Government is entitled to 100 per cent Central assistance. The pay and allowances as admissible to Officers of State Government was included in the Scheme. Centre, however, did not agree to include the scheme as Centrally Sponsored one. Afterwards, when State had to pay for the scheme, it was possible to give the pay only. The question of giving them their allowances is still under the consideration of the Government.

(e)—There are no disparity excepting in service conditions.

[d] Does not arise.



Re- Amount spent for construction and improvement of road by the Batadrava Anchalik Panchayat

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

(a) The total amount of money spent by the Batadrava Anchalik Panchayat for construction and improvement of roads during 1966-67 ?

[b] Whether there were prior sanction of the Anchalik Panchayat for these expenditures ?

[c] Whether these expenditures were approved of by the Anchalik Panchayat ?

[d] If so, on which date ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika [Minister of State, Panchayat & C. D.] replied:

305. (a)—Rs. 8,196.50 up to the end of June, 1967.

[b]—In some cases expenditures for construction and improvement of roads had prior sanction of the Anchalik Panchayat. In other cases expenditures were subsequently sanctioned by the Anchalik Panchayat.

[c]—Yes.

(d)—9th November 1966 and 13th March, 1967.

Re. Purchase of the Nava Dohushkar Machines

Md. Matlebuddin asked.

306. Will the Minister, panchayat and C. D. be pleased to state—



- (a) Whether it is a fact that neither the Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat has accepted the Nava Dohushkar Machines purchased by the B. D. O. nor the B. D. O. has by the time returned the same to the supplier concerned as directed by the Government ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken for misuse of public funds ?
- (c) Whether the responsibility has so far been fixed and action taken in this connection ?
- (d) Whether Government will expedite necessary action in this regard as the said machines are getting damaged in the Godown since purchased ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and C. D.) replied:

306. (a)—Yes, the Nava Dohushkar machine purchased by the then-Block Development Officer were neither accepted by the Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat nor this has been returned as yet to the supplier concerned.
- (b), (c). & (d)—The concerned Block Development Officer has been suspended by Government and proceeding have been drawn up against him for various irregularities committed by him. As the machines are lying in good condition in the Block godown Government will consider how these can be utilised or disposed off.



## Re: Co-operative Jute Mill

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked:

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

- (a) When the Co-operative Jute Mill was started ? What are the progress of the construction of the Mill ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Jute Commission has not approved the mill and gave some adverse opinion ?
- (c) Whether the Financial Corporation of India has given financial assistance to the mill ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to give all possible help to the Society so that they can run the Mill in the next session ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

307. (a)—The Assam Co-operative Jute Mills Ltd. has been registered in the month of October, 1959. The factory building of the Mill is under construction. Besides, the mill has started construction of its 2 Raw Jute Godowns, one finished goods godown, and annexe accommodate the Workshop, Stores Canteen, Office, Blacksmithy, etc, and 2 staff quarters. All the buildings are expected to be completed within 2 months.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—As far as possible all assistance will be given to the mill.



Re: Area of Land covered by Kisamats and Cocharibari

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

- (a) The total area of land covered by the Kisamats of Borbil and Cocharibari in the Dhing Mauza ?
- (b) The total area of the land of these two Kisamats under encroachment ?
- (c) The period of encroachment ?
- (d) The member of encroachers ?
- (e) Whether all of them are deserving and actual cultivators ?
- (f) Why the Government has not yet evict the undeserving encroachers ?
- (g) Whether the Government will settle the lands with the deserving encroachers and other landless peasants of the locality ?
- (h) If so, by when ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue Department) replied:

308. (a)—6,218 B, 1 K, 15 lessas.

(b)—1,382 B, 0k. 19 lessas.

(c)—Since 1963-64.

(d)—Three hundred seventyfive persons.

(e)—They are reported to be landless.

(f)—Encroachment proceedings have been started against those encroachers for eviction.

(g) & (h)—As the Government have not yet dereserved the



land no settlement can be considered at this stage.

The question whether the reserve lands should be dereserved will be taken up first in consultation with L. S. A. C. as provided in Land Settlement Policy.

**Re: Area of Land reclaimed by the Anchalik Panchayat and the Community Development**

Md. Matlebuddin asked:

309. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total area of land that have been reclaimed by both Anchalik Panchayat and Community Development of the Dalgaon Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat and Development Block uptill now since 1964 ?

(b) What is the total cost so far incurred for the said purpose and with what results ?

(c) When the Anchalik Panchayat accorded its sanction of the expenditure incurred for the said purpose ?

(d) Whether the land so reclaimed is sarkari ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development) replied:

309. (a)—No land has been reclaimed since 1964 by Dalgaon Sialmari Anchalik panchayat and Development Block.

(b), (c) & (d)—Does not arise.

**Re: Eviction of Families**

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked:

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



- (a) How many families were evicted on 13th March 1968, vide notice 22nd March 1968 ? and 23rd March 1968 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that according to the notices 41 families were to be evicted ?
- (c) If so, why only two families were evicted ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied:

310. (a)—Eighty families were evicted on 22nd March 1968 and 5th April 1968.

(b)—No.

(c)—Out of eighty families three families were evicted from Homestead land and the rest from cultivated land.

Re: Khagarijan Industries Co-operative Society (P.) Ltd.

Shri M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

(a) Whether it is fact that the Khagarijan Industrial Co-operative Society (P) Ltd., Nowgong has been of late taken over by the Government ?

(b) If so, causes leading to this ?

[c] Whether the Government gave adequate financial aid to the Society ?

(d) If so, to what extent in proportion to the need ?

(e) The total value of the present assets of the Society ?

(f) The total amount of liabilities of the organisation ?

(g) Whether the organisation paid-up all the dues of Electric charges, House rents and Municipal Taxes incurred by



its sale depot on the Moulana Azad Road ?

- (h) If not, why and when these will be paid ?
- (i) The date of suspension of the Committee of the organisation ?
- (j) The total amount of losses if any, incurred by the Committee ?
- (k) The causes leading to the losses ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

311. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government of has taken over because of mis-management of the affairs of the Society by the Managing Committee of the Society.

(c)—Within the limited resources available financial help was given to the extent possible.

(d)—The Society was working well in the first 6 years up to 1965-66. During that period, financial help could not be given according to their need due to limited resources. For instance, from 1960-61 up to the year 1966-67 the requirement of Share Capital and Working Capital loan was estimated at Rs.87,640 and the Society applied for the amount. As against this requirement, only an amount of Rs. 41,427 was issued of which Rs. 21,571 has already been repaid by the Society, The balance is not yet due as the Working Capital loans are to be repaid in 10 years. The Society was also allotted 24 Powerlooms and a Weaving shed according to the actual need of the Society and for its development in a planned manner;



(e)—Rupees 1,90,300

(f)—Rupees 2,25,600

(g)—No.

(h)—The Managing Committee of the society did not care to settle up the claims. The management of the society has now been taken over by the Government and steps are being taken to run the society effectively. The dues will be paid gradually depending upon the earnings of the society.

(i)—6th July, 1968.

(j)—During the seven years of its working since 1960-61 upto 1966-67 the society suffered a total loss of Rs. 35,281.93 P. after adjusting the profits it made in several years.

(k)—The loss is attributed mainly to (a) disproportionate expenditure on establishment compared to earnings of the society (b) natural calamities like floods and cyclones which damaged the powerloom factory house, electric installations and stocks several times during the period of seven years.

Re: Khagarjan Co-operative Society Ltd., Nowgong

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

(a) Whether it is fact that Government have sent Rs. 2,000.00 in Demand Draft No. 087612 dated 2nd February, 1968 to the Khagarjan Industrial Co-operative



Society Ltd., Nowgong ?

- (b) Whether the Demand Draft has been encashed ?
- (c) If so, the date of encashment ?
- (d) By whom it was encashed ?
- (e) Whether is a fact that the Demand Draft was encashed under forgery ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that wrong person under his own signature encashed the Draft in the name of the Chairman of the Society ?
- (g) If so, Whether case has been sent to the Police ?
- (h) The date of sending the case to the Police ?
- (i) Whether the Police ever registered the case ?
- (j) If so the registration number with the date of the registration ?
- (k) The present position of the case ?
- (l) Whether there is chance of recovery of the money concerned ?

Shri Lakshmi, Prasad Goswami [Minister, Co-operation] replied:

312. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—9th May, 1968.

(d)—By Shri A. Kataki, Secretary, Khagarijan Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

(e)—Whether any forgery is involved or not will have to be found out by Police to whom a complaint has been lodged by the Chairman of the Society.



(f)—The Bank Draft was in favour of the Chairman, Khagarijan Industrial Co-operative Ltd. It was encashed by the Secretary of the Society under his own signature. The correct position will be known on receipt of information from the Police.

[g]—Yes.

[h]—18th June, 1968.

(i)—Government have no information.

(j) & (k)—Does not arise.

(l)—Does not arise at present.

### Re: Kaniha Multipurpose Co-operative Society

শ্রীসনেশ্বৰ বড়োই সুধিছে :

৩১৩। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক) বঙ্গিয়া চাকৌলৰ ভিতৰত কনিহা বহুমুখী সমবায় সমিতি এখন থকা কথাতো সঁচা নে ?

(খ) যদি সঁচা হেনেহলে সেই সমবায় লৈ চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে কিমান টকাৰ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য দিছে ?

(গ) উক্ত সমবায়ত কেইটা তেলৰ ঘানি আছে ?

(ঘ) কনিহা বহুমুখী সমবায় সমিতিৰ মঞ্জুৰী টকাবোৰ সত্ৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰা কথাতো সঁচা নে ?

(ঙ) সেই সমবায় সমিতি খনৰ মেম্বাৰ, চেক্রেটৰী আৰু সভাপতি কোন ?

শ্রীলক্ষ্মী প্রসাদ গোস্বামী, সমবায় পৰ্যায়ৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩১৩। (ক)—হয় ।

(খ)—এইখন সমবায় সমিতিয়ে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই ।

কিন্তু এইখন সমবায়ে কামৰূপ ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট চেঃ কোঃ বেংকৰ পৰা আৰু অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা তলত দেখুৱা মতে ঋণ ও সাহায্য



মঞ্জুৰী পাইছে। কামৰূপ ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট চেণ্টেল কোঃ বেঙ্ক লিঃ—

ঋণ বাবদ	সাহায্য মঞ্জুৰী বাবদ
১৩।৮।৫৯ তাৰিখে অল্প ম্যাদী	
ঋণ—৩,১৫০'০০।	
৩।১০।৫৯ তাৰিখে মধ্য ম্যাদী	
ঋণ—৩,৯০০'০০।	

অসম খাদী গ্রামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ড—

ঋণ বাবদ	সাহায্য মঞ্জুৰী বাবদ
২৬।৫।৫৯ তাৰিখে কাৰ্য্যকাৰী	২৬।৫।৫৯ তাৰিখে
মূলধনৰ বাবদ—৪,০০০'০০।	১৭৮'০০।
২৬।৫।৫৯ তাৰিখে কাৰ্য্যকাৰী	২৬।৫।৫৯ তাৰিখে
মূলধনৰ বাবদ—২,০০০'০০।	৮৫০'০০।
আচৰাৰ আদি কিনিবৰ নিমিত্তে	
ঋণ—৮৫০'০০।	

(গ) বৰ্ত্তমান সমবায় খনত এটিও। তেলৰ বানি নাই। গঠ খনত ৪টা ঘানি অবশ্যে ভঙ্গা অৱস্থাত পৰি আছে।

(ঘ)—উপবত কৈ অহা হৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এই সমিতিয়ে কোনো মঞ্জুৰী সাহায্য পোৱা নাই খাদী বোৰ্ডে দিয়া মঞ্জুৰী এই সমিতিখনে সৰ্ত্তমতে খৰচ নকৰি সভ্য সকলৰ ধাৰ হিচাবে দিছিল। এইটোত দেখা গৈছে যে কাৰ্য্যকাৰী মূলধন বাবদ দিয়া ঋণ সঠিক কামত নথতুৱাই সভ্য সকলক ঋণ হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছিল।

(ঙ)—সভাপতি, চেক্ৰেটাৰী আৰু মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ নাম তলত দিয়া হ'ল।

(১) শ্ৰীবিপিন চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্ম্মা— সভাপতি।

(২) শ্ৰীগোপীকান্ত ডেকা— সম্পাদক।

(৩) শ্ৰীকান্ত মহন্ত—কাৰ্য্যকাৰী সমিতিৰ

সভ্য।

(৪) শ্ৰীগুণাৰাম কলিতা— ”

(৫) শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ শৰ্ম্মা ”

(৬) শ্ৰীগোলক চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্ম্মা ”

(৭) শ্ৰীউপেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্ম্মা ”



## Re: Co-operative Training and Education

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked:

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

- (a) Who is the in-charge of Co-operative Training and Education in the Co-operation Department of Assam ?
- (b) Whether the said officer supervises and inspects the training classes in different places conducted by State Co-operative Union ?
- (c) If so, when the Jay Sagar Co-opertive Training Institute was visited ?
- [d] Wheher it is a fact that the Training scheme is not properly functioning ?
- (e) If so, why ?
- (f) Whether the Department delayed to release the budgeted amount to the Co-operative Union ? Whether there was audit objection for this ?
- (g) If so, whether the workers and officials working under the scheme were paid regularly ?
- (h) If not, why ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

314. (a)—As the post of Co-operative Education Officer is vacant now, one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies assisted by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies is looking after the work.

(b)—Responsibility for implementing the Co-operative Training and Education Schemes as well as supervision



of the same was assigned to the Assam State Co-operative Union.

c—The information is being collected from Assam State Co-operative Union.

d—No, Sir.

e—Does not arise.

(f)—No, Sir.

(g) & (h)—Information is being collected from the Assam State Co-operative Union.

#### Re: Subsidies to Co-operative Societies

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked:

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

(a) Whether the Co-operative Department give subsidies and managerial subsidies to Co-operative Societies ?

(b) What are the procedure for distributing the subsidies and other assistant to the Co-operative Societies ?

(c) What kinds of Co-operative Societies who get such subsidies ? Whether the Consumers Societies are eligible to receive such subsidies ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

315. (a)—The schemes relating to credit marketing, processing, farming, consumers, weaving, labour Co-operatives, Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives and Co-operative Printing Press under the Co-operative Development Plan provide for granting subsidies.

(b)—Government Financial assistance in various forms inc-



Including subsidies sanctioned are passed on to the Societies concerned through the local Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

- (c) —The types of Societies that are given subsidies are those as mentioned in reply to question (a) above.

**Re: Government Fisheries**

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

316. Will the Minister, Fisheries be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Government Fisheries (other than natural ones) in Assam ?
- (b) Their estimated production during 1966-67 ?
- (c) Their actual production during these years ?
- (d) Whether they failed to reach the targets of production, the factors responsible ?
- (e) Whether the Government is aware of poaching ?
- (f) If so, the measures adopted to stop such poaching ?
- (g) Whether any poacher was detected and brought to book ?
- (h) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Fisheries) replied.

316. (a)—30 (Thirty nos).

(b)—261.10 quintals.

(c)—135.83 quintals.

- (d) Yes, most of the tanks are either newly constructed or renovated by complete desilting. Besides due to heavy flood many tanks were inundated and consequently fish escaped. Hence the production is not to the expectation.



(e) Yes.

(f)—Constant guard and watch have been kept and many cases have been filed with the Police against the poachers.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Does not arise.

**Re: Petition for Remission of Loss**

Shri Kandarpa Naryan Banikya asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that late Upendra Narayan Deb of Abhayapuri made a petition for remission Rs. 20,000 on 4th October, 1961 concerning the loss incurred, in the Dhirbeel under the Dhubri Subdivision ?

(b) If so, whether he had been granted remission of the same ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Fisheries) replied:

317. (a)—No, a petition, however, for remission together with a separate petition for settlement of the Dhirbeel fishery was submitted by Shrimati Sarashi Devi on 4th August, 1961 and not on 4th October, 1961 praying that the said fishery be directly settled with her at reduced annual revenue of Rs. 20,000, out of Rs. 40,000 at which her husband late Shri Upendra Narayan Deb obtained settlement of the fishery in the previous term, for years 1962-63 to 1964-65 remitting Rs. 20,000 as her husband died in stragic circumstances leaving to whole family in a



strained condition.

(b)—No, since there were two petitions as stated above, Government after considering the relevant facts and circumstances of the case, decided to settle Dhirbeel with Shrimati Sarashi Devi. at the previous annual Revenue of Rs. 40,000, at which her husband enjoyed the fishery instead of granting her remission, for years 1952-63 to 1964-65.

(c)—In view of the reply against (b) above, this does not arise.

Re: Requirement of fish for Assam

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

318. Will the Minister, Fisheries be pleased to state—

- (a) Total requirement of fish in the State of Assam in 1967 ?
- (b) Total production of fish during the year in the State ?
- (c) Whether there was shortage of fish during the year ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) The steps taken by the Government to make up the shortage ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister.in-charge of Fisheries) replied:

318. (a)—60,000 M. T. (Estimate).

(b)—23,860 M. T (Estimate).

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Due to increase in population in the State, influx of Civil and Military personnels, high demand of agric-



ultural land resulting in encroachment of fishery areas, closing of connecting channels by the E. and D. bunds, silting of fisheries resulting in raising of their beds, decrease of breeding facilities for want of suitable gates across embankments, indiscriminate killing of brooders and undersized fishes, choking up of beel fisheries with water hyacinth etc.

(e)—The steps taken by Government in this respect are as follows:—

(i) Increasing fish and production by way of induced breeding, river spawn collection and supplying seeds to private pisciculturists at 50 per cent subsidy, (ii) Financial and technical assistances to private pisciculturists in the form of subsidy for repairs in their tanks, (iii) Natural unproductive fisheries, particularly beel fisheries are improved by clearing water hyacinth and opening connecting channels, (iv) By catching buffer stock of undersized fishes and preserving them for supplying during lean periods, (v) by restricting the killing and selling of brooders and under-sized fishes during their breeding seasons, (vi) Construction of suitable gates across the embankment of fisheries, to facilitate migration of fish to beel fisheries, is being taken up with the E. and D. Department and (vii) attempts are being made to make arrangements with fish traders to import fish from outside the State with quick transport facilities provided to them for this purpose.



### Re: Fisheries in Disang River

শ্রীভদ্রেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে:

৩১৯। মাননীয় মীন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

- (ক) শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ দিচাং নৈ খনত কেইটা মাছৰ মহল আছে ?
- (খ) এই মহলবিলাক এই বছৰ কাক কিমান টকাত দিয়া হৈছে ?
- (গ) এই মহলবিলাক পোনপটীয়া বন্দোবস্তী ভিত্তিত দিয়া হৈছে নে কি ?

যদি দিয়া হৈছে, কাক দিয়া হৈছে ?

(ঘ) নৈখনৰ উজনীৰ কোন ঠাইলৈকে মহলৰ পট্টা আছে ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকা, মীন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩১৯। ক) — দুটা, দিচাং ১ম খণ্ড আৰু দিচাং ২য় খণ্ড মীন মহল

(খ) — দিচাং ১ম খণ্ড মীন মহলটো (চৌদৰ আলিৰ পৰা সলগুৰিলৈ) শ্রীমাজু বাম দাসক বছৰি ১০১০.০০ টকাত ১৪।৬৭ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৩১।৩।৭০ তাৰিখলৈ তিনি বছৰৰ কাৰণে আৰু দিচাং ২য় খণ্ড মহলটো (সলগুৰিৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰলৈ) শ্রীমন্দলাল দাসক বছৰি ৭,৫০১.০০ টকাত ১৪.৬৭ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৩১।৩।৭০ তাৰিখলৈ তিনি বছৰৰ কাৰণে টেণ্ডাৰ যোগে বন্দোবস্তী দিয়া হৈছে।

(গ) — পোনপটীয়া বন্দোবস্তী দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ) — চৌদৰ আলিৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰলৈকে মহলৰ পট্টা আছে।

### Re: Demand for introduction of Arabic as a Classical Subject

M. Shamsul Huda asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of students of Nowgong Government Girls' Higher Secondary School have been demanding classical subject Arabic ?
- (b) If so, the number of such students ?
- (c) Why classical subject Arabic could not be introduced in this school so long ?



(d) Whether there is want of Arabic Graduates in Assam?

(e) If not, when will the Government introduce Arabic in the School?

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

320. (a)—Yes, only on 30th May 1968 students numbering thirty-four in all demanded introduction of Arabic.

(b)—Thirty four only.

(c)—In view of reply to (a) above the question does not arise.

(d)—No.

(e)—Already introduced in this year.

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### Re: Assamese version of Bills and Committee Reports

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi—অসম বিধান সভাত উত্থাপন কৰা বিল বিলাক আৰু বিভিন্ন কমিটিৰ Report প্রস্তাৱ প্রচিডিং আদি প্রত্যেক বিলাকৰ প্রতিলিপি আমাৰ অসমীয়া মাতৃ-ভাষাত দিবৰ বাবে আমি আপত্তি কৰি আহিছো। আমাৰ অধ্যক্ষ সন্মতিও দিছিল। কিন্তু সেই মতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা নাই। এই অধিবেশনৰ পৰা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰো নে?

Mr. Speaker—ইংৰাজী আৰু অসমীয়া দুয়োটা ভাষাতে দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—কথা হৈছে আমাৰ প্রশ্নবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ আমি অসমীয়াতেই দিয়াটো বিছাবো কিন্তু অন্তীলতা আমি নিবিছাৰো। সেইটো ভালকৈ চাব লাগে।



Shri Bhubaneswar Barman—মহাত্মা মহোদয় অসমীয়া ভাষাই, আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছতো সদনত মৰ্যাদা নোপোৱাতো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। এই বিষয়ে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে কেইবাবাৰো প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল কিন্তু সেইটো আজিও হোৱা নাই।

Mr. Speaker—সকলো বিলাক অসমীয়াত দিব নোৱাৰিলেও যিমানদূৰ পৰা যায় ইংৰাজী Questionৰ উত্তৰ ইংৰাজীত দিবলৈ আৰু অসমীয়া Question ৰ প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ অসমীয়াতে দিবলৈ ভৱিষ্যতে চেষ্টা কৰা হব।

#### Re: Business of the House

Mr. Speaker—I have got an intimation from the Chief Minister that he would make a statement about yesterday's incident at Gauhati and other places. I have also received two adjournment motions, one from the hon. Member Shri Phani Bora and another from the hon. Member Shri Dulal Barua and others. Now, before giving consent to these motions, I want to hear the Chief Minister.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: I will need a little time to collect all the information and make the statement.

Adjournment motion Firing at Gauhati and other places  
on 19 B September 1968

Shri Phani Bora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, those of us who moved this adjournment motion strongly feel that this is a very urgent matter and this House which is now in session should immediately adjourn and take up this matter for discussion, and after the discussion the Chief Minister may make his concluding statement. So, we hope you will permit us to move the adjournment motion.



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, we should get the first preference to move the adjournment motion and then speak about its admissibility. The Chief Minister's statement may or may not come, we are not concerned. We are concerned with the matter which we have placed before you under Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business. To my mind this is a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. Sir, the Chief Minister or the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs may say that this is a matter of law and order. But I say it is not a matter of law and order and therefore, there is no question of asking the other side to make a statement first. The procedure in this House is that the mover of the motion should be first asked to move the motion and speak about the admissibility. Therefore, you should first allow us to move the motion and speak about its admissibility and then the Chief Minister may come with a statement. Before that we are not going to listen to the statement from the Government side. After we make our submissions, It is for you to decide whether the motion is admissible or not. But first we should be allowed to move the motion and speak about its admissibility.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় adjournment motion টোৰ সম্পৰ্কে অলপ ক'ব খুজিছো।

Mr. Speaker: Adjournment টো এতিয়া আহিবলৈ দিয়া নাই।



Chief Minister Statement পিছত দিবনে, Adjournment Motion টো আগতে আলোচনা কৰা হব। সেই কথাটোহে আলোচনাত আছে। Adjournment Motion এতিয়াও অহা নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs : Sir: in Rule 56— “A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker. The Speaker Shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance.”

Sir, if you decide that this is the matter of urgent public importance, you can give your consent to allow the motion to be discussed by the House. If you see that this is not a matter of urgent public importance, then you may decline to give your consent. This is the rule. But if you have any doubt as to give your consent to the introduction of the motion, then you can hear the party. Here, I am reading from S. S. More— “Hearing of Parties”—“The Speaker may, before deciding to give or decline consent, need some facts and call upon Government to give reliable information regarding the matter which is the subject of the adjournment motion.”

Sir, if you want some information from the Government, it is your prerogative to allow the Chief Minister to make a statement regarding the matter which is the subject of the adjournment motion. That is the rule and also the practice.



Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, supplementing to what Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs said I would like to analyse the rule 56. Here, it says—“A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.” So, what is necessary here is the consent of the Speaker. If you satisfy that this is more important than other business of the House and if it is a definite matter of urgent public importance, then you have the right to give your consent, but then whether it is really a motion of so great urgency or so much importance or not, you may get satisfied about the facts of the matter from the Government, then you may know the actual position. But that will not definitely be the replacement of this by the provision of Rule 58. Whatever the Chief Minister or anybody on behalf of the Government wants to speak with regard to admissibility of the Rule, it is welcome. But the chief Minister's statement cannot replace the right of the House with regard to adjournment motion. Now that the Chief Minister will give a statement and therefore the adjournment motion will go—that will not be. I hope the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs has also said that. If there is a statement, there cannot be an adjournment motion and if there is an adjournment mo-



tion, there cannot be a statement, that may not be—there may be both. If adjournment motion is to be admitted, it will be allowed before proceeding any other business of the House.

Mr. Speaker— I have heard the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs and also Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and others. Now, the Minister has referred to "Hearing of Parties" Here, it says — "The Speaker may, before deciding to give or decline consent, need some facts and call upon Government to give reliable information regarding the matter which is the subject of the adjournment motion."

The mover also may be permitted to adduce supporting facts. Other members are also accordingly permitted to advance arguments to maintain or question the validity of such a motion."

For allowing the motion there is provision that the Speaker may be satisfied about the urgency of the matter or the importance of the matter. Therefore, before giving my consent, I will have to find out whether is a precedence. I find that there was a question of precedence in 1968 March Session. The Chief Minister gave a statement then the adjournment Motion followed and then there was a Calling Attention Motion and the adjournment motion was rather not obstructed by fact the Minister has made a statement. Adjournment motion may be moved



after the statement of the Minister also, because as you know in March 1968, the Chief Minister made a statement on the incident that took place at Karimganj and then Shri Dulal Barua tabled an adjournment motion and then the Calling Attention Motion followed. That has been the practice followed here. Now on the last occasion also on 18.9.68 about the announcement of Central Government's reorganisation policy of Assam which made on the 11.9.68, the Chief Minister was allowed to make a statement in this House. (Interruption)

Here, we find that Shr. Dulal Barua moved an adjournment motion to raise discussion on the question of hoisting Pakistani flag at Biswanath. It was made on 18.9.68.

Shri Phali Bora—On that occasion there was not an adjournment motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, it appears that we have not been able to explain the position. The Chief Minister may make independent statement on any situation as per Rule 55 which states that — “A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made” This is independent of any adjournment motion. But, Sir, what I submit is that if there is a notice of adjournment, immediately after the Question



hour you should consider it. You may give a verdict or you may defer it, it is upto you, but immediately after the question hour it should be brought to the notice of the House that there is an adjournment motion and on that adjournment motion the Chief Minister or any Minister may make statements.

These two things are not over-lapping, these are independent things. What is that immediately after the question has been drawn to that notice. With regard to that notice you may give your considered view and in giving that considered view you may hear the Government side, you may hear the mover or anybody else. That will not preclude or obstruct the Chief Minister from making a statement. That is my submission. If the Adjournment Motion is considered now the Chief Minister will not be in a position to give a statement. That is not the position of the Rules. He will always have the right to give a statement at whatever time he thinks it necessary in the public interest.

Shri Phani Bora—Sir, the Chief Minister himself expressed that he is not prepared with the facts and he wants sometime to collect the facts and figures.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—Now I have collected the materials.

Shri Phani Bora—Even then when that statement was made as Mr. Bhattacharjee has expressed, this Adjournment Motion should get precedence. Even after moving the



Adjournment Motion the Chief Minister at any time can make a statement.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) From our side we are not objecting to the Adjournment Motion coming. My submission was that u/656 you are to give consent whether the Motion can come before the House or not. If you feel that the Motion is not fit for admission, you may straightway reject it by giving reasons to the Hon'ble Members about such rejection. What I submitted was that according to Moor's Parliamentary Practice: "The Speaker may, before deciding to give or decline consent, need some facts and call upon the Government to give reliable information regarding the matter which is the subject of the Adjournment Motion."

If you feel that you need some facts then you can call upon the Government to furnish those facts and information about the subject-matter of the Adjournment Motion. That is what I submitted.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Sir, there seems to be a great deal of confusion. At first the question before the House was whether the statement of the Chief Minister would come first or the Adjournment Motion will be taken up first. It implies that you have already given your consent that the Adjournment Motion will be taken up.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এইটো



কব বিচাৰিছো যে যিহেতু মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়া বিৰূতি দিবলৈ সাজু নহয় সেই হেতুকে মই কব খুজিছো যে এই সভা স্থগিত প্রস্তাৱটো আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে আহিব লাগে। আমি এই সম্পৰ্কত Notice দিছো। ইয়াত বাজহুৱা স্বার্থ জড়িত আছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে এই সভাস্থগিত প্রস্তাৱটো সদনত আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে অনুমতি দিব লাগে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Rule 56 says: “A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker,” Therefore, priority should be given after the question hour to the Motion, then and then other questions may come. It all depends upon your consent. The procedure is that such a motion being emergent in nature should get top priority and precedence over other proceedings because the subject sought to be discussed is of emergent nature necessitating adjournment of other business of the House for the time being. Now it depends upon you whether considering the emergent nature of the subject you give permission to move this motion or not.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister)—That priority has not been taken away. You have a prerogative in this matter. If you want that some more facts are needed for elucidation of the subject-matter of the Adjournment Motion, then you have the prerogative to allow the Minister in charge to explain the position. It is upto you to decide and nobody is



taking away the right of the Hon'ble Members to move the Motion here. It is there.

Shri Debeswar Sarma—May I make my submission. As I understand it an Adjournment Motion may be moved under certain circumstances: (1) A notice has to be filed with the Speaker and the Secretariat with a copy to the Chief Minister, subject to correction, that an Adjournment Motion will be moved. Thereafter after the question hour it is first taken up. The relevant Rule is 56 (1) and (2). Rule 56 (1) says "A Motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker." (2) "The Speaker shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance."

At the outset I must say that the proposition advanced by Hon'ble Member Shri Bhattacharjee is perhaps correct, namely, that the Chief Minister's statement is no substitute for an Adjournment Motion. That is correct; Sub-rule (2) says that the Speaker shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance, or, in other words the Speaker is to be satisfied whether it is a matter which is definite and which is of urgent public importance. The satisfaction of the speaker is not subjective but objective satisfaction, and to arrive at an objection the Speaker is always pleased to



give a hearing to different Members of different sides as to whether he can be satisfied that the Adjournment Motion should be allowed. In the course of arriving at an objective decision whether it should be allowed or not the Chief Minister's statement is very material to arrive at an objective satisfaction for the Speaker to enable to decide correctly according to his own liking. Various Members may not agree but it is the prerogative of the Speaker and he must decide objectively. With a view to decide objectively he gives hearing and in course of hearing the submissions made by the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs and by the Chief Minister are of crucial importance because the mover or those with whom the mover discussed the matter may know what it is, the Government may know what it is; but most of us do not know what is the Adjournment Motion is about. I am only guessing that it is about the firing of yesterday. Having heard the Chief Minister the Speaker will be able to arrive at a conclusion whether it is an ordinary law and order matter or whether it is of such importance that the business of the House should be adjourned and it should get priority. I would also submit incidentally that these days we hear of so many strikes—lightening strikes, thunder strikes and all other things. (Interruptions) When the Hon'ble Members of this side particularly of the front benches speak we always listen with attention. May I also expect the same courtesy from them?



After all a Government has to rule, it has to maintain law and order, and in course of maintaining law and order if firing has to be resorted to it should be done ruthlessly.

Shri Phani Bora—Sir, now the point is that before we are allowed to place our view points in order to convince you as to why we have come with the adjournment motion and apprise you with the things that have happened in the State according to our information, if the Chief Minister, according to me who is responsible for what has happened and for which we have brought this adjournment motion to be discussed in this House by adjourning the business of the House, is allowed to give his version, I think the procedure is not correct. For your coming to a conclusion as to whether you will give us an opportunity to move that adjournment motion or not, you should hear us first and then hear the Government side if they have anything to say about it. Then only you can come to the conclusion after hearing both the sides whether it is necessary to adjourn the proceedings of the House. You should allow us to place our view points as to why we have taken recourse to an adjournment motion. I do not agree that the Chief Minister's view points should be allowed to be placed beforehand. So far as we are concerned we want to make the Chief Minister and the Government of Assam responsible for the things that have taken place, for which we have



come with this extraordinary procedure to adjourn the House. So before we are allowed to place our views with regard to the problem that has been arising, I do not think it proper that you should allow the Chief Minister, whom we want to make responsible, to give his explanation beforehand. Therefore, Sir, according to our consideration I think you should allow us to place our views as best as we can and after that let the Government side come out with their arguments and place their view points and then you decide. If this procedure is not followed so far as I am concerned, I humbly say that if we are not allowed to place our view points that we have been able to collect, we are not going to listen in any case the statement of the Government of Assam.

M: Moinul Haque Choudhury Sir, in my eagerness that the House come to a correct conclusion, I would like to make my humble contribution. I do not agree for a moment with hon. Shri Phoni Bora that in moving an adjournment motion, he carries with him the right to be heard first in the House. The bulk of the adjournment motions in the House of Commons are decided in the chamber by the Speaker. He does not hear anybody. He may at best call the person who has given notice of it and there he decides about it. The same principle is followed in the Lok Sabha. There are some hon. Members, who were in Lok Sabha and they will bear me out that a large num-



ber of adjournment motions are decided by the Speaker in the chamber. He does allow it to come to the House. That is the procedure. Therefore, I would most respectfully submit that what has been stated that anybody who presents an adjournment motion must be allowed to place his views before the House first is not a correct contention. A notice of an adjournment motion is a matter between the notice giver and the Speaker at the first instance. The rule is that the notice is to be given to the Speaker with a copy to the Minister concerned and the Secretary of the House. No body else has the right to know the contents of it till it is allowed to come before the House. We are till now ignorant about the Contents of the present motion and I do not have even the surmise like my friend Shri Sarmah about it as to whether it is about firing or any other thing. Therefore it is a matter between the notice giver and the Speaker. To discharge his official duty, the Secretary of the Assembly must know about it, because he must bring it to the notice of the Speaker. The Minister should know about it because he may be called upon to participate in the discussion. That is why these are the only persons who know about it; for the rest of us it is a secret. Till the motion is admitted it does not become the property of the House; it still remains between the hon. Speaker and the notice giver primarily. The Hon. Speaker may call the hon. Member to the



Chamber and say that this is your motion, I do not agree. It was not permitted by late lamented Mavalanker on many occasions even to raise such a decision taken in chamber in the House (interruptions)

Shri Dulal Chandar Barua—He is referring to House of Commons).

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—We are bound to follow the House of Commons in certain matters.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—He an expert in parliamentary affairs.

Moinul Haque Choudhury—I do not claim as an expert in parliamentary matters. Why my friend suddenly got excited about House of Commons. He may like to go to the library and read the relevant portion of the Constitution about Powers and Privileges wherein it is stated that the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of Legislature of a State and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and until any other law is enacted shall be governed by those of the House of Commons.' What I was saying it is not obligatory on mandatory to hear anybody before admitting the motion. If the Speaker in ardes to decide the admissibility of the mottion wants to hear anybody, he can do so. There is no bar against it. The Speaker is to decide whether he should give his consent or not.



In order to decide it he may require anybody's help. Thus it is his discretion to decide whether he should hear and if so, whom he should hear first. Therefore if the Speaker decides to hear the Minister first, there is nothing wrong. In this House in the past there had been occasions when the hon. Speaker decided to hear the Minister first in order to determine whether it was an urgent matter of public importance. If the Speaker decides to hear I am not suggesting for a moment that the hon. Speaker should hear the Chief Minister first or to hear anybody else in this case, it is his liberty to choose the Minister or the mover first and rules do not flatter his nor the convention nor any known parliamentary practice.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, with regard to the Constitutional point and the interpretation of the rules raised by Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury, I agree with most of the thing that Shri Chaudhury and Mr. Debeswar Sarma said except Mr. Sarma's last portion which has been of course objected to by Mr. Chaudhury also. But with regard to the interpretation of the rules, Mr. Chaudhury referred to the Constitutional provision in regard to the privileges of the Houses in India. If he reads the Constitutional provisions, he will find that only so long as we do not make rules ourselves we are guided by the British conventions. So far as the adjournment motions are concerned, we have our definite rules. Am I clear? Now that we have got definite rules we are guided only by our rules. For



getting some light over, our rules we may look to what the Lok Sabha does or the Rajya Sabha does and what the House of Commons does. But so far as the guiding line is concerned neither the House of Commons nor the Indian Parliament is the deciding authority. We shall be guided by our rules alone. Therefore my submission is that when we have got definite and specific rules with regard to this let us be guided by our own rules. I agree with both of them in saying that Government may also have their say on the admissibility of this motion. The First stage is on the question of admissibility. Our rule provides for this. We may hear both sides with regard to the first point, that is admissibility. Only after that point is decided, the matter is placed for discussion. I am really sorry that after such a brilliant speech Mr. Sarma lost himself ....

Shri Debeswar Sarma—With regard to if the Speaker invites opinion from other side of the House too ....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—I do agree cent per cent. When we come to decide on the matter of admissibility, the Speaker may take counsel from the mover who must have certain facts with which he can help the Speaker. The Speaker may also consult the Government because Government with its machinery may have some facts. We cannot bar the Speaker doing so.

Shri Debeswar Sarma—Sir, as regards the point of order, I have not been able to appreciate what is the point



of order.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The point of order is that the question of being guided by the House of Commons or by the Indian Parliament does not arise at all with regard to motions of adjournment in this House because we have to be guided by our own rules.

M. Shamsul Huda—I am very much thankful to Mr. Moinul Haque Chadhury as he said that it has to be first scrutinised and that it has to be also scrutinised in the Chamber. I want to say that that stage is already passed to consult the mover. On Government side you are to do it in the Chamber before the motion comes to the House. Now it has come to House for the purpose of hearing the mover. You can take the opinion of the Government side only after hearing the mover because it is a sort of allegation. How the answer can come before it is heard. I fail to understand how the Chief Minister be allowed to make a statement before the mover is heard. Secondly Sir, if you require any facts or datas you are to collect the same before you bring the motion to the House and after consultation and collecting facts and datas from the Government side you may scrutinise properly for the purpose of hearing on admissibility. That is the pre-condition of any statement to be made from the Government side. I, therefore, submit that mover of the motion be allowed to speak on the



admissibility and after that you may hear the Government side. Then only you can judge whether this can be allowed or not.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Sir, I am speaking on the point of order. Mr. Bhattacharyya does agree with me except on the last portion. Whether it is the question of law and order or .....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—When you wanted to justify the firing on the people.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—That is gross inexactitude. I never wanted to justify anything. I only stated that the Speaker has to be satisfied on the rule. Shri Bhattacharyya was right and Shri Chaudhury was also right in talking of the privilege. In matters of privilege we have to follow the rule. In this matter we have rules and following of Parliament does not arise. We are to follow our own rules first. For the interpretation of rule of the House of Commons that is a matter of Parliament. As regards Shri Bhattacharyya, as we all know, he is very adept in debating. Not an opportunity is missed in rubbing something into something. He said that I was trying to justify the firing which is farthest from what I said. (Interruption) Yes I spoke about it and what I said is that the Speaker shall decide whether the matter to be discussed and whether it is of urgent public importance. The importance is a relative importance. The incidents of firings are of great pub-



lic importance but relatively the Speaker has to decide whether he is to set aside the business of the House for the day or to allow it. In this connection the Chief Minister's statement will be very explanatory. As regards my learned friend I cannot agree with him. Hon. Member Shri Bora when he said that we are not prepared to hear the Chief Minister I do not agree with him, and I think this is unprecedented. (Noise May I humbly submit ! When we respect this House we respect ourselves and we rise higher in the estimation of the public. Now, Sir what I was saying to my right side the hon. members have stated that the mover has to be heard first—this is a proposition unheard of in the Parliamentary affairs.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—How is it relevant with the point of order.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—It is relevant in this way; if it is not relevant with the point of order of Shri Bhattacharjee then I may be permitted to raise a new point or order. (Laughter). Now the hon. Members were saying that the mover has to be allowed to speak first for elaborating his adjournment motion. That is never allowed and that can never be allowed (Noise) ....

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—Sir, a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker—We have taken a very long time for this.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—But I have been rather wrongly quoted by Shri Bhattacharjee. Mr. Bhattacharjee



has said that I had said that the adjournment motion should be governed by the rules of the House of Commons. I have never said like that. Mr. Phani Bora raised the question of privilege, he said in connection with the adjournment motion that the movers must be heard before allowing any one else to speak in deciding the question of admissibility. Our rules do not provide for it. So far as privilege is concerned they are provided in article 194 (4) of the constitution as no law has been enacted in this behalf. In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the member and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.

What we had enacted is the Rules of Procedure of this House but we have not yet decided so far as our powers and privileges are concerned. Therefore, when I was referring to Mr. Bora I was referring to the Privilege question which he had raised and not relating to the Rules of Procedure of this House. They are supreme so far what they provide for, there is no question about it. I will only quote something from



the Practice and Procedure of Parliament of Mr. M. N. Kaul in support my contentions made earlier, "Where, however, the Speaker is satisfied *prima facie* that the notice of an adjournment motion is inadmissible, he refuses his consent without bringing the matter before the House (a), and the member concerned is informed of the Speaker's decision. Where it is a border line case or the Speaker is not in possession of full facts to decide the admissibility of a notice, he may mention in the House the receipt of the motion and after hearing a brief statement from the member and or the Minister concerned, whether the matter sought to be raised is within the Rules, give his decision on merit (b).

After a member is informed of the Speaker's decision withholding his consent, no question is permitted to be raised in the House either on the subject matter of the notice or the reasons for disallowance thereof (c). If however, a member would like to make a submission to the Speaker to reconsider his decision, he can do so either in person to the Speaker in his Chamber later during the day or by submitting a written representation to the Speaker in that behalf (d). In case the Speaker is satisfied on the submission of the member that there are adequate grounds to bring up the matter before the House, he would either mention it or permit the member to raise it on the following day, irrespective of the fact that the notice had been given on the previous day. That is the



position what I was trying to bring to the notice of this House.

Shi Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Mr. Speaker Sir, we have taken much of the time of the House in deciding this point, and so many Speakers have taken part in the course of the discussion. But as far as we can say that some amount of misunderstanding is prevailing there. Shri Bhattacharjee was right when he said "that is not a statement under Rule 55, but it is under Rule 56 itself. In Rule 56 two things are necessary. First of all the subject matter of motion must be of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance. Secondly, the consent of the Speaker is needed. Sir, now if you think to reject or allow the motion then you can do it. But there is a procedure if you are not satisfied with the subject matter of the motion and if you want certain information about the matter then it is up to you to decide whether you will hear the Minister in-charge as is read from the More's Practice and Procedure who is an authority on this point. If you feel that you are satisfied then the permission may be given straightway. If you feel that some more information is necessary about the subject matter of the adjournment motion then you have prerogative to hear the Government side. I am sorry Sir, Shri Bora who is a leader of the Communist group and one of the leaders of the Opposition in



this House and who is also an able Parliamentarian should give a threat that if the Speaker allows the Chief Minister to speak first then he will not hear it. If he means to take a decision from the Speaker extending a threat then I believe the importance of the House is lowered. It is Speaker who upholds the rights and privileges of the Members and also uphold the prestige and dignity of the House. So the Speaker, as the custodian of the rights and privilege of the Members of the House, has every right to decide issue. Therefore it will be proper to leave the matter to him to take this course of action or that as he thinks fit in his wisdom. If some Members try to extort a decision from by holding out threat it will be against all cannons of parliamentary practice and procedure. Therefore I hope the Hon. Member Shri Bora will realise the position and leave the matter to the discretion of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker—Now, as the Speaker has the right to make a thorough appraisal of the whole position regarding admissibility or otherwise of the Motion and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles involved in the matter, he can do so by ascertaining the views of the different Members of the House. We have got also precedent to this effect. On an identical Adjournment Motion on 4th March, 1968 brought by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua in this House



regarding the Karimganj Firing incident, exactly a similar procedure was adopted. Under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure also the Speaker may ask this side or that side of the House as he deems fit, and this does not debar anybody—either the mover of the Motion or the Government side—from pursuing the matter or raising the matter for discussion. As the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said, the Speaker has every right to make a decision either withholding his consent to move the motion or agreeing to it.

(A voice from the Opposition—There is no question of precedence)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, we are following the procedure.....

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—I want to refer to page 5 of the Assam Legislative Assembly proceedings regarding.....

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury—It is part of the adjournment motion, it is not an independent motion. When the Chief Minister is going to make a statement, it is the part of the adjournment motion. If the Speaker so desires he can do it.

Mr. Speaker—The point is whether Speaker has got the right to ask any Member to give his opinion.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I want to submit, Sir, if you want any opinion then there is no rule by which you can ask



the Government or the Chief Minister in this House to give his opinion. You can ask the Chief Minister to give his opinion in your Chamber.

Shri A. Thanglura—I want to know from you, Sir, whether any Member has the right to disturb the Speaker when he stands up to speak.

(Voices from opposition—Sit down, sit down).

Mr. Speaker—Order, order.

I have carefully listened to the view, expressed by the different Hon. Members and having done so I am convinced that the Speaker has the right or the discretion to ask this side or that side of the House—the Government side or the opposition side—with a view to ascertain the position and also when there is a precedent as I have already stated before and specially when the rules allows it, I now ask the Chief Minister to make a statement.

(at this stage there was an uproar in the House and many Members from the Opposition benches stood up in their seats to speak simultaneously)

Shri Phani Bara—You should allow me to give an explanation because many Hon. Members made references to my statement and hold that we should be given a preference. I must make it clear that we have no objection to hear the Chief Minister at any time. But this matter is one in which we make the Chief Minister directly responsible, and therefore we want to



convince the House and place certain facts before it. Now, if the Chief Minister is allowed to make a statement first we will be hearing only an echo of the All India Radio which has been all along laying the blame on the people. I am not going to be cowed down by the spackles of any rules or by subtle fetters of decency and decorum when our people are being shot down on the streets for no fault of their own. They have got reasonable grievances but they have not been given a hearing. It is therefore incumbent on this House to hear their side of the case. Because this is the peoples, House. Unless their side of the case is heard we are not going to hear the Government side which is responsible for killing people and inflicting grievous injuries to so many others. One man was killed and so many others at Gauhati and Mariani have been wounded. (Voices— Shame ! Shame ! ). We are not going to hear the Government side before we are allowed to place before the House the peoples' side. I am prepared to abide by all rules and decency and decorum, I am prepared to uphold the dignity and prestige of the House so long as the people are allowed to live like people. But when this right is denied to them, I am not prepared to abide by any of these rules, this false sense of dignity and decorum. Because the people have sent us here and we have got to stand by them. That is why we are



not going to hear the Chief Minister first.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi - অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি সময়ত আমাৰ Assembly চলি আছে, সেই সময়ত সদনৰ বাহিৰৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত পুলিচে মানুহ গুলীয়াইছে। ইয়াতকৈ আৰু ডাঙৰ ঘটনা হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharrya—Mr. Speaker, Sir, bow down to you, and I bow down to the House and thereby I bow down to the people who have sent us here. You have absolute discretion to decide which side should speak first. We are not questioning your discretion, and even if the Chief Minister makes the statement first with regards to this adjournment there will be no objection from me because that will not debar me or any other member from making a speech or speeches thereafter. This thing we quite appreciate. Let it not be understood that we do not want to utilise the time and dignity of the House for the good of the people and the country. Shri Bora and Shri Barua also want to impress that they have notice of the adjournment motion and they have sent advance copies of the notice to you, Sir, and also to the Chief Minister who is incharge of law and order of the State. They want the first opportunity of placing it to you and to the House as to the ground on which this motion is unassailable on the point of admissibility. If you decide in your Chamber either this way or that way, that is a different matter. But you thought that this is a marginal case where probably you



should hear the notice givers here in this chamber. Therefore, you have mentioned it here in this House, May we, therefore, request you to allow the two movers to make their submission on the point of admissibility and not on the question of facts, as the Chief Minister has got a larger opportunity of knowing the facts. But on the point of admissibility, will it not be helpful if the two members are given the first opportunity? So, we request you to consider this if you so please.

Shri Mahendra Choudhury—Sir, the point we are discussing now is not on admissibility. It is about the consent to allow the motion to come before the House. That is the point we are discussing here. If you are satisfied that the facts are sufficient for the motion to come before the House, then we have nothing to say. But if you feel that it is a marginal case, then, Sir, under the authority we have quoted, you can only hear the Government side and also the mover and any other member in support of their contention. That is the point, Sir. Therefore, the question of admissibility will come later on. On the question of admissibility there will be ample scope for hon. Members to submit their observations. But at this stage only for your satisfaction, the people want to hear the House on the point of consent.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Consent has already been



given.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—If the Speaker has given his consent already, then all these things we have been discussing would be in vary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Our main contention is that we are not going to accept that the consent of the Speaker has not been given.

Mr. Speaker—"The Speaker may, before deciding to give or decline consent, need some facts, and call upon the Government to give reliable information regarding the matter which is the subject of the adjournment motion. The mover also may be permitted to adduce supporting facts.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—But it has not been stated that this information should be taken by the Speaker from the Govt. side inside the House. It is up to you to take the information inside your Chamber, and that is in accordance with the procedure so long followed in this House. We are following that procedure and according to it, you have announced before us and you have also asked the hon. Members who are moving the motion to move for admissibility. After that you can hear the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs who, when he was in your position, was following the said procedure. The matter is vital and extraordinary in nature. That is why we are bringing this in form of an adjournment motion. It is not that we



just want to keep our political career bright and for that purpose we have brought this issue to this house, we have brought this because of the situation that has been created in such a way that democracy has been curbed down. The matter is so serious and the matter was not under the order of the Government of Assam It is an imposition from the centre at the instance of Chavan on the Govt. of Assam and its innocent people and as far this order the people have been killed like street dogs in the roadside. Is it not the bounden duty of this august House which stands for democracy to discuss the matter ? I have already told the reason why we have brought this adjournment motion, we could have brought it in a different form also. We have brought it in order to give this House an opportunity to discuss the matter and know the facts .... and to do the real service to the people.

Mr. Speaker—Please sit down.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক চৰকাৰে গুলি চলাই সঞ্জাহীন কৰিছে। জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ খাতিৰত আমি adjournment motion আনিছো। গতিকে allow কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—We are not going to listen; we do not want to hear the Government (Uproar)

Mr. Speaker—Order, Order ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—It is a murder of democracy. We are not going to listen to anything. (Turmoil)

Mr. Speaker—The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

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



(After lunch)

Mr. Speaker: in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: After the adjournment of the House I had a discussion with the Leader of the House and leaders of the Opposition and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in my chamber. The Chief Minister as already programmed has left for Gauhati. So I would now ask the two movers to speak about the admissibility for five minutes each and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs 10 minutes. No one else will be allowed to speak as we have spent a lot of time over this matter. Other important matters are outstanding and so I earnestly request the hon. members to co-operate with me in the transaction of the business of the House. Now, Shri Barua.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must offer my heart-felt gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity for putting my arguments on the admissibility of the adjournment motion that is before you. Now, the matter which we have placed before you is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. The matter is also free from the restrictions that are laid down under Rule 57. Rule 57 says that not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting. We have moved only one such motion. The rule further says that not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion. we propose to discuss only one matter and we have not discussed this matter before



and no such matter is pending before the House. The rule also says that the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. Our motion is free from that restriction also. The rule says that the motion must not deal with a subject on which a resolution could not be moved but on this we can move a resolution also. The rule further says that the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India, the motion shall not raise a question of privilege, and that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State. Our motion is free from these restriction and it is a matter which is primarily the concern of the State Government. Sir, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may argue that the matter which we have placed before you relates to the ordinary law and order. But Sir, it is not a matter of law and order but it is an extraordinary matter. Sir, as we have already placed our point view in detail before you, I do not like to give the details. But I must say that the administrative machinery which used force there was highly improper and it is not an ordinary matter of law and order. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may quote from May's Parliamentary Practice that there was firing, lathi charge



in course of maintaining normal law and order. But to my mind it is not so. If there would have been any violence on the part of the demonstrators then the question of law and order would have come, but they were peaceful, and the provocation was given by the police who are the custodians of law and order. They misused the power and resorted to lathi charge and firing. Sir, it is said that this Govt. is very keen to maintain peace but in this case they have violated their own principle. Sir, in a democratic country everybody has the right to put forward his grievances peacefully through constitutional means. The administration should not try to crush this peaceful democratic movement of workers through an undemocratic method.

Another important point is that the Government of India promulgated an ordinance which is first of its kind in a democratic country, like India and the Government of India used the agency of the State Government which is also novel in the history of the country. They have exceeded the limit by promulgating the ordinance and when the demonstrators were peaceful the police opened fire killing one person and injuring several others.

Therefore, Sir, our motion has fulfilled all the conditions laid down in Rule 56 and it is free from the restrictions laid down in Rule 57. It is a definite



matter of public importance and of recent occurrence. Sir, the situation which has been created is an extraordinary one particularly by promulgating the ordinance. This thing should not be allowed to take place in a democratic country. Therefore, considering all these aspects I hope you will be kind enough to examine the matter very carefully and admit the adjournment motion so that we may discuss the matter thoroughly and find out a solution.

Shri Phani Bora—Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Dulal Barua has already explained the importance of the adjournment motion which I am also moving under rules 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. The matter is of recent occurrence; this happened only yesterday. It is also a definite matter. The Central Government employees finding no other remedy had to resort to one day token strike and the Government of India on the strength of the ordinance which they have promulgated have resorted to a kind of repression which not only denies the legitimate right of the workers and employees but on the contrary a peaceful situation has been allowed to be unpeaceful and ....

And extraordinary situation has been created. This is a matter of great public importance. It is also a definite matter and, as required by our rules, this matter was not discussed in this Session of the Ass-



embly. It, therefore, fulfils all the conditions that are necessary for its admission and for allowing the House to discuss this matter threadbare. Because, Sir, you know that already thousands of people have been arrested, even people (employees of different departments of the Central Government) who were moving in the streets were just picked up. In some places it so happened that the Police just asked the person "where do you work?" If the reply was "I work in the A.G.'s office", or "I work in the Income-tax office", or "I am working in the Railways", he was arrested and put in prison. This is unprecedented. Not only hundreds of these Central Government employees were arrested in Shillong, Gauhati and so many other places, there was wanton lathi-charge, tear-gassing and firing. Sir, according to the latest reports, person died on the spot and very many were injured; 22 people had to be admitted into the medical college hospital yesterday. An extraordinary situation has been created by such Police excesses. In the Mariani area curfew has been imposed. Could it not have been avoided? I have very carefully listened to the All India Radio, which is owned by the Central Government, from which only censored news is allowed to be broadcast. Even from that broadcast and from newspaper reports it is found that the strike took place throughout the country and but this kind of extraordinary situation



was not created everywhere. It could be avoided. It was avoided in the State of Kerala. The heavens did not fall there, the Government did not collapse and economy had not been completely disrupted as to make the Government collapse. There was picketing, there was peaceful strike and this type of situation was not created there. But here, the Government of Assam in their exuberance and over-enthusiasm under the diktat of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Chavan went not out of their way to create this unprecedented situation. It is our Government and our Police who have created this extraordinary situation. This House, therefore, has every right to take this situation into consideration, not only from the point of view of law and order but also from the point of view of human duty to solve this problem centering round which this extraordinary situation has been created. Therefore, Sir, I would think that this is a very fit case to be discussed and the adjournment motion, which we have given notice of, should be admitted and allowed to be discussed in this House threadbare, so that the House can come to a proper conclusion about the situation.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury—Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody feels happy over the situation that developed in our State yesterday and I appreciate the feelings expressed in this regard by the hon friends sitting



opposite. But, Sir, our main concern at this moment is whether this matter can be discussed under an adjournment motion or not. Sir, I am repeating the old arguments that the matter merely because it is of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance does not by itself constitute the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. In an adjournment motion, these two things are very essential, viz., that the matter must be a definite matter, it must be of recent occurrence and it must be of urgent public importance. But these alone do not constitute the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. There are some other elements also which an adjournment motion should satisfy. I would like to quote from Mr. S. S. More, from his book "Practice and Procedure of Indian Parliament", page 473: It must not be a matter of ordinary administration of law". This is very vital for coming to a correct decision. We must see whether it falls within the ordinary administration of law or not. We all know that by a duly promulgated law by a competent authority a strike of this nature was declared illegal and the country was warned that such action in violation of the law will be punishable. Therefore, Sir, when anybody acts against that law and in course of his action creates a situation which paralyses the normal life, then, Sir, what course is open to the Government? Government must intervene



and in the course of intervention if the situation so develops that Government has to resort to lathi-charge, teargasing or even firing resulting in death, it cannot be brought under an adjouement motion.

From S. S. More, I am quoting the following—"It must not be a matter of ordinary administration of law." What is administration of law is a matter of interpretation. Motions have been disallowed because the matters raised by them involved no more than the ordinary administration of law.

The following matters inter-alia has been held to be matters of administration of law and as such not fit for moving an adjournment motion in the Central Legislature.

"Firing by police, use of lathi or tear gas, arrests of leaders of strike etc. by the police for the maintenance of peace and tranquility."

Then again, I cite from page 122 of "Parliamentary Procedure in India by A. R. Mookherjee where the same thing has been repeated: "The matter must not involve merely the ordinary administration of law such as banning processions by the Commissioner of Police.... Promulgation of an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., firing by police, lathi charge etc."

From this it is apparent that whatever action has been taken yesterday to keep normalcy in the state and to allow people to live peacefully, if Government



resorted to lathi-charge, tear-gasing, firing and arrests of leaders of strike, was taken in the course of ordinary law. Therefore, on this account I believe you will be pleased to hold the matter as ordinary administration of law and hence cannot be considered as a subject matter for an adjournment motion. That is only the submission I want to make in this connection. Sir, one thing—in the morning session of this Assembly some kind of heat was generated on the question whether the Chief Minister would make a statement or not. That was vehemently opposed by the honourable members on the opposite on the ground that no statement should be made before admissibility question of an adjournment motion is taken first, Hence the entire House rose earlier. As many of us might be in suspense as to what has actually taken place yesterday, if the House so desire, I on behalf of the Government can lay bare the facts for the appraisal of the House so that they may have a correct appraisal of the situation that took place yesterday. If so permitted, I can make a statement also.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs has quoted from More's Parliamentary Practice that firing, lathi charge, tear gasing and arrests of strike leaders—these are the matters of ordinary administration of law. Now, Sir, firing to kill people, lathi charge to disperse ordinary workers



and employees and arrests of strike leaders mass scale arrest of thousands of workers and employees etc., as I have said before, cannot be called ordinary administration of law. Sir, indiscriminate arrests have taken place—it is not an ordinary administration of law—this is a question of extra-ordinary circumstances. Sir, the only crime is that he is only an employee of the Central Government—this office or that office, hundreds are arrested. Whoever is found and wherever found, on the strength of the D. C.'s certificate, they are arrested and put into prison. The D. C. has given his signature in a blank paper, and they arrest people, put down their names and put into prison. This is not an ordinary administration of law. Killing of people is not the ordinary administration of law and order. Clamping down of curfew is not an ordinary administration of law and order. Therefore it does not hold good. It does not convince anybody simply by quoting More's Parliamentary Practice. Therefore, these are extraordinary circumstances and extraordinary measures have been resorted to. That is why this adjournment motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, I have very attentively heard the arguments put forward by the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs. If you analyse his speech or his observations, you will find that he himself is confused, and has put the matter in an extraordinary way. Sir, if the arrests were made in the



ordinary course of law we would have accepted his arguments. He has also quoted from More's Parliamentary Practice in support of his contention. But an extraordinary circumstance has been created by the Government by passing an ordinance in this instance themselves. The Government of Assam could have ignored it very tactfully, or tackled it otherwise. But by curtailing the democratic rights of the employees Govt. have precipitated matters and created this extraordinary situation. If the Government could convince us that the arrests were made in the ordinary course of the administration of law and order the matter would have been quite different. But the arrests have been made under special authority after creating an extra-ordinary circumstance.

Sir, my 2nd point is that a reign of terror has been created by the Government itself and it has been observed rightly by the honourable member Shri Bora, that indiscriminate arrests on the roads, from the villages and from the rural areas are being made without giving any notice and without assigning any reason. There are so many States in the country and few States have shown such exemplary account of itself. But, Sir, the members on that side with the honourable Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs enblock have shown great capacity for patience only the other day like true disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, but they lost that



capacity and forgot Gandhi altogether in this instance. As you said the strike was for that reason declared illegal and that necessitated passing of the ordinance for assigning Govt. with special powers to meet this extraordinary situation in such extraordinary way. The Govt. stands on the dock and must accept full responsibility for this unfortunate state prevailing in which bullets are being fired and valuable lives are being lost.

The definition of firing in More's Parliamentary Practice is not precisely given and does not support the contention of the hon'ble minister. Firing in order to kill is not resorted to under normal circumstances. It is called for only in extraordinary circumstances which in fact has now been created by the Government. Sir, on that account you will be kind enough to allow this adjournment motion for discussion.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—The point is, Sir, Shri Barua has made a distinction between ordinary law and an ordinance. I am sorry that the distinction has not been rightly analysed because, Sir, as soon as an ordinance is passed under the Constitution of India that Ordinance has the full effect of a law passed by a Legislature. Therefore, Sir, that action was taken under the Ordinance does not hold water. Whether action was taken under the ordinary law or under the Ordinance makes little or no difference at all.



Shri Bora has agreed with me in fact that lathi charge, tear gassing and even firing might be allowed, but by lathi charge he says one should not be belaboured or by firing one should not be killed. He also supports arrest, the only argument he has advanced against this is that arrests should not be indiscriminate. If you allow firing there is no knowing whether the bullets will kill a person or not. It might be, in certain circumstances that innocent persons, get killed. Once you allow firing you must anticipate that firing may result in death of person or persons also. Again, Sir, alleged illegal action of the Department also does not constitute a subject matter for an Adjournment Motion. May's Parliamentary Practice (page 372), it has been held that motions have been disallowed because the matters raised by them involved no more than the ordinary administration of the law. Alleged illegal action of department does not constitute subject-matter of an Adjournment Motion." Therefore, if there is any allegation against the Department for an illegal action on that score also no adjournment motion can be allowed. Therefore on all these counts it is amply proved that matter has not come under the purview of an Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard different points, and I reserve my ruling till tomorrow. The Privilege Motion will be taken up tomorrow.



Mr. Speaker: Next item is the election of the Deputy Speaker. Rule 8 1) reads: "When either at the beginning of a new Assembly or owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of a Deputy Speaker at any time during the life of the Assembly, the election of a Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Governor, when there is no Speaker, or the Speaker when there is a Speaker, shall fix a date for the holding of the election and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed....."

I have received six nomination papers.

As many as four nomination papers were submitted on behalf of Shri Ataur Rahman; one was proposed by Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury and seconded by Tilok Gogoi, the 2nd was proposed by Moinul Haque Choudhury seconded by Dr. Bhumidhar Barman; the third one was proposed by Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha and seconded by Shri Nakul Das, and the fourth one was proposed by Shri Jadunath Bhuyan and seconded by Uttam Chandra Brahma.

Two nomination papers were received on behalf of Shri Rathindra Nath Sen. One was proposed by Shri Atul Chandra Goswani and seconded by Shri Soneswar Bora, the other one was proposed by Shri Samsul Huda and seconded by Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi.

All the nomination papers filed are in order.

The ballot box will be placed here on the table.



Each member has one vote. Each member exercising a vote shall place the mark 'X' opposite the name of the candidate for whom he/she desires to cast his/her vote. The voting paper shall be invalid if more than one vote is recorded on it. If the mark denoting the vote is so placed that it is doubtful to which candidate such vote is given, the vote shall be invalid. The voting paper shall be inserted in the ballot-box kept on the table of the House for that purpose.

The names of the hon. Members will be called one by one. Each Member will come take the ballot paper and sign it in the lobby.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: What is the time limit?

Mr. Speaker. The time limit is half an hour.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma:—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি ভলকৈ বুজা নাই। অসমীয়াতে বুজায় দিব লাগে।

Shri Gagannath Singha— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি অসমীয়া ভালকৈ বুজি নেপাওঁ, সেইকাৰণে হিন্দীত বুজায় দিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker—প্রত্যেক সদস্যই যি কোনো এজন প্রার্থীৰ নামৰ বিপৰীতে পুৰণ চিন এটা দি বেলট পেপাৰ খন বেলট বাকছত ভৰাই দিব লাগিব।

Mr. Speaker—It is now 3.45 p. m. Election is closed.

(Counting of votes continued)

Mr. Speaker—Order please. The result of the counting of votes is . Shri Rothindra Nath Sen-37 and Shri Ataur Rahman-61. I declare Shri Ataur Rahman elected as Deputy Speaker of this august House (Applause).

Now, I congratulate Shri Ataur Rahman on his



election to this most honoured position of Deputy Speaker of this august House. He is an experienced advocate and has been serving this House as Chairman of the Estimates Committee and Chairman of this august House. He is connected with various public institutions. With his legal acumen and experience, I hope he will be able to render valuable services to this august House. With these observations I congratulate him on his new assignment.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the members of this side of the House, I congratulate Shri Ataur Rahman on his election to the office of the Deputy Speaker of this august House.

Sir, we all know Shri Ataur Rahman has a very distinguished academic career. He had been twice elected to this House and in course of his career as a member of this House he has proved to be an able parliamentarian. I am sure, Sir, his election to the office of the Deputy Speaker the prestige of the House will be upheld. We all know that he has shown his ability as parliamentarian on the floor of the Assembly and also as Chairman of the Estimates Committee and in other various capacities that have been entrusted to him. He is, Sir, as you have said, connected with so many social and educational activities in his subdivision in every field wherever he is entrusted any responsibility he has discharged that responsibility fully



well. I congratulate him and I wish he will be able to do justice to the job to which he is elected by showing imparity in his judgment and discretion and also in upholding the dignity of the House with which he will be entrusted to deal with. With these words, Sir, I associate myself with you in congratulating Shri Ataur Rahman.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, I, on behalf of this side congratulate Shri Rahman on his being elected the Deputy Speaker of the House. As has been said by you, Sir, and also by the Deputy Leader of the House, Shri Rahman is an able debator and a gentleman with a brilliant academic and legal career. Let us hope that he will prove worthy of the trust, responsibility and honour which have been bestowed on him by this House.

Shri Phani Bora—On this occasion of his election to the Deputy Speakership, I congratulate Shri Rahman and hope and trust that he will be able to discharge his responsibilities as Deputy Speaker of this august House.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রী আটল চান্দাৰ বহমান উপাধ্যক্ষ পদত নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে, আমি তেখেতক সমৰ্দ্ধনা জনাইছোঁ। আৰু আশা বাখিছোঁ যে তেখেতে উপাধ্যক্ষ হিচাবে এই সদনৰ সকলোকে সমভাৱে চাব আৰু তেখেতৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ সৈতে আমি সকলোৱে সন্তুষ্ট হ'মহক। এই খিনি কথা কৈ তেখেতক সমৰ্দ্ধনা জনাইছোঁ।

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি উপাধ্যক্ষ পদত



শ্রীআটাউৰ বহমান চাহাব নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱাত আমি আমাৰ দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা তেখেতক আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। তেখেতে আজিকোপতি আমাৰ সকলোৰে অন্তৰ জয় কৰি আহিছে। আশা কৰো এই সদনত উপাধ্যক্ষ পদত অধিষ্ঠিত হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা তেখেতে তেখেতৰ দায়িত্ব বজাই ৰাখে। ইয়াকে আশা ৰাখি ভৱিষ্যত সফল কামনা কৰি সমৰ্পনা আগবঢ়াইছো।

Shri Ataur Rahman. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the kind words they have spoken about me. I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House for having elected me to this responsible position. I can only pray that I may be upto the the expectation of the hon. Members and I pray for the blessings and good wishes of all.

#### Report of the Rules Committee

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Rules Committee.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Report of the Rules Committee and I thank the hon. Members of the Rules Committee for the very great pains and troubles they have taken to make our Rules up-to-date. With the bulk of the recommendations made by them I am at one with them, and therefore I do not want to take up the time of the House in discussing them and pointing out their merits. I would only like to comment on a few of the items, on which I have some reservations.



The House may be aware from the report itself which has been circulated that I tabled formally some amendments earlier.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first point that I would like to take up is this that the Rules Committee has suggested that the sitting of the House should be extended to 5 O'clock instead of 4.30 P. M. as at present. I am really sorry to say that I am not in agreement with them. It is true that we should work hard and work more. From that point of view one may say, 'Let us sit half-an-hour more'. But deliberations, in this House is not the only part of the Parliamentary work. In fact a parliamentarian only does a part of his work inside the legislature or the Parliament. A large part of his work has got to be done in the lobbies, in the library in reading the past proceedings, reading the newspapers, books and periodicals about the current issues in the country to keep himself up-to-date and in hearing his electorate. If a member is to sit in the Assembly from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., I am afraid, he will be a shallow member and he will not have enough time to study the newspapers, reports, periodicals and prepare himself for debates and even on the matters to be moved by him on the next day. It is not the correct notion that a parliamentarian should sit in the House for all



the time. From that point of view and also to sit in this House effectively a member has to prepare himself.

Then Sir, it is the recognised principle all over the world wherever there is democracy that democracy cannot function properly if there is no party system. Therefore, in all legislatures Rules have been framed to facilitate the parties to sit and deliberate upon various issues, when the Assembly is in session. This brings in the question of from time to time for the party meeting and formulating views on various proposals and on current issues in the country. I am afraid, if the Legislative Assembly is to sit upto 5 P.M. these works which are a must for a parliamentarian will suffer very much. From this point of view also I oppose this amendment.

Secondly, Sir, as it is now, sometimes we are to sit beyond 4.30 P. M.; even though the House is supposed to rise at 4.30 we are to remain upto 5 P.M., or 5-30 P.M. If the normal sitting is extended to 5 P.M. then we may in such eventuality require to work till 6 O'clock, which will create further troubles for ourselves as well as the officers who come to help the Ministers and the officers of the Assembly including the stenographers of this Secretariat. I would, therefore, say that from that point of view also we should not extend the sitting upto 5 P.M.



Then Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to our own precedent whenever there was urgency, this House never refused to sit beyond 4.30 P.M. There were occasions when the House sat upto 6 O'clock or even 8 O'clock in order to finish the business of the day; there had been occasions in the past when the House sat upto 10 P.M. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we have been accommodating ourselves in the past, whenever there was necessity, what is the point in extending the time limit like this ? Then Sir, probably the Members of the Rules Committee have not considered that there are certain circumstances under which the hours of sitting of this House extend automatically. For example if a division bell rings at 4.29 P.M. and the members get into both sides of the division lobby when the doors are not allowed to be opened the Members get locked up there till 5 P.M. or 5.30. Now, under the present proposal if a division bell rings at 4.59 P.M. the members will be locked up in the division lobbies upto 6 O'clock.

Then, Sir, I would draw the attention of the hon. Members to Rule 62. According to Rule 62 of this House, whenever there is an adjournment motion before the House, the sitting is automatically extended upto 17.30 hours, i. e., 5.30. Now as a result of the proposed amendment it will probably now be 18 hours, which means 6 O'clock.



Then Sir, on the last day of the session when we have demands for grants, the grants are guillotined at 4.00 and thereafter sometimes we are called upon to decide about 10 or 15 demands for grant siting quite late hours. From all these points of view I feel that the time of sitting of the House which we have now should continue, and the session should normally sit upto 4.30 P.M. I would, therefore crave the indulgence of the House to look into the grounds I have put forward and be please to consider this recommendation in the light of the same. If the House is pleased to send it back to the Rules Committee, The Rules Committee may please re-consider the points I have put before the House.

The next point I would like to urge upon the hon. Members is this. By an amendment called 6A, the Rules Committee have decided that there shall be a roll of members of the Assembly which shall be signed by each member during the session of the Assembly everyday. Such roll of members of the Assembly shall be kept conveniently for signature of the members as the Speaker may direct. I am not happy about this proposal. I can tell this House that sometimes back we had such a register which used to be signed by the Hon. members but ultimately it was not found to be convenient and the practice had to be given up. I do not see any reason why we should again resort to that practise



which was tried once and given up. It must be understood that the hon. Members presence or absence at present is noted by the Assembly Secretariat. Why then noting is to be made by the Hon. Members himself when it is not absolutely necessary, particularly when a honourable member's statement has got to be believed. In T.A. bills the honourable members give the dates of their attendance. So, in this matter the hon. Members can be believed. It is not necessary to bring about a register which the honourable members have to sign. Noting the presence and absence of a member is a matter of routine nature and you can leave it to the secretariat.

Next point, we need to have a half day on Friday. I am very grateful to the honourable members of the Rules Committee that they have considered my objection and recommended in their new report that those amendments suggested by me with regard to sitting on Friday should be accepted. But that is half way only. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now request the House to look into the matter in it's entirety. Sir, hitherto we have Saturday as our holiday, formerly it was Wednesday. So far as this Assembly is concerned, the idea of this Rule was that the members have a lot of work of their constituencies to be done in the offices and with Ministers. Further the Ministers may attend to their work, if there is one day recess in the Ass-



embly. If the Ministers as well as the honourable member are locked in the Assembly all throughout the week, they will not be in a position to discharge their other obligations and that, in case if the Ministers are to go to their offices, they have got to be absent from the House. If the Minister is to hear a matter he has got to be absent from the House. Therefore, as far as I know for these reasons this House has been enjoying one day as a recess in a week and it used to be on Wednesday. But we changed it and I myself was responsible in changing it to Saturday with the idea that Saturday and Sunday could be combined so that some members if necessary might like to go to their constituencies on that day viz. Saturday on some occasions. At that time Saturday was a full working day in the Assam Secretariat. Since Govt. have changed that day to a half holiday i.e. all Government offices are closed on Saturday at 1-30 P.M. this Saturday recess although was given to us with the intention to enable us to do our work and the Ministers to attend to their offices, the Member, at least, some of them, are finding difficulty in this case. After 1-30 P.M. on Saturday, no officers are available and even if a Minister wants to do some work at the request of a Hon. Member, he finds it difficult on Saturday which is a half day. It is useless in the sense only half of the day can be utilised. Therefore, my suggestion



is that we should not have that recess on Saturday but on Monday and that the recess which was combined with Sunday should be combined now with Monday. I would request the hon. Members to consider and see if they find any merit in my argument. I would request the House as well as the Rules Committee to accept this recess on Monday instead of Saturday.

The last thing which I would like to urge upon the House is a matter on which, I have not brought forward anything in the form of an amendment. I am drawing the attention of the House to it, because once Rules are passed these are final. That is with regard to Rule 22. By amending Rule 22 it has been suggested that there shall be two days in a week for the private members business. I am mistaken, correctly speaking, it is not a week but it is four and a half days. Out of four and a half days two days must be reserved for the private members business. I am finding it difficult to accept. The Session is called for Government business primarily and whenever there is sufficient business for the Government, then and then only Assembly is summoned. This is a salutary principle followed to Parliamentary Democracy. Therefore, whenever, an Assembly is summoned, if we are to allow half of the working time of the Session for private members' business quite apart the time the Hon. Members got for transacting private member's business on



days allotted for Government. I think we are deviating from that principle and it would not be correct. Two days out of four and a half days for the private members business would ultimately mean that the session would be very long—probably we will have to sit here not less than three months in each Session. I think, the private members days should not be increased. I would therefore, crave upon the indulgence of this House to reconsider this matter. There should not be clear-cut two days as has been proposed for private members business. But if the honourable members feel that one day is really insufficient I can suggest a compromise formula. By taking Friday as a private members day there can be a compromise. Thursday, a full day and Friday, a half day may be in that case kept for the private members' business. Sir, here I would like to say that in the past in this House whenever there was any extra or unutilised time, in spite of the Government business, the House always accommodated the private members' business. Thus the position would be of if my suggestion is not accepted that on the Government business day, we would accommodate Private Members Business plus two more days in the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  working days. Ultimately the entire matter would turn into 3 or 4 days for private members' in a week ; ultimately the Session will be a Private Members' business Session and not Government business Session. I would therefore, urge upon to consider



this aspect of the matter. With these words I commend my amendments—those of the amendments which have not been accepted by the Rules Committee for acceptance of the House. (pause) Do I require formally to move them ? I do not think so.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :

The observations made by my friend Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury are premature. Because, Sir, there is no motion before the House for adoption of recommendations of the Committee. It is only laying down of the report before the House. This is not a motion before the House. But Shri Haque Choudhury has done a good service by giving out his views about the feeling of certain section of the members on the recommendation of the Rules Committee. Sir, Rules Committee is not like other committees. The Rules Committee is presided over by yourself and all the recommendations that are made by the Rules Committee are taken in your presence and with your approval. Therefore, on the recommendation of such Committee where the honourable Speaker of the House presided, if there is provision of amendment and counter-amendment on the recommendation, then I believe, Sir, it does not look well. Therefore, it will be better if you agree that the recommendations which have been laid down on the member's table may be referred back to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee



in its turn may take into consideration the observations that have been made by the honourable member and after trying to bring about a compromise or reconciliation with the observations he has made, the Rules Committee may come up again with the recommendations for unanimous acceptance of the House. I, therefore, submit that you will consider this point. But at the moment, as we are not bringing any motion for the recommendation, I think there is no question for moving the amendment and there is no question of taking vote on this amendment also. With these observations, I submit to you and also appeal to the good sense of the House to refer the matter back to the Rules Committee along with the observations made by Shri Haque Choudhury for reconsideration.

I, therefore, submit that you will consider this point; but at the present moment as we are not bringing a motion for adoption of the recommendations, I think there is no necessity of moving any amendment and no question of taking votes on amendments also. All these observations I submit to you and appeal to the good sense of the House to refer back the recommendations to the Rule Committee with the observations made by Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury for reconsideration.

Mr. Speaker—Shri Choudhury, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has referred to Rule 260(2). There a motion



is necessary for the purpose of adoption. It is simply laying down. and, therefore, at this stage there is no scope of discussion. However, Mr. Choudhury has made certain recommendations and with these recommendations this will again be referred back to the Rules Committee.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, may I submit one thing.

The Committee has submitted its recommendations and it is for the House to go through these recommendations and give their observations, but all the observations if made at the same time it will be convenient to the Committee to consider instead of giving observations at different times.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—Sir, my submission will be since it has been laid before the House anybody can make comments. The comments may be made just now. Then it will be advantageous for the Rules Committee instead of sending the comments at different times. The Hon'ble Members may be allowed to make their own comments. We have no objection to the suggestion of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to send back the Motion to the Rules Committee for consideration, after such a discussion.

Mr. Speaker—If any Member wants to make any observation it is invited because that will be helpful for the Rules Committee, and these will be the last observations of the Hon'ble Members of this House about this.



Shri Nakul Chandra Das—As there is enough time will you kindly allow hon. Members to submit amendments?

Shri Biswanath Upadhaya—Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have taken my stand to support the amendment moved by Shri Haque Choudhury, and I want to make observations on two points. As regards the time, the Rules Committee has suggested that it may be extended to 5 P. M. Sir, you are aware that a large number of people from the constituencies come to our rooms to discuss certain matters.. They come in the morning and also in the evening. If the time is extended to 5 P. M. it will not be possible for us to spare any time for the people who come from long distances. So I support the amendment that the time may not be extended beyond 4.30 P. M. Now-a-days the Secretariat and other offices are closed at 1.30 P. M. on Saturdays, and we do not get any time to finish our work in the Secretariat and other offices. Therefore, I support that the recess should be on Monday instead on Saturday.

Shri Jagannath Singha—Whatever Shri Upadhaya and Mr.Choudhury stated more or less I support. Sir, everyday our people are coming from the district, from the constituencies and other places and we donot get enough time to spare for them and to take their cases in different offices, So we need sometime when the Govt. offices are functioning. That is why



my suggestion will be that instead of sitting at 10 A. M. we should sit at 2 P. M. and continue till 7 P. M. so that the first hours we can spend in the offices and the secretariat.

Mr. Speaker—1 think there are no other suggestions.

Therefore, the rules along with the suggestions made by the hon. Members in this House will be sent back to the Rules Committee to be re-submitted by the Committee within 30th November, 1968.

Examination of time for Submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami—Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders' (amendment) Bill, 1968, till the next Session of the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: The question is that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders' (amendment) Bill, 1968, till the next session of the Assembly:

(The Motion was adopted)

Half-an-hour discussion arising out of Starred Question No. 93 replied on 9th September, 1968.

Shri Phani Bora—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave notice for a half an hour discussion under Rule 49 with regard



to the question No. 93, which I asked on the 9th September and the Chief Minister replied. But on that day supplementary questions could not be asked to make the question was put. Sir, the question was asked about "whether it is a fact that Deputy Secretary to the Government in Home Department has misused his official capacity to acquire his own land in Shillong for the Police Department and (b) Whether it is a fact that there was an unduly haste on the part of the officer in the matter of payment of compensation which even necessitated departure from the existing procedure?" The Chief Minister gave some vague reply. What I wanted to ask was whether there was any budget allotment for the purpose of acquiring so much of land to construct some houses for The Police Department, and according to my information there was no budget provision. But in order to satisfy this particular officer, the officer himself tried his level best to handover the plot of land to the Police Department and an exorbitant rate of compensation was paid, which was not a very small amount, but Rs. 6 lakhs and my information is that inspite of the fact that the land was very hastily acquired and the compensation was also very hastily paid, the land remains unutilised. Therefore, there was no bona fide requirement for the purpose for which this land was acquired. It is a case of corruption. Moreover, while fixing the compensa-



tion no principle was actually followed. For example, whenever any Government Department acquires any plot of land, assessment of the land value is made on the basis of value of nearabout land and the registration documents, etc are examined, but according to my information in this case nothing of the sort was done. Further whenever a Government Department wants to acquire a particular plot of land, then in the particular land if any Government officers are directly involved, they are not given the charge of settling the deal. In this case the Deputy Secretary of the Home Department himself, on behalf of the Police Department, negotiated to sell his own land. It is quite illegal and I thought that our Chief Minister, who is a gentleman, who is an honourable man would come out with a clear cut statement with regard to this anomaly committed by his own Department But unfortunately the answer was given without giving consideration to the questions which are involved in the Q No. 93. Therefore we were deprived of the real facts to unearth the bonafide of this deal, for which I put the question and the Government has sought to shield the crime committed by an officer to benefit himself and his family at the cost of the State exchequer without any valid reason; without any necessity, if I may say so. I know the land is still lying unutilised and no houses are constructed, which shows that it was



not so urgent to acquire the land. If the time factor is taken into consideration then it will be found that it was done in a haste and the officer of the Home Department, i. e. the Deputy Secretary himself is involved and he is involved in making a hasty selection of the plot and hasty payment of compensation and thereby incurring a great loss to the Government. Therefore, Sir, it is case of corruption. It is a case of deceiving the Government for the purpose of individual benefit, which is illegal and against the interest of the State. Hence this motion.

Shri Biswanath Upadhaya—Sir, I remember to have put some supplementary question through which I wanted to know the rate of compensation and whether the compensation has been paid or not.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, (Minister):—Sir, I am glad that Shri Bora has served a notice for a half an hour discussion on this question and has given Government the opportunity to disclose the real facts about this acquisition. I shall try to put briefly about the actual affair in connection with the deal.

In September, 1966 D.I.G., S.B. wrote an U.C. note to Shri Senapati, Under Secretary, Home Department and referring to their telephone talk about acquisition of a plot of land belonging to late Rai Shahib S. Senapati at Bishnupur, Shillong. The Scheme was included in a schedule of 12 schemes for 1967-68. In this sche-



dule this was the only scheme for acquisition of land without estimate for the buildings for which the acquisition was to be made. All other schemes were for construction works for which the land was available. In August, 1966 a proposal for acquisition of this land was received from D.C., Shillong through I.G.P. and T.A. & W.B.C. Department the later agreeing to the proposed acquisition subject to publication of the notification with objection clause; Finance Department was moved for provision of fund amounting to Rs. 617683.50 being the cost of the proposed acquisition at the rate of Rs. 1.55 per sft. Meanwhile on 22.2.67, the D.I.G, Southern Range had moved I.G.P. that advance possession of this land may be taken for constructing temporary sheds for the 7th C.R.P. Battalion whose accommodation at Pologround was found to be unhygienic. This was forwarded by I.G.P. recommending advance possession. It may be noted that in the original schedule of scheme submitted in November, 1966 it was added that some temporary force were likely to be posted in Shillong immediately for maintenance of law and order for which it was proposed to build some temporary departmental structures over this plot of land as no other plot was available for the purpose in or near about Shillong. This proposal of I.G.P. was discussed by the Chief Secretary with D.I.G., Southern Range and Commandant S.R.P. The Minutes of the discussion were



recorded on 25.3.67 by Shri Senapati on which Chief Secretary and Revenue Secretary passed orders. The same day, Revenue Department took over the land acquisition papers and issued the preliminary notification. Revenue Department had directed the D.C. to take advance possession on amicable arrangement to the owner. With the consent of the owner advance possession was taken on 3rd day of the issue of the notification i. e. on 30.3.67. It may be noted that till then the scheme was not sanctioned and no provision of fund was made. Possession was also taken for a purpose entirely different from the purpose for which acquisition was proposed and the preliminary notification was issued. The actual purpose of acquisition did not have any urgency as there was no plan and estimate even, for quarters of S.B. personnel not to speak of sanctions. The matter was brought to the notice of the Finance Department who advised to move for a sanction if the acquisition scheme is approved by Cabinet and fund provided during 1967-68. the scheme was however not accepted by Government during 1967-68.

The S. D. C. Shillong asked the Deputy Secretary, Home to depute representatives for counting of the trees on 12. 5. 67 with a copy to the Deputy Secretary, Sri A. Senapati who is also one of the owners of the said land. The date for counting of the trees



was refixed on 25. 5.67, copy of which letter was also marked to Shri Senapati. As Deputy Secretary in the Home Department also this was shown to him. The Deputy Secretary in the Home Department was also addressed to intimate the number of and size of pine trees standing on the same land but no reply was given in this respect.

Meanwhile, in the 1967 Budget Session an Assembly question was raised regarding this proposal. It was then tentatively decided by Chief Secretary that the idea of acquisition would have to be altogether given up and advance possession if taken should be treated as requisition arrangements. In this case it appears that a notification under Section 4 only of the L. A. Act was issued. This notification does not offer any right to Government to take possession of any land or give the owner of the land any power to take over to the acquisition authority. This notification serves the purpose of public announcement on behalf of the appropriate Government that the land is likely to be needed for acquisition in any locality and secondly, it gives legal authority to the departmental officer to act as detailed in Section 4(2) of the Act. A notification under this Section must in all cases be followed by a declaration under Section 6 of the Act, as soon as it is decided to be acquired and the position and boundaries of the land fixed and determined. This has



not been done in this case. The action taken under the notification under Section 4 could be treated as the investigating stage. Government were to decide if the particular land notified U/S 4 was suitable for the purpose and should be acquired or not and it was not binding on the part of the Government to follow the acquisition proceedings simply because a notification under Section 4 was issued.

As the possession was already taken normally Government may be said to have some moral obligation to acquire the land and pay the necessary compensation but as would be seen from above in this it had to be seen if because of one of the owners himself dealing with matter at Government level from the beginning and participating in the acquisition going through, the moral obligation still remained. This aspect had to be particularly proposal examined when even otherwise the acquisition proposal was matter for criticism in the Assembly. But besides the moral question, there was also the legal question and therefore, L. R. S, views were to be sought for if in view of the facts pointed above, there was any legal binding on Government that the land must be acquired simply because notification under Section 4 of the Act was issued and temporary possession was taken with the consent of the owner for certain purposes not contemplated in the notification—It may be also noted that the land is at present under



occupation of the 7th A. P. Battalion for which another proposal for acquisition of land is pending.

### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned  
till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 21st September, 1968

Shillong

U. Tahbilder,  
Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam

The 20th September, 1968.



