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**Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Fourth General
Elections under the Sovereign Democratic
Republican Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th August, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L., Speaker, in the Chair, ten Ministers, six Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and fifty-nine Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Estate Duty Cases

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

*75. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of estate duty came to the notice of the Government during the period from 1960 to December 1968 ?
- (b) What amount of estate duty was realised in those cases ?
- (c) How many cases are still pending ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi
(Minister, Finance) replied :

75. (a)—Estate Duty is levied, assessed and collected by the Union Government on all properties liable to the duty. The amount realised in respect of Estate Duty on Agricultural land is paid to the State Government. As such, no case of Estate Duty came to the notice of the State Government either for the period from 1960 to December 1968 or any other period.

(b)—The amount of Estate Duty realised by the Union Government in these cases is not known to this Government.

(c)—For reasons stated above, the number of cases pending is also not known to the State Government.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the amount already received as shares by the State Government from the Central Government during this period ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the amount is not yet handy with me but we regularly get whatever is due.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, as this is the major source of State exchequer, will the Minister supply the information to us ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is being supplied but I may inform the hon. Member that it is not a major source of income.

**Re : Soil Conservation Projects
at Kokrajhar Sub-division**

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma
asked :

*76. Will the Minister-in-charge of
T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a) The names of the Soil Conserva-
tion Projects undertaken in
the Kokrajhar Subdivision ?

(b) The amount spent in 1958-69
in each project ?

**Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minis-
ter, T. A. and W. B. C.)** replied :

76. (a)—The names of the Soil
Conservation Project undertaken in
Kokrajhar Subdivision are as follows—

- (1) Simbargaon Gully Control
Project.
- (2) Guabari Gully Control
Project.
- (3) Ulubari Gully Control
Project.
- (4) Sukanipara Gully Control
Project.

(b)—The amount spent in 1968-69
in each project is as follows—

	Rs.
(1) Simbargaon Gully Control Project.	27,680
(2) Guabari Gully Control Project.	9,901
(3) Ulubari Gully Control Project.	10,000
(4) Sukanipara Gully Control Project.	5,018

**Shri UTTAM CHANDRA
BRAHMA:** Sir, whether the Govern-
ment is aware of the fact that the
projects that were undertaken have
been damaged during this current
floods ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, yes, some of the projects have
been damaged *viz.*, Simbargaon,
Ulubari and Sukanipara but they
have been repaired already.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the
fact that huge tracts of land of the
northern portion of Goalpara, that is
in Goalpara District are being damaged
by floods and the fertile lands are
being converted into a desert. Whe-
ther Government will take long-
term measures for preservation of
fertile soil ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, wherever those measures are
necessary to protect the land naturally
we shall do provided funds are
available.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED:
Sir, this is an emergency matter, the
projects undertaken are not a equat.
Will the Government think it seriously
to protect these ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, I have already said that it depends
upon the fund that are available with
us to meet the expenditure of those
projects.

**Shri UTTAM CHANDRA
BRAHMA:** Sir, I have got one more
supplementary. Whether the Govern-
ment is aware of the fact that the
projects undertaken by the depart-
ment are defective and the persons
who are incharge of the projects are
not fully qualified and inferior things
are used.

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, so far information goes, those
persons who are engaged in these
works, particularly the officers who
have prepared these schemes are
trained in soil conversion work. There
are other reasons also. Some damages
have been caused to bund due to
the excess water from flood and
cattle trampling to the periphery of
the bund, for which reason damages
have been done.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA
BARUA:** Sir, whether it is a fact
that before taking up the project no
proper survey has been made and so,
the projects have been unsuccessful

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, proper survey was done before the work was started. Proper investigation was also done. Lands are being destroyed due to formation of gullies and if it is allowed to continue then the entire portion of land may be destroyed. But these small projects are being taken up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, whether any survey and investigation on these projects are taken on experimental basis?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, as soon as particular project is taken up, the entire area is surveyed and looked into and projects are taken up.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Sir, the Government has minimised the gravity of the whole situation. I said the whole Goalpara depends entirely on those projects which so far undertaken are very meagre. Will Government be pleased to give more attention to this important matter and allot more funds?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, we are very much aware of this and we are trying to protect the fertile soil as far as practicable.

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA: Sir, whether those projects are limited to Kokrajhar Sub-division alone or it will be extended to the whole district?

Shri CHATRASING TERON:
Sir, we shall be extending to other areas also.

Re : Purchase of Assam Rice by West Bengal Government

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has

expressed her desire to purchase rice from the Assam Government this year?

(b) If so, the approximate quantity to be purchased?

(c) Whether the Assam Government has agreed to sell rice to the West Bengal Government?

(d) If not, why?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply) replied :

77. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The West Bengal Government have not indicated the quantity.

(c)—Yes, after West Bengal obtain Government of India's approval for direct transaction.

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

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: May I know, after the West Bengal Government obtain necessary permission from the Central Government, what is the quantity of rice that is proposed to be sent to West Bengal?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: That will be decided after West Bengal indicate what quantity they require.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: What will be the price?

(No reply)

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: When Government are supplying rice to West Bengal, what is the reason for maintaining the cordon system within the State in the districts?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: This is necessary in order to prevent smuggling.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: May I know whether the Government of Assam will supply rice to West Bengal directly or through the Government of India?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Generally, we supply rice to the Government of India and the Government of India keep it in the Central pool. Out of this Central pool the Government of India supply rice to different States. But in case certain States obtain permission from the Government of India for direct purchase, we are prepared to give them.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: May I know whether the permission sought for is for direct supply to West Bengal Government or through the Central Pool?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: These will be direct supply if they can obtain permission from the Central Government.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: The hon. Minister said that the quantity to be supplied to West Bengal will be decided according to the requirement of West Bengal. This answer is quite unsatisfactory. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister what is the quantity that we can spare? In other words, what is the surplus we have which we can sell to other States?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: The hon. Member perhaps misunderstood my reply. I said that we would decide what quantity we supply after we know their requirement.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: May I know whether the Assam Government have moved the Central Government for permission to sell rice to West Bengal?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: No, Sir, we have not.

Re: Ghinai Industrial Co-operative Society

শ্রীভদ্রেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে স্মৰিছে :

*৭৮। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) জয়পুৰ মৌজাৰ ঘিনাইৰ এখন ধানবনা সমবায় সমিতি আৰু এটা চারোন সঁজা সমিতি আছে নে কি?

(খ) এই অনুষ্ঠান দুটাৰ সভাপতি আৰু সম্পাদক কোন?

(গ) এই অনুষ্ঠান দুটাৰ অংশীদাৰসকলৰ নাম জনাব নে?

(ঘ) এই অনুষ্ঠান দুটাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কিবা দান-অনুদান দিছিল নে কি?

সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী শ্রীলক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৭৮। (ক)—জয়পুৰ মৌজাত “ঘিনাই ইণ্ডিয়েল কো-অপারেটিভ চাইটি” নামেৰে এখন সমবায় সমিতি আছে। সেই সমবায় সমিতিখনেই ধানবনা আৰু চারোন তৈয়াৰী কৰা দুয়োটা কামেই কৰিছিল। উপৰোক্ত দুটা কামৰ কাৰণে দুখন চাইটি নাই।

(খ)—উপৰোক্ত সমবায় সমিতিখনৰ সভাপতিৰ নাম শ্রীগোলাম বহুল আৰু সম্পাদকৰ নাম শ্রীভদ্রকান্ত গগৈ।

(গ)—উপৰোক্ত সমবায় সমিতিখনৰ সম্পাদক শ্রীভদ্রকান্ত গগৈয়ে সমিতিৰ ফোনো বহী-পত্ৰ কাকো চমজাই নিদিয়াকৈ বহুতো দিন গৱঁৰ পৰা আঁতৰি আছে আৰু শুভ ক’ত আছে তাৰো কোনো সম্ভেদ পোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই সমিতিৰ সভ্যসকলৰ নাম বৰ্তমান জনাব পৰা নেযায়।

(ঘ)—উপৰোক্ত সমিতিখনক চৰকাৰে পোনপটীয়াকৈ কোনো দান-অনুদান দিয়া নাই। কিন্তু অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰনোদ্যোগ বোর্ডে ১৯৫৯ আৰু ১৯৬১ চনৰ ভিতৰত ২১,৯০০ টকা এই সমিতিক জয়পুৰ উন্নয়ন ঋণৰ যোগেদি ধাৰ দিয়ে।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : সম্পাদক, শ্রীভদ্রকান্ত গগৈ ক'ব মানুহ ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মানুহ জনক বিছাৰি পোৱা নাই ।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : মানুহজনক বিছাৰি নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : তেওঁ ঘৰৰ পৰা আতৰি ফুৰে । মানুহ গলেও বিছাৰি নাপায় ।

Shri Pitsing Konwar : এই ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈজন M. L. A. ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈ নে কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : M. L. A. হয় নে নহয় খবৰ পোৱা নাই ।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi : চেক্ৰেটৰীজন যদি পলাই ফুৰিছে তেনেহলে চৰকাৰে তেওঁৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : আমি এতিয়া B. D. O. ক কৈছো । B. D. O. ই যি ব্যৱস্থা হয় কৰিব, দৰকাৰ হলে পুলিচক খবৰ দিব লাগিব ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই ভদ্র কান্ত গগৈ কোনো নগালেণ্ডৰ বিদ্রোহী নগাৰ লগত আছে বুলি চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মাননীয় সদস্যই তেখেতৰ সঠিক খবৰ দিলে উলিঙাত সহায় হয় ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : তেনেহলে মই খবৰ দিওঁ যে তেখেত বিদ্রোহী নগাৰ লগত নগালেণ্ডত আছে ।

(No Reply)

Shri Pitsing Konwar : এই Co-operative খন form কৰি Register কৰা সময়ত ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈ বোলা মানুহ জন বোৱা নাছিল জানো ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : চাব, Register কৰা সময়ত নিশ্চয় গৈছিল । কিন্তু ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা কাম বন্ধ হৈ আছে, অফিচ আৰু সমবায় বিভাগৰ লগত কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই । টকা-পইছা সকলো খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা নিছিল । বোধ হয় এইবিলাক ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰা সমবায়ৰ লগত দেখা সাক্ষাতো নাই ।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : সম্পাদক ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈক বিছাৰি পোৱা নাই । তেওঁ খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা টকা বাবে লৈছিল । গতিকে সভাপতি জনো ইয়াত নিশ্চয় জৰিত আছে । গতিকে টকা পইছা যে খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা নিছিল কি দায়িত্বত নিছিল ; নিজ কামত নে সমবায়ৰ কামত ? এই বিষয়ে কিবা অনুসন্ধান কৰিছিল নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা যেতিয়া টকা নিছিল নিশ্চয় আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা কাৰণেই নিছিল । এতিয়া মানুহজনে বহী পত্ৰ লৈ পলাই ফুৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰে তেওঁক ধৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাই আছে ।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar : যিহেতু মানুহজনক বিছাৰি উলিয়াব পৰা নাই গতিকে অফিচৰ Control কোনে কৰিছে ? চৰকাৰে take over কৰিছে নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : এই সমবায় খনে ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা কোনো কাম কৰা নাই

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই যে ভদ্র কান্তগগৈ, সম্পাদক জন পলাই ফুৰিছে গতিকে তেওঁৰ লগত যিবিলাক টকা-পইছাৰ লেন-দেন তাক P. R. A. দাখিল কৰি আদায় কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে নে নাই ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : এই বিষয়ে B.D.O. ক দৃমতা দিয়া হৈছে । খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা B.D.O. ৰ যোগেদি টকা নিছিল । তেওঁৰ ওপৰত সকলো ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : আমাৰ মনী মহোদয় মন্ত্ৰী হোৱাৰ আগতে উকীল আছিল। তেখেতে জানে B.D.O. ই P.R.A. দিব নোৱাৰে। B.D.O. ই Case কৰিব পাৰে। এই মানুহজনে Co-operative ৰ টকা-পইছা লৈ, নথিপত্ৰ লৈ পলাই ফুৰিছে অথচ আজিলৈকে মোকদ্দমা বজু কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু আজিলৈকে দৰখাস্তও কৰা হোৱা নাই। এইটো ধেমালি কৰা হোৱা নাই নে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ কথাটো মানি লৈছো। মানুহজন বিছাৰি পাবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হৈছে আৰু B.D.O. ক কোৱা হৈছে যে তেওঁ এই সম্পৰ্কত Court ৰ আশ্ৰয় লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সেই আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট। মই জনাত B.D.O. জনক তেনে কোনো নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সভাপতি আৰু চেফ্ৰেটাৰীৰ Joint Responsibility আছে। কিন্তু সভাপতিজনক ধৰা হোৱা নাই কিয়? চেফ্ৰেটাৰীজন ঘৰতে থাকে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট অফিচাৰে কি বিছাৰি নেপায় মই নুবুজো। চেফ্ৰেটাৰী জনৰ ঘৰ মোৰ ঘৰৰ ওচৰতে। সভাপতি জনক জগৰীয়া কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই নে কি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : চাৰ, মাননীয় সদস্যজনে যিটো খবৰ দিছে মই সেইটো মনত ৰাখিম। B.D.O. জনক খবৰ দিয়া হৈছিল বুলি অনুসন্ধান কৰোঁতে পোৱা গৈছে। মই আশা কৰো আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত সভাপতিয়ে আমাক এই কামত সহায় কৰিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা চেফ্ৰেটাৰীজন কলৈ গল তাৰ খবৰ তেখেত সকলে নাপায় এইটো আচৰিত কথা কিন্তু ১৯৬২ চনৰ কথা বাদ দিলেও এই প্ৰশ্ন কৰাৰ পিচত কিয় বিষয়টো ভাল ধৰণে অনুসন্ধান কৰি সদনত দিব পৰা নাই সেই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰো নে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মানুহজনক চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই। Departmental Investigation চলি আছে। B.D.O. ক আইন সঙ্গত ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : গোলাম বহুল পুলিচৰ লগত Spy থকাৰ খাৰাৰ ওচৰতে পুৱাৰ পৰা গধূলীলৈকে থাকে আকৌ ভদ্ৰ গগৈ মাহেকত ১৪১৫ দিন মোৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে বুদ্ধি পৰামৰ্শ লবলৈ। পুলিচৰ মানুহ থকা স্বত্বেও নধৰে।

(No Reply)

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যথায়থ ভাবে নিদি গা এৰি দিয়া মনোভাৱ দেখুৱাইছে কাৰণ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি ভদ্ৰকান্ত গগৈয়ে কৈছে যে, B.D.O. জনক কোনো নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গতিকে আমি জানিব খুজিছো B.D.O. জনক কিমান তাৰিখে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু কিমান তাৰিখে তেওঁ পিয়ন বা পুলিচ পঠাইছিল তাৰহে, এটা বিতং বাতৰি লাগে।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ কথাটো বিশ্বাস কৰিছো। B.D.O. ক ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। বৰ্তমান যিটো অৱস্থা হৈছে সেই অৱস্থা কোনোবা স্বাৰ্থ জড়িত মানুহৰ ঘাৰাইহে হৈছে। তেনে কোনো মানুহে লুকুৱাই ৰখাৰ ফলতহে এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা চেষ্টা চলাই থকা হৈছে আৰু B.D.O. ক সকলো নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পৰ্কত সভাপতিজনৰ নিজা সম্পত্তিও আছে। আকৌ যি বাজহুৱা সম্পত্তি এই অনুষ্ঠানত আছে যিবিলাক লুকুৱাই ৰখাৰ বাবে দায়িত্ব দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণেই এই সম্পত্তি নষ্ট হৈছে, ফলত অন্যান্য অনুষ্ঠানো পতাব স্থবিধা হোৱা নাই এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami: টকাটো খাদী বোর্ডৰ আৰু Registration আনাৰ। এই দুয়ো পক্ষৰেই পৰা এইটো পৰিচালিত হৈ আছে। মই আমাৰ বিভাগৰ কথাটোহে কব পাৰো।

কাৰখানাটোৰ দুৱাৰ মুকলি কেতিয়া কৰা হ'ল?

(খ) এই মদ তৈয়াৰ হোৱা কাৰখানাটোৰ নিৰ্মাণ-খৰচ এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান হ'ল আৰু কিমান হব?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: আমাৰ পুৰুষ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ সময়ত খাদী বোর্ডে কো-অপাৰেটিভক আকৌ কো-অপাৰেটিভে খাদী বোর্ডক দিলে নহব। আৰু এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণেই সকলো ব্যৱস্থাতে হেমাৰি হোৱা কথাটোও গচা।

(গ) সমবায় চেনিকলৰ লগত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হোৱা মদ তৈয়াৰী কাৰখানাটোৰ খৰচ কৰা টকাখিনি সমবায় ভিত্তিত সংগৃহীত নে চৰকাৰী সাহায্য?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami: চাব, হেমাৰি কৰা হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ) উক্ত মদ তৈয়াৰী কাৰখানাটোত আজিলৈকে কিমান মদ তৈয়াৰ হৈছে?

সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আকৌ Brick-field ৰ নামত টকা পাইছে নে কি?

৭৯। (ক)—১৯৬৯ চনৰ ২৭ জুন তাৰিখে আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে মুকলি কৰা হ'ল। আচলতে ১২ জুনৰ পৰা টায়েল প্ৰডাক্চন আৰম্ভ হয়।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami: কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ নামত নে ব্যক্তিগত নামত?

(খ)—এতিয়ালৈকে ১১,১৭,০০০ টকা খৰচ কৰা হ'ল আৰু ১,৩০,০০০ টকা খৰচ কৰা দৰকাৰ হ'ব।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi: কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ নামত নহয় Industry ৰ নামতহে।

(গ)—অসম চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৯,৩৫,০০০ টকা চেয়াৰ কেপিটেল কনট্ৰিবিউচন পোৱা হৈছিল। ৮৭,০০০ টকা চেনিকলৰ লালী বিক্ৰী কৰি পোৱা হৈছিল আৰু ২,০০,০০০ টকা এপেক্স বেংকৰ পৰা অন্নম্যাদি ঋণ হিচাবে লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami: মই নাজানো।

(ঘ)—মুঠ ৯৮,৭৩৯.৭ এল, পি, লিটাৰ। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ২২,৭১০.৪ এল, পি, লিটাৰ বেকটিফাইড স্পিৰিট আৰু বাকী ৭৬,০২৯.৩ এল, পি, লিটাৰ কানাটী স্পিৰিট।

Re: Opening of Distillery at Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill

Shri Soneswar Bora: এই মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰা কাৰখানাটো মুকলি কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ কোন জনা মন্ত্ৰী গৈছিল জানিব পাৰো নে?

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে:

*৭৯। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami: সমবায় মন্ত্ৰী আৰু আবকাৰী মন্ত্ৰী গৈছিল।

(ক) অসমৰ সমবায় চেনিকলৰ লগত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰা

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :

এই কাৰখানাত কি কি ধৰণৰ মদ তৈয়াৰ হব ? বট্ৰা আৰু নীলা টুপি এনে ধৰণবো মদ তৈয়াৰ হব নে কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : বট্ৰে খবৰ নোৱাৰে নাই কিন্তু Country liquor আৰু Distilled liquor হৈ তাত তৈয়াৰ হয় ।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan

Sarkar : এই কাৰখানা প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰোতে অভাৱ মিটাৰ পৰাকৈ প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল নে নাই ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : সেইটো Excise বিভাগে জানিব পাৰে কিন্তু মই দায়িত্ব লোৱাটো মস্কিল ।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :

কিমান প্ৰয়োজন আছে সেই কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰি এইটো প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল নে কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : নোৱাৰে হাতত এইটো খবৰ আছে যে, ৩০ লাখ লিটাৰৰ প্ৰতি বছৰৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ ঠাইত ইয়াৰ পৰা ২৫ লাখ লিটাৰ মাত্ৰ তৈয়াৰ হয় । বাকীখিনি আনিব লাগে ।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :

কাৰখানা মুকলি কৰাৰ পিচত আমাৰ শুল্কটলৈ মদ আমদানী কৰা হৈছিল নে নাই ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : সেইটো Excise বিভাগে জানে ।

Shri Atul Chandra

Goswami : উদ্বোধনী সভাৰ দিনা সভাৰ পিচত চাহ মেলত সেই কাৰখানাত তৈয়াৰী Country liquor আৰু Distilled liquor taste কৰিবলৈ দিয়া কথা সচা নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : সেই দিনাখন দিয়া নহল ।

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি জানো যে গান্ধী শতবাৰ্ষিকীৰ বছৰটোতেই এই মদৰ কাৰখানা মুকলি কৰা হৈছে । ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গান্ধীবাদী চৰকাৰে গান্ধীৰ প্ৰতি অসন্মান কৰি অসমৰ মানুহক মদ খাবলৈ উচতনি দিয়া নাই নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : এই কাৰখানা মুকলি কৰাৰ পৰা সেই নীতি উদ্ভৱ হোৱা বুলি মই নাভাবো । আমাক প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে ৩০ লাখ লিটাৰ দৰকাৰ হয় । Informal Prohibition হৈ আছে, আমাৰ Total Prohibition হোৱা নাই । এতিয়া আমাৰ চেনী কলত যি লাঙ্গী থাকে সেই লাঙ্গী বিক্ৰী কৰিলে এই চেনি কলৰ লাভ নোথাকে । গতিকে সেই লাঙ্গীবিনাক আমি মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰিব পাৰো, তেতিয়াহলে চেনি কলৰ লাভ হয় । মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ জ্ঞাতাথে জনাব খুজিছো যে 100 Kg Grade I লাঙ্গীৰ ৬৭ টকা, 100 Kg Grade II লাঙ্গীৰ দাম ৫০ টকা আৰু 100 Kg Grade III লাঙ্গীৰ দাম ৪০ টকা । অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিবিলাক লাঙ্গী আছে সেইবিলাক যদি আমাৰ ইয়াত ব্যৱহাৰ হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ লাভ হয় ।

Sbri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar

এই মদ কি পদ্ধতিত বিক্ৰী কৰা হয় ? Excise Departmentৰ পৰা licence লব লাগে নে খোলা বিক্ৰী হয় ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami : খোলা বিক্ৰী নহয় । আমি তৈয়াৰ কৰি Excise Departmentক বিক্ৰী কৰিব কৈছো । কত বেচে, বেচক ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা লাভ লোক-চানৰ হিচাব ঠিকেই পাইছো । লাঙ্গী নষ্ট হয় গতিকে এইবিলাক নষ্ট হোৱাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে চৰকাৰে মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে । কি কি লাভ হৈছে বুজিছো । এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে, আমাৰ বন্ধুৰ আক্ৰম হুছেন চাহাবে কৈছে নীতিগত ভাৱে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে গান্ধীজীৰ নীতি পালন কৰি ৰাইজৰ মাজত গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে সেইটো নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কাম কৰা নাই নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত নীতিৰ ব্যাখ্যা নকৰাই ভাল।

(গোলমাল)

Mr. Speaker: As regards policy matters no question is allowed because it will take sufficient time to discuss the policy here. Whether by adopting the Gandhian principle under Gandhi Centenary the principle underlying the policy of prohibition is violated is a matter relating to long discussion both for and against. It will take sufficient time and therefore it cannot be discussed in the Question Hour and the Question Hour should not be utilised for that purpose.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:

We are asking about the ideals. এহাতে গান্ধীজীৰ নীতি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে আৰু আনহাতে মদৰ কাৰখানা তৈয়াৰ কৰি চৰকাৰে নিজৰ নীতিৰে বিৰোধিতা কৰা নাই নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: বৰ্তমান যিটো Prohibition চলিছে সেই ফালৰ পৰা বিৰোধিতা হোৱা নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma:

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, এইটো লাভজনক ব্যৱসায়। চৰকাৰে এইটো চিন্তা কৰিছে নে কি যে, এনেকুৱা লাভজনক উদ্যোগ আৰু কেইটামান ললে গোটেই অসমতে মদৰ ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰে কৰিব পাৰিব ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: গোটেই অসমতে মদ নিৰাবণ হোৱা নাই। যিবিলাক ঠাইত এতিয়াও চলি আছে তাৰ বাবে কিছু মদ এতিয়াও বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে। তাৰে কিছু অংশ যদি ইয়াৰ পৰা যোগান ধৰিব পাৰি তেনেহলে আমাৰ কিছু লাভ হয়।

Moulana Abdul Jalil

Chowdhury: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এখন জানতে পাবল্যাম যে, চিনি কলৰ নিকটেই মদ তৈৰিৰ কাৰখানা। মদেৰ কল চিনিৰ কলৰ পাশাপাশি হওয়ায়, মদ ও চিনিৰ আংশিক সংমিশ্ৰণেৰ সজাবনা আছে

কি ? যদি সজাবনা থাকে তাহলে এই ৰাজ্যেৰ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকে মদ মিশ্ৰিত চিনি খাওৱা অৰ্থেৰ আৰ্থ হাৰাম (মন্ত্ৰীৰ)। ইহা সরকার জানেন কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: মই তেখেতক এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নিশ্চিতভাৱে থাকিবলৈ কব পাৰো যে, মদ আৰু চেনিৰ যোগাযোগৰ কোনো সজাবনা নাই কাৰণ চেনি কলৰ পৰা দেৱালৰ ইফালেহে মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয়।

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma:

চেনিৰ কলত বৰ্তমান যি লাভী আছে, তাৰ পৰা কিমানমদ তৈয়াৰ হয় ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: এতিয়া যিখিনি লাভী আছে তাৰ পৰা ৭ লাখ এল, পি, লিটাৰ তৈয়াৰ হব।

Shri Lakshya Dhar Choudhury:

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে ২৭ জুনত কাৰখানাটো মুকলি কৰিছে আৰু ১২ জুনত মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। এই মদ ষ্টিক মদ হয় নে নহয় কোন কোন Expertৰ দ্বাৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰা হৈছিল ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: কাৰখানাৰ লগতে বন্ধপাতি আছে।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar:

এই লাভীয়েই যথেষ্ট নে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: দৰকাৰ হলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লাগিব।

Jonab Rahimuddin

Ahmed: এই Distilleryৰ পৰা কিমান Revenue আৰু duty পাইছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad

Goswami: এতিয়ালৈকে একো পোৱা নাই। Excise বিভাগক দিয়া হৈছে তেওলোকে ষ্টিক কৰিব।

[7th Aug.]

Shri Soneswar Bora : ১২

জুনত নদ তৈয়াৰ আৰম্ভ হ'ল আৰু ২৭ জুনত দুৱাৰ মুকলি কৰে বুলি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে । সাধাৰনতে মুকলি কৰিহে বস্ত তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয় ? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি হ'ব পাৰে ? আৰু এই নদ তৈয়াৰ কাৰখানাটোৰ দুৱাৰ মুকলি উৎসৱত কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ল জনাবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ১২ জুনৰ পৰা trial production কৰা হয় । তাৰ পাচত open কৰা হ'ল । খৰছৰ হিচাবটো বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে দিব পাৰিম ।

Re: Construction of Lateral Roads

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha asked :

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

- (a) Since when the construction of Lateral Roads had been taken up ?
- (b) Whether the construction of the said road under Chapaguri L. R. Division has been completed ? If not, how far the works have progressed ?
- (c) What was the amount so far spent for soil testing in connection with the above road ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there are some machineries meant for the said road are lying in the open air at Bongaigaon for a few years ?

(e) If so, the reasons thereof ?

(f) Whether the Minister-in-charge had ever inspected the road since it was taken up for construction ?

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

80. (a)—Since September 1964.

(b)—No. Works of one major bridge and four medium bridges have been completed except approach slabs and protective works to bridge approaches. Works of nine minor bridges are in progress. Preliminary soil investigation for earth work in road embankment has since been completed. Earth work from A/c approach to Ghampamati left approach is in progress.

(c)—Rs.6,93,113.01.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—These were received against the indents placed by the Government of India and found to be surplus of requirement.

(f)—The Chief Minister visited the Road twice, *i e.*, in October 1968 and January 1969.

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what was the amount allotted for the road in respect of bridges, culverts and earth-works ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: The original projects was initially for Rs.7.54 crores. Then it was again revised by the Government of India and that has come to Rs.694.10 lakhs.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Barikya: What sum of money has been sanctioned for this year ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: At the moment I do not have the break up here.

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha: Is it a fact that there will be one bridge on the Railway line near Chapaguri ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: I am not sure about it.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: What is the total length of the project within Assam ? And what will be the total length from the destination to end of the State in Assam ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: This road is of strategic importance and that is a border road constructed by the Government of India. The total length is about 58 miles starting from river Sankosh right upto the approach of river Aie. The total distance covers about 58 miles.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Whether it is a fact the original project of the road was to be from Bereilli to Amingaon ? If so, why the project has been terminated near the river Aie instead of to be separated at Amingaon ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: That was the decision of the Government of India.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Barikya: May I know from the Honr. Minister when the road will be motorable ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: The target date for completion of the Project is March, 1971.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Whether originally the soil of this road was tested in the soil testing laboratory at Bereilli ? If so, what was the result of that test and what action was taken on that ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: The entire road Project has been done after testing the soil on every stage but I do not have any analysis of these soil testing.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Whether this distant project is required to be exclusively used for military purposes during emergency ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: There is no bar for civil traffic.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Barikya: Whether the terminus of the National High Way at Bongaigaon will be linked by black-topping with lateral road.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: That is not within the lateral road.

Re: Lakheraj, Nisphekheraj and Debottar Land

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

*81. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) The total acreage of land under the Lakheraj, Nisphekheraj, and Debottar in Assam? (figures to be shown subdivision-wise).

(b) Whether any action has been taken by Government to take over those land to distribute amongst the tenants and landless peasants and if so, under which Act ?

(c) Whether the Pattadars of the above categories of land can mortgage or sale out of the land ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied:

81. (a)—Subdivision-wise figures, except in the District of Goalpara where Subdivision-wise break-up is not available, are furnished in the Statement enclosed herewith.

(b)—Yes, lands are being acquired under these two Acts. *viz.*—

(i)—The Assam State Acquisition of Lands belonging to Religious or Charitable Institution of Public Nature Act, 1959.

(ii) The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956; and steps are taken to settle the same with the tenants and landless peasants.

(c)—Generally Government do not encourage people to sell out their land or mortgage their patta after the ceiling proceedings are started. If any sale or mortgage is proved to be 'benami' in nature, Government is not bound to uphold such transactions.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the pattadars of the above categories of land are trying to mortgage it against land ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: Sir I have already stated if any mortgage is done is done at the risk of the mortgagee.

Shri Prabhat Narayan

Choudhury: ছাৰ, এই তিনি শ্ৰেণীৰ মাটিৰ ভিতৰত নিষিদ্ধবিধাজ যিবিলাক মাটি আছিল, সেই মাটিবিলাক খাজানা বেহাই দি ব্যক্তিগত মানুহক যি উদ্দেশ্যে দিয়া হৈছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য পালন নকৰি বেলেগ উদ্দেশ্যলৈ বিক্ৰী বা হস্তান্তৰ কৰা হৈছে। এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan

Choudhury: ছাৰ, যিবিলাক নিষিদ্ধবিধাজ আৰু দেনেৰাতৰ মাটি আছিল, সেইবিলাক ল'ৱ, দেৱাল আৰু Religious institution ক দিয়াৰ বাহিৰেও ব্যক্তিগত মানুহকো দিয়া হৈছিল। সেইবিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যক্তিগত মানুহে নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। এতিয়া সেইবিলাক মাটি চিলিং আইন দ্বাৰা অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

Shri Prabhat Narayan

Choudhury: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চিলিং আইনৰ বাহিৰে যিবিলাক নিষিদ্ধবিধাজ মাটি আছে সেইবিলাক মাটি পোৱা উদ্দেশ্যৰ বাহিৰে বেলেগ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। সেইবোৰ Re-classification কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan

Choudhury: সাধাৰণতে যিবিলাক মাটি ব্যক্তিগত মানুহক দিছিল। সেইবিলাক মাটি Personal meritৰ বাবে বিশেষ অনুগ্ৰহ হিচাপে আগৰ দিনৰ বজা সকলে তেওঁলোকক দিছিল, সেই মাটিৰ দান বিক্ৰী হস্তান্তৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো চৰ্ত আৰোপ কৰা হোৱা নাছিল। যদি সেই সকল লোকে সেই মাটিবিলাক বিক্ৰী কৰে তেনেহলে তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব নোৱাৰে। একমাত্ৰ চিলিং আইন প্ৰয়োগৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব নোৱাৰি।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই যে দেৱোত্তৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় যিবিলাক মছজিদ বা মাজ্ৰা WKF কৰি মাটি দিছে সেইবিলাকো Ceiling Actৰ ভিতৰত পৰে নে কি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan

Choudhury: WKF মাটি Ceiling Actৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত।

UNSTARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Re: East Barpeta P.W.D., S. D. Office

শ্রীমতিলাল নাথকে স্মৃতিছে :

২০। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) কিমান দিনৰ পৰা পূব বৰপেটা বুলি এটা P.W.D.ৰ S.D.O. অফিচ বৰপেটা চহৰত চলি আছে আৰু বৰ্তমানলৈ কিমান ভাৰা ঘৰত এই অফিচ বখা হৈছে ?

(খ) পূব বৰপেটাৰ কাৰণে এইটো কৰি এইটো সৰ্থেবাৰীলৈ নিনিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি আৰু কি কৰিলে নিব পাৰি বাইজক জনাবনে আৰু আজি বহু বছৰ ধৰি এই বিষয়ে দৰ্শাস্ত পাই থকা নাইনে ?

(গ) সৰ্থেবাৰী জানো সকলো পিনৰ পৰা স্মৃতিধাৰ ঠাই নহয় ?

(ঘ) সৰ্থেবাৰী বাইজে ৪ বিঘা মাটি দিয়া বুলি দিয়া দৰ্শাস্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে পোৱা নাই নেকি আৰু যদি পাইছে কিয় সোলকালে দিচিচন (Decision) নলয় নতুবা সদ্যহতে নাবান্ধে। সৰ্থেবাৰীত ভাৰাৰ ভাল ঘৰ নেপায়নেকি ?

(ঙ) কেতিয়াটো এইটো সৰ্থেবাৰীলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব ?

ৰাজ্যিক গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্রী শ্রীআলটাক হাছেইন মজুমদাৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

২০। (ক)—বৰপেটা পূব চাৰভিভিছনটো ১-৫-৬৩ৰ পৰা চলি আছে। মাহে ১২৫ টকা ভাৰা কৰা ঘৰত অফিচটো আছে।

(খ) (গ) (ঘ) (ঙ)—হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ সৰ্থেবাৰীলৈ নিব কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ পৰা দৰখাস্ত পাইছে। বৰ্তমান এইটো চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman

১৯৬০ চনতে সৰ্থেবাৰী S. D. O. Office ৰ কাৰণে ৪ বিঘা মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই S. D. O. Officerটো Gauhatiৰ পৰা সৰ্থেবাৰীলৈ আনিলে কাম ডাঙা হব। সেইটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব নে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar :
Sir, I have already replied that this is under consideration of the Government. If the headquarter is taken to Sarthebari, no doubt, thier may be some advantage there is one disadvantage which has been found is that the place is not centrally located. Still it is being examined with its advantages and disadvantages.

Gradation list of Inspectors of Statistics

Mr. Shamsul Huda asked :

21. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Deputy Secretary, Planning and Development published and forwarded to the Director of Statistics a gradation list of 38 Inspectors of Statistics on 9th January, 1963 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that again on 24th January, 1969, another gradations list of 57 persons including 38 persons included in the list, dated 9th January, 1963 was published and forwarded by the same officer to the said officer ?

(c) If so, why the 1st list published and forwarded on the 9th January, 1963 could not be finalised during the past 6 years from 1953 to 1969?

(d) Whether it is a fact that there is an administrative connivance behind this delay of 6 years in the finalisation of the gradation list published and forwarded on 9th January, 1963?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha
(Chief Minister, in-charge of
Planning and Development, etc.)
replied:

21. (a)—No gradation list was published.

A list showing the tentative seniority of all the officers in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics including 38 Inspectors of Statistics was forwarded to the Director of Statistics for circulation among the officers concerned inviting their objections, if any.

(b)—An order fixing the seniority of 57 Inspectors of Statistics including 38 inspectors tentatively was issued on 24th January, 1969. It was not published but forwarded by the Under Secretary, Planning and Development Department to the Director of Statistics for the circulation among the Inspectors concerned for submitting their objections, if any.

(c)—As the cases of 57 Inspectors of Statistics were taken up together it was not considered necessary to finalise the cases of 38 Inspectors of Statistics separately. All the cases of 57 Inspectors of Statistics will be finalised soon.

(d)—No.

Re: Questions position

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বহুতো Starred Question Lapse হৈ গৈছে। যিবিলাক প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিব লাগিছিল সেইবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ আজিলৈকে দিয়া নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সদণ্যজ্ঞানক সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। ৩ দিনৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰিলে অন্তত ৪ দিনৰ ভিতৰত দিব লাগে। কিন্তু এটা প্ৰশ্নৰো উত্তৰ আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই, সেই কাৰণে বৰ দুখ লাগে যে আমি ইয়ালৈ কি কৰিবলৈ আছিছো, যদি চৰকাৰে বিধান সভাতেই আমাৰ প্ৰশ্নৰেই উত্তৰ নিদিয়ৈ তেনেহলে এই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কি আশা কৰিব পাৰি বা সাধাৰণ ৰাইজে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কি কাম পাব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰে?

Shri Pitsing Konwar : মই দুমাহৰ আগতে দিয়া প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Sir, I submitted some important questions one and a half months ago. But not a single question has come up for reply. Am I to understand that the Departments concerned are afraid of giving reply to those questions? It has become a headache to us that in every session we are to draw your attention to this matter for redress. May I now request you, Sir, to issue a directive in this matter so that something positive is done.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আপোনাৰ অনুমতি লৈ.....

Shri Debeswar Sarma : মই আগতেই এটা অনুমতি লৈ থৈছিলো।

Mr. Speaker : মোক আগতে প্ৰশ্নৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় কথাটো কবলৈ দিয়ক। প্ৰশ্ন সম্পৰ্কে চমুকৈ মই এটা Ruling দি থৈছিলো যদি সময়ৰ অভাৱত কোনো Starred

question সদনত উত্থাপন কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেনেহলে সেই দিনৰ পূৰ্ণৰ উত্তৰ তিনিদিনৰ ভিতৰতেই Printed Reply ই বাবে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে Table ত লে কৰিব for distribution to the other members. I do not know if a single copy of reply has been placed on the table of the House. Now, from the beginning I will inform what is the position and as regards printing of other questions I will also see that these are printed as early as possible.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) The other day, Sir, you were pleased to direct that whatever questions remained outstanding printed copies of those questions will be placed on the table of the House on the following day.

(Interruption from the opposition)

My point is that we have got a set of printed replies. Either the Assembly Secretariat will have to print as many statements as the number of Members or the hon. Speaker if he so pleases may direct to place a copy of the printed statement of the reply on the following day. That was your ruling.

(A voice from the Opposition: That is not being followed)

It would be better, Sir, to issue a directive to send all the replies to the hon. Members and then the printed replies will be as many as number of Members are here. So, if the House is pleased you may direct one of the copies of replies of the statement to be placed on the table of the House

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দুখীয়া মানুহৰ টকা অল্পপমান বাহি কৰিব পাৰিলেই ভাল। দুবাৰ চপোৱাতকৈ একেবাৰে ২০০ কপিমান চপাই ১৫০ কপি বিলাই দি বাকী ৫০ কপি চিল মোহৰ মাৰি থৈ পিচত

বিলাই দিলে দুবাৰ Print কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহব। Governmentয়ে আদৰ্শ দেখুৱাব লাগে যে কিমান কম টকাত কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে ২০০ কপিমান Print কৰি থৈ দিব পাৰে। সেইটো অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব পাৰে।

Re: Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এতিয়া যিটো কথা কব বিচাৰিছো। মই সিদিনা সদনলৈ আহিবৰ সময়ত Gauhati High Court মহলাৰ পৰা পাওঁ যে এটা উদ্বেগৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে এটা প্ৰচাৰ চলাইছে, সেই কথাটো হৈছে Judiciary আৰু Executive ৰ বিভিন্ন কাম সম্পৰ্কে। এই সম্পৰ্কে সংবিধানত directive Principle দি থৈছে যে, Judiciary আৰু Executive ৰ পৃথকীকৰণ হব লাগে। কিন্তু আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত পৃথকীকৰণ হোৱা নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে Nowgongত যিখন প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰীয়াসকল সন্মিলন হৈছিল তাত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় আৰু Chief Justice উপস্থিত আছিল আৰু এই অভ্যাজনৰো উপস্থিত থকা সৌভাগ্য ঘটিছিল। সেই সন্মিলনত কোৱা গুনিছিলো যে, বৰ্তমান Judiciary যি অৱস্থাত সেইটো Judiciary মকাৰিহে (Mockery) মাত্ৰ; মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বহুবাৰ কৈছে নানা meetingত এই কথা। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে কি ধৰণৰ Separation হব।

এই কমিটিত চৰকাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা Chief Secretary, মন্ত্ৰীসকল আৰু হাইকোর্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও প্ৰতিনিধি আছিল আৰু এই সদনৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিছিল এই সদনৰ তেতিয়াৰ Secretary এ। তেওঁলোকৰ আটাইখিনিৰ মিলিত প্ৰচেষ্টাত কিবা এটা তৈয়াৰ হৈছিল আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা এটা তৈয়াৰ কৰি ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ পঠাইছিল। চৰকাৰে শেহতীয়া যিখন পাণ্ডুলিপি তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল সেইখন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ Home Department আৰু Law Departmentলৈ পঠাইছিল। এতিয়া মই জনা নতে High Courtত এটা চাঞ্চল্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে যে, এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ

উত্তৰ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰ নেপালেহি আৰু চৰকাৰ বহি আছে। আৰু সদনত সেই বিষয়ে কোনো কথা উত্থাপন কৰা নাই। এইটো এটা বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা হৈ পৰিছে। কাৰণ Cr. P. C. খনৰ সংশোধনত সুদূৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হব, কাৰণ ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ক্ষমতা বিন্যাসৰ কথা আছে। অসমখন পুনৰ সংগঠনৰ আইনমতে খণ্ডিত হব। আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰতে এখন Sub-State হব। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰো Judiciary হব আৰু সংশোধিত Cr. P. C. খনৰ মতে অসমৰ ভিতৰতে কেদেৰুৰ জুলুঙাৰ ভিতৰত থকা সৰু কেদেৰু-টোৰ কি হব? এইবিলাক বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা আৰু সদনৰ সদস্যসকলৰ সূচিন্তিত আলোচনাৰ পিচতহে ইয়াৰ সংশোধন সাধন কৰা উচিত হব। কিন্তু আমি শুনামতে এইদৰে লেহেম গতিত কাৰ্য্য চলাই থাকিলে ১৬ তাৰিখৰ দিনা যেতিয়া বিধান সভা সমাপ্ত হব, তেতিয়া তাৰ পিচতেই চৰকাৰে এখন “অডিণেন্স” জাৰি কৰি এই সদনখন দায়িত্ব আৰু অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিব খুজিছে। এই জনবৰটো মিছাও হব, পাৰে। যদি মিছা হয়, তেনেহলে তাল কথা, কিন্তু যদি সচা হয়, তেন্তে বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা হব। সেই কাৰণেই মই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অনুৰোধ কৰো এই কথা সচা নে মিছা সেইটো যেন স্পষ্টকৈ জনায়। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যেতিয়া এই সম্পৰ্কত তেওঁলোকৰ পাণ্ডুলিপিৰ ওপৰৰ মন্তব্য পাইছে তেনেহলে কিয় সেইটো বিধান সভাত উত্থাপন কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু অডিণেন্স জাৰি কৰাৰ যিটো জনবৰ সেইটো হয় নে নহয় এইবিলাক কথাৰ এটা স্পষ্ট উত্তৰ তেখেতৰ পৰা জাৰিৰ খুজিছো।

*Shri Debeswar Sarmah:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় উটাচাৰ্জা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱা এটা কথাৰ লগত মই একমত। সেইটো হৈছে সংবিধানত গণতন্ত্ৰৰ কাঁলৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় পাৰ্লামেণ্ট আৰু আমাৰ Legislative Assembly এই দুইটাৰে নিজ নিজ সাৰ্বভৌমত্ব (Sovereignty) আছে। Emergency ৰ সময়তহে Ordinance ৰ প্ৰশ্ন উঠে। Emergency ৰ সময় নহ'লে আৰু বিশেষকৈ এনে এটা ৫৬০, নে ৫৬৬

পৰা থকা (কেইটা আছে মই পাহৰিছো) ডাঙৰ Volume ৰ Cr. P. C. খনৰ যদি Ordinance কৰা হয় তেনেহলে বৰ দুখৰ কথা হব। মোৰ বিশ্বাস আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে এনে Ordinance জাৰি কৰি গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ভিত্তি কঠাৰামাত নকৰে আৰু এটা কথা আছে যে, যদি Ordinance কৰে তেনেহলে যিবিলাক বিষয় Ordinance জাৰি কৰা হয় সেইবিলাক Committed হয়। যদি সেয়ে হয় আৰু যদি Ordinance কৰে তেনেহলে মই মত বিৰোধৰ ফালে যাম আৰু দেশৰ কল্যাণ কৰ নহব বুলি ভাবো। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াত যি সকলৰ আপত্তি থাকে তেওঁবিলাকক বেলেগে ভোট দিবলৈ দিব লাগিব। ভটাচাৰ্জা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল, বোধ হয় quote কৰিছিল, আমাৰ Executive আৰু Judiciary separate হব লাগে। মই এই বিষয়ত বেজাৰ পাইছো আৰু এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা যে, য'ত Labour Court আৰু Labour Tribunal এ Award দিলে তাৰ ওপৰত আৰু আপিল নাই। কিন্তু সংবিধানৰ ২২৬ ধাৰা অনুযায়ী High Court বা Supreme Court লৈ যাব পাৰে। এনেকুৱা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় Labour Court আৰু Labour Judiciaryক আঁতৰাই দিয়ে এইবিলাক বেয়া কথা হৈছে। এতিয়া এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যে Transfer of Property আদি খুব কম হয় আৰু কেৱল দুই চাৰিটা টকা ধাৰৰ কেচ হয়। Labour Tribunalক এইদৰে এৰি দিয়াটো দেশৰ কাৰণে কল্যাণজনক নহব। শ্ৰীযুত ভটাচাৰ্জাই Separation of Executive and Judiciary এই কথাটো বিড়ম্বনা (Mockery) বুলি কৈছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথা কব পাৰো যে, এই কাম গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বুলি বিবেচনা কৰি যথেষ্ট চিন্তাৰ পিচতহে কৰা হৈছিল।

মই অল্প পাহৰিব পাৰো যিবিলাক বোলৰ তলত বৰ্ত্তমান Executive আৰু Judiciary এ কাম কৰি আছে সেইবিলাক বোল তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ আগতে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত সম পৰ্যায়ৰ বোল বিলাক অধ্যয়ন কৰি তাৰ পৰা অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ পৰা

শ্রীবালা চন্দনক মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ আদি ৰাজ্যলৈকে পঢ়িৱাইছিল। তেতিয়া আমাৰ বিচক্ষণ মিনিষ্টাৰ মাননীয় শ্ৰীফকৰুদ্দিন চাহাব আইন মন্ত্রী আছিল। তেখেতৰ আমোদতে আমাৰ বিচক্ষণ Chief Secretary কিদুৱাই চাহাব, বৰ্তমানৰ Chief Justice দত্ত তেতিয়াৰ L. R. হিচাবে থাকাত আৰু তেতিয়াৰ Advocate General এই সকলো বিলাকৰ উপস্থিতিতেই শ্ৰীবালাচন্দনৰ Report ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি এই বোল বিলাক কৰিছিল। এনে ধৰণৰ বিচক্ষণ লোক সকলৰ দ্বাৰা তেনেকৰা এখন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ পাচত সেইখন Mockery বুলি কেনেকৈ কব পাৰে মই কব নোৱাৰো। তেখেতসকল আটাইবিলাক উপস্থিত থাকি যি বোল কৰিছে সেইটো যদি Mockery হৈছে এইটো বৰ আচৰিত কথা। এতিয়া High Court ৰ ফালৰ পৰাও এখন কৰিছো বুলি কোৱাটোও ঠিক নহয়। এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ Home Department ৰ পৰাও পৰামৰ্শ বিচৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু Home Department ক যেতিয়া এই বিষয়ে স্মৰিলে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে কৈছিল যে আপোনালোকে যেনেকৈ কৰিছে ঠিক সেই দৰেই এতিয়া চলি থাকক। ইয়াৰ পাচত তেওঁলোকে এই বিষয়ে এখন All India Act কৰিব।

গতিকে আমাৰ এনেকুৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা এটাত এখন Ordinance কৰাটো আমি নিবিচাৰো। মকাৰী কোনে কৰিছে? আৰু মকাৰীয়েই যদি হৈছিল তথাপি সেই-বিলাক আমি এতিয়াও চলাই আছো। এতিয়া কিন্তু Ordinance জাৰি কৰিলে বৰ বেয়া কথা হব। আজি পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে। মিনিষ্টাৰ আৰু Home Department এ তাৰেই পুনৰ আবৃত্তি কৰিছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই। আৰু এইটোকে ঘনাই ঘনাই চৰকাৰে অনুমোদন কৰি আছে। এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। গতিকে এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত অনুমোদন কৰি যমক পদূলি দেখুৱাব নালাগে।

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :**

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে মই আৰু কেইটা মান কথা বোগ দিব খুজিছো। যোৱা বাৰ মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীশৈলেন মেধীয়ে এটা প্ৰশ্ন

কৰিছিল Judiciary Separation সৰ্ব্বক। সেই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰত মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অনুমোদন আহিলে সকলোবিলাক ইয়াত দিয়া হয় আৰু এই ধৰণেৰেই কাম কৰা হব। কিন্তু আজি এই আটাই বিলাক ধাৰাচাপা হৈছে। এই দৰে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূৰত কুঠাৰাঘাত কৰি Ordinance pass কৰি আহিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যিখিনি নীতিগত অনুমোদন দিব সেইখিনি আহি পাইছে। এইখন আমাৰ ইয়াত Place কৰিলে ভাল হব। বিধান সভাত Place নকৰাকৈ পাচ কৰিলে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূৰত কুঠাৰাঘাত কৰা হব। আৰু আহি পোৱাৰ কথাটো সত্যনে অসত্য মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনক জানিবলৈ দিব লাগে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনক নজনাৱাকৈ কোনো শেষ মীমাংসালৈ নাহে আৰু যিটো কথা উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে সেইটো Ordinance pass হোৱাৰ আগতে আমাক জানিবলৈ দিব।

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

Cr.P.C. Amendment বিলাক প্ৰস্তাৱিত বিষয়টো ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ২১ দিনতে আহি পালে। প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে মই আজিহে পাইছো। তাত তেওঁবিলাকে কিছু সংশোধনী দিছে। সংশোধনী সম্পৰ্কে Chief Justice ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা দৰকাৰ। মই ইচ্ছা কৰো এই সদনতে এই বিলখন পাচ হব লাগে। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কলে এইটো অতি শুনকালে পাচ হব লাগে। এইটো মই House লৈ ওলাই আহাৰ আগতেহে পাইছো। এইটো Chief Justice ৰ লগত Consult কৰিব লাগিব। গতিকে মই আশাকৰো Chief Justice ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি পাচত সদনত এই বাবেই পাচ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে ভাল হব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :

এইটো কথা Law Minister ৰ পৰা জানিলো। সেইটো Department ৰ পৰা কালিহে পাইছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : ৪৫ দিনৰ আগতেই পাইছে কিন্তু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজিহে পাইছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :
এইটো কথা নিবেদন কৰিছে।
Chief Minister এ Confirm কৰক।

Re: Motion

Mr. Speaker : এইটো জিবো আৱাৰৰ
টাইম শ্ৰীকলিতা, আপোনাৰ কি কবলগীয়া
আছে কওঁক।

***Shri Govinda Kalita :** মই যোৱা
৩১ তাৰিখে মুখ্যমত্ৰীয়ে দিয়া এনকুৱাৰীৰ
সম্পৰ্কে এটা 'মোচন' দিছিলো। এই
মোচন সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল।
কিন্তু এই 'মোচন' সম্পৰ্কে এজেণ্ডাত
একো কথা নাই। এইটো অনুমানৰ
কথাও নহয়। গতিকেই মই আশা কৰো
এই কথাৰ উত্তৰ দিব।

Mr. Speaker : এইটো Agenda ত
দিয়া নাছিল তথাপি আপুনি বিচাৰিছে
যেতিয়া তাৰ right reply নিশ্চয়
পাব।

Re: Transfer of S. D. O.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : মোৰ
এটা ব্যক্তিগত ব্যাখ্যা আছে। ব্যাখ্যাটো
হৈছে এয়ে যে, কালি এটা প্ৰশ্ন আছিল
S.D.O. Transfer কৰিব লাগে।
বিষয়টো Senior Member ৰ
মাজত আকাৰে-ইঙ্গিতে ওলাই সৰু সৰুকৈ।
তাৰ পিচত এদিন গধূলি খবৰ কাগজখন
আগত লৈ আছে, এনেতে এজন কেটি-
পেটলুং পিন্ধা মানুহ মোৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিল।
মই তেওঁক বহিবলৈ কলো আৰু সুধিলো যে,
মই দেখোন চিন ধৰিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁ
চিনাকি দি কলে যে, মই P.W.D. ৰ
S.D.O. আপোনাক অলপ লগ কৰিবলৈ
আহিছো। তেওঁ বহিলে আৰু আমাৰ তাৰ
দুজনমান মাননীয় সদস্যৰ নাম কাঢ়ি কলে যে,
তেওঁলোকে মোৰ বিষয়ে একো নকৰে।
গতিকে মোৰ Transfer সম্পৰ্কে আপুনি
কিবা কৰিছে নে কি? মই এই কথাষাৰত
অলপ অপমান বোধ কৰিলো আৰু বহুটো
কলো। তেওঁ তেতিয়া কলে যে, চাব,
আপুনি তেনেকৈ নেতাৰিব। তাৰ পিচত
তেওঁক একো নকৈ বাবলৈ কলো। তাৰ
পিচত মোৰ সন্মুখৰ বাস্তাটোৰ ২ ফাৰ্লং মান
ঠাইত শিলগুটি ওপৰত অকনমান তেল
লেটুৱাই থৈ গ'ল। মই Executive

Engineerক কলো আৰু তেওঁক Superin-
tendent Engineerক কবলৈ কলো।
Superintendent Engineer ক কলত
তেখেতে Contractor ৰ পইছা বন্ধ
কৰিবলৈ কলে। এইবাৰ ৫ বছৰৰ মূৰত
সেই ২ ফাৰ্লং বাস্তা Repair কৰিবলগীয়া
হোৱাত Superintendent Engineer
জনে S.D.O. জনক লগত লৈ আহিল।
তেতিয়া মই সেই S.D.O. জনক দেখি
Superintendent Engineer ক কলো
যে এখেতে মোক এখেতৰ Transfer
সক্ৰান্তত লিখু থকা বুলি অভিযোগ কৰিছে
আৰু কথাটো মই ভাবি পোৱা নাই। আপুনি
এখেতক পঠিয়াই দিয়ক। তাৰ পিচত
S.D.O. জন গুচি গ'ল। এই
S.D.O. জনে মণ্ডল কননগুৰ লগত
কিবা কৰি P.W.D. ৰ মাটিত Encroach
কৰিছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে D. C.
য়েও কামটো ভাল হোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছে।
তাৰ পিচত এই সম্পৰ্কে মই মাননীয় মুখ্য
মত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এই গোটেইবোৰ কথা
জনালো যে, এই মানুহ জনে P.W.D. ৰ
বাস্তাৰ ওচৰতে বৈনীয়েকৰ নামত ২ তলা
ঘৰ এটা বনাইছে। মাটি Encroach
কৰি। D. C.য়ে Re-measure কৰিব
বুলি কৈছে। এইবোৰ লিখি মই তেখেতক
লগ ধৰি নিজ হাতেৰে তেখেতৰ Table ত
থৈ আহিছো। বোধ কৰো ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ
কথাত ব্যস্ত থাকি এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ কথাত মনোনিবেশ
কৰিব পৰা নাই। পিচে অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়,
মই বয়সিয়াল মানুহ গতিকে কিবা কথা কলে
নাৰাখিলে বৰ টান পাওঁ। অৱশ্যে মত্ৰী
মহোদয় সকলক Embarrasment
কৰা বুলিও তেখেতসকলে কব পাৰে।

**Ruling by the Speaker—Adjourn-
ment Motion—Demonstration
by the Hills State Organisa-
tion in front of the
Assembly Building.**

Mr. Speaker : Yesterday Shri
Dulal Chandra Barua tabled an adjourn-
ment motion to discuss "the impor-
tant situation arising out of the
demonstration organised by the Hill
State Organisation in front of the
Assembly House obstructing the mem-
bers from entering into the Assembly
Precincts."

I have carefully read the contents of the adjournment motion and the points advanced by Shri Barua in support of the motion. Shri Barua stated *inter alia* that there was obstruction to the hon. Members from entering into the Assembly House, by the volunteers of the Hill State Organisation; that out of this situation a chaotic condition may crop up even at this time when the Assembly is sitting, that the nature of demonstration is very serious and it may threaten the law and order situation of the State. So he submitted that the House should adjourn its business to discuss the situation.

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs opposed the motion stating *inter alia* that no adjournment motion can be moved on an apprehension that something may happen in future, that the matter is not of recent occurrence, as the move for a Hill State is going on for the last three years, as such the matter is a continuous one and that there was a similar demonstration on 30th July last before the Assembly precincts by the volunteers of the same organisation and 65 of them were arrested. So it is not a matter of recent occurrence.

I have carefully considered the points raised by the Mover of the motion and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Adjournment motion is no doubt an important instrument in the hands of the hon. Members to raise a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance. But the business of the House is fixed by the Business Advisory Committee and it assumes a sacred character. It should not be disturbed under very pressing circumstances. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha defined the scope of adjournment motion in the following words:-

“The practice has been that nothing will be introduced in the order paper of the day unless the occasion is of such a character that something very grave, something which affects the whole country, its safety, its interest and all that is happening and the House must pay its attention immediately to that. The matter may be

important but it cannot be all important for the entire House to go out of the normal order of the day and take up another subject.” (S.S.-More-page 471).

I think the present adjournment motion does not fulfil all these conditions. The present adjournment motion seeks to discuss the important situation arising out of the demonstration organised by the Hill State organisation by obstructing the members from entering into the Assembly precincts.

In a democratic country people's agitation or demonstration for the fulfilment of certain public demands will naturally be very common. In the present case the agitation for a separate Hill State is going on for the last few years and yesterday's demonstration is not a new occurrence but is in continuation of the said agitation. So the matter cannot be held to be of recent occurrence, the test of which is, as defined by Mr. Speaker Peel of the British Parliament.

“the occurrence of some sudden emergency either in home or foreign affairs.”

I do not feel inclined to hold that the present adjournment motion fulfils this test to justify the adjournment of the House for the discussion of the matter.

Shri Barua stated that the volunteers of the organisation were obstructing the members from entering the Assembly House and that a chaotic condition may crop up even when the Assembly is sitting and so Shri Barua apprehends that the nature of demonstration is so serious that it may threaten the law and order situation. As regards obstructing the hon' Members from entering the Assembly House, the Government should take all possible measures so that they may have no obstruction in entering the Assembly Precincts.

For that purpose I do not think that the House should be adjourned for discussion of the matter.

Again mere apprehension that the nature of the demonstration may

threaten the law and order situation cannot be a basis for an adjournment motion.

From what has been stated above, I am constrained to disallow the motion.

Mr. Chaliha?

Further Information on Starred Question No. 50 replied on 5th August 1969, Re: Assam House in Calcutta and in Delhi.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day in course of discussing the Starred question No. 50, hon. Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua wanted me to enquire if the daughter of the Chief Secretary stayed in Assam House. I ascertained from the Chief Secretary and his reply is as follows:

"I greatly regret there is some truth in what has been stated. Though not continuously for months and not at all for the months of September and October, last year, but for periods of day; at a time my daughter did stay in the Assam House, Calcutta last year. In extenuation it may be said that she was trying very hard indeed to get accommodation in the YWCA, but could not get it quickly till we took her away from Calcutta. She also often left the Assam House and went to friends of her mother. Also it may be said that where she stayed is on the top-floor and rather inconveniently placed. I have ascertained that the period of occupation of this particular room has been 130 days from January to end of July inclusive this year. This means that because the room is inconveniently located, for over 80 days during this period, it has not been occupied even though there is quite a demand for occupation of Assam House.

Having said the above, however, as stated earlier, I regret this should have happened at all and will not recur".

Calling Attention to A matter of urgent public importance Anomalies in the Department of Agriculture

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিধান সভাৰ ৫৪

ধাৰা অনুযায়ী আমাৰ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰতি তলত উল্লেখ কৰা বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰিলো।

কাৰ্গজখনৰ একাংশ পঢ়িব বিচাৰিছো। কাৰ্গজখন হৈছে "অসম বাতৰি" জুন ১৯৬৯ "ৰাজ্যিক কৃষি বিভাগৰ কিছুমান বিশ্ৰ-জ্বাৰ কথা"—অপচয় আৰু আৰ্থিক লেন-দেনত সক্ষমতা বিহীন কাৰ্য্যায়নীৰ অনেক নিদৰ্শন (ষ্টাফ বিপৰ্টাৰ) যোৱা কিছু বছৰ ধৰি ৰাজ্যিক কৃষি বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন জিলা আৰু খণ্ডত প্ৰশাসনীয় আৰু আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত স্তম্ভতাব্যাহত হোৱাৰ কেতবোৰ উদাহৰণ বৰ্তমান আমাৰ হাতত পৰিছেহি। পৰিহাৰ্য্য ব্যয়, অপচয় আৰু অসক্ষম ভাৱে টকা-পইচা লেনদেন কৰাৰ ওপৰিও দুৰদৰ্শিতাৰ অভাৱত বিভিন্ন দিশত উক্ত বিভাগৰ ক্ষতিৰ নিদৰ্শনো তাত আছে।

"কৃষি কাৰ্য্যৰ প্ৰাচীন ৰীতিৰ ঠাইত কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ দ্ৰুতবৰ্দ্ধনৰ বাবে হাতত লোৱা 'পেকেজ' কাৰ্য্যসূচী কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাতো এনে আৰু পুৰঞ্চনাত এই বিভাগে ভূগিব লগা হৈছিল। ১৯৬২ ৰ পৰা ১৯৬৭ লৈ এই পাচ বছৰত কাছাৰ জিলাৰ ১৫টা খণ্ডত এই কাৰ্য্যসূচী অনুসৰণ কৰাৰ পিচত প্ৰথম বছৰতে ৫৬,৭৪২ টন উৎপাদন কমি যায় আৰু তাৰ পিচতো উৎপাদনৰ লক্ষ্য সীমাৰ পৰা বহুত তলতে থাকি যায়। প্ৰথম বছৰৰ উৎপাদন হ্রাসৰ বাবে কিছুমানৰ কৃষি ৰোগকে দায়ী কৰে যদিও পৰবৰ্তী সময়ৰ বিপৰ্য্যয়ৰ বাবে কোনো কৈফিয়ৎ পোৱা নাযায়।

"এই আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত এটা মাটি পৰীক্ষ কৰা লেবৰেটৰী আৰু এটা কৃষি ৰক্শপৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল ১৯৬৮ চনৰ শেষৰ ফালে। কিন্তু তাৰ বাবে কৰ্মী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল দুবছৰৰ পূৰ্বে। এই অগ্ৰয়ো-জনীয় কৰ্মহীন কৰ্মীসকলক দিয়া দৰ্শনা আদিত অথবা ব্যয় হৈছিল প্ৰায় দেৰ লাখ টকা। একে আঁচনিত ২১,১২৫ টকা দি কিন এটা অফশেট যন্ত্ৰও কিনাৰ দেৰ বছৰৰ পিচতহে স্থাপন কৰা হয়। আনহাতেদি তিনি জন কৰ্মচাৰীক কেতিয়াবাই নিয়োগ কৰি চাবে তিনি হাজাৰবো বেছি টকা অকাৰণে ব্যয় কৰা হয়।

"লেবৰেটৰীৰ বাবে ১৯৬৩ চনতে কিনা ৭৫ হেজাৰ যন্ত্ৰপাতিও বছৰৰ পিছত বছৰ অব্যৱহৃত পৰি থাকে। তদুপৰি "পেকেজে" আঁচনিৰ বিভিন্ন গৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে ১৯৬৩

চনতে প্ৰায় ২.৭ লাখ ব্যয় কৰি ২৮৮৬ বাণ্ডিল টিন পাতৰ ভিতৰত দুবছৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় কেৱল ১১৩০ বাণ্ডিল। কিন্তু এই বহু বাণ্ডিল টিন অব্যৱহৃত হৈ পৰি থকাতে তাত পুনৰ জমা কৰাই হয় ৭৩ হাজাৰ টকা ব্যয় কৰি আৰু ৬১৬ বাণ্ডিল টিনপাত।

“আঁচনিখনত এখন ষ্টেচন ওৱাংগন কিনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল যদিও কোনোবা বিষয়াৰ বিলাস বাসনাৰ ফলত কেন্দ্ৰীয় বা ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ বিনা অনুমতিতে কিনা হয় এখন এম্বেছেদৰ গাড়ী। পিছত অৱশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই গাড়ীখন কিনা বিষয়টোত অনুমোদন নজনালাে। সেই গাড়ীখন কি হ’ল আৰু এতিয়াও জাৰি পৰা নাই।

আৰু বিণ্ডুখলা।

কোনোবা এবাৰত নগাঁৱৰ জিলা কৃষি বিষয়াই হেনো এটা শ্ৰমিক আবাস আৰু গুদাম নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে ৬১৬৭২ টকা এজন ঠিকাদাৰক আনি দিয়ে। এই টকা হেনো দিয়া হৈছিল বিভাগীয় নথি-পত্ৰত ভৰ্তি কৰা শ্ৰমিক আবাসৰ জোখ-মাফৰ ভিত্তিত। কিন্তু টকা দিয়াৰ চাৰি পাচ মাহৰ পিছতো সেই ঘৰৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছেহে বুলি খবৰ পোৱা যায়। জিলা কাৰ্যালয়ৰ নথি-পত্ৰৰ মতেও টকা সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ দিয়াৰ দুই-চাৰি মাহ পিছতো গৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে কৰ্তৃপক্ষই টিনপাত যোগান ধৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ আছে বুলি নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য ভাৱে জনা যায়।

“আনহাতেদি আকৌ একে বিভাগতে সুবিধাৰ অভাৱত অন্য কিছুমান দিশত ভয়াবহ ক্ষতিৰ উদাহৰণ আছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে শিলচৰৰ ফল-মূল সংৰক্ষণ আঁচনিৰ প্ৰায় ৪২ হেজাৰ টকা মূল্যৰ উৎপাদন ৰখাৰ সুবিধাৰ অভাৱত ৩২ হেজাৰ টকাতৈ বিক্ৰী কৰি দিবলগীয়া হয়। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে, সংৰক্ষণ সুবিধা আৰু ভাৰতীয় উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰী নষ্ট হৈ যোৱাৰ বাবে ১৯৬৫ চনত এই আঁচনিত ক্ষতি হয় প্ৰায় তেৰ হেজাৰ টকা। তাৰ আগৰ বছৰত এই আঁচনিত ৮,৬২১ টকা লাভ হৈছিল। যোৰহাটৰ গ্ৰামসেৱক প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ অধ্যক্ষই এখন গাড়ী আৰু অন্য কিছু সামগ্ৰী কিনাৰ বাবে লোৱা ৫৫৮৫৮ টকাৰো কিছুমান বিসংগতি আছে বুলি জাৰি পৰা যায়। গাড়ীখন ৩৫,৮১৬ টকা দি কিনা হৈছিল যদিও তাৰ বাবে হেনো

কোনো চৰকাৰী অনুমোদন নাছিল। এখন স্থানীয় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ পৰা কিছুমান ফিল্ম কিনিবলৈও ৯,৪৭৫ টকা লোৱা হয়। কিন্তু সেই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে সামগ্ৰীৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰে বুলি পিচত জনায় আৰু পুনৰ কোনো কোটেশ্বন আহ্বান নকৰাকৈ অধ্যক্ষই বহুৰে কোনোবা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ পৰা এই সামগ্ৰী কিনি টকা দিয়ে। কৃষি বিভাগৰ সঞ্চালকে অনুমোদন কৰা চকী, মেজ আদিৰ বাবেও অধ্যক্ষই অৰ্ডাৰ দিয়াৰ পিছ দিনাই টকা উলিয়াই আনে যদিও সেই সামগ্ৰীসমূহ কিনাৰ বা টকা দিয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰমাণ তৎক্ষণাত পোৱা নগ’ল।

“বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন টকাৰ হিচাপতো থকা গভীৰ বিণ্ডুখলাৰ কথা এই যিনিতে উল্লেখ-যোগ্য। কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত আগৰ বছৰৰ হিচাব পিচৰ বছৰত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰাই নহয়। ১৯৬৫ চনৰ মাজ ভাগতে বন্ধ কৰা এটা ৰক্‌শ্বৰ উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰী চাৰি বছৰৰ পিছতো অবিক্রীত হৈ পৰি থকাৰ কথা চৰকাৰী নথি-পত্ৰতেই পোৱা যায়।

***Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture)** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এখেতে যিটো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে আৰু কাগজখনত যিখিনি কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে—কাগজখনত প্ৰকাশ কৰা সকলো তথ্য-পাতি ১৯৬৮ চনৰ Audit Report ত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে আৰু ১৯৬৮ চনৰ Audit Report এতিয়াও বোধকৰো Public Accounts Committee এ চোৱা নাই। Public Accounts Committee এ আলোচনা কৰি আমাৰ বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষ বা চেক্ৰেটাৰী সকলে পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ পিছতহে ইয়াৰ সত্যাসত্য উদ্ঘাটিত হ’ব। গতিকে এই সন্মুখে আৰু যদি এতিয়া কিছুমান কথা বিচাৰি উলিয়াবৰ চেষ্টা কৰো বা প্ৰকাশ কৰো, Public Accounts Committee ৰ বিচাৰ হ’ব পাৰে বুলি আশঙ্কা কৰিছো। সেই কাৰণে এইটো উচিত হ’বনে নহয় এই কথাটোৰ সন্মুখে ইয়াৰ পৰা এটা সুবিচাৰ বিচাৰিছো।

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Public Accounts Committee এ সুবিচাৰ

কৰা নকৰা বেলেগ কথা । Public Accounts Committee ৰ বিভাগীয় বিষয়াই সেই বিষয়ে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিব আৰু Public Accounts Committee এ নিশ্চয় স্মৃতিৰ এই কথাটোৰ কিয় অনুসন্ধান কৰা হোৱা নাই ? গতিকে এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিলে Public Accounts Committee এ যিখিনি কথা ইতিমধ্যে কাগজে-পত্ৰে প্ৰকাশ হৈছে সেইখিনি পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খ ৰূপে অনুসন্ধান কৰা দৰকাৰ ।

***Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :** সেইবিলাক Public Accounts Committee এ চাই Public Accounts Committee এ চৰকাৰ সেইবিষয়ে পৰীক্ষা কৰে । তাৰ পিছত যদি Public Accounts Committee ত এই সিদ্ধান্ত লৈ অনুসন্ধান কৰাটো উচিত বুলি ভাৱে তেন্তে তেখেত সকলে ৰায় দিয়ে যিহেতুকে এই বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সন্তোষজনক কৈফিয়ৎ পোৱা নাই, সেই হেতুকে চৰকাৰে, পুনৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৩৪ মাহ সময়দি ইয়াৰ result জানিব লাগে । Public Accounts Committee এ চৰকাৰক পৰীক্ষা কৰি সেই বিষয়ে কি জানি কৰে মই এতিয়াও কব নোৱাৰো । Public Accounts Committee এ পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ পিছত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা দিয়া মন্তব্য আৰু তথ্যপাতি এই সদনত দাখিল কৰা হয় । গতিকে আমাৰ যিটো চিন্তা হৈছে যে যিহেতু Public Accounts Committee এ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক পৰীক্ষা কৰিব আৰু এই সকলো বিলাক কথাৰ সত্যসত্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি সদনক জনাব । এই অৱস্থাত Public Accounts Committee ৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰা নোহোৱাকৈ তথ্যপাতি ইয়াত দিৱাটো যুক্তিসঙ্গত হব জানো ?

***Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি নিজেই জানে, নিজেই বহু দিন Public Accounts Committee ৰ Chairman আছিল আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য, তেওঁতো Member আছিল । গতিকে আপোনালোকে জানে যিখন Audit Report Assembly ত Place কৰিব, সেই

খন Place কৰাৰ পাচত Public Property হয় । যদিও Public Accounts Committeeৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰে তথাপি সেইখন কোনো চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কাৰণে Secret document নহয় । Audit Report ত কোনো অজুহাতৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ কথা আহিলে তাক সংশোধনী কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ হাতে ভৰিয়ে বন্ধা নাথাকে । আলোচনাত Public Accounts Committeeও কোনো আদালত নহয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টও আচামী নহয় আৰু অফিচাৰ বিলাকো কোনো সাক্ষী নহয় । আমাৰ এই সদনৰ যিবিলাক বাজেট সেইবিলাক টকা বাইজে পঠাই দিয়ে । সেইবিলাক খৰছ কৰাৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত বন্ধা থাকে । তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণী থাকে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এইটো আশা কৰা যায় যে এই সদনত যি ভাবে মঞ্জৰ কৰে সেইভাৱে এইবিলাক খৰছ কৰা হয় । আৰু টকা পইচা খৰছ কৰাত যিবিলাক নিয়ম কানন সেইবিলাক মনা হয় নে নহয় কনট্ৰোলৰ জেনেৰেল, একাউণ্টেণ্টে জেনেৰেলে সেইবিলাক এনে দৃষ্টি উদ্ভিবে চাই যে তাত যদি কিবা আশুৱাহ থাকে ঠিকমতে নাই বুলি ভাৱে সেইবিলাক Report হিচাবে Assembly লৈ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰে গোটেইবিলাক আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ । কিন্তু সদনত গোটেই বিলাক সদস্যই বহি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সময়ৰ অভাৱ । সেই কাৰণে ইয়ালৈ বিভাগীয় Secretary জন আহে আৰু আলোচনাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে যাতে Legislative আৰু Executive ৰ মাজত conflict হলেও বুঝা পৰা হব পাৰে । সেই কামটো Public Accounts Committee লৈ বৈ নাথাকি চৰকাৰেও কৰিব পাৰে কাৰণ বহুত সময়ত Public Accounts Committee লৈ বৈ থাকোতে বহুত Evidence নোহোৱা হৈ যায় । সেই কাৰণে এইটো জানিব খুজিছো যে এই Public Accounts Committee Report লৈ নাচায় চৰকাৰে কাম বিলাক চাই পিচত কেৱল বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে ভাব Public Accounts Committee ৰ ওপৰত ৰাখিব নে ? কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ ইয়াত কোনো বাধা নাই । তেখেত সকলে যেনেকৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিব পাৰে ।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Go swami (Minister, Agriculture):

"The news-item in Assom Batori on 1st June 1969 is based completely on Audit Report, 1968 and Audit Note 1965-66 on G.S.T.C. Jorhat. These audit paras related to (1) the I.A.D.P. District, (2) Nowgong District and (3) Silchar Fruit Preservation Factory. The note below is prepared on the basis of audit reply furnished to the Government regarding I.A.D.P. District and the other replies yet to be finalised.

(1) I.A.D.P. in Cachar— Package Programme in Cachar District was formally inaugurated on the 26th January 1963. The initial task was to get the nucleus of the organisation and arrange their training. The first year of the programme was really 1963-64 and not 1962-63 as mentioned in the news-item. Then again, the first year was for preparatory programme and the year 1964-65 was actually the first year of the field programme and that too was primarily in 4 blocks (out of 15 blocks in the District) which has passed through stages of preparation during 1963-64. Target for production was to set as a sort of broad frame work to work with but the actual production necessarily depends on a complex number of factors of which package of practices could at best be one. So programme launched in 1964-65 could not be about the necessary impact on production. In the following year when 8 blocks were ready for the programme there was some set-back on account of drought. Then again the year 1966-67 also experienced unprecedented flood one after another affecting both Autumn and Winter crops.

The construction of the Laboratory Building was started in June 1965 and completed in March, 1966. The staff appointed prior to completion of the building was one Lower Division Assistant and two Laboratory Keepers. The former was utilised for correspondences as necessary for setting up of the laboratory in the matter of construction of building, procurement of equipment, fixtures, chemicals, etc., and the latter were meant

for looking after the equipment procured as also handling of the soil samples which were arranged to be received from blocks and sending them to Jorhat for analysis.

The district had a workshop of the Agricultural Department, which was utilised, pending construction of the new workshop of the I.A.D.P. Programme. The workshop staff appointed for the I.A.D.P. Programme was utilised in the existing workshop for the additional work resulting from the increase in the number of tractors, vehicles, pumps, etc.

The total expenditure on staff upto the end of 1965-66 on Laboratory and workshop was Rs 60,725.00. That this expenditure was not infructuous is evident from what is mentioned above. In the news-item the amount of expenditure on staff mentioned is Rs.1.50 lakhs. The expenditure upto March, 1967 as per audit is Rs 1.44 lakhs. But upto the end of 1965-66 the expenditure on staff was Rs.60.725.00.

The offset machine was purchased in April, 1964 and was installed in September 1965. Commissioning was unfortunately delayed as A.C. current was not readily available. The offset operator was recruited and trained as a sort of advance action before installation of the machine as otherwise the machine would have remained idle for want of trained hand, even after availability of A.C. current. That the availability of A.C. current for manning the machine would be so much delayed could not be anticipated. The two Grade IV staff were meant for the information Cell which started functioning with the District Information Officer and its complement of the field staff like Photographer, Cine Operator, etc. The expenditure on staff was not, therefore, wasteful.

The expenditure of Rs75,000.00 included Rs.30,000.00 for laboratory building and also office furniture. Procurement of laboratory equipments in advance was done in view of their scarcity and also with a view to keeping necessary equipment ready within the probable date of completion of laboratory building.

The C.I. sheet is a scarcity item and Government of India was making special allotment of C.I. sheets for Package Programme so that delays in construction of necessary building could be avoided. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six bundles of C.I. sheets purchased in 1963 was as per allotment made by Government of India for purpose of storage godown of I.A.D.P. and Co-operative wing. Six hundred and seventeen bundles of C.I. sheets purchased in March, 1965 have been utilised for construction of G.S. quarters in different blocks. This stock was made available under Agriculture Department quota of the district.

The Ambassador car was purchased because the Station wagon provided for the scheme was not readily available when the Ford Foundation Team was visiting the District in connection with the review of the I.A.D.P. programme. The price of the Ambassador car was less than that of the station wagon and the services it rendered did in no way compare unfavourably to that of the Station wagon. The Government of India also subsequently approved this purchase.

Nowgong district: As against Rs.61,672-00 mentioned in the news item as spent for construction of labour shed and godowns a sum of Rs.46,134-84 was actually spent on this account for construction of 5 labour sheds and 2 godowns in different seed farms of the district. This amount was not paid to a single contractor as mentioned but to as many as 6 different contractors.

All these constructions were duly completed before the payment was made in the construction of labour shed at Burma seed farm. Some defects were, however, noticed afterwards and the defect was rectified by the contractor at his own cost. Since C.I. sheets could not be supplied to the contractor in time, he had to complete the work with his own C.I. sheets which, however, were replaced a few months after the completion of the work. Thus in the whole matter of the construction of labour sheds and godowns there had not been any irregularity.

Silchar F. P. Factory: The fruit product of the Silchar factory was sold mostly outside Assam with the help of the distributors by the department. Under this process, M/S Weedel (India) Pvt Ltd, was appointed for sale and distribution of our products in Calcutta. Their term as per the agreement expired on 26th May 1963. Fresh tenders were called for distributorship of our products. By the time the tenders were finalised the selected party took over distributorship from other sources and expressed their inability to take over the sale and distribution of Silchar products. As all canned goods, have a safe period for consumption, the department had no other alternative than to dispose of this products within the safe period to avoid total loss at a price lower than the listed price. It is not a fact that there was no sufficient storage space with the Department.

G.S.T.C, Jorhat: The Pick-up van mentioned was purchased against specific provision in the detailed scheme sanctioned by the Government.

The fact regarding the purchase of film as stated in the news item is correct; but there was no irregularity in obtaining the film from the Government of India approved firm, M/s National Education and Institute Film Ltd. Bombay, without quotation as the firm is the sole producer of such educational films.

The news-item regarding purchase of furniture is not correct. The payment was made after receipt and verifying the stock.

The Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved. I have received a notice of an amendment from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua**: Sir, I propose to move the following motion before the motion for consideration of Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967, is moved.

"This Assembly agrees that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted in view of the dissentious note recorded by some of the Members of the Select Committee."

Sir, I would read out the minute of dissent recorded by as many as five members of the Committee:

"We agree to the amendments and sign the Report of the Select Committee subject to the following:—

"That in our view the Vice-Chancellor of University is expected to act primarily and essentially as a scholar and academician and it will not be in the interest of a University, particularly in its formation stages, to overburden him with day to day administrative work which should be left to some other Officer to do under the broad policy laid down by the Vice-Chancellor. This is the view generally upheld by all the educational authorities including various educational Commissions. Although many other Universities do not have the post of a Rector they have similar posts in the name of Secretary, University Classes who does almost the same job as a Rector. To add to this there is no provision of Faculties and their Deans in the Dibrugarh University Act. We have given our individual opinion on this and other points involved in these amendments and the same may be incorporated in this report as our views. In short our opinion in respect of the retention or otherwise of the post of Rector is that in the interest of the University, this post should be retained."

Generally we refer such matters to the Select Committee to find out a definite solution; but here we find that there is difference of opinion and the

report is not unanimous. I have full respect for the honest sentiments and the efforts taken by our esteemed Member, Shri Sarmah that his intention is to rectify or to reform the Dibrugarh University. There should be reformation not only in the Dibrugarh University but there should be reformation in the Gauhati University as well. It does not seem to me that by removing the Rector the affairs of the Dibrugarh University could be improved. If there could be any radical change by removing the Rector certainly I shall not object.

The work of the Dibrugarh University of course is not a satisfactory one. So many things happened there which are very painful. The hon. Member is kind enough to bring one such motion for discussion in the House. Sir, when such a motion is there it means that it will be discussed threadbare in the House and in the course of such discussion we may suggest constitution of an Enquiry Committee and until and unless an Enquiry Committee is constituted and its finding is placed before this House, I see no reasons why the amendment should be brought. Therefore, Sir, I think the proposed amendment will not be able to effect any radical change. Sir, the hon. Member himself is becoming a part and parcel of the Executive Council and he had got ample scope to find out what are differences and anomalies creeping into this University. Without proper scrutiny and proper examination, I think there is no reason for bringing this kind of amendment before the House. I agree with the hon. Member that he is zealous of affecting some reforms in the working of the Dibrugarh University but simply by amending the University Act will not serve the purpose. On the other hand both Universities should come together. The Gauhati University has offered us a bitter experience in many respects, and ultimately the Court had to demand for an enquiry for the same. The Enquiry Committee has suggested and recommended many things. If they want to amend the Dibrugarh University Act alone that will not do and

if they do it, I think a time will come when there will be a dead-lock. By considering all those aspects if we take the working of one University into account and neglect the other, it will be embarrassing. There are anomalies found in both the Universities, in the Dibrugarh University as well as the Gauhati University and I shall be extremely glad if the hon. Member brings some uniform amendments for both the Universities and offer some good suggestion effecting radical changes for both of them. The Gauhati University requires some changes here and there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not concerned with any individual, I am surely not concerned with who is the Rector of the Dibrugarh University. If he is found to be a bad man he should be ousted with the approval of the Chancellor and with the approval of the University Court. Those who are squandering the public money they should be ousted from the educational institutions whoever he may be. The University must be cleaned of all rusty things and there must be radical changes to give effect to that. I fully agree with the dissentious note. In the Gauhati University there are certain posts available just to officiate when the Vice Chancellor is absent, but the Dibrugarh University is not having any such posts. Therefore, the status quo in respect of functioning of the University is to be made. Therefore, it is not proper just to aim at a particular thing, neglecting the similar aspects of a sister University. The hon. Member who sponsored the amendment bill is the member of the Executive Body of the University, therefore, may we expect a reply what they have done with those persons who have created trouble in respect of purchasing the land? What action they have taken against those persons? Apart from that, Sir, there are Audit Objections and no action has so far been taken to meet them and before the eye of the Executive Council why such things should be allowed to continue? Therefore, Sir, my humble submission is that if the hon. Member including the august House wants to have a radical change then both the Universities

should be tagged together and a new procedure should be adopted. Sir, by amending the Act of one University will not serve any useful purpose. There are many things illegal going on inside the Gauhati University and things are going from bad to worse even in the presence of the present Vice-Chancellor. If any particular officer is found guilty of any offence he is to be removed from the university or from any office, but by abolishing the post of Rector, Sir, I suppose no useful purpose will be served, rather the purpose will be frustrated for which the hon. Member has brought this amendment. Sir, I do not like to take much time of the House, I only submit that generally a bill is referred to the Select Committee to elicit unanimous opinion and therefore the bill was referred to the Select Committee to examine and find out whether this bill can bring any radical change into the University. If necessary we can chalk out a broad outline to bring about a radical change in the University affairs. Sir, with these words I commend my observations.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Sir, I do not want to oppose the amendment as it has come from the Select Committee, but the things which were observed by Mr. Barua there is a fundamental difference amongst the members of the Select Committee on the amendment of the Bill.....

(Interruption)

(Voice: He cannot speak now, Sir.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, he may speak in support of my observations.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one observation here that recommitment will not improve the purpose for which it is proposed to be recommitment. Because the Select Committee has made certain observations and the Members of the Select

Committee dissent to it. If it is sent again to the Select Committee the same thing will come before us. Because the Select Committee will get the opportunity to discuss it threadbare on all these points.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. I find myself, frankly speaking, at a loss to what to say. During the regime of Sir Mahammed Saadullah I faced astute parliamentarians but today I am in a poor plight to have to oppose young people like Barua. It is no fault of mine that I am aging. I do hope that my friends to the right and to the left, will also attain ripe old age. He has repeated what he said on earlier occasion. Nothing news has been said I am scratching my head and searching my heart as to whether I have done any thing wrong in bringing this Bill. This Bill is a humble one. It deals with 3 things *viz* giving some powers to the Court, because the Executive Council has proved to be helpless. Some sort of check on account of the University and abolition of the office of Rector. Shri Barua has the habit of delivering steam-roller speeches. He said the other day ours is a "police brigade democracy". He has no time to study and his well-wishers will certainly advise him to study, before delivering speeches in this august House.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not proper on the part of an elderly man to speak like that. He said that he is gaining more knowledge than us but at some stage this has become useless. He is saying as if I am speaking without going through the Bill. It is improper, Sir Because I can quote clause by clause. Now I have come to the conclusion that this Bill will not give any good effect rather it will do harm to the University. What he thought at the time of preparing this Bill? There should be a certain radical change in respect of education of this University. But he is saying that I am speaking something without study. I have

studied it with my humble capacity. There may not be any beautiful flowery language like that of the hon. Member but at the same time I must say with due respect to the hon. and esteemed Member, experienced and a veteran Member of the House, at the time of preparing this Bill he has not examined the nook and corner of the Bill.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Sir, the hon. Member spoke almost these identical things, perhaps with a little less bitterness on 7th November 1967. He is consistent in this. Now he has stated that I am a Member of the Executive Committee and what have I been able to do? What do I do being a Member of the Executive Council? He is delivering this speech without study. He has forgotten, for lack of study, that it was after the last General Election there was a vacancy in the Membership of the Court for Shri Indreswar Khound not having been elected and in this place this House unanimously elected me to the Court of the Dibrugarh University and thereafter the Court unanimously elected me to the Executive Council. Therefore, having come after all these mischievous things have been done I had no power nor the means to rectify these. Even if I had been a member, I would not entertain the faintest hope of being able to rectify matters as the Executive Council was packed one. The proceedings of the Executive Council will amply show that when I and 2 or 3 other friends, myself and sometimes Shri Nilmoni Phookan, who is a Member of the Executive Council, sometimes Shri Mathura Bhattacharyya, Principal of the Dibrugarh Medical College, and some time, Shri Kanuga opposed anything, we were always defeated by Vice Chancellor's coteries. Shri Mathura Bhattacharyya and Shri Kanuga usually could not attend many meetings because of their very heavy pre-occupations. When all these unhealthy things were going on after I had become a Member of the Executive Council I with great regret, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and in sheer disgust I had to withdraw from the Executive

Council meeting; it happened on two or three occasions. On one occasion I used the words "packed house." I said "You have 'packed' Committee, and you may go on." Exception was taken to this.

(Interruption from opposition)

Sir, hon'ble Member Shri Dulal Barua is provoking me to recollect something which I have been desperately resisting these days. I can only request the hon'ble Member to behave in a way in which a Member in this House should behave. It is very unfortunate that he should be impatient. He has passed that age of youth which would naturally be in patient and would seek to brush aside all obstacles that they find before them.

Now, coming to the point, here is a motion for re-committal of this Bill. I have not been able to explain my things. What is this Bill—I have not been able to explain as yet. Hon'ble Member, Shri Dulal Barua delivered a long lecture on 7th November, 1967. On that occasion I said that he was body-line bowling. Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have not got these proceedings printed and the manuscript copy of the proceedings is not allowed to be taken outside. In anticipation of your permission I have taken these proceedings here. I said then "I could elaborate it to a very considerable length. But considering the important consequences involved, it would be better if it goes to the Select Committee; I said the whole thing briefly. The one other point that has been raised and repeated by hon'ble Member. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua was that the Bill is aimed at removing the Rector that it is body-line bowling".

(Interruption)

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill contained improvement of the administration by giving the

Court a small power of supervision for better arrangement for auditing accounts; the Court of the Dibrugarh University is a rubber stamp. They have no power even to modify the budget.

If it is insisted that the only object of the Bill is to remove the Rector, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not find any better expression to give vent to my grievance than saying that it is unfair and it is body-line bowling.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:** On a personal clarification, Sir. The hon'ble Member is very learned and and he is using flourishing English as he has got command over the language. There are certain clauses about the increase or decrease of the pay scales and other things. But you will find that the main object of the bill is aiming at that, Sir, this is the nature of this grap-haired, esteemed hon'ble Member that if he once dislikes somebody immediately he will take steps against him. The main Bill ought to have brought about a renaissance in the administrative atmosphere of the University. But the Bill does not carry such kind of spirit to bring renaissance in the administration. We would have been glad if after rethinking of the whole matter if the hon'ble Member come forward with his gray-haired suggestion then we will surely agree with him. If he could convince us that the amendment will bring a renaissance in the University I will be the first man to help him, if necessary by physically kicking those who are indulging in corrupt practices in the University in the name of education. If the hon'ble Member can bring such a bill I will certainly support him.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Sir; it is no use advancing arguments against arguments, it degenerates into bickerings. He says I want to remove the Rector. I can hit him back but I should not imitate him I do not claim a monopoly of

wisdom ; such cheap sarcasm does not befit this House. But the hon'ble Member should have limit to his provoking me.

(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Please come to the point.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Sir, your generosity or indulgence does create conditions which do not permit to come to my point.

Now, this recommitment is under Rule 75 and that lays down "After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill the member-in-charge may move—

(i) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of member for four days and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in exercise of his discretion allows the report to be taken into consideration ;

(ii) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration any member may move, as an amendment, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: It is twelve-thirty. The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

Adjournment

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

(AFTER LUNCH)

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Sir, I was saying that the reasons, advanced by the the hon. Member for recommitment to the Select Committee was that there was no unanimity. In the first place, such a ground is not covered under Rule 75 and the

sub-clauses thereof. I do not pretend to say that the sub-clauses are exhaustive. No, they are not. Beyond and besides what have been stated under that Section other cogent reasons may be put forward. But I submit that for re-commitment for unanimity is hardly ever heard of. We used to find sometimes that the jurors return divided from their Chamber of discussion and sometimes they are sent back to reconsider if they can be unanimous. But in the Select Committee where there are 11 persons, 17 persons, 21 persons and 31 persons as in case of Joint Select Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha where there are as many as 33 members, the Bill is never sent back for unanimity although there may be dissentient notes. People hold different views. Rarely there will be unanimity in controversial issues. Those different views do not mean opposition to the institution or any such thing. At any rate, it means that members of the Select Committee gave their earnest consideration, one set of members arrived at certain conclusion and another set arrived at certain other conclusion.

Now, in this case, I wish I could say that motions actuated entirely by educational considerations prompted the division of opinion. And I do not want to dilate on that subject. But I can hardly accept there must be unanimity in such a matter. Therefore, it is not a proper ground on which the Bill may be recommitment for unanimity,—this is unheard of. At any rate, with my considerable experience both in this House and in the Lok Sabha, I have not heard a Bill being recommitment for the purpose of securing unanimity. Again, I do not claim monopoly of wisdom and I am stating what I feel I should.

Now, Shri Dula! Barua traversed a very big field and he said a lot of things. While listening to his arguments, I felt that 'yes', when reason fails people usually start beating about the bush.

Now, sometimes we feel inclined to urge upon a certain matter in a certain line. If we cannot achieve it by proper reasoning, then we sometimes talk things of which we ourselves are not very much convinced. In instant case I assume, in all humility, that such is the position. Shri Barua soon after the first Court's meeting, which was held on 6th April 1967,—raised a point that 'from the Court and newspapers we heard certain things that have to be discussed'. On that occasion I said that since this Assembly has sent a member to the Court—this humble-self—and since a Committee has been set up to enquire into the matter, I requested the House, through you, Sir, to await the Committee's report.

Thereafter another motion was moved and in that Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya said certain very cogent things, that we have got only two universities in Assam and these two universities are nation-building institutions and that certain things have come out in the papers and we should discuss these matters. If I remember aright, Sir, this motion was moved by Shri Rothindra Nath Sen on 3rd July 1967. While pressing for getting his motion admitted he said certain things. In that connection Shri Bhattacharyya also spoke and Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury replied. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya delivered a very cogent and reasonable speech. It is a long one and I would not take the time of the House by reading out the whole speech. I am only quoting certain extract. He said: "Therefore, if there be any corruption or something wrong, then that should be nipped in the bud. Therefore, this nipping of corruption in the bud is the primary responsibility of the State. If there be really corruption, if there be positive reasons for misgivings and doubts, then that should be nipped in the bud and that nipping should be the primary responsibility of the state Government and the Government should fix the responsibility on those at fault. As the mother has the

responsibility on the baby, similarly the State Government is like a mother and it cannot shirk this responsibility on the baby". Then again he said: "It is understood that the Dibrugarh University the other day has appointed a Committee in regard to these matters". What are those matters? As Mr Bhattacharyya said, these are "anomalies, financial irregularities, financial misgivings, doubts and so on and so forth". He continues, "It may be because we should not discuss it. It is understood that the Dibrugarh University the other day has appointed a Committee in regard to these matters and if we now discuss about it then that Sub-Committee will be in an embarrassing position. When we wanted to discuss about this institution and about misgivings at that time it was said that we should not discuss it because that will prejudice the functioning of the Sub-Committee. Now when the Sub-Committee has finished its work and published its report in the Press we can discuss it, Sir. It reminds me that this"—(that something is smudged out by ink)—"Legislature preclude from discussing this sort of matters. Sir, I hope the Minister will remember that at an earlier stage this matter was sought to be discussed when there was a pressure from the Government—Let it not be discussed now because this is being considered by a Sub-Committee. Now that barrier is over and we are free to discuss it. We have not discussed it before. Some questions were raised but they could not be replied. Even the Chief Minister could not give any statement in the matter".

So, Mr. Bhattacharyya pressed that the matter should be discussed. But the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs opposed it and you, Sir, for good reasons did not allow the adjournment motion, mainly on the consideration that there would be opportunity for discussion of this matter by various ways and by motions also. I tabled motions several times but it did not come. Now, Sir, the hon-ble Member passed sarcastic

remarks. Sarcasm is not reason and therefore, I need not reply. All that I want to say is that if he had cared to go through the report which was printed and circulated, then surely he could have spared himself and ourselves also from all that he has inflicted on us to-day.

Sir, I will not take the time of the House to read extensively from this long report (showing the Sub-Committee's Report), but I would mention certain salient points.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

On a point of clarification, Sir. My whole contention was that we have gone through the Report.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I do not shout, but I am not yielding, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I want to know whether by his amending Bill, he will be able to rectify all these things.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Yes, I may not achieve the entire objective, but this bill seeks to achieve, which is possible by humble efforts on my part. Sir, having read this report Government should have come forward with an Amending Bill, but as everybody knows, in our State the Department of Education has gone to the ditch (*A Voice*;—Why?). I do not want to say why at present. Therefore, I am obliged to bring forward this Amending Bill. The Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Registrar, I am exceedingly sorry to say, are Joint tort-feasors. This is not only my opinion, but also the opinion, of the five members of the Sub-Committee, in which there was the then Additional D.P.I., and the Principal of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, who undoubtedly is not a partisan. He is much respected in Assam. Then there was Shri Paragdhar Chaliha, who was Principal of the Sibsagar College, but whom unfortunately we have lost—taken away and

grafted in the University staff. That was an act of infamy of the then Chancellor. I would not say more because it is not decorous to criticise a person of the stature of a Governor *cum* Chancellor.

Sir, there is a saying that if you take a first class man—a first class man gets around him all first class men as his associates and subordinates. If you take a second class man, he will gather all third class men around him. Our misfortune in Assam is not only in the Dibrugarh University but also in many of the Departments of Government we have mostly second class men as the head, and, therefore, we have all third class men around them. If things continue to remain like this Assam cannot prosper, Assam cannot progress. We shall remain as backward as we were some decades back with regard to.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : On a point of information, Sir.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, can you not take charge of this irrepressible member ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : He was talking about all second class and third class people in the administration. May I know in which class the Congress administration headed by Mr. Chaliha is ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, I again beg of you to take charge of this irrepressible member. How can one go on ?

Now coming to the point. I was talking about the category of persons, the second rate Vice Chancellor whom we are paying a very high salary. Let us take one appointee of the Vice Chancellor. His name is Dr. Shanti Swarup. Beyond that we know very little of him. From which University he has come and what is his qualification God only knows. He did not apply for the job but he was appointed at Rs.1,450 p.m. In every meeting of the Executive

Council and the Court we unfortunately find in him a parallel of lathial of Bengal Zaminder in olden days. I do not call him a lathial but he is a parallel of the lathials of those days. How can I call him a lathial? He is an honourable gentleman and the direct appointee of the Vice Chancellor of the University. Now, Sir, I will just read a few sentences from the evidence of the Vice Chancellor. I will not read the whole thing but only one or two points.

Shri Joybhadra Hagjer (Minister) : What is this you are reading?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I am grateful to him, Sir, for confessing his ignorance. This is a report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Court of the Dibrugarh University.

Shri Joybhadra Hagjer : I would like to know, Sir, whether he is speaking on the amending Bill or on the Sub-committee's Report. I think the two things are not very well connected.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : It would not have been relevant. I think he is to a certain extent right, because he should have got up as Minister of Education and requested the Hon'ble Speaker to prevent Shri Dulal Barua from straying into other domains. This is what a Pro-Chancellor should have done. There is a Pro-Chancellor of the Dibrugarh University in name only. I have not seen him in any meeting. I would also like to say that meetings of the Executive Council are held when the Assembly was in its session. On the last occasion also when the Assembly was in session, an important matters were put for discussion a meeting of the Executive Council was called and we could not attend it. Last time I spoke to the Chief Minister about it and the Chief Minister asked the D. P. I. Shri S. Rajkhowa who telegraphed to the University Authorities to postpone the meeting for a few days. The reply of the University was that they could not postpone the meeting. On this

occasion, though the notice for the this session of the Assembly was given more than a month earlier, after 15 days of the notice, which came out in news papers also I received a notice that the Executive Council meeting of the Dibrugarh University would be held on the 30th of last month, *i.e.*, 2 days after the session commenced. I wrote a letter to the Registrar to postpone it for about 3 weeks. The Registrar wired to me to say that the meeting cannot be postponed. I wrote to the Hon'ble Minister also as Pro-Chancellor. Sir, when I write letters to the Central Ministers they favour me with replies. But when I wrote to Pro-Chancellor who is no other person than the Minister, Education himself, and who was to my knowledge not taking any interest in that University, when I wrote to him to exercise his good office as Pro-Chancellor to get that meeting postponed for a few days, he wrote to the Registrar such a sweet letter with a copy to me, the letter brimming with his characteristically amiable smile. He wrote that Mr. Sarma has complained for the second time. In future the meeting of the Executive Council should not be called during the Assembly unless there is very weighty reason for calling it. I am grateful to him for this, but he did not say a word in the letter whether that meeting should be postponed or not. Should I tell you what I think why they have decided to hold this meeting on the 30th? They knew that the States Reorganisation matter is coming up and if we don't attend the Assembly meeting people will criticise us. In this meeting of the Executive Council the confirmation of the Director of Sports is going to be passed. I do not pretend to say, Mr. Speaker, that if I would have been there I could have stopped confirmation. No, I would have been out-voted, but all the same I would have protested.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Sir, the Executive Committee has been empowered to sack such people, why did not they do it?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: He has put a very pertinent question about the powers of the Executive Council. The powers are in the Act, I have told you, Mr. Speaker, that some third rate people have been collected around him and they in a body vote for what the Vice Chancellor desires. I was singled out on many occasions, I have been opposing against the appointment of some Lecturers at high salary, these were irregularly and illegally appointed and I fought from the last trench that they should be taken on a contract basis instead of permanent so that our young people from Assam could come up and get a chance; we could keep the door open for them but the majority outvoted me.

I am now reading the evidence of the Vice Chancellor given before the Committee set up by the Court. The first question is, "How did you happen to come and be the Vice Chancellor of the Dibrugarh University?"

“সাগৰ সিচি মাণিক বিচাৰি উলিওৱা” ইয়াৰ ইংৰাজীটো কোনোবাই কব পাৰিব নেকি? ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত ক’তো সাগৰ সিচি মাণিক উলিয়ালে কব নোৱাৰে। Dibrugarh University ৰ Vice Chancellor জন হলে Mathematics ত পণ্ডিত মানুহ।

The reply of the Vice Chancellor is “Perhaps it will not be well to raise the matter of how I happen to come to accept the Vice Chancellorship of the Dibrugarh University.” Sir, out of anguish I am reading these. To decry the Vice Chancellor is neither my pleasure nor is it, I know, a good thing but I am to read these things so that you know facts. Perhaps every one knows that the Vice Chancellor was out of India. He was in America for 12 months reported to be lecturing for money. When I raised this question he said that he did not take his salary. Sir, my point is that if he could remain

absent 12 months, why then a Vice Chancellor is at all necessary. I am reading from the evidence of the Vice Chancellor. “Q.—How did you happen to come and be Vice Chancellor of Dibrugarh University?”

A.—Perhaps it would not be well to raise the matter how I happen to come to accept the Vice Chancellorship of Dibrugarh University.

Q.—Had you any experience as a Principal or Vice Chancellor. A.—No. I have no experience as a Principal or Vice-Chancellor. But I used to officiate as Director, I. I. T. when Dr. Ghosh was absent.

Q.—What is your reaction to the adverse newspaper reports regarding the affairs of Dibrugarh University?

A.—My attention was drawn only to the reports in the ‘Assam Tribune’.

Q.—What was your reaction to those reports broadly speaking?

A.—I asked the staff to send replies where necessary.”

He makes use of his office because he thinks that he has majority support in the Executive Council. He also gave appointment to the daughter of a member of the Executive Council.

When he was asked what was his reaction, he replied, “newspapers are newspapers, but the actual facts are in the University.”

Now Sir, I am referring to that advertisement inviting people from the rest of India to come and civilise the people of Upper Assam. Can you think of such an advertisement (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : None need apply who is an Assamese?) The advertisement No. 2 was to get senior teachers.

“Q.—Will it be incorrect to say that this advertisement was an omnibus one?”

A.—It may be said to be an omnibus one as we did not know in which subjects we would get senior teachers.”

Sir, you will be pleased to recall that in the objects and reasons of the Dibrugarh University Bill it was stated that the Dibrugarh University was necessary to be science-oriented, but even when there was no room for holding classes, he wanted to have classes in Arts Subjects in one room with the imported professor (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: After all India is one). Yes, but unfortunately, when we talk of Pakistani infiltration, we are called communal and when we insist on employment of our local persons we are called parohial. That is why I am sincerely praying to God to take me away.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমীয়াত এটা কথা আছে যে ঘৰৰ শত্ৰু বিত্তীয় হলেই স্বৰ্ভনাশ । সেই কাৰণে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত খলুৱা মানুহ পাবলৈ টান ।

আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনত এটা শাখা আছে— Legislature, Executive আৰু Judiciary গৌৰৱ্য ক্ৰমে Legislature ত মাননীয় সদস্য সকল, মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আৰু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকলকে আদি কৰি থকাৰ বাবে কিছু খলুৱা হৈ আছে । Executive লৈ চাপ্তিক আমাৰ নিজৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু নিজৰে মন্ত্ৰী সভা কিন্তু কেইজন আমাৰ খলুৱা ? বিহাৰলৈ চাপ্তিক চৰকাৰ যেতিয়া বিহাৰী Executive ত বিহাৰী, সেইদৰে গুজৰাটত গুজৰাটী, আৰু পশ্চিম বঙ্গত বঙ্গালী ।

(Voice আমাৰ সকল নো ক'ব পৰা আছে) :

যিসকলে অসমক পাকিস্তান কৰিব লৈ গৈ পৰাস্ত হ'ল সেই সকলেই আমাৰ ভাগ্য নিয়ন্তা । সেই সকলেই ভোগ কৰি আছে আৰু যিসকলে পোৱা নাই তেওঁলোকে ওঠ চেলেকি আছে ।

Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury: বাগে tribunal ৰ সময় ছাৱকে পাকিস্তানে নেয়াৰ জন্য কে চেষ্টা কৰছিল জানতে পাৰি কি ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: আজি আনাব Private Member's Business সেই কাৰণে বাধা নাই নেলা চীকাৰ ।

বাগে কমিচনৰ সময়ত কোন কোন আছিল জানো কিন্তু নাম কোৱা উচিত নহয় । আমি বহুত কথাই জানো কিন্তু প্ৰমাণ কৰিবলৈ টান । আজি যদি নদবাম সোধা হয় বাপেৰে যে আছিল সংবাম তেতিয়া কব যে মইটো কব নোৱাৰো- সংবাম যে মোৰ পিতা । কব নোৱাৰাকৈ নো সি কেনেকৈ প্ৰমাণ কৰে ?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the motion moved by my friend Shri Barua that the Bill be sent to the Select Committee. But hon. Member Shri Sarmah is delivering a speech. I just cannot follow what point he is making out, I do not follow what is being done. Let us cut short and come to the point.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I think the hon. Member could follow Mr. Dulal Barua. If he could follow Mr. Barua, I think he can also follow me and if he cannot understand me, I must say, it is my misfortune.

Mr. Speaker: The rule says: “the debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestion consistent with the principle of the Bill.”—(76)

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Quite so. But we are no longer confined to the motion for consideration. Now at the moment I am only replying, to Shri Dulal Barua. I will come to my motion later on.

Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury: বাগে কমিচনে যাৰা লক্ষীগঞ্জকে আসামে আনতে চেয়েছিল তাৰে নাম জানেন কি ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :

মই জানো কিন্তু কলে কি হব নিজৰ গাভ
চিকুটি চালেই গম পাব।

আজি এটা কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰো যে আমাৰ
Language disturbance ব পিচত,
তেতিয়া তাৰ লগত hon. Member
দুলাল বৰুৱাও আছিল আৰু তেওঁ তাৰ কথাই
কৈছিল। Really তাৰ কথাই
কৈছিল। কটা ঘাত কেলেডিন নিদি খজুওৱা
ঠাই ভোখবতহে চন্দন দিছিল। তেখেতে
কৈছিল যে কাৰো পেটত মলি থাকিব নালাগে।
আন এজন স্থানীয় মানুহে কৈছিল যে মুখত
মলি থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু পেটত নাই। দুলালে
সেই কথাত কি কৈছিল মই নকওঁ। Then
question of Vice-Chancellor,
what exactly prompted you to
in corporate the sentence These
post provides ignorating
opportunity, etc.”

সেই Question টোৰ মাজবোৰ খে
দিছো। Pro-chancellor এ
নিশ্চয় পঢ়িছে। মই এতিয়া Advertis-
ement ব কথা কৈছো। Advertise-
ment ত এই বুলি দিছিল

**Shri Gaurisankar Bhatta-
charyya :** শেখক কোনে আনিছিল ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :
শেখক আনিছিল Education Minister
এ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : “The
advertisement reads: The Univer-
sity intends to start a Post-graduate
Campus at Dibrugarh and needs
Professors in various branches of
Science, Humanities, Chemical
Technology and Tele-Communication
in the Scale of Rs.1,100—50—1,500—
60—1,600. Highly qualified persons
may be given a higher initial start or
may be put in the grade Rs.1,600—
—100—1,800. The posts are perma-
nent and carry with them a Provi-
dent Fund of 8 1/3 per cent.”

Now, on what authority the
Vice-chancellor advertised the posts
which it was said are permanent,
and such other things? The ad-
vertisement also said, those willing
to accept the challenge of organising
new departments in the University
are invited to correspond with the
Vice-Chancellor.

It may be noted that the Secretary
who is the Registrar was not allowed
to stay in the Selection Committee
meetings.

Another very interesting thing is
that correspondence was asked to be
made with the Vice-Chancellor and
not with the Secretary of the Selection
Committee, who was also the
Registrar. The Vice-Chancellor
wanted correspondence to be made
with him. He did not allow the
Secretary to remain present in the
interview and when selection was made.
Then when we asked him how could
this happen because under the statute
the Registrar is the Secretary of
Selection Committee? He said,
the Committee did not want the
Registrar to be present in the selec-
tion.

Q.: And why did you not allow
the correspondence to be made with
the Registrar?

He said, the Professors would
like to have correspondence on a
particular level.

Now, you will see, in his opinion,
the Professors do not like to corres-
pond with the Registrar Dr. Barka-
taki who was Assistant Director,
Public Instruction And the Vice-
Chancellor has the cheek to say that
the Professors would not be willing to
correspond with him.

**Shri Kandarpa Narayan Bani-
kya :** During the selection the
Registrar was not present?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : No., not
present.

**Shri Kandarpa Narayan Bani-
kya :** Is it?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: It is.

and now he draws Rs.1,480 per month.

Sir, my friend was also an erstwhile Headmaster of an institution and I have respect for him but having come in contact with us he feels he knows everything. We the Parliamentarians and Members of the Assembly feel that we know everything and coming in contact with us he has also developed the same feeling.

Then Sir, there is another sentence they may also give the names of experts in their field who are acquainted with their works. Candidates who apply for posts were themselves asked to give two names who would testify to their accomplishments. Can there be a more strange procedure.

We asked the Vice-Chancellor "why did you not allow him" ?

Then, in the next paragraph, the Professors should have sufficient teaching and research experience and should have given ample evidence of their capacity to guide research.

He said, perhaps the Members would not have liked it.

Then, the advertisements reads these posts provide an invigorating opportunity so all those who desired to develop Post-graduate studies in an area which needs them most. And I invite particular attention to this an invigorating opportunity to all those who desire to develop Post-graduate studies in an area which needs them most. If it is paraphrased to a common language it says: come one, come all, let us uplift the Upper Assam district. Does not this sentence mean something like this in a polite language? Is not this insulting? And this is an advertisement in which there is no mention of qualification of any sort, which usually should be mentioned in an advertisement.

We asked another Member by letter and he is no other person than Shri S. K. Dutta, who now adorns the Chair of the Chief Justice of the Assam High Court we asked him. He said, it is not a fact we did not say that the Registrar was unwanted.

We asked the Vice-Chancellor, who asked the candidates for interview ?

Now, Sir, for the University the Government requisitioned some land at Bairagimath but the owners resisted and the Government could not give possession of the land to the University

The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor—and he is an honourable man—he said that a Committee selected those who would come for interview.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sarmah, you have got a motion on this Report, Leave something for that.

We asked the Selection Committee member (Shri Justice S. K. Datta the was Justice S. K. Dutta (then), thereafter he left the Executive Council when he became the Chief Justice) and he said, 'it is all lie' "We never selected who would be called for interviews" What will you say to this, Sir? He said, the Selection Committee had interviewed but the member of the Selection Committee said it was not so.

He said that the Registrar was kept out and was not allowed to open correspondence, and he was not to be present there.

Now about Shanti Swarup. Till now we do not know his age, we do not know what his Last Pay Certificate said—possibly he drew Rs.750 there at Gorokhpur

Shri Debeswar Sarma: Will it come in my life time? I wonder whether it will come in my life time. Last time, I requested the honourable member Mr. Kalita when he was discussing his motion to give me a chance but he was not pleased to accommodate me. Sir, I mention two

or three salient points. This land at Rajabheta was purchased for Rs.27 lakhs, and the Finance Corporation of Assam valued the Tea Estate with factory and machinery at a little over Rs.9 lakhs. There were two parties, I am requested not to name them, who offered rupees 14 lakhs only when this property was for sale, this property, Rajabheta Tea Estate was offered for sale just before the University purchased it. The proprietors wanted Rs.15 lakhs. I personally contacted these parties of Dibrugarh who wanted to buy these properties and offered Rs.14 lakhs; they told me that the Dibrugarh University already purchased and paid the money and what is the use of our creating enmity with them now?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: This land was purchased before the General Election.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: No. our side did not get any share of Rs.27 lakhs. Not from our side; there are more clever people than we are. Having purchased this land, the Finance Committee held a joint meeting at the residence of the Chief Minister, at Shillong; the poor fellow:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Who is he?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Mr. Chaliha, he is first class in the instinct of his self-preservation, but in other matters less so. No one challenged his integrity. He gave the blessings. He said that when you have purchased this land, what else can I do? This plot of land was purchased for Rs.27 lakhs without the valuable machinery and C. I., sheets. The Registrar said we wanted the land not the tea garden. The Deputy Commissioner was written. He in his reply detoed it. He said to go ahead with the purchase since it is near the trunk roads I want to know, but nobody give me a reply, who will come with a bag of money of Rs.27 lakhs spot cash for the 15,00 bighas of land, 1,500 bighas of sprawling tea garden land. These are in two or three plots.

I can understand that businessmen can purchase 4 or 5 or 10 or 15 bighas of roadside land at high price, but who pays a cash sum of Rs.27 lakhs for 1500 bighas in 2 or 3 plots with a comparatively small road-side frontage. It is evident, the same plot of land with building machinery and tea factory was for sale; less than Rs.14 lakhs was offered; the proprietors wanted Rs. 15 lakhs. Sometimes facts are stanger than fiction. After this came the opening.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: What is the amount paid to the Congress Party?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I donot know, your Party might have got a share. We get money from some other quarters. You will be surprised to learn that during my election, so much money was pumped in to my constituency against me that I saw red and had to take "Ghul" on my head.

Now, Sir, next point, the classes in Arts subjects were opened. The advertisements were irregular. Without proper selection, without proper advertisement, professors were recruited. The purchase of land, advertisement, the selection of subjects and teachers—all sounds like "Buri Ayer Sadhu", the Jabbarjang man. The Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Dibrugarh University Court, reads. "The first thing that strikes us about the procedure of securing suitable persons for the posts of professors of different subjects is the unusual or extraordinary type of advertisement, with the inscription of some peculiar expressions". "The Academic Council in its first meeting held on 20th August, 1966, after considering the man power needs of the State in general and of the area under jurisdiction of the Dibrugarh University in particular and keeping in view the main purpose for which the University was established determined and specified the following subjects of study for introduction:—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo, physics and English and also Botany.

Zoology if Professors are available". Para 4 and 5. "It may be noted that the Second University of Assam viz., the Dibrugarh University has been established mainly for purpose of extending facilities of higher education in Science and Technology. The Executive Council in its 3rd meeting held on 3rd September, 1966 resolved, vide Resolution 8, to open the following Post-graduate classes—A—Group—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics and Geophysics. Group B—Assamese, English, History, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit and Geography." It is funny that the Group A was not started, but the Group B was immediately commenced. Assamese was not opened because there were no Lectures Reader available in this subject although a highly qualified persons taught Assamese in Gauhati University for over a decade. Sanskrit class was not opened though there was a highly qualified person like Shri Jogiraj Basu.

Dean of Gauhati University having taught the students for over a decade in Assamese did not find any suitable man to be Reader or Lecture, and that is why Stated:

“ঘৰৰ শত্ৰু বিভীষণ”, উজনিত ভাতোকৈ এটা ভাল কথা আছে। চিনাকি চাউডাঙেই মানুহ কাটে। মই এই কথাটো কবলৈ যাওঁতেই পোক ব্যতীৰ্য্যস্ত কৰি তুলিলে। আমাৰ Judiciary আৰু Executive টো একেটাই হৈছে। যি জন Deputy Director হোৱাৰ আশা আছিল তাৰ Ruleটো বদলাই Stenographer হৈ অহা জনেই সুবিধা পালে। সেইটো আমাৰ High Court ৰ কথা। ডাঙৰ মানুহৰ কথা আমি নকওঁ। কলে জগৰহে লাগিব। এইটো Incident হৈ কলো। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা আমাৰ শ্ৰীভুবন মোহন দাসৰ ঠাইত Anthropology ত Dr. K. K. Shrivastav ক দিছে।

As regards the qualifications of redoubtable Dr. Srivastava, his academic reports from Matriculation upto M. Sc. and the total years of experience were not stated in the appli-

cation. Shri Bhuvan Das of Gauhati University was not selected by the Selection Committee his qualifications are Matriculation 1st Division; B. Sc. 2nd Class; M. Sc. 1st Class, Ph. D. (Calcutta). The poor fellow was unfortunately born in the benighted State of Assam. There are so many other things-bristling irregularities, but I have no time to day and shall revert when the motion comes.

Now, let me refer to the total expenditure, incurred for furnishing the V. C.'s temporary quarter. It is a house, rented temporarily from the Medical College, where a Medical College Professor used to reside. The total cost of furnishing was Rs.18,733.39. I will read out only a few of the items. Foam pillows 6 Nos.; Foam mattress 4 Nos.; the price being Rs. 1,115.10; Woolen drugget 4 pcs.; Coir doormat 4 pcs, wire doormat 2 pcs, the price being Rs.525.65; mosquito net; pillow covers etc., Rs.254.89; door curtain, window curtain, bedsheet etc, Rs.319.60. Again Dunlopillow Mattress 1 No., Foam pillow 2 Nos, the price is Rs.363.78; woolen drugget 1 No., Jute matting 7 Nos, double burner Kerosene cooker Rs.1195.35.

Mr. Speaker: Is it relevant ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: These are not relevant, but I am replying to the amendment.

Again another Kleertone Delux Cooking Range the price of which is Rs.1,815.00; waste paper basket Rs. 14, One Kelvinator 10.1 Cft. A. C. Price Rs 3,550.00 only. Sir, our villagers had to sell their belongings like the ornaments of their wives or mil h cows for paying the land revenue and this is how their money is squandered and how the *tamasha* is going on. Then again Sir, Steel trunk (54) price Rs.125; Godrej Storwel Model No. 1 with locker shelf, hanging rod and full size mirror 1 No, the price Rs.680.39; Godrej Storewel Model No.3 with a locker and two

shelves 2 nos, the price being Rs. 1,084.14. Sir, we have got tea planters, we have got rich men here in this House and I have yet to know if anyone has got more than one Godrej.

I do not think that any of the Members of this House has got more than one Godrej. Now, Sir, let us come to the Dinner Party, page 33 (Annexure) of the Sub-Committee report. 2nd November to 6th November (4 days). Lunch and dinner for experts and candidates in connection with selection of Professors; for Post-Graduate Classes—Rs. 1594.00.

On 25th November, only dinner for Rs. 225. 10th January dinner on account of visit of U. G. C. That may be justified. When the U. G. C. people come we should receive them. I don't criticise that. Tea Party in connection with functions at Rajabeta. What is that function it is not known. Tea Party in connection with the visit of the American Team. That is justified. Dinner in honour of Education Minister *cum* Pro-Chancellor. I also do not criticise that because his visit is few and far between. He should come more often than not.

But we cannot have two persons at top. It is very inconvenient to have two people at top with almost equal power. No one takes the responsibility.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das: What is the name of the Vice-Chancellor?

Shri Debewar Sarmah: Mr. B. R. Seth. Now, Sir, I hope my motion will come up to the House and will have further opportunity to discuss it. Now, what I am saying is that, this motion for recommitment of the bill to the Select Committee will be of no use. He wants that there will be unanimity, but I would suggest for the consideration of the

House through you, Sir, when examining clause by clause the House will find out whether the post of Rector should be retained or not. Now the University should cater to needs of the region. But I have no time to quote from the pages of the Kothari Commission report. I will only give the pages 89 to 92 and again pages 328 to 347 of Inter-University Board. All these things should be discussed, and it will be considered clause by clause on that occasion. I shall be able to submit why the post of Rector is redundant and why the other Universities are doing without Rector, and, therefore, Sir, there is no necessity of having the present bill recommitted to Select Committee for unanimity. Apart from the Rector, there are other things, accounts should be properly supervised by appropriate authorities and that the Court should have a little more power so that the Executive Council do not take everything in their own stride Sir, this recommitment motion will have no benefit except delaying the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then I put the question that this Assembly agrees that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted in view of the dissentious note recorded by some of the members of the Select Committee.

(The motion was lost)

I have got another motion from Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury.

Please move the motion.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that there is unanimity in this House regarding the necessity of amending the bill.....

(Voice: Please move the bill first)

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury: Sir, I beg to move that this

Assembly agrees that the debate on the motion for consideration of the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1969 as reported by the Select Committee be adjourned till the next session of the Assembly.

Sir, the purpose of my motion for adjournment is this. There is unanimity about the necessity of amending the bill for obvious reasons. There are so many anomalies and therefore there occurred a necessity of streamlining the Act for the working of the University properly. But since the bill was introduced in 1967 many things have happened. We had framed a Sub-Committee to go into the matters which has submitted its findings. Now, the amending bill is only for a particular purpose which will not serve the purpose in bringing some drastic changes required. In view of this, I think, its recommittal is not a question now. Even if it is taken up for consideration no purpose will be served at all. There will be so many clauses and necessary to be amended, added for bringing up the Amending Bill to make the old bill useful and operative. So I request that the debate on the motion for consideration of the Bill may be adjourned in this session. Because we have a little time to discuss all the things clause by clause and all the merits and demerits of this Bill. So I move that the Bill be kept pending till the next Session of the Assembly when we will get sufficient time to move the Bill in the next Session of the Assembly.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: I put the question. The question is that this Assembly agrees that the debate on the motion for consideration of the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1969 as reported by the Select Committee be adjourned till the next Session of the Assembly.

(The House divided)

AYES

Shri A. Thanglura

Maulana Abdul Jalil
Choudhury.

Abdul Matlib
Mazumdar.

Md. Abdul Kagem

Shri Altaf Hossain
Mazumdar.

Shri Ataur Rahman

Shri Azizur Rahman
Choudhury.

Shri Bahadur Basu-
matary.

Shri Bazlul Basit

Dr. Bhumidhar Bar-
man.

Shri Bimala Prasad
Chaliha.

Shri Bishwanath
Upadhyaya.

Shri Biswadev Sar-
ma.

Shri C. Karmakar

Shri Chatrasing Te-
ron.

Shri Dandiram
Dutta.

Shri Debeswar
Sarmah.

Shri Devendra Nath
Hazarika.

Shri Durgeswar Sai-
kia.

Shri Golak Chandra
Patgiri.

Shri Govinda Chandra
Bora.
Shri J. B. Hagjer
Shri Kamakhya Pra-
sad Tripathi,
Shri Karuna Kanta
Gogoi.
Shri Lakshmi Prasad
Goswami.
Shri Mahendra
Mohan Choudhury.
Shri Mahendra Nath
Hazarika.
Shri Malia Tanti
Shri Mathura Mo-
han Sinha.
Shri Mathias Tudu
Shri Nukul Chan-
dra Das.
Shri Narayan Chan-
dra Bhuyan.
Smt. Padma Kumari
Gohain.
Shri Parmananda
Gogoi.
Shri Prabin Kumar
Choudhuri.
Shri Prabhat Nara-
yan Choudhury.
Mrs. Pranita Taluk-
dar.
Shri Ramesh Chan-
dra Barooah.
Shri Ranendra Ba-
sumatari.
Shri Ratneswar
Konwar.
Shri Sadhan Ranjan
Sarkar.

Shri Sarat Chandra
Goswami.
Shri Surendra Nath
Das.
Shri Syed Ahmeḍ
Ali.
Shri Uttam Chandra
Brahma.
Noes
Shri A. N. Akram M.L.A.
Hussain.
Shri Atul Chandra
Goswami.
Shri Bhadreswar Go-
goi.
Shri Bhubaneswar
Barman.
Shri Bhadra Kanta
Gogoi.
Shri Dulal Chandra
Barua.
Shri Gaurisankar
Bhattacharyya.
Shri Giasuddin
Ahmed.
Shri Govinda Kalita
Shri Kandarpa
Narayan Banikya.
Shri Kehoram Haza-
rika.
Shri Phani Bora ...
Shri Pitsing Konwar
Shri Promode
Chandra Gogoi.
Shri Rothindra
Nath Sen.
Shri Sailen Medhi
Shri Soneswar Bora
Dr. Surendra Nath
Das.

Mr. Speaker: Ayes—45

Noes—18

The Motion is adopted.

**The Assam Shops and Estab-
lishment (Amendment)
Bill, 1969**

Shri Govinda Kalita: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance): Sir, there is a preliminary objection. There is no financial memorandum attached to it.

Rules 66 lays down "A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law". Now, Sir, the most important provision this Bill makes is with regard to the registration. Every shop-keeper and employer shall have to be registered and for this purpose every shop will have to be registered. Now, what are the points on which registration will be necessary,— (a) the name of the shop-keeper or the employer; (b) the postal address of the shop or the establishment; (c) the name of the shop or the establishment; (d) declaration of weekly closing days in the case of a shop; (e) the name and address of the employees; and (f) such other particulars as may be prescribed. Then it is said, "any change in respect of any particulars contained in the application under sub-section (1) within seven days". Therefore, it would be necessary that in every town we shall have to maintain Registration Office.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:

It is said in the Bill that the registering authority means the Labour Officer having jurisdiction over the area.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Yes, whole thing has been very much simplified by stating that Labour Officer will be the Registering Officer. The Labour Officer is an executive officer who deals with conciliation matters and he cannot maintain such a Registration Office. The huge work which will be involved in maintaining the Registration Office will need staff, clerks and everything. Obviously the Labour Officer cannot have time for such purpose. Therefore, the financial implication of this Bill has not been studied and no mind was applied to this aspect. Therefore, no provision has been made so far as the financial memorandum is concerned and a short cut has been taken that the Labour Officer in that area will do the job. There is no Labour Officer in every town; they are concentrated in some areas. Number of Labour Officers is limited in the State. Therefore, to expect that all over the State every shop shall have registration and that registration will be done by the Labour Officer and this cannot be registered without enquiry because it is prescribed that an enquiry should be made and if enquiring officer is satisfied then registration is possible. Obviously this will involve so much detailed work. Naturally, a full fledged office will have to be set up in different towns and we do not have Labour Officer in all towns. Therefore, thought was not applied to financial aspect of the memorandum resulting in that no memorandum has been prepared at all. I do not blame the hon. Member. He might perhaps thought that this might be possible.

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:** চাব, অন্য কিবা আপত্তি আছে যদি কব পাৰে কিন্তু এনে আপত্তি ভিত্তিহীন। প্রথম কথা হৈছে Financial Memorandum Compulsory নহয়। যদি কিবা Expenditure

involved হয় তেতিয়াহে Financial Memorandum দিব লাগে। এইখন Original Act নহয়। Original খন ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা চলি আহিছে, আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান অফিচাৰ আছে। প্ৰত্যেক টাউনতে Labour Officer নাই। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক খন টাউনতে Shops বিলাক অভিভাবকহীন হৈছে। সৰু সৰু টাউন বিলাকৰ Shop বিলাকে Establishment পাইছে। অথচ যিখন মূল আইন সেইখন কাগজতে থকা নাই চলি আছে। যিখন আইন ইমান দিনে চলি আছে সেই আইনখনৰ নিশ্চয় Register আছে। সেইখন প্ৰত্যেক মাহে মাহে সপ্তাহে সপ্তাহে Check কৰিব লাগে। Registration Compulsory আৰু সেইটো যাতে Record হয় তাক চাব লাগে। যদিও এইখন Register হোৱা নাই তথাপিও ই মাউৰা হৈ যোৱা নাই কাৰণ ইং ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা চলি আছে। সেই কাৰণে অন্য কোনো আপত্তি থাকিলেও Financial Implication ইয়াত নাই। ইয়াত কোনো Addl. টকা খৰচ নহয় বৰং Shopkeeper ৰ পৰা পাবহে। এই Officer বিলাক মই জনাত Under worked হৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকে কাগজে কলমে ৬ ঘণ্টা কাম কৰা Record থাকিলেও আচলতে তাৰ আধা সময় অৰ্থাৎ ৩ ঘণ্টা ভালকৈ কাম কৰিলেও বহুত কাম হ'লহেঁতেন। তেওঁলোকৰ কোটচটো চেয়াৰত থাকে। আনকি Assembly চলি থাকোতেও তেওঁলোকে কোটচটো চেয়াৰত থৈ পুলিচ বজাৰত ঘূৰি ফুৰে। গতিকে তেওঁ লোকক Register ৰ কামটো দিব লাগে যাতে অলপ কাম হয় আৰু বাইজেও তেওঁলোকৰ খাজানাৰ টকা খিনি অথলৈ যোৱা বুলি নভাৰে। এনে কৰিলে চৰকাৰৰ অতিৰিক্ত এক পইচাও খৰচ নহয় বৰঞ্চ Shop-keeper বহে খৰচ হব।

হবও পাবে নহবও পাবে। অকল Labour Officer ই নহয় অসম চৰকাৰৰ যিমান কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ শতকৰা পঞ্চাচ ভাগেও যদি তেওঁলোকৰ allotted কাম কৰে তেন্তে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰ যেনেকৈ চলিছে তাতকৈ ভালকৈ চলিব। মই কৈছোঁৱেই বহুতে আনকি Assembly চলি থকা

সময়তো কোটচটো Chair তে থৈ এই পুলিচ বজাৰত ঘূৰি ফুৰা দেখা যায়। এইদৰে কোটচটো অফিচত থৈ বাহিৰত ঘূৰি ফুৰা কৰ্মচাৰীও এই অসম চৰকাৰৰ আছে। গতিকে দখীয়া বাইজৰ টকা এনেদৰে খৰচ কৰাৰ দৰকাৰ নাই। Financial implication ত যদি অন্য কিবা আপত্তি আছে সেইটো কওঁক। দখীয়া বাইজ—দুটা পইচা সিহতেওঁ পাওঁক। আমি তাতকৈ আৰু কি আশা কৰো? চৰকাৰৰো দুটা পইচা খৰচ হলে বাজে খৰচ নহব। Shop keeper ৰ খৰচৰ ওপৰতো Financial measure দিব নোৱাৰি।

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy:** মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে মোৰ কথাটো appreciate কৰিব নোৱাৰাত মই দুখ পাইছো। মই নভৱাকৈ কোৱা নাছিলো। কাৰণ original যিখন Registration Act আছে সেইখনত Huge work ৰ provision involve হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ অফিচাৰক কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhatta-charyya: বেলেগ অফিচাৰ নেলাগে।

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:** এই কামটো কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কোনো estimate নাই আৰু এই বিষয়ে মই কোনো Study কৰিব পৰা নাই। এতিয়া Labour Officer এজন গুৱাহাটীত আছে, ডিব্ৰুগড়ত আছে, ধুবুৰীত Inspector আছে, শিলচৰত এজন অফিচাৰ আছে আৰু যোৰহাটতো এজন আছে। (Voice) প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে একোজনকৈ আছে।

বাকী বিলাক টাউনত Labour officer নাই এতিয়া গুৱাহাটী টাউনত কিমান হাজাৰ দোকান আছে, কিমান হাজাৰ registration কৰাব লাগে আৰু সেইবিলাক verify কৰা, record কৰা আদি বহুতো কাম আছে। কিন্তু main কাম হৈছে cancellation কৰাটোৱেই। Labour officer ৰ যথেষ্ট কাম আছে। Inspector বিলাকৰে।

কাম যথেষ্ট। কিন্তু Labour officer ৰ কাম নাই বুলি কোৱাটো বৰ সত্য নহয়।

গতিকে Registration ৰ পাট্টা পালেও কাম নহব। যিবিলাকে কাম নকৰে সেইবিলাকক discharge নকৰে। সেই কাৰণেই মই কব খুজিছো যে, এই বিষয়ত যথেষ্ট financial implication আছে। ইয়াত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। গতিকে Registration ৰ কাম কেনেকৈ খৰছ নোহোৱাকৈ হব সেই বিষয়ে তেখেতসকলে আমাক জনোৱা নাই। গতিকে সকলো কথা জনাব নোৱাৰো। ইয়াৰ ক'তো লিখা নাই। Introduction Stage ত থাকিব পাৰে। আৰু তাত কিবা Legal কথাও raise কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : কি লিখিছে সেইটো Speaker এ Examine কৰিব আৰু যদি কিবা defect থাকে তাক দেখুৱাই দিব।

Rule 66 (1) A bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into Law:

(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics :

Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type or italics, the Speaker may permit the member-in-charge of the Bill to bring such clauses to the notice of the House.

ইয়াত এই সমষ্ট কথা বিলাক বিলখনত দি সেই বিলাক Examine কৰা যাব। যদি Examine কৰি চাই দেখে যে financial implication ৰ বিষয়টো তাত Connected, তেতিয়াহলে বিলখন introduction হৈ গৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Speaker ৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। ইয়াত যিমান কথা লিখা থাকে সেই কথাবিলাক সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে 1st Stage ত আলোচনা কৰি Point-out কৰি দিয়ে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Speaker এ এইটো কব লাগিব যে, এইটোত financial Memorandum নাই।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Chapter 13 (a) ত আছে যে, যদি কিবা কবলগীয়া আছিল সেইবিলাক (a) স্তৰত কব লাগিছিল। এতিয়া b বা c স্তৰত সেইবিলাক আলোচনা নহয়। চৰকাৰৰ concurrence নহলে introduce হব নোৱাৰে।

Under (a), Chapter 13 এই Stage টো introduction ৰ Stage কিবা আপত্তি থাকিলে এই Stage তে কৰিব লাগিছিল—কিছ তেতিয়া কোনো আপত্তি নকৰি শুই থকাৰ কাৰণেই আজি এই অৱস্থা। তল পেটৰ কামোৰটো কৰবাতহে। গতিকে যদি কিবা আপত্তি থাকি গ'ল সেইটো কওঁক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : মই তেখেতৰ লগত একমত হব পৰা নাই। কাৰণ Legal difficulty কিবা থাকিব পাৰে আৰু তেতিয়া

Point of law do not lapse.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এইটো Objection নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়া একো দুখ হব নোৱাৰে। Financial Memorandum ত টকা-পইচা খৰছৰ বিষয়ে জনাইছো। চৰকাৰে বিল অনাৰ লগে লগে গৱৰ্ণৰৰ Assent আনিব লাগে।

Huge expenditure is involved and it will have to come out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি ব্যাখ্যা কৰিলে সেই ব্যাখ্যা বৰ সংগত হোৱা

নাই। এখন বিল যিজন সদস্যই এই সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰে সেই জনে বিলখন তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ ওপৰতহে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। এই বিলখন চেৰেক্টাৰীয়ে Scrutiny কৰাৰ পাচত introduce কৰা হৈছে without any financial implication কাৰণ Introduction Stage পাৰ হোৱাৰ পাচত Consideration ৰ কথা বিশেষকৈ financial memorandum সম্পৰ্কে পুৰণ নুঠে। প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে বিলত কোনো লেকুনা থাকিলে introduction Stage তে আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। সাধাৰণতে যিজন বিলখন আনে financial implication ৰ কথা তেওঁ নিজে anticipate কৰে। কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা লেকুনাৰ Existence আছে বুলি Government অফিচাৰে পিচত ভাবিলে কেনেকৈ হব? সেইটো introduction Stage আগতে Financial implication আছে বুলি Object কৰিব লাগিছিল।

Once it has been introduced it becomes the property of the House and in view of this the Government has no right to deprive the hon. Member to place their Bill in a particular form.

এনেকুৱা যদি কিবা Precedent আছে দেখুৱাওক। যেতিয়া সদস্য জনে বিলখন Raise কৰিছিল তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা Financial implication নাই বুলি কৈছিল আৰু যদি আছিল introduction Stage তে Objection কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া এনেধৰণৰ যুক্তি দিলে মানি ল'ব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বাধা কৰি আছে কিন্তু এই অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰীৰ দিনতে এই অধমে এখন বিল আনিছিলো কিন্তু Argument ৰ ফালৰ পৰা Validity ত আমাৰ জোৰ বেছি। এইটো এটা বিধি সম্পৰ্কীয় কথা। যি সময়ত আপত্তি হ'ব লাগিছিল সেই Stage টো পাৰ হৈ গ'ল।

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :** চাৰ, এচেম্বলী বিধিৰ rule ৬০ আছে যে, যেতিয়া এখন বিল সদনত ডাঙি ধৰা হয় তাৰ লগত Financial Memorandum দিব লাগে, আৰু কিয় দিব লাগে তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য বিলখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী

কৰিবৰ কাৰণে টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু এই টকা সদনে পাচ কৰি দিব লাগে। এই বিল খনৰ financial implication আছে বুলি ডটাচাৰ্ভা ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে কৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : মই আছে বুলি কোৱা নাই।

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :** তেখেতে কৈছে থাকিবও পাৰে নে থাকিবও পাৰে। এই বিলখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজন অফিচাৰ দিব লাগিব নহলে বিলখন কাৰ্য্যকৰা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। অকল অফিচাৰ দিলেই নহ'ব লগতে কেবাগী লাগিব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰ ইত্যাদি দিব লাগিব। আৰু যে কৈছে stage ৰ কথা এতিয়া সেই কথা উৎখাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰি বুলি কিন্তু legal defect থাকিলে যদি void ab initio হয় তেতিয়া হলে সেই কোনো stage তে উৎখাপন কৰিব পাৰে।

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :** এইটো void ab initio নহয়। আইনৰ ফালৰ পৰা void ab initio নহলে executive ৰ ফালৰ পৰা void ab initio হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এইখন ১৯৪৮ চনৰে বস্ত। Act খনৰ কাৰ্য্যকাৰিতা তদাৰক কৰিবলৈ অফিচাৰ আছে। Labour অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ ওপৰতে এই দায়িত্ব আছে। দোকানী-বিলাকে নিজে আহি Register কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব নাই। দোকান Register কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব Labour অফিচাৰৰ। দোকান বন্দ ৰাখিছে নে নাই, কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ছুটি পাইছে নে নাই এই সকলো বিলাক তাৰ Labour অফিচাৰৰ ওপৰত আছে। এওঁলোকে কাৰ্য্য চলাবৰ কাৰণে তলতয়া কৰ্মচাৰী, কেবাগী, typist সকলোৰেই আছে। এতিয়া যদি প্ৰত্যেক কথাতে Amending bill আনিবলৈ যায় তেন্তে কোনো প্ৰকাৰে চৰকাৰ চলাব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰত্যেক কাৰণেই Amending bill আনিবৰ দৰকাৰ নাই। যদি কোনো অফিচাৰেই নাথাকিলে হেঁতেন তেতিয়া বেলেগ কথা আছিল। কিন্তু Labour অফিচাৰে যে কেৱল যে কল কাৰখানাৰ মজদুৰৰ বিষয়ক কামতে কৰিব সেইটো নহয়। দোকানৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আদিৰ স্বাৰ্থও এওঁলোকেই চাব লাগিব।

তেওঁলোকৰ কামৰ বোজা ৪ অনাৰ ঠাইত ১ টকালৈ বাঢ়িব পাৰে। সেই অনুযায়ী কেবাৰ্ণীৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়িছে, সেই বুলি প্ৰত্যেক বাৰ কেবাৰ্ণী বচাবলৈ Amending bill আনে নে কি? এইটো একেবাৰে অসম্ভৱ কথা। প্ৰশাসনিক ফালৰ পৰা কোনো নতুন post create কৰাৰ কথা ইয়াত নাই। মানুহজন আছেই। তেওঁৰেই তদাৰককাৰী cum পঞ্জীয়ক। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে আন কথা নাই।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, under the rules you should rule out the arguments put forward from that side of the House at this stage. In Rule 7A (2) it is said "if such motion be carried, the Secretary shall read the title of the Bill, and the Bill shall thereupon be deemed to be introduced in the Assembly." It is for consideration, Sir, that at this stage no objection against introduction should be allowed. This is the clear rule. So the objection should be ruled out and the Bill be taken up for consideration.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: We are not raising objection at the point of introduction, we are raising this objection at the point of consideration and nothing prevents us under the rule from raising this objection at the consideration point. The second point is what I say, whenever a lacuna or a legal defect is noticed it can be raised. Whenever a lacuna or legal defect is noticed, the members of this side have a right to raise it and on that ruling from you becomes necessary. If it is found that financial memorandum was necessary then the objection is obviously valid. Now, Mr. Bhatlacharya has said that no new work is involved. I have already pointed out that the original Act of 1948 did not contemplate any registration and therefore, there is no provision for registration in the original Act at all. If the original Act had provided for registration a huge paraphernalia would have been necessary for registration office. Let us see the Registrar of Co-operative. This is a big office. Similarly there

is Registrar of Company Law. Whenever you think in terms of registration you require a Secretariat and all that sort of things. But the work which was entrusted to the Labour Officers was quite different. The Labour Officers inspect offices with the assistance of the Trade Unions.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Labour Officer is also the *ex-officio* officer. Assam Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1969 মতে Trade union ক Labour ক লগত লৈ যোৱাৰ কোনো provision নাই।

Shri Kamakha prasad Tripathi: The hon. Member will bear me out. I am not trying to mislead the House. I am trying to give the present position. If an officer has to be meant for the licence of shop, establishments at Gauhati we shall have to appoint a large number of officers for the shop-establishments. Government has not done so either in Assam or anywhere in India. In Factories Act there is a law under which it is provided. But if we have to provide a number of officers for inspecting every factory I think Assam will need at least 200 officers where is the number of inspecting officer is very few. So, Sir, it should be appreciated, although the law has allowed responsibility of inspection the law has not made it obligatory on the State to appoint a large number of officers. What has happened both with regard to Factories Act as well as with regard to other Act the Bill has come to the assistance of the inspectors and the Trade Unions. It is combination of the Trade Union and the Labour Officers that protect the interest of the workers, other wise they would not have been protected. The number of Labour officers appointed by the Assam Government in the State is too insignificant in terms of inspection. Therefore, now to saddle the Labour Officers with the duty which was not provided in the original Act, the original Act did not contemplate

registration and it was not provided in the original Act. Now a new responsibility is put. It is necessary for the mover to find out what would be the additional cost involved in providing this. This was not done. He has slipped up and we also could not know what would be the cost involved in the legislation. We find it is absurd to saddle the Labour Officers with the registration work. We find it would be a huge cost. The work entailed in this will be tremendous one and I do not think that will be worthwhile spending money for the purpose. For this we must depend upon the Trade Unions.

Shri Phani Bora: It was worthwhile spending for other Act. It is only to deceive the people.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: We do not agree. The situation of 1948 has changed. My friend was making a speech yesterday to teach me that the situation has changed now.

Shri Phani Bora: I think it requires to be taught again. I think I should deliver another speech to teach you again the changes that have taken place in the country.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Therefore, in the changed circumstances when the cost involved in the very legislation would be too much a financial memorandum would be necessary. Therefore, unless the financial memorandum is worked out, I think it is contrary to the rules. So, I say that the point raised at this stage is valid.

***Shri Govinda Kalita:**
১৯৪৮ চনতে Shops and Establishment Act খন কিছুমান ফাল দি আইনখন পাছ কৰাৰ পিছত, বাস্তৱিকতে এইখনৰ পৰা আমাৰ দোকানী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কাম হোৱা নাই । Finance মিনিষ্টাৰে যিটো আপত্তি কৰিছে যে, Shops Establishment Act মতে আন ঠাইত যিমানবিনাক Shops and Establishment আছে এই আটাইবিলাক Registration কৰা হৈছে কেৱল অসমত নাই ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: তাকেই কৈছে। আনৰ ইয়াত নাই ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: কিন্তু ইয়াত খৰচ হোৱা নাছিল, এই খৰচটো প্ৰশ্নতহে দেখুৱা হৈছিল ।

খৰচ হোৱা বুলি দিয়া নাছিল কিন্তু এইটো প্ৰশ্নহে দিছে ।

Shri Phani Bora: খৰচ, পৰিব গতিকৈ এইটো Register কৰিব লাগে ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: কিমান খৰচ পৰিব ; এইটো মোৰ লগত বহি আলোচনা কৰিলেহে ভাল হব ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: এই দৰে খৰচ হৈ গলে বিলখন পাচ কৰাত অসুবিধা আছে । Finance মিনিষ্টাৰে কিমান টকা প্ৰকৃততে খৰচ হৈছে তাক পৰিষ্কাৰকৈ কোৱা নাই ; কেৱল কৈছে খৰচ হব । গতিকে আমাৰ এই ফালৰ পৰা বিলখন পাচ হৈ গলেও সিকালে টানাটানি হব যেন লাগে । সেই কাৰণে এইটো এটা অজুহাত যেন লাগিছে । গতিকে আমি এই উক্তিটো মানি লব নোৱাৰো ।

***Shri Govinda Kalita:**
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো মাত্ৰ এটা অজুহাত । ইয়াত যদি কিবা খৰচ হ'লহেতেন মই নিশ্চয় আলোচনা কৰি নলোহেতেন । ইয়াত লাভহে হব । লোকচান একো নহয় কাৰণ লেবাৰ অফিচ, লেবাৰ অফিচৰ সকলো আছে । এইক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো Financial Implication ৰ কথা আছে বুলি কৈছে এইটো মুঠৰ ওপৰত এটা অজুহাত মাত্ৰ ।

এইখিনিতে মই এইটো কথা কব খুজিছে যে, যিখন আইন কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে পাচ কৰিছিল ১৯৪৮ চনতে, সেইখন যাতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় আৰু যাতে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মঙ্গল হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে এই সংশোধনীৰ প্ৰয়োজন ।

সেই কাৰণে মই এই সংশোধনী আনিছোঁ । আৰু ইয়াত কোনো নতুন কথা বা ব্যৱস্থা নাই । বা Financial Implication ৰ কোনো কথা নাই । মাত্ৰ এইটো এটা অৱান্তৰ আপত্তি ।

ইয়াকে কৈ ইয়াত কোনো আপত্তি নকৰি এই আইনখনৰ সংশোধন কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ ।

Mr. Speaker: Here I have heard the both sides. There was no objection about financial implication and, therefore, at this consideration stage these points have been raised by the hon. Finance Minister stating that it may require additional hands for the additional work of registering the Shopkeepers but he has not been able to make any assessment to satisfy me or the House as to what really would be the additional expenditure for maintaining the additional hands, if any, as the clauses of the Bill as stand at present.

“The memorandum has to invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and also to give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case, the Bill is passed into law.”

When the Bill was examined it was found that every shopkeeper has been asked to register or make registration and submit certain information to the registering authority. On the reading of it, it does not appear that any additional or extra financial implication is there. Labour Officers are already there in the department who are also working not only in the Labour Department but also carrying out the provisions of the Act. Therefore, on the face of it, it cannot be presumed that there will be any expenditure involved in carrying out the provisions of the Bill. When the Bill had been allowed to be introduced there was the first opportunity of raising this particular objection and this objection should have been raised when the Bill was circulated beforehand. There was sufficient time

available in the hands of the Department to make a proper assessment and the first opportunity to raise objection at the introduction stage. Though this chapter ‘A’ refers to matters relating to introduction, of course in the consideration stage.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one point.

(Voices: from the Opposition—
Mr. Speaker Sir, you cannot be interrupted when you are on your legs)

Before the introduction the Bill is not sent to the Department.

Mr. Speaker: As I said, objection should have been raised at the introduction stage. Secondly, at the consideration stage also objection can be raised by a Minister or anybody but in exceptional cases.

“If no financial memorandum is attached to a Bill and later at the consideration stage the Speaker holds that one is necessary, the financial memorandum has been permitted to be read out by the Minister in the House and exceptional cases, the rule regarding financial memorandum has been suspended in its application to the introduction of a Bill”.

Therefore, at this stage also on points raised by any hon. Member of the House, there is no bar to the Speaker declaring that this Bill should have a financial memorandum attached, but, it is a different thing. My point is this. There is no clause in the Bill which refers to any expenditure to be ; involved on the face of it. It refers only to the Labour Officers which already exist in the Department for the execution of work in the Department. If after calculation it is found that any other Labour Officers are necessary then it is a matter for the Department to provide for such Officer considering the exigency of the case. But on the face of it, the Labour Officer's clause pertaining to the Bill does not involve any expenditure.

Therefore, I find that at present the Bill does not involve, on the face of it, any additional expenditure and this objection raised now should have been raised at the introduction stage so that necessary action could have been taken by the House.

I, therefore, allow the Motion for discussion.

Shri Govinda Kalita: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration clause by clause.

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:** Sir, the State Government drafted a full-scale bill which is more comprehensive than which has been brought. We wanted to introduce the Bill this Session but we will introduce this Bill in next Session as it requires some adjustment here and there. The hon. Members will appreciate that this Bill of 1948 is back-dated and since many changes have come over it. Therefore then, we have to upgrade the previous one by bringing some changes. We have already redrafted.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, the motion is to be considered clause by clause.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Sir, clause by clause is in different forms, it is in a consideration stage.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, it should be over-ruled, I appeal to you.

***Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:** Sir, let the hon. Members have patience, they have so much of patience. I am trying to introduce this Bill but as this Bill of 1948 was back dated, we have been working for the last one year and it is ready with us. I wanted to introduce this bill in this Session but as the Bill requires some change and modifications here and there, it could not be introduced in this Session. It will be introduced in next Session.

***Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:** Sir, It think, in the past on several occasions, this at gust House had approved some amendments, certain amendments and so whole-sale change in this Bill is not required. I do not understand why the Finance Minister in beating about the bush. Now he has come forward with a new proposal. Same Bill has been adopted and there is no necessity to make the whole-sale amendment. It does not hold more weight. So, I appeal to the Chair to over-rule this.

***Shri Giasuddin Ahmed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have bitter experience about Government assurances of introducing new bills in this House. As for example Shri Kalita brought some amendment in the Amendment Act and the Chief Minister assured that provisions will be laid down the Amendment Act, but nothing has been done or heard from the Government side. In case of Municipal Act, nothing has been done from Government side. Sir, we find that the provisions which were to be incorporated were excluded from the Government Bill. We gave our opinion of dissent in the Select Committee. Again the Government Bill is coming.

If Government is sincere to bring about some changes in the amendment and if the Government wanted to incorporate in the Bill, what is the harm now to come out with the Government Bill ?

***Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা কথা কব লাগে কিন্তু কবলৈ গলে প্রশ্নই হয়। যদি এই সংশোধনী বিলখন পাচ হৈ যায় তাৰ পাচতো চৰকাৰে এখন সৰ্বস্বত্বৰ। সৰ্ব ব্যাপি বিল অনাত বাধা হব নেকি। মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে যোৱা ৮।১০ মাহে (১ বছৰ) conceive কৰি আহিছে কাৰণ ১৯৪৮ চনৰ আইনখন out-dated হৈ গৈছে। আজি যেতিয়া সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ লগে লগে

শ্রমিক সমাজৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ হৈছে আৰু শোষণকাৰী বিলাকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শ্রমিকে মূৰ দাঙি উঠিছে এই পৰিবৰ্তনৰ লগে লগে আইনৰ পৰিবৰ্তনো হোৱা স্বাভাৱিক। এইটোত চৰকাৰে সহযোগ কৰাটো ভাল। কিন্তু এই সংশোধনী বিল খন পাচ কৰিলে কিবা বাধা হব নেকি ? এইদৰে তপতে তপতে বিৰোধিতা কৰি ভুকুতে কলটো পকাবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰাই ভাল।

এই বিলখন ১৯৪৮ চনত আনোতে সেই সময়ত মাত্ৰ দুটা মূল উদ্দেশ্য আছিল Object's and reasons দেখুৱাই দিছে। প্ৰথমতে কাছাৰ জিলাত Shop Employees Association নে দাবী কৰিছিল যে কামৰ ঘন্টা বান্ধি দিব লাগে। পুৱা ৬ বজাৰ পৰা বাতি ১০ বজালৈ খাটিব লাগে। খাবৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ১ ঘন্টা ছুটি পায়, তাত খাই হয় লৰালবিকৈ আহিব লাগে নহয় কৰিয়াই আনিব লাগে। চাকৰিৰ কোনো নিৰাপত্তা নাই, বন্ধ নাই ইত্যাদি বহুত। সেই কাৰণেই এই আইন হৈছিল। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে গুৱাহাটীৰ নিচিনা কিছুমান চহৰত দোকান খোলা আৰু বন্ধ কৰাৰ নিয়ম মোটামুটি ভাৱে পালন কৰা দেখা যায়। কিন্তু কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লাভ হোৱা নাই। যেতিয়া Inspector আছে দোকান চাবলৈ আৰু যেতিয়া সোধে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক ঠিক মতে ছুটি দিয়া হৈছে নে নাই তেতিয়া কয় তেওঁলোক আমাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহ।

বেচৰা কৰ্মচাৰী কেইটাই ভয়তে দোকানীৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহ বুলি কৈ দিয়ে। দৰ্শনা খোৱা এই মানুহ বোৰে যদি পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহ নহয় বুলি কয় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰি যাব। গতিকে তাৰ ভয়তে তেওঁলোক পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহ হৈ যায়। গতিকে তেওঁ বিলাকৰ কোনো বন্ধ-চক্ৰও নেথাকে। মালিকে নিজেই যেতিয়া দোকান চলায় তেতিয়াহলে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ weekly holiday ৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্নই নুঠে। এই কাৰণেই যিখন আইন এই সম্পৰ্কত উৎখাপিত হৈছে—তাত এই কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ weekly holiday আৰু Midday rest আদিৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে। এই বিলখনে আইন কিবা কৰক বা নকৰক অন্ততঃ যিবিলাক

দোকানৰ Emloyee আছে তেওঁবিলাকৰ Registration থাকিব লাগে আৰু যিবিলাক দোকানৰ কৰ্মচাৰী থকা স্বত্বেও নাই বুলি কয়, চৰকাৰক মিছা কথা কোৱাৰ কাৰণে এইটো পিছত প্ৰমাণ হলে তেওঁলোকক শাস্তি বিহিব পৰা হব। গতিকে এই Registration ত বনুৱাসকলৰ দাবী যেনে—দিনে অন্ততঃ দুঘন্টা Midday rest, সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি, দৰ্শনাৰ অলপ সুবিধা ইত্যাদি পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই বিলখনত থাকিব লাগে। কিছুমান তৎকালীন ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰয়োজন—এই বনুৱা সকলৰ কাৰণে। ধৰি লওক এজন কৰ্মীৰ আৱীয়ব বৰ বেছি জ্বৰ উঠিছে, ১০৫ ডিগ্ৰী পৰ্য্যন্ত উঠিছে। এতিয়া ডাক্তৰ, কৰিৰাজৰটো প্ৰয়োজন আহিব ? আমাৰ Finance Minister এটো অসমৰ ডাঙৰ কৰিৰাজক বিশ্বাস নকৰেই, কেৱল কলিকতাৰ ডাক্তৰকহে বিশ্বাস কৰে। ডাক্তৰ কৰিৰাজ আহি পোৱালৈকে বা যাব ডাক্তৰ-কৰিৰাজ আনিবলৈকে সামৰ্থ্য নাই, তেনেকৰা বনুৱাইও অন্ততঃ কিছুমান সা-সুবিধা পাব লাগে। জ্বৰ মূৰ পাইছেঠেগ তাৰ উপশমৰ কাৰণে মূৰত অলপ ঠাণ্ডা পানী চলা, হাত-ভৰিত মালিচ কৰা, বিচনীৰে বিচা ইত্যাদি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কাৰণেওটো তেওঁক অলপ আজৰি সময়ৰ দৰকাৰ। গতিকে আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বনুৱাসকলৰ যি-সকল নেতা আমাৰ অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়, সেই বনুৱাসকলৰ এই সকলো সা-সুবিধা সামৰি লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই বিলখনত থাকিব লাগে। এইখিনিয়েই মোৰ কব লগা।

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ কথাখিনি ভাল ধৰণে শুনিলো। চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা এইটো সদায়ে assurance পাই থকা হৈছে যে, আমাৰ ভালৰ কাৰণেই সকলোখিনি কৰা হৈছে, কৰিছিল আৰু কৰিব। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গ'ল যে নিজৰ সুখ-সুবিধা আৰু ভালৰ কাৰণেইহে এইবোৰ কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ শাসনৰ গাৰ্হীখনৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণেহে এই সকলোখিনি কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে কৰা নহ'ল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে আজি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যদিও কেই বছৰ মানৰ আগৰ কথা বাদ দি আজিও দুবেল দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নোপোৱা, অৰ্দ্ধাহাৰী-অনাহাৰ আৰু আধা লঙঠা মানুহ অসমৰ গাঁৱে-ভূঞ

সিচৰিত হৈ আছে, এই মানহাৰ্খিনিৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ আৰু দাবী পূৰণ কৰিব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিলেও কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে। কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা নকৰে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক কব খুজিছো যে, গণতান্ত্ৰিক এখন দেশত সকলোকে সমান ভাৱে জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। আমাৰ শিলঙত যিখন Shop Workers Association লৈ আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক নিমন্ত্ৰণ জনোৱা হৈছিল আৰু মইও তাত উপস্থিত আছিলো। সেই Association ত তেখেতক এখন memorandum দিয়া হৈছিল। এইটো মোৰ মনত আছে আৰু নিশ্চয় তেখেতৰো মনত আছে। তেখেতে এই Association ৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ প্ৰশংসাও কৰিছিল। কিন্তু অকল Lecture তে আৱদ্ধ নেকাকি to protect civil, moral, economic and right of the people in a democratic country like India এই ভূমিকাহে লোৱা উচিত। সব ক্ষেত্ৰতে কেৱল টাংটিঙালি নকৰি দুবেলা-দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নোতপোৱা, আধাপেটা আধা-নাঙটা দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণ আৰু ভৱিষ্যত বংশধৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে অনু-বস্ত্ৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাহে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা উচিত। তেওঁলোকৰ নায্য স্বাৰ্থ বন্ধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণেহে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে আৰু তাকে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সদায় অকালপ্ৰস্থ ক্ৰোধিত জন সাধাৰণৰ পৰা এই চৰকাৰ সুস্থীৰে থকা টান হৈ পৰিব। তাৰ প্ৰমাণ কালিয়েই পাইছে। ধৰ্মকিত বাধ্য হৈ এই চৰকাৰৰ মুৰব্বী সকল বাহিৰলৈ গৈ বিকোভকাৰী সকলক লগ ধৰিলেগৈ ধৰ্মকিত বাধ্য হৈ আন্দোলনকাৰী প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক চৰকাৰে লগ ধৰিলেগৈ। বাইজৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক স্বাৰ্থ বন্ধা কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণেই বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত এই চৰকাৰে ধৰ্মকি খাবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেইকাৰণেই জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থ পূৰণৰ অনুকূল যিখন বিল সেইখন সমৰ্থন কৰি পাচ কৰি তেখেতসকলে অন্ততঃ জনসাধাৰণক, গণতান্ত্ৰিক প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়ে তাকে মই আশা কৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker Mr. Kalita. are you going to withdraw the Bill ?

Shri Govinda Kalita: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: As the Bill is not going to be withdrawn I put the question. The question is that "the Assam Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be taken in to consideration?".

(The House divided)

Noes.

1. Shri A. Thanglura,
2. Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumder
3. Maulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury
4. Md. Abdul Kasem,
5. Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder
6. Shri Ataur Rahman,
7. Shri Azizur Rahman Chaudhury
8. Shri Bahadur Basumatary,
9. Shri Bazlul Basit,
10. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman
11. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha
12. Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya,
13. Shri Biswadev Sarma,
14. Shri C. Karmakar,
15. Shri Chatrasing Teron,
16. Shri Dandiram Dutta,
17. Shri Debeswar Sarmah,
18. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19. Shri Durgeswar Saikia, | 43. Shri Ratneswar Konger, |
| 20. Shri Gajen Tanti, | 44. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar,, |
| 21. Shri Golok Chandra Patgiri | 45. Shri Sai Sai Terang, |
| 22. Shri Govinda Chandra
Bora | 46. Shri Sarat Chandra
Goswami |
| 23. Shri J. B. Hagjer, | 47. Shri Surendra Nath Das, |
| 24. Shri Kamakhya Prasad
Tripathi | 48. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali |
| 25. Shri Karuna Kanta Gogoi | 49. Shri Uttam Chandra
Brahma |
| 26. Shri Lakheswar Das, | |
| 27. Shri Lakshmi Prasad
Goswami | |

Ayes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 28. Shri Mahendra Mohan
Choudhury | 1. A. N. Akram Hussain |
| 29. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika, | 2. Shri Atul Chandra
Goswami |
| 30. Shri Malia Tanti, | 3. Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi, |
| 31. Rani Manjula Devi, | 4. Shri Bhubaneswar Barman, |
| 32. Shri Mathura Mohan
Sinha | 5. Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi, |
| 33. Shri Nakul Chandra Das, | 6. Shri Dulal Chandra
Barua |
| 34. Shri Narayan Chandra
Bhuyan | 7. Shri Gaurisankar Bhatta-
charyya |
| 35. Smt. Padma Kumari
Gohain | 8. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, |
| 36. Shri Paramananda Gogoi | 9. Shri Govinda Kalita, |
| 37. Shri Probin Kumar
Choudhury | 10. Shri Kandarpa Narayan
Banikya |
| 38. Shri Prabhat Narayan
Choudhury | 11. Shri Kchoram Hazarika, |
| 39. Mrs. Pranita Talukdar, | 12. Shri Nameswar Pegu, |
| 40. Shri Pushpadhar Chliha, | 13. Shri Phani Bora, |
| 41. Shri Ramesh Chandra
Barooah | 14. Shri Pitsing Konwar, |
| 42. Shri Ranendra Basumatary, | 15. Shri Promode Chandra
Gogoi |
| | 16. Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli, |
| | 17. Shri Rothindra Nath Sen, |

18. M. Shamsul Huda,
 19. Shri Sonewar Bora
 20. Dr. Surendra Nath Das,
 21. Shri Tazammul Ali
 Laskar
 22. Capt. Williamson A.
 Sangma
 23. Shri Zahirul Islam,

Mr. Speaker: Noes 49

Ayes 23

The motion is lost.

Motion—Discussion on a Memorandum detailing Corruption Charges Against Officials in the matter of Supply

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Please. Mr. Lakshydhur Choudhury is not raising a discussion under Rule 49 of the Rules and Procedure and therefore Mr. Govinda Kalita will speak on the right of reply on his motion taken on 1st August, 1969.

*Shri Govinda Kalita : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সিদিনাখন আমাৰ যিটো Motion আলোচনা হৈছিল সেইটো আছিল মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত যি Memorandum দিছিলো সেই সন্দৰ্ভে । আমাৰ যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অৱশ্যে তাৰ কিছুমানৰ উত্তৰ দিছিলে । মই আশা কৰো যিহেতু মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক Memorandum দিছিলো, মই নিজে গুৱাহাটী Circuit House ত তেখেতক লগ কৰি এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথাখিনি ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছিলো । মই আশা কৰিছিলো যে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ পাম । যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, যদিও অৱশেষত মই Competent নহয় বুলি কলো । যিহেতু যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ বিভাগৰ দোষ ক্ৰটিৰ কথা চাকিবলৈ যিবিলাক কথা কৈছে সেই কথা বিলাক

সঁচা নহয় । সঁচা কিয় নহয় উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কৈছো যে চৰকাৰৰ যি ভৰাল অৰ্থাৎ Buffer Stock ত যিবিলাক বস্তু চৰকাৰে বিক্ৰী কৰে ।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply): Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I point out that Sir, it was not in the agenda. Therefore, I am not in a position to reply to the points raised by the Hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: I announced in the morning that the office was under the impression that the debate is closed; so it was not in the agenda but I find that the right of reply by the mover was not exercised. Shri Kalita made a representation to me at the beginning of the House and I declared that he will have the right to reply.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: The Secretary has not supplied me the papers and information.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: The Minister has missed the ruling of the Speaker at the time. The Minister can reply at his convenience.

*Shri Govinda Kalita : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতৰ চৰকাৰী গুদামৰ যিবিলাক বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰা হয় সেইবিলাক Tender-call কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰা হয় আৰু তাত যথেষ্ট চক্ৰান্ত লুকাই আছে । চৰকাৰী যি বস্তু অন্যান্য Department এ Tender call কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰে আৰু যি নিয়মত বিক্ৰী কৰে সেই নিয়ম যোগান বিভাগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ওলোটা । তাৰ এটা মই বাস্তৱ উদাহৰণ দিম । ধুবুৰীত ষ্টকৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে ১৭ খন Tender পৰিছিল । আৰু ১১৫ টকা লৈকে Tender দিছিল । কিন্তু বিজনে উচ্চ ডাক দিছিল তেওঁক নিদি নিম্ন ডাকৰ ১০১ টকাতে দিলে । নিয়ম এটা উলিয়ালে যে উচ্চ ডাক দিয়া জনৰ Tender খনত Seal মৰা নাছিল । আৰু নিম্ন ডাক দিওঁতা জনৰ Seal মৰা আছিল । Seal নমৰা টোয়েই হ'ল তেওঁৰ অপৰাধ । অথচ তেওঁ

Earnest Money জমা দিছিল নে নাই সেই কথাটো চিন্তা কৰা নহ'ল । কাৰণটো হ'ল ১১৫ টকাৰ পৰা ১০১ টকালৈ যিবিলাকে ডাক দিছিল তেওঁলোক একে Party ৰ মান হ'ল আৰু তেওঁলোকে বিভিন্ন নাম দি সেই Tender Supply Department ৰ অফিচাৰৰ দ্বাৰা গৃহীত কৰাই লৈছিল । অফিচাৰৰ লাভৰ কাৰণে এই ফাক-ফুক কৰা হ'ল । এই ফালে চৰকাৰৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা লোকচান হ'ল । অলপতে তেজপুৰৰ Buffer Stock দেওবা কোম্পানীয়ে এবাৰ Tender দিলে কিন্তু তাত কথাটো ওলোটো হ'ল ; Sealed Tender দিছিল, কিন্তু D. C. য়ে এনেয়ে ঘৰাই দিলে । আনকালে কোনো Tender নোহোৱাকৈ দিয়া হৈছে ।

এই বিষয়ে মোৰ Memorandum ত উল্লেখ কৰিছো । যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগতে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টন মিঠাতেল, সেই সময়ত মিঠা তেলৰ Scarcity হোৱা স্বত্বেও আৰু বজাৰত বেছি দাম থকা স্বত্বেও, Firm বিলাকত কম দামতে বিক্ৰী কৰি দিছে । তাত চৰকাৰী টকা লোকচান হৈছে । অথচ সেই সময়ত মিঠা তেলৰ বজাৰ ভাও আছিল টিনে ৭২ টকা । আৰু বিক্ৰী কৰা হ'ল টিনত ৬৮ টকাকৈ । অথচ এই মিঠা তেল বিলাক ভাল চালানি মিঠা তেল আছিল । আমাৰ গুৱাহাটীত যি বিলাক মিঠা তেল বিক্ৰী হয় তাত প্ৰতি টিনত ১৫ K. g. থাকে । কিন্তু চালানি টিনত ১৬ K. g. থাকে ।

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 a.m. on Friday, the 8th August, 1969.

Shillong
The 3rd August 1971

U. TAHBILDAR,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

