

**Proceedings of the Second Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 23rd June, 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, two Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and sixty-four Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Death of Woman worker due to falling of a house at Nazira Assam Company Head quarter's labour line

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*25. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that another woman worker died lately due to falling of a house at Nazira Assam Company Head quarters labour lines ?
- (b) If so, when the death took place ?
- (c) Whether any enquiry was made by the Department and, if so, when ?
- (d) What was the result of the enquiry ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

25. (a)—Yes.

(b)—On 8th January 1962.

(c)—Yes, on 19th March 1962.

(d)—The enquiry revealed defective construction of the house.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : নাজিৰা চাহ মজদুৰ সংঘৰ পৰা কেতিয়া কোন তাৰিখে Chief Inspector of Plantation of Labour লৈ টেলিগ্ৰাম আৰু দৰ্খাস্ত দিছিল ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : The information was received in January and the Chief Inspector of Plantation Labour ordered inquiry on 29th January 1962.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether the Government had taken any steps to see that proper compensation has been given to the family of the deceased ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, in this connection we understand that the Company offered compensation to the family of the deceased. In this case, we have to examine and make provision of law. The law is rather defective. It neither provides compensation nor different punishment. So, this matter has to be examined by us and we propose to amend the legislation so that in the case of injury or death due to falling or collapse of defective construction, two things are provided, firstly, the compensation to be provided both for the deceased or his survivors as well as to other injured persons, secondly, punishment may be provided for negligence or defective construction or permitting people to occupy houses which are not safe for habitation. This is what we are trying to do by way of legislation so that obligatory provision may be there for the purpose of compensation and punishment.

Mr. SPEAKER : Who will be held responsible in the present case ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): It appears there is only the Plantation Labour Act under which we can punish the Management. So far as the Indian Penal Code is concerned, we have considered Section 188, but it does satisfy the present case. We are trying to amend the Plantation Labour Act.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : চাৰ, মানুহ মৰাৰ নিচিনা এটা ডাঙৰ ঘটনা হোৱাটো Chief Inspector of Plantation Labour এ আটাইতকৈ পিছত inspect কৰিবলৈ যোৱাটোৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Chief Inspector of Plantation এ inspect কৰিবলৈ যোৱা নাই তেখেতৰ order মতে ১৯৩৬ৰ ভাৱে inspector এ inspect কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: ইমান দেৱী হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Delay হোৱা নাই।There has been delay in the subsequent question সেই বকমে মই instruction issue কৰিছিলো। In this matter we are issuing circular to all our units so that in the matter of injury or death due to collapsing the roof can be dealt with according to the present Plantation Labour Act.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): Sir, is there any other legislation which the Management can be prosecuted ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, actually we have consulted the Legal Remembrancer who says that there is no other legislation by which we can prosecute the management. Therefore, we apply Plantation Act only.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): সেই ধৰণৰ বাসৰ অনুপযোগী ঘৰ আৰু আন আন বাগিছা বোৰত আছে নে নাই সেইটো বিশেষজ্ঞৰ দ্বাৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰি চোৱা হ'বনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : এইটো কথা মই আমাৰ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছিলো।

Sir, Assam is divided into four zones for this purpose. First zone is in Dibrugarh, second Jorhat, third Tezpur and the fourth in Silchar. They will be provided with transport and Medical officers and construction engineers.

মই staffy certificate issue কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিছিলো—কিন্তু ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে জনালে যে ঘৰ সজাৰ সময়ত যি জন মানুহ থাকিব তেওঁহে certificate issue কৰিব পাৰেঘৰ সাজি হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ মানুহে এই certificate দিয়াটো সম্ভব নহ'ব, কাৰণ, construction ত কি defect থাকে সেইটো ঘৰ সাজি হৈ যোৱাৰ পাচত নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা টান।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে শুধিছে অনুপযোগী ঘৰবোৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা হ'বনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : মই তো তাকেই কৈছো—আমাৰ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ পৰা কৰা সম্ভব নহ'ব—সেই কাৰণে বাগিছাৰ মালিক সকলক নিৰ্দ্দেশ দিব লাগিব যাতে এনেকুৱা ঘটনা আৰু নঘটে।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Why this case of unnatural death cannot be registered in the Police Station ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, unnatural death relates to murder. So, unless it is a case of murder, it becomes defunct. Therefore, it comes under our jurisdiction.

Shri MAHOMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Sir, it is not so. At least, we can take the case and report on that.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is what I am asking. If the case is a murder one, it may be a cognizable offence. If the police has taken the case and file the case our problem has been solved. But the very fact is that police does not file the case, therefore, we have to make the remedy.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, does it not come under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, whether the information was collected before or after the death of the deceased ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): All the informations were collected before. Actually, in the second question, we have ordered for proper judicial enquiry. In the first case, enquiry was ordered by the Chief Inspector of Plantation Labour and then we have ordered for prosecution.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, cannot the Government bring some interim legislation with regard to the supervision of construction of houses for labour ?

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean ordinance ?

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Yes, Sir, the management should appoint some qualified overseers to supervise the constructions of these houses.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): At present there is no law which obliges him to provide a particular type of supervision.

Mr. SPEAKER: He means promulgation of some Ordinance.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): That is not possible. Legislation on these matters have to be framed in consultation with the Government of India. The Government of India have got concurrent jurisdiction and the present legislation is a Central legislation.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): In view of several deaths, in the absence of any legal provision what steps do Government propose to take to prevent such recurring incidents ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I have already stated that so far as construction is concerned, we cannot undertake any supervision. Therefore, the chances of such house collapse will remain where bad houses had been constructed. The only thing we are undertaking is to provide for each of the zones a construction Engineer who will go round according to the requirements of the Trade Union as well as the management, inspect the buildings and advise them, so that if any building is deemed to be of substandard they can have it upgraded.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know the types of these houses, whether they are made of bamboos or pucca houses ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): These are all pucca houses which are collapsing.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): এইটো কথা গাঁটনে যে Chief Inspector of Plantation য়ে visit কৰাৰ আগতে সেই ভঙা ঘৰ বিলাকৰ সকলো বস্তু ঢকা কৰি পেলাইছে, যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে সেই ঘৰবিলাক তেনে ভাবে ভঙাৰ কাৰণ কি তাক কেনেকৈ বাহিৰ কৰিব ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): কিন্তু ইতিপূৰ্বে পৰীক্ষা কৰি তাৰ তথ্য বাহিৰ কৰাত দেখা গৈছে যে তাৰ plaster আৰু গঠনী বিলাকত চিমেন্টৰ পৰিমাণ দৰ্কাৰ অনুপাতে কম। সেইটো বাহিৰ কৰিবলৈ সকলো বস্তুৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই কেৱল এটুকুৰা ভঙা plaster পৰীক্ষা কৰোতেই ধৰা পৰিছে।

আনকি chimney টোও গুৰু কৰে ভাঙি পৰিছিল। দেখা গল plaster ত cement ৰ পৰিমাণ ইমান কম আছিল যে cyclone নহৈ সামান্য জোৰ পৰিলেও ভঙাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছিল বুলি অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): এই বিলাকৰ পিচতো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিৰাশ্রয় ভাবে বহি থাকবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): আমি বহি থকা নাই ; active হৈয়ে আছে। মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক ইয়াকে কওঁ যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা ইমান সহজে আৰু সোনকালে ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম অনাটো সহজ নহ। ইয়াত কিছুমান legal difference আছে এটা বিভাগৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰে কৰা কামৰ দায়িত্ব আন বিভাগৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰে নলয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই legal difference বিলাক গুচাবলৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে নে নাই।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is what I am saying. We are going to introduce a legislation regarding this matter in consultation with the Government of India.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): সেই ঘৰ বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে বোলে Chief Engineer ৰ কোনো idea ই নাই, যদি নাই তেন্তে তাৰ defect কেনেকৈ বাহিৰ কৰিব ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): তাৰ হেতু নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ cement ৰ পৰিমাণ ১:১০ আছিল। কিন্তু নিয়ম মতে থাকিব লাগে ১:৪। গতিকে construction ৰ দূৰ্বল কাৰণে অনায়াসে ভাঙিল।

We got a case where the proportion of cement was 1 to 10, where it should have been 1 to 4. Naturally, therefore, it was very weak.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): May I know whether these unnatural death cases cannot be registered in the Police Station under the Penal Code ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: These are registered.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: Whether this case was registered in the Police Station ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Must have been, because the first information is to the Police.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): যিবিলাক পকি ঘৰৰ কাঠ বিলাক এৰাই আছে আই ছটাৰ বেৰ ফাটি এৰাই আছে সেই ঘৰ বিলাকত মানুহ থকাৰ অনুপযুক্ত বুলি চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰিবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): বৰ্তমান আমাৰ যিটো Machinery আছে, তেনে কৰিবলৈ যাবতীয় Information পাব লাগিব, নহলে ইমান বাগান আছে ; যে এই গোটেই বিলাকৰ মাজত এনে তদন্ত এটা কৰা টান কথা। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ Machinery টো তাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নহয়।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): The Minister said that these cases must have been registered. Have Government any information whether this particular case was registered or not?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I have no information, but it will be seen that in the next case the first information was given to the Police.

Mr. SPEAKER: He means the present case.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have no information. But I was giving an example to show that whenever such death occurs the first information is given to the Police.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): It appears from the Minister's reply that there was some defect in the construction of these houses, the proportion of cement was less than what it should be. So, it appears that the construction of the houses in that garden is defective. Will the Minister, therefore, deem it proper to condemn the houses of that particular garden?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Labour): Houses have to be condemned one by one. Only individual houses can be condemned by examination.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মন্ত্রী মহোদয় কৈছে যে চৰকাৰ বহি থকা নাই কিন্তু এটাৰ মৃত্যু ঘটাব দুই মাহৰ পিচত Chief Inspector এ আৰু দেৰ মাহৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিছে। এই টোৱে কি কথা বুজাই?

Mr. SPEAKER: এই টোৱে বহি থকা বুজায়। (হাঁহি)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): The Minister has replied in (d) that "the enquiry revealed defective construction of the house". Instead of sitting helpless, will Government start negotiations with the management so that a co-ordinated policy with regard to construction may be formulated between the Government and the management?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): We are also negotiating with the management about this matter.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): When does Government propose to come forward with the legislation for compensation and punishment?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): We are trying to bring this legislation in consultation with the Government of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: How long will it take?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Not in this Session. I think we will be able to bring it forward in the next Session.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চাহ-বাগান বিলাক ভৈয়ামত আছে, কিন্তু Chief Engineer Plantation ব অফিচটো থাকে পাহাৰত। এই বিভাগটো ভৈয়ামতৈ নিয়া কথা ভাবিবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have already stated that we have decided to introduce four zones and all these four will be in the plains and they be equipped with.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No, he means that the existing organisation which you have in Shillong. Will it be shifted somewhere in the plains?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That we have not decided.

Re : Death of a child due to fall of a house at Mahakali Tea Estate

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

*26. (a) Whether it is a fact that a child lately died due to falling of a house at Mahakali Tea Estate of Bordubi A. B. I. T. A. Circle ?

(b) If so, when and what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

26. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The child died on 7th March 1962. The Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur has been asked to make a judicial enquiry into the matter. The report of the enquiry is awaited.

Starred question No.27 standing in the name of Shri Devendra Nath Sarma was not put and answered as the member was absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Price of gunny bags

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that at the end of last Kharif year the Government carried over some stocks of food-grains to the current year ?

- (b) Whether the price of gunny bags fixed by the Government during the last Kharif year was at 54 naye paise per maund of paddy ?
- (c) Whether according to Rice and Paddy (Assam) Fourth Price Control Order, 1960, which came into force from 1st January 1961, the price of gunny bags were charged by Government at 90 naye paise per maund of paddy, on old and new stocks alike, though the gunny bags from the old stocks cost only 54 naye paise per maund of paddy ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

71. (a) to (c)—Yes.

Re: Report of the Food-grains Milling Enquiry Committee

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked :

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

- (a) Whether report of Food-grains Milling Enquiry Committee appointed by the State Government printed in the year 1960 was a publication not for sale ?
- (b) Whether Nowgong Rice Millers Association made a request to the Government and issued repeated reminders for a copy of the same but no reply was sent to the Association during the last two years ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

72. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No such letters are traceable in the Department.

Re: Revenue circles in the District of Goalpara

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA [Dudnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) When the establishment of Revenue Circles in the district of Goalpara, are going to be materialised ?
- (b) The location of Circle offices along with the number of Mandals and Kanungo against each of the circle ?

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

Whether Mauzadari system will be introduced instead of Managerial system prevailing at present in the district of Goalpara ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

73. (a)(b) and 74.—The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Re: Agricultural Implements

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

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

- (a) Whether any up-to-date agricultural implements are made available for the agriculturists of the State ?
- (b) If so, what are those ?
- (c) Whether those agricultural implements have been given to the actual cultivators and if so, where and to whom during the course of the last two years ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister of Agriculture) replied :

75. (a)—Yes.

(b)—M. B. Plough, Paddy weeder, Rake, Fork, Hand Hoe, Pronged cultivator, Weeder, sprayers, dusters, etc.

(c)—The implements were supplied to the Block Development Officers, Subdivisional Agricultural Officers and District Agricultural Officers for distribution to cultivators. (The list is not readily available).

Shri ABU NASAR Md. OHID (Rupahihat) : With regard to reply to (c), may I know whether these agricultural implements have been supplied to all the Development Officers in Nowgong, and if so, when?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, my brief is : “the implements were supplied to the Block Development Officers, Subdivisional Agricultural Officers for distribution to cultivators”. Naturally, it can be taken that these were also supplied to Nowgong.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) : What concrete steps have been taken by Government to introduce these new implements in the countryside?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied this question.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) : B.D.O., S.D.O., আৰু District Agricultural Officer ৰ সকলক এই সামগ্ৰীয়ে দিয়. হৈছে বুলি প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত প্ৰকৃত উত্তৰ পোৱা ন.যায়. প্ৰকৃত কৃষকে কিমান সামগ্ৰী পাইছে এই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ পৰা বিতং ভাবে জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, the information needs a bit of explanation. Sir, during the period from 1956-57 to 1961-62 the following implements were distributed to the district staff named in course of my answer. I now give the figures as follow :—

Name of the implements:	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
*1. Mould Board Ploughs...	17	221	333	674	183	25,078
2. Paddy weeder ...	12	96	269	218	192	..
3. Rake — ..	58	234	360	493	348	2
4. Fork	49	192	49	3	45	25
5. Hand hoe ... — ..	..	..	169	172	120	..
6. Pronged cultivator ..	83	172	212	41	114	31
7. Khurpi — ..	85	281	177	282	79	67
8. Weeder	81	58	1	2	10	..
9. Watering cane — —	—	—	42	12	..	..

Cost and Subsidy :

During the year 1956-57, on 1960-61, implements manufactured in the Regional workshop of the Department were sold to the cultivators on a "no profit no loss" basis.

During the year 1961-62, however, a scheme for subsidised distribution of the ploughs was drawn up and implemented. Under the scheme 9,993 Nos. of ploughs were purchased at Rs.14.75 nP. each and 13,700 Nos. at Rs.15 each from different manufacturers and these were allotted to the different districts in the State to be sold at the subsidised rate of Rs.10.00 each.

Over and above these, the ploughs manufactured in the Regional workshops of the Department were also distributed through the district staff at the subsidised rate of the Rs.10.00 each.

The subsidy, therefore, varied from Rs.4.75 to Rs.6.00 each.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, what is the selling price fixed by the Government under this no profit no loss scheme.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, let me finish my statement. The ploughs were also transhipped at Government cost from Gauhati to the different district and sub-Divisional Headquarters of the State which may also be considered as subsidy.

It is obvious that names and address of the persons to whom these large number of implements were distributed over such a large area cannot be given.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What steps have been taken to educate the cultivators to use these implements?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): This is a job of the officers of the Agriculture department who are in field to teach the cultivators as to how these improved implements should be used. Apart from the publicity materials on the subject distributed to the agriculturists there are also demonstration farms where the use of these implements are shown to the cultivators and others. Occasionally use of these are also demonstrated in the fields of the cultivators.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): ডিফ্রগড় মহকুমার কৃষক সকলে এই সামগ্রীবোৰ অন্য জিলাৰ তুলনাত কিয় কম পাইছে জানিব পাৰেনে?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): মোটল তেনে কোনো খবৰ অহা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: বেচটক লাগিলে দিব পাৰিবনে?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: নিশ্চয় দিয়া হব।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Have the Government taken steps to varify whether these implements are being actually used by the cultivators.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir the increased demand shows these are being used by the cultivators while in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 we distributed only 674 and 183 ploughs respectively there was a demand for 25,078 ploughs in the year 1961-62 which is about 40 to 137 times more than the previous years. This would show that these are getting popular.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, what about the other implements?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, we are not concentrating on other implements. We are now concentrating on popularising the improved ploughs. The other day the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India made a statement saying that we must change the ploughs first and unless the State Agriculture Ministers are able to change the age old ploughs of India they should liquidate themselves.

Re: Grant of H. E. and M. E. Schools under Art. 275

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

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

The names of High English and Middle English Schools of the Plains Districts with its enrolment of Tribal students in each school which have received grants under Art. 275 of the Constitution of India (to be shown Sub-Division-wise and total amount of grants received by each school to be shown) during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) replied:

76. Two lists, one for the year 1960-61 and the other for the year 1961-62 containing the names of the Secondary Schools of the Plains Districts with enrolment of Tribal students, receiving grants under Art. 275 during those two years are placed on the Library Table.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, Tribal grants under Article 275 of the Constitution have been given to Mazbat H.E. School and Udalguri H.E. School in Mangaldai Subdivision during 1961-62. There are 242 Tribal students in Udalguri H.E. School and 11 Tribal students, but each of the schools has been given Rs.1,000 (the same amount). Why equal amount has been given to both the schools, and why discrimination has been made in the matter of giving grants to this Mazbat H.E. School where there are only 11 Tribal students and which is quite negligible in comparison with the number of Tribal students in reading at Udalguri H.E. School?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): Sir, this Institution might have received grants previously.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it not an exhaustive list for the year 1959-60.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): This is exhaustive list for the year and the school might have received grants in the previous years also.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why this discrimination?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): This is because they might have received grants in previous years.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: May I take it for granted that the Udalguri H.E. School secured more grants under Article 275 during the previous year?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): That information is not available with me.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Whether it will be furnished to the house?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): That will be looked into.

Re: Shifting of the D. F. O's Office from Tura to Goalpara

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA [Dudnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

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

- (a) Whether there is any proposal of the Government of Assam to shift the D. F. O's office from Tura to Goalpara?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that public are badly handicapped due to D. F. O's office being located at Tura?
- (c) If so, when it is going to be shifted?

Shri LOLIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Forests) replied :

77. (a)—Yes.
 (b)—Yes.
 (c)—The matter is under active consideration of Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Shri GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Is it not a fact that the question was considered and decided in 1957 to shift the D.F.Os' office from Tura to Goalpara ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Forests) : It has not yet been implemented on account of non-availability of House and land, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is whether the matter of shifting was decided or is there any proposal ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Forest) : The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Since when the matter is under active consideration of the Government ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Forest) : For some time past.

Re: The Commission of Sub-Registrars

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked :

78. Will the Minister, Registration be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the approximate average annual income of the Sub-Registrars on commission basis ?
- (b) Whether such Sub-Registrars is to maintain office house, staff, furniture, contingencies, etc., from his own commission ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that they preserve records in wooden box ?
- (d) If so, who takes responsibility for the loss of documents through pilferage, fire, etc. ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the Tihu Sub-Registrar Office was burnt in 1960 with all its documents ?
- (f) Whether Government received any resolution from the President of the Assam Commission Basis Sub-Registrars' Association requesting the Government to enhance their commission and supply necessary staff, iron safe for safe custody of the documents, etc. ?
- (g) Whether Government is taking any action on those resolutions ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration) replied :

78. (a)—About Rs.2,400.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Sub-Registrar himself is responsible for proper custody of all documents under his charge.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—No, but Government have received resolutions from the Secretary of the Association to that effect.

(g)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Is the Government aware of the fact that many valuable records were burnt and for future has the Government thought to keep double records in two places ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): Yes Sir, I have got a report that the Sub-Registrar's office was burnt.

Mr SPEAKER: Reference has been made to the fact that there is only single place to keep the record.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Registration): This matter, is under active consideration Sir. *(laughter)*

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Will the Government convert commission basis registration offices into regular Government Registration offices under the Registration Department ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): Yes Sir, the proposal is already before the Government. It is under active consideration of the Government. We also feel that this Sub-Registrar's offices on the commission basis are not working properly.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, when there is a question of safe custody of valuable documents, why the Government could not give iron safe early ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): In the Resolutions there are many other things and this matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, whether Government can consider of supplying iron safe to this Sub-Registrar's office early?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): There are many Sub-Registrar's offices on commission basis. The Resolutions which have been referred to here have been received very recently and they are under consideration of the Government.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): When it will be supplied, Sir.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): That will be examined, Sir.

Re: Hills people living in plains

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA [(Dudnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes))] asked:

79. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether hills people like, Garo, Mikirs, etc., inhabiting in Plains Districts, are treated as plains tribals?
- (b) If not, whether they are entitled to get the facilities in respect of various developmental grant under Article 275 of the Constitution of India?
- (c) If the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, whether they are included in the population of other plains tribal communities while distributing grant under Art. 275, subdivision wise on population basis?
- (d) If the answer is not in affirmative, whether Government propose to include the population of hills people living in the plains with the other plains tribal population, at least, while distributing grant under Art. 275?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department) replied:

79. (a)—The hills tribals living in the plains districts are treated as Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of economic and educational concessions admissible to Scheduled Tribes, representation in Government services and benefit from Art. 275 Developmental grants in the plains districts subdivisions where they reside at present.

(b)—Yes. They get the same benefits under Art. 275 Developmental grants as admissible to the plains tribals.

(c)—The Subdivision-wise population figures in respect of the hill tribals living in the plains are not available. Only the total population of these people in the State as a whole is available. In the absence of subdivision-wise population figures of these people, grant under Art. 275 Development Programme is distributed subdivision-wise, on the basis of plains tribal population only.

(d)—In view of the reply to question (c) above, it is not possible to include the population figures of hills tribals living in the plains in the population figures of plains tribals in distributing grants under Art 275 of plains tribals Subdivision-wise.

Shri MAL GHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, may I know whether the plains tribals living in the Hills are also given similar benefits as have been given to the Hills Tribals people living in the Hills?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Yes, so far as educational and economic concessions are concerned.

The population of Hill people remaining in the Plains are not included in the population figure of Plains tribals for the purpose of distributing grants Subdivision-wise. It is the desire of the Government that a particular Subdivision does not suffer for non-inclusion of Hills people living in plains at the time of distributing the grants. That matter is being considered and as soon as the subdivision-wise Census figures are available we shall be in a position to follow the principle and include the population of the Hills Tribal living in the plains for the purpose of distribution of grants under Article 275 to Sub-Divisions.

Regarding: Project Development Officers

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

80. Will the Minister for Community Projects be pleased to state who are the Project Development Officers of this State?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister of Panchayat, etc.) replied:

80. The names of the Project Development Officers who are known as Block Development Officers are given below.—

1. Shri B. Poontem, A. C. S.
2. Shri A. K. Dutta, A. C. S.
3. Shri C. C. Goswami, A. C. S.
4. Shri D. Das, A. C. S.
5. Shri N. N. Deka, A. C. S.
6. Shri H. C. Barua, A. C. S.

7. Shri B. Patwari, A. C. s.
8. Shri P. C. Goswami, A. C. s.
9. Shri K. B. Barua, A. C. s.
10. Shri J. K. Das, A. C. s.
11. Shri A. N. Duara, A. C. s.
12. Shri P. C. Das, A. C. s.
13. Shri G. Bhuyan, A. C. s.
14. Shri N. K. Bhattacharjee.
15. Shri T. Sharma.
16. Shri Ahmad Ali, A. C. s.
17. Shri C. R. Nath, A. C. s.
18. Shri D. Debsarma, A. C. s.
19. Shri K. C. Pathak.
20. Shri U. N. Deka, A. C. s.
21. Shri U. N. Saikia, A. C. s.
22. Shri B. C. Tekoc.
23. Shri A. T. Dam, A. C. s.
24. Shri D. Deka, A. C. s.
25. Shri B. Barua, A. C. s.
26. Shri T. C. Moral, A. C. s.
27. Shri J. M. Goswami, A. C. s.
28. Shri M. C. Mahanta.
29. Shri B. Duara.
30. Shri P. P. Bora, A. C. s.
31. Shri S. R. Chutia, A. C. s.
32. Shri P. C. Bardoloi.
33. Shri D. Gogoi, A. C. s.
34. Shri C. D. Barua.
35. Shri P. Barua.
36. Shri S. R. Pegu, A. C. s.
37. Shri B. P. Dutta, A. C. s.
38. Shri M. A. Sarkar.
39. Shri C. N. Sarma.

40. Shri B. Sinha.
41. Shri R. H. Mazumdar, A. C. S.
42. Shri A. W. Choudhury, A. C. S.
43. Shri R. N. Hazarika.
44. Shri P. Bora, A. C. S.
45. Shri A. K. Das, A. C. S.
46. Shri C. S. Tayune, A. C. S.
47. Shri C. K. Goswami.
48. Shri R. L. Thanzarana, A. C. S.
49. Shri H. Marak, A. C. S.
50. Shri M. Dawngliana.
51. Shri B. Zoodinpu.
52. Shri K. Zosanga, A. C. S.
53. Shri J. Pazwana, A. C. S.
54. Shri H. Manthuama, A. C. S.
55. Shri J. K. Barooa.
56. Shri D. Wanniang.
57. Shri F. Lyngdoh, A. C. S.
58. Shri L. M. Siem, A. C. S.
59. Shri R. Chyne.
60. Shri K. K. Muktan, A. C. S.
61. Shri D. Blah, A. C. S.
62. Shri K. C. Gohain, A. C. S.
63. Shri S. N. Sarma, A. C. S.
64. Shri J. C. Chetia.
65. Shri G. C. Gogoi.
66. Shri M. K. Purakyastha, A. C. S.
67. Shri S. N. Barua, A. C. S.
68. Shri D. C. Chowdhury, A. C. S.
69. Shri M. N. Nongrum.
70. Shri R. K. Das, A. C. S.
71. Shri N. C. Gogoi, A. C. S.
72. Shri S. N. Bora, A. C. S.

73. Shri B. M. Brahma,
74. Shri S. L. Sinha, A. C. S.
75. Shri J. K. Khanglawt, A. C. S.
76. Shri N. C. Talukdar, A. C. S.
77. Shri J. R. Saikia, A. C. S.
78. Shri S. N. Barthakur, A. C. S.
79. Shri H. K. Gupta, A. C. S.
80. Shri B. M. Chowdhury.
81. Shri N. Goswami, A. C. S.
82. Shri L. Dolekasharia, A. C. S.
83. Shri B. R. Bora, A. C. S.
84. Shri S. K. Barua, A. C. S.
85. Shri B. M. Singha.
86. Shri K. Singh.
87. Shri A. Hussain, A. C. S.
88. Shri U. N. Goswami, A. C. S.
89. Shri R. N. Bhattacharjee.
90. Shri M. K. Chowdhury, A. C. S.
91. Shri V. Thangzema, A. C. S.
92. Shri B. B. Dutta Chowdhury, A. C. S.
93. Shri N. N. Patwari, A. C. S.
94. Shri S. P. Changkakaty, A. C. S.
95. Shri P. C. Bora, A. C. S.
96. Shri P. Dhing, A. C. S.
97. Shri J. C. Dutta, A. C. S.
98. Shri S. Ahmed, A. C. S.
99. Shri G. Ahmed, A. C. S.
100. Shri S. M. Rahman, A. C. S.
101. Shri K. C. Sarma, A. C. S.
102. Shri R. K. Chowdhury, A. C. S.
103. Shri D. K. Purukayastha, A. C. S.
104. Shri M. Bhuyan, A. C. S.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : What are the procedures or the appointment of these Project Development Officers ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat) : As the hon. member is perhaps aware that Government have decided that these Block Development Officers belong to the Assam Civil Service II and the recruitment is done through the Assam Public Service Commission Examination and such officers who are holding the Post of Project Officers they were examined by a Committee and many of them were found suitable. They have also been included in Assam Civil Service II.

Re: Re-employment in the Board of Secondary Education

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) asked :

81. Will the Minister-in-charge, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some retired personnel are re-employed in the office of the Board of Secondary Education, Assam ?
- (b) Whether those retired personnel possessed any technical qualification ?
- (c) If so, what and if not, why they are appointed ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that by appointing those retired personnel some legitimate claims of some youngmen who have got long office experience at their credit are denied ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take measures and direct the Board to release those retired personnel and consider the cases of intending candidates of the Education Directorate ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

81. (a)—Yes, only two out of four.

(b) --No.

(c)---They were appointed as they possessed experience.

(d)—It is a fact that appointments to two posts of Assistants could not be made with young men as, owing to immediate necessity at the initial stage, the maximum experience of the retired personnel weighed.

(e)—The Board has been directed to frame rules and regulations governing, among other things, the service conditions of the Board's employees to be approved by Government. The present temporary appointments will be reviewed and, if necessary, terminated in the light of the rules and regulations when finalised and approved by Government.

**Re: Assamese people settled in West Bengal affected in 1960
July disturbances**

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

82. (a) How many Assamese people settled in West Bengal were affected in 1960 July disturbances and came to this State as refugees ?
- (b) What was the total expenditure incurred in sanctioning gratuitous relief to these people ?
- (c) What amount was sanctioned as loans for rehabilitation of these people ?
- (d) How many bundles of C. I. sheets were distributed to these people for rehabilitating themselves in the State ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

82. (a)—Six hundred twenty-four families came away due to panic. None of them was directly affected by the disturbances.

(b)—Rs.2,23,381.53nP.

(c) & (d)—Arrangements were made for these people to go back to their original places of residence in West Bengal. Hence the question of issuing loan and C. I. sheets for their rehabilitation in this State does not arise.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to state why the 6 (six) students in Calcutta, although an amount was sanctioned, have not got till to-day ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Well Sir, the hon. Member referred to this question, it is in respect of those people who are settled in West Bengal and not in respect of Assamese students, I shall get the information and I shall find out what action has been taken.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SHARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, how many persons ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, we helped nearly 133 families by giving Rs. 200 to go back. Then our information is that 110 families have gone back on their own accord and for remaining families we made enquiries in the addresses given in their petitions and it is found they are not here.

Re: Functioning of the Anchalik Panchayats in the Gauhati Sub-Division

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

83. Will the Minister-in-charge, Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Anchalik Panchayats functioning in the Gauhati Sub-Division ?
- (b) Whether Government have any proposal for periodical inspection of the functioning of the Anchalik Panchayats ?
- (c) If so, whether any irregularities have been detected in course of inspection ?
- (d) If the reply to (c) above is in the affirmative, what are the names of those Anchalik Panchayats and what kind of irregularities have been detected ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that there are some Anchalik Panchayats which have done nothing in 1961-62 ?
- (f) Whether Government has proposed to proceed against those Anchalik Panchayats ?
- (g) If not, why not ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat and Community Development) replied:

83. (a) —Seventeen.

(b)—Government has laid down instructions to conduct periodical inspections and powers have for the purpose been delegated to various categories of officers, such as, Development Commissioner, Commissioners of Plains Division, Deputy Development Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Additional Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers, Joint Director of Panchayat, Deputy Director of Panchayat, Assistant Development Commissioners and so on.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—

(i) Names of Anchalik Panchayats—

(1) Baska, (2) Tamalpur, (3) Hailakandi, (4) Dudnoi, (5) Udalguri, (6) Sipajhar, (7) Laharighat, (8) Tengakhat, (9) Kokrajhar.

(ii) Nature of Chief irregularities—

- (1) Improper maintenance of accounts.
- (2) Non-submission of return of time.
- (3) Budget meetings not held in time.

(e)—No.

(f) & (g)—Does not arise.

Bridge over the Kaloo River at Mankachar

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that bridge of permanent nature was constructed on the Kaloo River at Mankachar at a cost of more than one lakh of Rupees in 1956-57 had to be dismantled ?
- (b) Whether any enquiry whatsoever was ever made into the causes as to why the bridge had to be dismantled ?
- (c) If so, what are the reasons for doing so ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to hold a thorough enquiry as to why the Kaloo bridge at Mankachar was dismantled ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to give top priority to the construction of this bridge in view of its urgent necessity and for the purpose of border security ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State for P. W. D., R. & B.) replied :

84. (a)—A semi-permanent timber bridge was constructed and dismantled in 1957.

(b) & (c)—During the flood of June-July, 1957 the bridge was heavily damaged by the flood waters of the Brahmaputra spilling over its bank on the upstream of the bridge and finally finding an outlet through the Kaloo River flowing under this bridge and joining the Brahmaputra again on the down stream, as a result the bridge was found to be unsafe owing to heavy scour in the river bed. An order was then issued on 11th January, 1958 to dismantle it.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Reconstruction of the Kaloo bridge has been included in the 3rd Plan. But it is necessary to select a new site for reconstruction of the bridge and for this purpose the necessary survey is in progress. The actual work for construction of the bridge will be taken up when survey work including collection of hydrological data required for designing a major bridge are completed and feasibility established. Subject to the above every effort will be made to expedite the work.

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) : Sir, there is a whispering among the public that the Bridge could have been saved by making some breach in the approach Road. So, will the Government make any enquiry into this matter.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State) : Sir, I have no information and cannot take any action.

Re: Shri Phani Medhi, a Teacher enjoying Backward Scholarship

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one teacher, Shri Phani Medhi of Srijangram Aided High School in the District of Goalpara, has been enjoying a backward Scholarship for the last few years ?
- (b) If so, what is the amount of Scholarship he is getting and since when ?
- (c) Whether he is a student or a teacher ?
- (d) How is it possible for him to attend both the School and the College in the day time, when there is no shifting night classes and when the College is situated at a distance of 5 miles ?
- (e) How and why a Scholarship has been awarded to this particular teacher ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes) replied :

85. (a)—One Phani Bhusan Medhi, son of late Braja Mohan Medhi of Barghola, Goalpara, a student of 4th year class of Abhayapuri College, was awarded a Post-Matric Backward Scholarship amounting to Rs.433 for the period from July 1960 to February 1961 and Rs.108 as maintenance from March 1961 to June 1961. One Shri Phani Medhi has been serving as an Assistant teacher in Srijangram Aided High School since 15th February 1958, but no student by that name was awarded any Post-Matric Scholarship. Government are not aware if Shri Phani Medhi and Shri Phani Bhusan Medhi are one and the same person.

(b)—Covered by reply to question (a).

(c)—From the particulars furnished in the scholarship application form submitted through the Principal of the College, Shri Phani Bhusan Medhi appears to be a student.

(d) & (e)—Does not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : Will the Government be pleased to enquire as to whether Shri Phani Medhi and Shri Phani Bhusan Medhi are one person ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Area Department) : Sir, we made an enquiry. It appears that Shri Phani Medhi is a student and one Shri Phani Bhusan Medhi is a teacher.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SHARMA (Nalbari-East) : Is it a Comedy of error ? How is it that the Government has not been able to say whether he is one person ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He may be at the same time a student and a teacher. Perhaps he is reading in Night Classes.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, it appears that one Phani Bhusan Medhi, son of late Braja Mohan Medhi, of Barghola, Goalpara, a student of 4th year class of Abhayapuri College, was awarded a Post-Matric Backward Scholarship amounting to Rs.443 for the period from July 1960 to February 1961 and Rs.108 as maintenance from March 1961 to June 1961. One Shri Phani Medhi has been serving as an Assistant teacher in Srijan gram Aided School since 15th February, 1958, but no student by that name was awarded any Post-Matric Scholarship. Government are not aware if Shri Phani Medhi and Shri Phani Bhusan Medhi are one and the same person. It is very curious. Enquiry was made whether he is one and the same man and that enquiry perfectly showed that he is a student and even after that how is it that Government have not been able to find whether he is one and the same man.

Mr. SPEAKER: One and the same person can be a teacher and also a student because he studies in college at night and attends the school in day time.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]: There is no night classes.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to say that this is a case of fraud?

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]: Might be.

Mr. SPEAKER: Any supplementary in Starred question No. 2 ?

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, in the list we have seen that some licenses were issued direct and some licences were issued on appeal. Now, Sir, who issued the licences directly and who issued on appeal?

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I think in the foot-note, which the Minister supplied early, it is stated that all the licences are issued by the Joint Director of the Department.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Who is the Appellate Authority?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): According to the provisions of law he is the Joint Director, who issued licences and the secretary, Supply is the appellate authority.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, it is stated in the foot-note that Joint Director issues licenses. May I ask the Minister under whose direction the Joint Director issued licences?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): I have made it very clear that the licences are issued by the Joint Director and the appellate authority is the Supply Secretary. But the hon. Members want to know that under whose direction the licences were issued. I have no information. I require notice for that.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): The question is whether the licences were issued by the Joint Director or issued under direction of some other authority.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): That is a new question ; I require, notice for that.

Mr. SPEAKER: The rule is that in the reply to supplementary question, if the hon. Minister presses for time or presses for notice, we have nothing to do. He can do it. But here in this case, the duty of the Minister was to come prepared. It was the probable supplementary.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): The other day I wanted to know whether the licences were issued by the joint Director or by the direction of some other authority. That was the information I wanted to know the other day and the Minister said he would supply that but the list presented does not give that information.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): It seems that in the year 1962, nine licences have been issued. May I know whether it has been issued to individual or co operative.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): The list was placed on the Library Table.

Mr. SPEAKER: The names of the authorities have been given in the list. At the present moment I do not find the list. Some hon. friends might have taken it away.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, the other day the hon'ble Minister replied that the licences were issued from the list. Now, I want to know whether the licences were given to as managers or secretaries of the co-operatives or to indirect individual capacities.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): With your permission, Sir, I want to make the position clear. This relates to the Husking machines which were functioning in the decontrolled period.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, may I with your permission clarify the position. Sir, the position is this; from the year 1946 to 1954, the Husking machine having low engine power, I mean horse power, were not required to take any licences. From 1946-1954 Husking machine up to a certain horse power, were not required to take any licence whatsoever although it was a controlled period. Then Sir, from 1954-58, 8th January in this period it was a decontrolled period and any body could run a Husking machine or a mill. During the controlled period certain Husking machines did not require to take licence and during the decontrolled period everybody could have run the Husking machine or mill without licence. Then Government of India passed the Milling Industry Regulation Act of 1958, which came into force on 8th January, 1958, making it obligatory on the part of every mill whether started during 1946-1954, not having a licence because of low power. Husking machine started during the period from 1954-1958, upto 8th January, having no licence had to apply for taking licence and they applied for that because under the law a mill which is running must be given a licence. A mill which is defunct but in existence will have to be given a licence. Only the discrimination lies that the Government have to give licence with regard to new mill or not. The Government made a decision that they would give licence to the existing mills because they are bound to give the licence under the law and these are not the new mills.

***Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) :** We also wanted to know whether these are defunct mill and the reply was that these are issued by the Joint Director because he was the authority to issue licences. We only wanted to know whether the Joint Director issued the licences or the licences were issued under direction of some other authority.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, under Section 5 of the Industry and Rice Milling Regulation of the defunct mill, petition for licences must be dealt by the Government and then the Government after deciding can send the file to the Joint Director, asking him to give the licences. Therefore, some cases have to be dealt by the Government according to the law and some cases have to be dealt by the Joint Director. That is the position, Sir, and therefore I think the point is very clear.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) What number of licences were issued by the Joint Director and what number of licences were issued under the order of the Government.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) That has already been answered.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) Sir, my point is that one particular defunct mill which applied for licence, but the Minister did not issue licence, inspite of the recommendation. Why this discrimination was done ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister) Sir, 192 cases were rejected upto the middle of 1961 before I left for United Nations. After that there must be many more cases.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) Sir, out of these 90, it appears 86 licences were issued direct and 4 issued latter. May I know from the hon. Minister how many licenses were issued by the Government and how many issued by the Joint Director ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : Licences were not issued by Government. All these licenses were issued by the Joint Director.

Mr. SPEAKER : How many of the 89 mills for which licences were issued are defunct mill.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) I am not in a position to reply now, Sir, I want notice.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) Sir, we want to know clearly and specifically as to for what number of mills, licenses were issued by the Joint Director in his authority and for what number of mills, licenses were ordered to be issued by some other authority. That is the point. Did somebody make any enquiry before issuing licences whether these are defunct mills or whether they had got the machinery before or whether machinery was obtained only after decontrolled period ? That is also another point, Sir.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) I have already stated, Sir, that I will require notice.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কেইটা কেচ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিচাৰ কৰিছিল আৰু কোন কেইটা Joint Director এ বিচাৰ কৰিছিল ?

Mr. SPEAKER The same question is repeated here also.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) Sir, whether Government are aware that some mills are running since 1951 in respect of which, licences have not been granted till today although they have repeatedly submitted applications for licence ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : There were many such cases, Sir, but each case is decided upon its own merit.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, will the Government be pleased to place on the library table all the applications for such licences ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Are you prepared to place all the applications on the library table for information of the hon. Members ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : If the hon. Members so desire, we will look into this.

Mr. SPEAKER : He will do it.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Can we take it, Sir, that these mills for which licenses were issued are not new mills ? Can we take it from the Government ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants notice.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Sir, in the year 1962, 9 licences were issued. Just now it has been said by the ex-Minister, Supply, that these are not new mills, but only old mills and can we take it that the 9 mills are also new mills and not old mills ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Defunct mills.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Can we take it from the Government that these 9 mills are also old mills ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : These mills existed in the decontrolled period.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) : We made the enquiries whether these are defunct mills or otherwise ?

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, the hon. Minister, Agriculture, has stated that upto a certain horse power, no licence was required to be taken out. Upto what horse power, Sir.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, supply) : Sir, no mill can be started without the permission of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. There was already a lengthy discussion on the subject and if you want mere discussion, then you must take resort to rule 49 of the Assembly Rules.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Das, wanted the applications to be placed before the library table. I may inform, Sir, that I shall place such applications on the library table so far as they are available in Shillong.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, may I point out that it may not be possible to place all the applications because some of the applications are in the district offices and in such cases, the hon. Minister may require time for placing these applications. As regards the applications that are here in Shillong, there should be no delay, but collection of applications from district offices will naturally take some time.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, on a point of information, all the discussions which have been raised on the floor of the House concern some anomalies in the issue of licences. Some of our people who want to go in for small scale industries have purchased some mills and they feel that their interest has been jeopardised by the wrong and anomalous enquiries made by the district offices.

Mr. SPEAKER : What precisely is your question ? You are not allowed to make a statement.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will consider that some sort of enquiry should be started on these allegations ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : What is the allegation, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That some Assamese young people who applied for huler's license have not been given licenses.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : I do not remember whether there was any such case. If any hon. Member brings out any specific case before us, we shall certainly make an enquiry.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : May I know from the hon. Minister when he is going to place the applications before the library table and also the enquiry report which we have raised ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already explained to the House that he will do it.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : It is not possible, Sir, to place all the applications and as my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister has stated, we will try to find out all the applications available with us in Shillong and place them.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, হ'লৰ সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লাইচেঞ্চ উঠাই দিবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : That is a question of policy, Sir, and we have to examine this.

Shri CHATRA SING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, in connection with unstarred questions No. 69, certain supplementaries were put, to which I requested for time to enable me to reply to these queries. Now, my information is this that in the year 1959-60, grants under article 275 for water supply to the plains districts were issued in two instalments, the first instalment was issued by the middle of the year and the subsequent instalment was issued towards the end of the year, on 10th March 1960 Sanctions were issued on those dates. This amount was drawn from out of the savings of the plan. In connection with the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council, the Accountant General issued the authority slip on 25th March 1960 in their letter No. DQ/3/1/59/A/3438/51, dated 25th March 1960, but unfortunately, this reached the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council on 4th April 1960 for which the amount could not be drawn. As regards, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, the authority was issued by Accountant General, Assam, under registered cover, in their letter No. DQ./3/1/59/A/3402/3415, dated 25th March 1960 which was not received till the evening of 31st March 1960. The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, reports that all formalities, e.g., preparation of bill, signing, etc., were completed except the quotation of the authority number and date and in such

a state, the Deputy Commissioner awaited the receipt of the authority, which, however, did not reach its destination in time. At such, it would appear that due to some postal irregularities, the authority in question was not received in time. As regards the other question regarding taking actions, etc., against the defaulting executing agencies like Anchalik Panchayats, etc., Government would take appropriate actions fit to the occasion on receipt of reports as to the causes for the failure on their part to fulfill the conditions of submission of utilisation certificates in time after completion of the schemes.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. The question hour is over.

Voting on Demands for Grants

Grant No. 74

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Project) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam that a sum of Rs. 1,57,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "Q-Loans and Advances, etc.—IV—Loans under Community Projects".

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 1,57,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the Head, Q-Loans and Advances, etc.—IV—Loans under Community Projects".

(The Motion was put as question and adopted)

Grant No. 84

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "Q-Loans and Advances, etc.—XIV—Loans to Panchayats".

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 3,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the Head, Q-Loans and Advances, etc.—XIV—Loans to Panchayats."

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, I am not moving my Cut Motion, but I have one suggestion to make in this connection.

Sir, there were some recommendation in the 6th meeting of the Council of Local Self-Government which was held in Bangalore in the month of November, 1960. There were suggestions offered in that Conference and one of the most important suggestions is concerning making a planned way

of distributing money given as aid or loan from Government. It was suggested that the Community Development Projects should frame a plan just in the line of Five Year Plan and they should give priorities in the areas in the matter of utilising the money. It should be created in the interest of money voted by this House on the item of loans and advances to the Panchayats so that it is properly utilised. Sometimes these advances are recklessly spent by the Panchayats without giving any importance and without trying to find out what would be the priority in scheme. In this connection, I refer to this suggestion which I take from the proceedings of that Conference that a Five Year Plan of the Block should be framed at the first instance and after this has been done, a rough indication should be given to the Panchayats and the Panchayat Samities of what their annual outlays are likely to be. This should form the basis for these local bodies for preparation of their plans. Another suggestion, Sir, is regarding distribution of this money in the areas which are inhabited by scheduled tribes and scheduled caste people. We are receiving reports from Charduar in the district of Darrang that there was one Shadow Block and some money was earmarked for water-supply in the tribal areas and scheduled caste areas. But before the completion of the work, the money was kept at the disposal of the Mohkuma Parishad and the Mohkuma Parishad surrendered that money to the Government. But in the meantime, the Panchayats took up the water-supply scheme in those areas and were meeting the expenses from the Panchayat funds. Now, the Charduar Block is trying its utmost to get back the money which was surrendered which amounts to more than Rs.3,000. This has caused hardship to the Panchayats. I do not know whether the Government is going to give back that money or not. Sir, in such cases, when the question of development of tribal areas or scheduled caste areas or areas inhabited by other backward classes is concerned, the Government should take interest in the matter of distribution of money.

Another suggestion which I suggested yesterday during the course of our discussion was that for Panchayats to make the development works in the villages successful, some other people who are not elected to the Panchayats should be also consulted. This Conference gave a suggestion that the Panchayat Samities wherever necessary and possible should have a Sub-Committee to look after exclusively the programme for the welfare of the weaker section. This Sub-Committee should be given specific responsibility and the membership to such a Sub-Committee should be open to suitable persons even if they are outside the Panchayat organisation.

Mr. SPEAKER : These observations are not relevant to this Grant No. 84 which concerns only loans and advances.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GO SWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, it is relevant in the sense that I have brought this issue in this connection because loans and advances which are granted by this House to the Panchayats should be well utilised and utilised in a planned manner. These things should be considered by the Government and definite instructions should be issued to the B.D.O's and also to the Panchayats so that they use the money in a planned way. Sir, this amount of 5 lakhs of rupees for 2,750 village Panchayats is too small and unless some sort of planned way is followed these advances and loans, if equally distributed, will not be more than Rs. 200 per year for each Gaon Sabha. It does not in any way help in progressing the work of the Panchayats. So my suggestion is that unless some sort of planned way is adopted by Government.....

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.) : Sir, is the hon. Member speaking on the Motion. I want to raise a point of order. Under Rule 145 of our Assembly Rules, it is stated "that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1" representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a Motion shall be known as "Disapproval of the Policy Cut." A member giving notice of such a Motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss". But the hon. Member did not mention anything.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has not moved his Cut Motion; he is speaking on the demand.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : So, the reason for which I wanted to offer these suggestions is that the amounts granted as loans and advances to the Panchayats is too small in comparison to the number of Gaon Sabha and unless some sort of a definite programme is laid down, these cannot serve any purpose to the Panchayats. I do not like to move the Cut Motion and I want to make this suggestions to the Government and I hope Government will consider it.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : His statement is not relevant, Sir. He has mentioned about Charduar Shadow Block that money was surrendered. Sir, no money was surrendered by the Mohkuma Parishad. But so far as water supply grants are concerned, they are distributed.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister will reply to these points.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member that the amounts which are given to these Panchayats either by way of grants or by way of loans should be properly spent and the money should be given to those areas where they are needed most. Sir, I would confine myself to the grants under consideration. As my hon. friend Shri Das was just going to point out, this has nothing to do with the grants which were sent to the Mahakuma Parishads for the purpose of distribution to the various Anchalik Panchayats. This relates to only loans and advances, in respect of which provision has been made, for the purpose of helping such Panchayats as are likely to take up productive schemes in order to improve their financial condition. For that purpose we have given directions to the Panchayats in respect of which such productive schemes can be undertaken by the Panchayats concerned. After the schemes are prepared by the Panchayat and applications are made to the Department for the purpose of loan, these are properly scrutinised by the Department concerned. If, for instance, there is an application for loan for the purpose of starting a fishery in a particular Panchayat area then this scheme is sent to the Fishery Department, for examination and scrutiny. Then, after necessary examination by the Department concerned the scheme is approved and some amount is advanced to the Panchayat for the purpose of starting the scheme. It has been our policy that when such applications are made for such loans and advances, we give a certain percentage by way of loan and certain percentage by way of grants for giving encouragement to Panchayats to undertake such productive schemes in their respective areas. Therefore, Sir after these amounts are advanced to the Panchayats, it is for them to see that the money which they get either by way of loans or grants is properly spent. For the purpose of assisting the Panchayats to spend the money properly, technical

assistance is provided by us so that the people there may get the maximum benefit out of these loans and advances. We cannot anticipate at the beginning of the year what amount will actually be required by the Panchayat concerned for the purpose of taking up a scheme; nor is it possible for the Government to provide such loans to all the Panchayats if the demand comes from the 120 Panchayats which are in our State. We shall have to examine what are the useful schemes and where it is essential to give priority and on the basis of that whatever funds are available, we shall try to place the amount at the disposal of the Panchayats. I think the hon. Members may have also raised that in addition to what has been provided here, we are also starting a separate fund—to begin with we have started with a small amount of 5 lakhs of rupees—from which it is also intended that the Panchayats in our State will be helped in the matter of undertaking productive schemes. Therefore, it will mostly depend upon the initiative and wisdom of the Panchayats which are prepared to undertake productive schemes, though it will be necessary on our part to see what guidance and technical assistance and other help we can give to the Panchayats. I think the hon. Member can also give the same suggestions as he has given here to the Panchayats when he attend the Consultative Committee and the suggestions can be discussed there and we can issue necessary instructions to the Panchayats for their consideration and acceptance. Sir, I think that my reply will satisfy the hon. Member.

Mr. SPEAKER: I now put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 3,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—XIV—Loans to Panchayats".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 1

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 80,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion is moved. Mr. Barua, are you going to move your cut motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: No. Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 80,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 5

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 9,02,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "12.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion is moved.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.12,03,600, under Grant No.5, Major head—Sales Tax and 13—Other Taxes and Duties”, at page 24 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.12,03,600, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.) : Sir, on a point of order. I think the hon. Member has not gone through the provision of Rule 145 of the Assembly Rules. Rule 145 (a) at page 33 says “that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1” representing disapproval of the Policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as “Disapproval of Policy Cut.” A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss.” Here, Sir, the hon. Member has not indicated the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Barua, have you got anything to say on it ? The Minister has raised a point of order.

(After a pause)

Mr. Ahmed.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, you were kind enough to point out yesterday that in raising matters involving allegations against some particular persons, the Member moving the cut motion should give information to the Minister before so that reply can be given. It is for this purpose a resolution has been framed that while giving cut motions, the Member should give an indication about the matter in respect of which he will raise a discussion and unless and until some indication is given, the Minister comes unprepared and so cannot reply to the points raised by the Member. Therefore, some amount of indication has to be given about the matter in respect of which the Government policy is proposed to be criticised.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : Sir, I do not understand what is the objection in moving this cut motion ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The rule 145, says—A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:—

“(a) “that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1”. Mr. Barua, this is your case.—Then, such a motion is known as “Disapproval of Policy Cut”. A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be continued to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy ; This is the rule. The point is that Re. 1 cut motion is a disapproval of policy, therefore, if you want to disapprove the policy of sales-tax then you must mention in your cut motion on what items you want to disapprove the Government policy regarding sales-tax. But, whatever it might be, I quite agree with the Finance Minister as most of the hon. Members in the Opposition are new in this House, they should get some concession. Therefore, is a special case for this Session, I allow Shri Barua to move his cut motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving my cut motion, I want to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Finance Minister why such a new proposal is coming, because here in the statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on various recommendations, suggestions or remarks made by the Public Accounts Committee, etc., Part II, at page 43 it is stated that the outstanding upto 31st March 1961 is Rs.62,53,882 and the Government could realise upto June 1961 Rs.4,65,760, and the amount remitted or written is Rs.3,54,345. If this is the state of affairs I do not understand the reasons why Government have come for a new grant. I do not find any good reason that the House should give sanction of the grant for the purpose asked for.

Apart from all these things, the House is well aware that in so many taxes including this sales tax, huge sums are remaining unrealised and tax evaders are going scot-free. When Government have sufficient sum outstanding for the purpose of administration, why should this House sanction a fresh amount for Sales Tax Administration?

I want also to know from the Minister-in-charge, Finance, what is the basis of granting such remission or writing off of money lying as arrears?

This granting of remission or writing appears to me to be the act of favouritism of some party.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I hope, the hon. Member will give the name of the party. If it is not possible for the hon. Member to give definite information about such allegations, I seek your protection that we should be spared from such wild allegation.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope, the hon. Member will avoid such scanting allegations, until and unless he can cite specific instances to prove such allegations.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: It is written in a Government publication that the amount remitted or written off upto June, 1961 is Rs.3,54,945. Why it was written off or remitted, I want definite information to this. This was discussed in the Public Accounts Committee. When so huge an amount is outstanding for failure to realise by the department concerned, I would request the the hon. Members to agree with me why the Finance Minister should come forward for further grant for the department, in the name of development. I appeal to the hon. Members to accept my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The cut motion moved is that the provision of Rs.12,03,600 under Grant No.5, Major head "12.--Sales Tax and 13.--Other Taxes and Duties", at page 24 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.12,03,600, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): While supporting the motion of my hon. friend, Shri Barua, I want to cite some concrete instances where amounts are remaining outstanding under the statement. Showing year-wise analysis of outstanding dues under the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as stood on 31st March 1961. Figures are shown like this :—

Year					Amount outstanding
					Rs.
In 1948-49	..	...	..	...	3,84,664
1949-50	..	...	...	...	2,64,670
1950-51	...	...	..	...	2,37,936
1951-52	...	..	..	...	3,57,697
1952-53	..	...	...	...	3,36,823
1953-54	...	...	...	...	3,81,463
1954-55	..	...	...	...	4,28,371
1955-56	...	...	...	...	4,01,141
1956-57	...	...	...	..	6,67,763
1957-58	..	...	...	..	7,10,871
1958-59	..	...	...	..	7,08,097
1959-60	...	...	...	..	9,10,699
1960-61	...	...	...	..	4,63,087
				Total	62,53,882
Realisation upto June, 1961				...	4,65,760
Amount remitted or written off or reduced in appeals, etc., upto June, 1961.					3,54,045

Sir, when only the other day we talked of taxation as for want of money so many development works have been suffering, what steps Government take to realise this huge amount which still remains outstanding? So, Sir, when the Government is not taking any step to realise the outstanding, Government has no right to ask this House to vote for further grant.....

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Does the hon. Member means to say that Rs.3,54,045 was written-off?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I will read out the portion, Sir. "The amount remitted or written off or reduced to Rs.3,34,045".

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : But you cannot say "Written-off."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. Many hon. Members have raised a number of questions in the Course of discussion of the cut motion moved against this grant. Their objection mostly is that because the Government could not realise the outstanding, it had no justification to propose this imposition of the new taxation. Sir, in this connection, I should like the hon. members to realise that not only correction of the Assam Sales Tax but also of all other taxes collected by this department, the position has considerably been improved. Sir, the improvement in the collection of taxes will be evident from the following figures. The total amount collected from Sales Tax, Finance Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Assam Amusement Tax, Petrol Tax etc. was about Rs. 5,15,24,464 in 1959-60 ; Rs. 5,53,61,929 in 1960-61 and Rs. 5,80,35,028 in 1961-62.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has included Central taxes with Assam taxes. But our objection is regarding the Sales Tax only. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to tell us what was the actual amount outstanding during this period ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I request the hon. Member to have patience and to put questions for clearing doubts only after I have finished I hope that for this simple request they will not be offended and stage a walk out as they did the other day. Sir, the arrears of taxes including the Carriage Tax on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 1 24,55,939 and out of this Rs. 56,69,549 was due on Carriage Tax which could not be realised on account of the tax being declared *ultra-vires*. Again, Sir, on 31st March 1961 arrears of taxes including the Carriage Tax was Rs. 1,46,78,493 out of which the Carriage Tax was Rs. 72,95,597. On 31st March, 1962 the arrear of taxes including the Carriage Tax was Rs. 1,73,60,829 and out of this the dues from Carriage Tax was Rs. 1,01,33,829. I would like the hon. Members to realise that the arrears outstanding on 31st March 1962 is only Rs. 1,73,60,829. These outstandings are in respect of Assam Sales Tax Act, Finance (Sales Tax) Act, Central Sales Tax Act, Petroleum, etc., Act, Assam Profession, etc. Tax Act, Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act etc. etc. These taxes are not realised by the Centre but by the State Government only. Now, Sir, I repeat that the position in respect of collection of taxes has much improved. Sir, if we consider the arrears from Assam Sales Tax alone, it will be much less. Most of the arrears are due to non-realisation of Carriage Taxes because of stay order from the High Court.

Secondly, Sir, in respect of realisation of taxes, there are certain policy and principle according to which some amount has to be written-off, though attempts have been made by our officers to check it. Sir, some hon. Members feel that large remissions were granted by the Government. There are only few cases where actually remissions was granted. These cases also were disposed of on merit and are in respect of claims mostly resulting from the language disturbance. Some of the amounts outstanding are also under appeal before the Commissioner or before the High Court.

After all these things are taken into consideration, Sir, I am sure the hon. Members will realise that there is no ground for the feeling that the department is not discharging its duties properly in respect of collecting taxes. I am sure that hon. Members will agree that Rs. 73,68,29 which is the total outstanding on 31st. March 1962 is not a very big amount. Out of this a small portion is in respect of the sale tax for which the cut motion has been moved by the hon. Members. Sir, I hope this explanation will satisfy the hon. Members.

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question. Question is that the provision of Rs. 12,03,600 under grant No.5.—Major head “12.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties” at page 24 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1 i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 12,03,600 do stand reduce by Re. 1.

(The question was negatived.)

Now, I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.9,02,700 be granted to the Minister in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during year ending 31st day of March 1963, for the administration of the Head “12.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties.”

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 8

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 17,92,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head “18.—Parliament and State Legislature.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 17,92,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head “18.—Parliament and State Legislature.”

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 23,89,700 under Grant No. 8 Major head “18.—Parliament and State Legislatures” at page 355 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1 i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 23,89,700 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কতন প্রস্তাৱটো সদনৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰি কওঁ “that the total provision of Rs. 23,89,700 under Grant No. 8, Major head “18.—Parliament and State Legislatures” at page 35 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 23,89,700, do stand reduced by Re.1.

আমাৰ এই বিধান সভাখন ইমান দিনে কেৱল চিলঙতে হৈ আছে ; অসমৰ আন কোনো ঠাইতে পতা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট টকাও খৰচ কৰিছে, বিশেষকৈ যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণেই ২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। এই বিধান সভাৰ অন্ততঃ এটা অধিবেশন অসমৰ বে-চৰকাৰী ৰাজধানী গুৱাহাটীত পাতিব লাগে আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যেই কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাৱটো ডাঙি ধৰিছো।

বিধান সভাই শাসনৰ সৰ্ব্বেন্দ্ৰ সৰ্ব্বা। অসমৰ ভাগ্য নিয়ন্তা। বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলক বাইজে পঠাই দিয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাপে এই চিলং ৰাজধানীলৈ। চিলঙত বাইজৰ হকে কি কৈছে বা কি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে তাক ভৈয়ামৰ বাইজে গম নেপায়। বাতৰি কাগজত যি অলপ চলপ খবৰ ওলায় সি যথেষ্ট নহয়; কাৰণ ইমান দূৰলৈ বাতৰি পঠাব নোৱাৰে আৰু কাকতত ঠাই বেচি নাই। তেওঁলোকে সদায় আশাহে কৰিব পাৰে যে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে তেওঁলোকেৰে কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই চিলঙলৈ গৈছে। বিধান সভাত কি কৰিছে নকৰিছে দেখিও নাপায় শুনিও নাপায় আৰু কেতিয়াহে ইতাশ হয়। তেওঁলোকে, বিশেষকৈ ভৈয়ামৰ বা উপত্যকা মানুহে চিলঙত থকা মন্ত্ৰী, কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক দেৱতা ন্যায়দাতা বুলি ভাবে। কাৰণ চিলঙত যি সকল কৰ্মচাৰী মন্ত্ৰী আৰু এম, এল, এ বেচি দিন থাকিব লগা হয় তেওঁলোকৰ থকা মেলা, খোৱা বোৱা আৰু পিন্ধন উৰণ আদি সকলো বেলেগ হৈ পৰে। ভৈয়ামৰ লগত খোৱা লোৱা থকা মেলাত বিভেদ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰভেদও হৈ যায়। চিলং যেন এটা মন্দিৰহে ইয়ালৈ যোৱা সেৱা আহিব নোৱাৰে। যেনেকৈ কিছু মান মন্দিৰত পিচপৰা মস্পদায়ৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰবেশ নিষেধ। গৰীব গাৱলীয়া মানুহ সেইদৰে ইয়ালৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে, তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে ইয়াত তেওঁলোকৰহে কি কাম কৰিছে তাক চান্দলৈ মাত্ৰ দুই চাৰি জন কাৰবাৰী মানুহ কাৰবাৰৰ খাতিৰত আহে বাধ্যত পৰি। টকা পয়চা যাৰ আছে তেওঁলোক আহিছে গৰীব আহিব নোৱাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে দূৰাৰ বন্ধ।

গুৱাহাটী হৈছে অসমৰ বেচৰকাৰী ৰাজধানী। অসমৰ যিকোনো ঠাইৰ পৰা চিলঙলৈ আহিলে গুৱাহাটীৰ মাভেৰে আহিব লাগে। অসমৰ সকলো ঠাইৰ পৰা তালৈ অহা যোৱা কৰা সুলভ আৰু সহজ। থকা মেলাৰো কোনো অসুবিধা নাই। গুৱাহাটীত বিধান সভা হলে গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা চিলঙলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰা ভ্ৰমণ খৰছ বহু কমিব। কেৱল এম, এল, এ, সকলৰ নহয় সকলোৰে বাবে। এম, এল, এ, সকলৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা চিলঙলৈ অহা যোৱা খৰছ বাবদ ১০৫ জন সদস্যৰ ৫ জন খাছি-জয়ন্তীয়া সদস্য বাদ দিলেও প্ৰায় ৬ হেজাৰ টকা খৰছ হয়। গুৱাহাটীত পাতিলে এই ৬ হাজাৰ টকা বাচি যাব, তাৰোপৰি গুৱাহাটীত চৰকাৰী পেছা আছে সেই কাৰণে ছাপা কামৰ বাবেও চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। ছাপা কামত পলম নহব। গুৱাহাটীত যিটো জিলা পুথি ভৱন আছে তাতে বিধান সভা বহুৱাবলৈ সুবিধা হব। এম, এল, এ, সকলক থাকিবলৈ অসুবিধা নহয়; কাৰণ বহুত হোটেল আছে। যদি স্কুল কলেজৰ বন্ধৰ সময় বিশেষকৈ পূজা বা X-mass ৰ বন্ধত পড়ে তেতিয়া হলে থকা মেলাৰ ঠাই যথেষ্ট ওলায়। সেই সময়ত চিলঙত বৰ বেচি ঠাণ্ডাও হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো যে বিধান সভাৰ অন্ততঃ শীত ৰালিন অধিবেশনটো অসমৰ বেচৰকাৰী ৰাজধানী গুৱাহাটীত বাইজে চাব পৰাকৈ মানসিক প্ৰভেদ ওচাবলৈ আৰু বাতায়াতৰ ধন বচাবলৈ পাতিব লাগে। ইয়াকৈকৈ মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো ভাঙি ধৰিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs. 23,89,700 under Grant No. 8, Major head "18.—Parliament and State Legislatures", at page 35 of the Budget, be reduced by Re 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 23,89,700, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To discuss about holding one Session of Assam Legislative Assembly annually at Gauhati).

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker Sir, in supporting the cut motion moved by my esteemed friend, Mr. Choudhury, I want to make a few observations and suggestions in this particular aspect. Sir, apart from the economical aspects I think there is other aspects also connected with this matter and we have to consider these aspect by way of moving this cut motion. Sir, there is Alcassian barrier between the administration and the common people. Sir, my friend, Mr. Choudhury rightly said that we are the representatives of the people and we must try to serve the best interest of the people.

(A voice.—Alsassian dog or what).

Sir, there is an expression like Alsassian barrier. Sir, during the session, so many people come here just to have a look on the Minister and M. L. A. that our hon. Chairman is quite experienced. They have to stand on queue for getting an opportunity to see the Minister. Then Sir, regarding another point, that is to have a sound Government some public opinion is necessary. More so, our people should feel that this is their Government and we are here for the betterment of the people only. Sir, I know that this Capital was made at the time of British regime practically cut off from the Plains districts. Therefore, to have sound public opinion, it may be in favour of the Government or against the Government, we must have sound criticisms. The Universities and the High Court are there at Gauhati so we are to face some sound criticism, so that we can increase the efficiency of the Government, we can serve the real purpose of the development schemes that we are going to take up. Therefore, by considering all those factors, I think my friend has rightly suggested that up-till now, 15 years have passed, and I think the hon. Member of this August House will agree with me that the people are not feeling that this is their Government, this is peoples' Government, this is democratic Government but now they are not feeling that. We have to infuse in the minds of the people the feeling that this is their administration. We are to take some kind of step to mobilise public opinion to have sound criticisms for the betterment of the people, for the development the of future generation of the State.

More so, Sir, there are old members, of course, I am a new Member. They also should not think that they should be here for ever. We have to train up some young people. They should be trained up to take the responsibility of the Administration in future. Therefore, nobody should think that we will be here for years together. Sir, there is an Assamese version.....

Now, we are going step by step.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that it is not a proper place for young people.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): This is not, Sir. They are not in a position to come here due to economic consideration. Gauhati is open to all. So many young friends are there, learned persons are there and I think that we will be able to make these people feel that this is their Government and at the same time as my friend has already suggested that from the economic point of view also we will be gainer, Sir.

This is my submission, Sir.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker Sir, my Friend Shri Deb Choudhury has advanced the argument that it will be more economical to hold the Session of the Assembly at Gauhati, than at Shillong. Sir, my point is this that there will be huge amount of expenditure involved in shifting the Legislature to Gauhati, even once a year. Sir, here we have some permanent establishment at Shillong where we hold the Sessions of the Legislature and there are facilities for Members to stay and also all the officers of Government are stationed here. Now, if even for once a year the Legislature is shifted to Gauhati, in that case the whole of the capital will have to move down to Gauhati. Then all the offices will have to go down to Gauhati, that will be far more expensive, because huge amount of T. A. for the large number of officers will have to be incurred.

Sir, then, there is another question. Let us now look at the Parliament. We go from Assam to attend the Parliament at New Delhi. We cannot claim that for our facility it should be brought down to Calcutta. If once we accept the principle of shifting the legislature even temporarily the people of the South will demand that the parliament Session be held in Madras. All over India the Sessions of the legislatures are always held at the State Capitals, for which there are permanent arrangements, and no other Session is held even temporarily outside the Capital. And then again, it is said that it is difficult for the common people to come and attend the Session of the Legislature. We cannot make it possible for so many people to come and attend the Session. Therefore, there are practical difficulties in holding the Session at Gauhati.

Then again our Friend has said that it will be more advantageous from the economic point of view. Sir, I find this will be mere luxury. I maintain that to have Legislative session at Gauhati will be a fashion, it will not serve any real public purpose but may satisfy some people's sentiments. It would be against the interest of the people and in my opinion it involves double the amount that we spend during each session here on account of T. A. to the Members.

Therefore, Sir, this is a fantastic and unworkable proposition, and I therefore oppose the cut motion.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চণ্ড প্রাণ ওপৰত শ্রীযুত হোমেশ্বৰ দেৱ চৌধুৰীয়ে যিটো বৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে, সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই চাৰিঘাৰ কথা কয়।

বৃটিছৰ দিনত, ছিংগত অসমৰ ৰাজধানী পাতিছিল আৰু ইয়াৰ বহুত কাৰণ আছিল। তাৰ ভিতৰত দুটা প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছিল—

(১) যেতিয়া অসমৰ লগত চিলেট জিলা আছিল তেতিয়া ছিংগ সমস্ত ৰাজ্য খনৰ বাবে মধ্যস্থল আছিল আৰু এই গতিকে বৃটিছৰ শাসনৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে ছিংগ কেপিটেল আছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER: We are not concerned with Capital.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: দুই নম্বৰ কাৰণ হৈছিল তেওঁ লোকে ইয়াৰ ঠাণ্ডা হাৱা-পানীৰ কাৰণে ইয়াত থাকিবলৈ ভাল পাইছিল।

এতিয়া আৰু সেই দিন নাই, বুঢ়িচ নাই তেওঁ লোকৰ শাসনো নাই। কাষেই এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰাৰ দিন পাৰহৈ গৈছে। আৰু গুৱাহাটীলৈ ৰাজধানী তুলি নিয়াৰ দিন কেতিয়াবাই আহি পৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত বিধান সভাৰ অধিবেশন বিলাকৰ বহুবেকত এটাকৈ বৈঠক গুৱাহাটীত পতাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ উঠিছে। সেই কাৰণে বহুবেকত এটা বৈঠক গুৱাহাটীত পতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে তাত এটা সদনৰ ঘৰ আৰু সদস্য সকল থকাৰ ঘৰ সাজিব লাগে। কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীউমকান্দিচ চাহেবে গুৱাহাটীত বৈঠক হ'ব নালাগে বুলি যি যুক্তি দিছে, তাৰ উত্তৰত মই কও যে, এচেম্বলীৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আহোযোৱা কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক বাৰে ছিলিংত যিমান টকা চৰকাৰৰ খৰচ হয় তাতকৈ, গুৱাহাটীত হলে, টকা কম খৰচ হ'ব। আন হাতে চৰকাৰী কন্সচাৰী বা বিভাগ বিলাকৰ সকলো বিলাক নাগলে ও হ'ল-মাত্ৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় খিনিষাৰ, কাৰণ, আমাৰ মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ responsibility; joint। সেই কাৰণে মই কও খৰচ কমহে হ'ব আৰু বহুবেকত এবাৰকৈ বিধান সভাৰ বৈঠক গুৱাহাটীত হ'ব লাগে।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): Sir, I was amazed to listen to the argument advanced by the hon. Member in support of the Cut Motion that holding a Session of the Legislature at Gauhati once a year would be economic and it should be held there. Sir, the proposal placed before the House is not that capital should be shifted from one place to another but the hon. Member wants that at least one session should be held at Gauhati. The hon. Members supporting this proposal have not realised the difficulty to find accommodation for 105 Members of this Assembly. It will not be possible, with the limited accommodation in our Circuit House at Gauhati, to provide accommodation for all the 105 Members.

Secondly, the question would arise where the sitting of the Assembly should be held. There is no Chamber. The hon. Member also suggested that the Assembly Chamber and the Hostel for the hon. Member should be constructed.

Mr. SPEAKER: It can be held in the Central Library.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): Central Library has been constructed for a specific purpose. Secondly, it is doubtful whether holding of the sitting in the Central Library would at all be suitable. All the requirements for the purpose of a Session can not be had there.

Thirdly, Sir, I would like the hon. Members to consider very carefully whether it would be proper to incur expenditure of such unproductive nature and whether it would be desirable on the part of the Government to give consideration to such unproductive investment when there are many needs and investments of productive nature which can not be satisfied on undertaken for wants of funds.

Fourthly, the proposal if accepted, would also necessitate that not only the Assembly secretariat will have to be moved but many department will have to be shifted temporarily for the purpose of holding the Session at Gauhati. It is impossible for the Governments to do so, particularly when there is no adequate accommodation available.

Sir, it has further been suggested in support of the proposal that it will provide more opportunity to the people of the plains to listen to the debates which will enable them to gain knowledge and experience. Sir, it may do so only in the case of those people who live in Gauhati Town. But I am sure because the Assembly Session is held at Gauhati, people will not come from Dibrugarh or Cachar merely to listen the debate or gain knowledge of the working of Legislature.

Sir, I have not been able to appreciate the argument of Shillong being considered on treated something separate or foreign to the State of Assam. Shillong is a part and parcel of the State of Assam and if a Session is held here how can it be said that the Session is being held at a place which does not belong to the people of Assam. That is a very narrow view which the hon. Members may be well advised to avoid. I would ask them to consider that so long we belong to a State we should not think in terms of water tight compartments. One place is as good as the other.

It will also be very unwise to incur any expenditure at this stage in this direction when we are confronted with the huge financial deficit and when we are confronted with the task of finding resources for the various development programmes undertaken by the Government. Therefore, I oppose this Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, are you going to withdraw your cut motion.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEV CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Yes, Sir.

(The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn).

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.17,92,300, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "18.—Parliament and State Legislature".

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.10

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): Mr. Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.14,39,800, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "21—Administration of Justice".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.14,39,800, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "21—Administration of Justice".

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): May I just again tell the hon. Member, if he does not know, that there is no Assistant Government pleader at Barpeta? A Government Pleader, Shri Uzir, has been appointed and he has been given the panel of two lawyers for such assistance as he might need.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Then, it is a panel of lawyers and I stand corrected.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.19,19,800, under Grant No.10, Major head "21.—Administration of Justice," at page 65 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.19,19,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিচার শিতানৰ নামঞ্জুৰীৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্য স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা বিচাৰ বিভাগৰ শিথিলতা ঘটিছে। একো একোটা মোকদ্দমা ৩৪ বছৰ পৰি থকাও দেখা যায় আৰু একোটা মোকদ্দমাত ৫০ বাৰ দিন দিয়াও দেখা গৈছে। এই বিষয়ে কিছুমানে উকীলক দায়ী কৰে। মোক্লেৰ পৰা কিছু আদায় কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে উকীলে এনেদৰে দিন লৈ থকা বুলি বহুতে ভাবে। মই নিজে উকীল গতিকে এইবোৰ অপবাদ মোৰ গাতো পৰেগৈ কিন্তু আচলতে এই শিথিলতাৰ কাৰণে উকীলৰ গাত দোষ নাই যদিও তেওঁলোকে মোক্লেৰ স্বাৰ্থলৈ চাই কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা মোকদ্দমা স্থগিত ৰাখিব লগাত পৰে। এনে শিথিলতা কেবাতাও কাৰণত ঘটিছে। প্ৰথম হল কেনো ঠাইৰ এজন বিচাৰক বদলি হলে সেই ঠাইত আৰু এজন পাওতে পাওতে ৩৪ মাহ সময় লাগে। কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ১ বছৰ লগাও দেখা গৈছে। বৰপেটাত আজি কিছুদিন আগত ৬৭ মাহ ধৰি হাকিম নাছিল। এইদৰে ৬৭ মাহ ধৰি কাম বোৰ পৰি থাকিলে সেইবোৰ যেতিয়া গোট খায় তেতিয়া সেইবোৰ শেষ কৰাটো কিমান কষ্টকৰ কাম তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ পাচত ইয়াৰ বাবে মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলো কিছু পৰিমাণে দোষী কাৰণ জিলা বা মহকুমা বিলাক মিনিষ্টাৰ সকল উপস্থিত হলে তেওঁলোকৰ আদৰ্শৰ কাৰণে হাকিম সকল দৌৰী কুৰিব লাগে। বিচাৰ কাম বাদ দি এইদৰে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ লগে লগে ঘূৰি ফুৰোতে বিচাৰ কাম সমাধা কৰাত বহু পলম ঘটে। তাৰ পাচত আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হল আইনৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নথকাৰ কাৰণেও হাকিম সকলে মোকদ্দমা সোনকালে শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰা অবস্থাত পৰে। কাৰণ হাকিম সকল B. A., M. A. পাচ কৰি মাত্ৰ ৩ মাহৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ লৈ বিচাৰৰ পাদীত বহে। ৩ মাহত কি আইনৰ কথা শিকিব পাৰিব? এই অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে হোৱা কেইটামান উপাহৰণ দিও। এটা ফোঃ দাঃ বিধিৰ ৪৪৭ ধাৰাৰ কেচ বৰপেটাৰ আদালতত এখন হৈছিল। এই ধাৰা অপৰাধ হয় দখলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনো অপৰাধ কৰিলে মালিকীস্বত্ব বিচাৰ কৰিবলৈ উক্ত ধাৰাৰ অপৰাধত প্ৰয়োজন নাই; কিন্তু শোধ শোধ হাকিম মালিকীস্বত্ব সম্বন্ধে প্ৰশ্নতুলি তাৰে প্ৰমান দিব লাগে বুলি কোৱাত উকীলে 'আইনৰ' কিতাপ দেখুৱাই তেনে প্ৰমানৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই বুলি কলে। তেতিয়া বিচাৰক মহোদয় কলে যে তেনেকৈ লিখা আছে হয়। উকিল জনে কলে যে যেহেতু সেই কথা আইনৰ কিতাপত চপা হৈ আছে, উকিল জনে নিজে লিখা বা কোৱা কথা নহয় গতিকে বিচাৰকে তাক মানিব লাগিব। কিন্তু তাক নামানি হাকিম জনে মোকদ্দমাটো ডিচমিচ কৰিলে। মেজিষ্ট্ৰেট সকলৰ আইনৰ বহু সময়ত দেখা যায় কি ধাৰাৰ অপৰাধত কি ধৰণৰ প্ৰমানৰ দৰ্কাৰ তাকো কৰ নোৱাৰে। এই কাৰণেও মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি হোৱাত পলম হয়। মই আন এটি উদাহৰণ দিওঁ, এজনী তিকতাক গিৰীয়েক জনে মাৰি তাইৰ দাঁত দুটি ভাঙি দিছিল। কোৰ্টলৈ তাই মোকদ্দমা কৰিবলৈ আহিল। হাকিমৰ মনত প্ৰশ্ন উঠিল দাঁত ভঙা মানুহজন তিব্বতাজনীৰ স্বামী হয়নে নহয়। গতিকে কলে যে আগৈয়ে তাই তাৰ লগত বিয়া হোৱা প্ৰমান দিব লাগিব। এইটো অতি অদ্ভুত যুক্তি। যদি স্বামীয়ে স্ত্ৰীক মাৰিলে অপৰাধ হয়, তেনেহলে আন মানুহে তিব্বতাজনীক মাৰিলে আৰু গুৰুতৰ অপৰাধ হৈ হব। এই কথা সাধাৰণ বুদ্ধিৰে বুজি পাব লাগিছিল। আৰু এটি কথা এই সম্পৰ্কত উল্লেখ কৰোঁ। অলপ দিন আগতে বৰপেটাৰ আদালতত এজন আসানীক আনি উপস্থিত কৰা হৈছিল। সি আদালতৰে সম্ভাৱ উকিল এজনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ৩২৫ ধাৰাৰ অপৰাধ কৰিছিল বুলি অভিযুক্ত হৈছিল।

মানুহজন অতিথয় দুৰ্দান্ত। তাৰ নিজৰ মোমায়েকক হত্যা কৰি এবাৰ জেল খাটিছিল। গতিকে তাৰ কোনোৱে জামিন নহয় এই কাৰণে বিচাৰকে তাক Police Report বা নিজৰ জামিনতে মুক্তি দিলে। মুক্তি পাইয়ে তাৰ উল্লাস বাঢ়ি গ'ল আৰু তৰাণি আদিক বিচাৰকৰ আগতে গালি পাবিলে। বিচাৰকজনৰ সাধাৰণ জ্ঞান কমৰ বাবে হৈ এনে এজন মানুহক গুৰুতৰ অপৰাধ কৰা স্বত্বেও নিজ জামিনত মুক্তি কৰি দিলে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও হাকিমৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কিছুমান অন্য কথাও আছে। বহু কাৰণত কিছুমান মোকদ্দমা বিচাৰ নহোৱাকৈয়ে পৰি আছে। এইবোৰ কাৰণৰ বাবে ফৌজদাৰী মোকদ্দমাৰ বিচাৰকবোৰ Law graduate সকলৰ মাজৰ পৰা লব লাগে বুলি মই কওঁ। বি, এ, এম, এ পাচ কৰা ডেকা লৰা বোৰক নিয়োগ কৰি ৩৪ মাহ প্রশিক্ষণ দি আইনজ্ঞ কৰি তুলিব নোৱাৰি আইনৰ সম্যক জ্ঞান জন্মিব লাগিলে কেবা বছৰে অধ্যয়ন কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া বিচাৰ বিভাগটো পৰিশাসন বিভাগৰ পৰা বেলেগ কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। গতিকে এতিয়াৰ পৰা যিবোৰক নতুনকৈ বিচাৰকৰ পদত নিয়োগ কৰা হয়, তেওঁলোক যেন Law graduate হৈ হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

নীতিগত ভাবে যেনেকৈ আইনৰ, জ্ঞান থকা মানুহক বিচাৰকৰ পদত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে; তেনেকৈ মোকদ্দমা চলাবৰ চৰকাৰে যি সকল উকিল নিযুক্ত কৰে তেওঁলোকৰো আইনৰ ভাল জ্ঞান থাকিব লাগে।

মই সিহিঁনা, সেইকাৰণেই চৰকাৰী উকীল বিলাক সুদক্ষ আইনজ্ঞ আৰু অভিজ্ঞ হ'ব লাগে বুলি কৈছিলো। কিন্তু বিভাজী মহোদয়ে সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ যুক্তিটো অন্য পিনৰ পৰা অলপ স্থূল ভাবে মিছা কৰিলে। মই সম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভাৱত তেনে কথা কৈছোঁ বুলি কলে।

Panel of lawyers নিয়োগ কৰাটো ভালৈই। Panel অৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে সেই একে যুক্তিয়েই খাটিব। তেখেতে কৈছে যে মোৰ বন্ধু উকীল, যিজনক তেখেতে বৰপেটা কোৰ্টত নিয়োগ কৰিছে, মোৰেই নিচিনা অভিজ্ঞ আৰু আইনৰ জ্ঞান থকা। মই তাক অস্বীকাৰ নকৰোঁ কাৰণ মোৰ ২৬ বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা হলেও, আন এজনৰ তীক্ষ্ণ বুদ্ধি সম্পূৰ্ণলোক ৬ বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতাবে আইনৰ জ্ঞানত মোৰ সমান হ'ব পাৰে। মোৰ কথাটো সেইটো নহয়। মোৰ কথা হল তাতকৈ বেচি অভিজ্ঞ উকীল থাকোঁতে তেওঁক কিয় নিয়োগ কৰা হল? তেওঁক Brilliant Lawyer বুলি বিভাজী মহোদয়ে আখ্যা দিছে আন এজন যদি More, বা Most brilliant হয় তেন্তে আমি Best জনক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। মই মুচলমান বা হিন্দুৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। গোটেই কেইজনে যদি যোগ্যতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা Best হয় তেন্তে গোটেই কেইজনকে মুচলমান লোক তাত আমাৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাইও থাকিব নোৱাৰে। হিন্দু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ Best কেইজনক এৰি এজন কম অভিজ্ঞ আৰু কম আইনজ্ঞ অন্য বিশেষ এটি সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ চৰকাৰী উকীলকৰি Panel অত নাম ভৰাই দিয়া মানে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ভিত্তিত লোৱা বুলি সকলোৱে ক'ব। কিন্তু যোগ্যতা থকা Panel অত ভৰ্তি কৰা তিনি জনেই মুচলমান হলেও তাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই। এইদৰে গৌহাটি, শিলং, শিলচৰ আদি ঠাইৰ কাছাৰিতো কেৱল সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভিত্তিত সহকাৰী চৰকাৰী উকীল বা চৰকাৰী উকীলৰ Panel অত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে।

মই পুনৰাই একে কথাতে যোৱা দিও যে বিশেষকৈ বিচাৰ বিভাগৰ নিয়োগত অভিজ্ঞতাত আৰু আইনৰ জ্ঞানত গুৰুত্ব ব'ব বেচি দিব লাগে। ইয়াত সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ কোনো স্থল নাই। যদি সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাক ভিত্তি কৰি বিচাৰক নিয়োগ কৰা হয়

তেতিয়া দুৰ্গীতি ব্যাপক হয়। যোৱা বাবত এজন Grade II ৰ A. C. S. অক সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভিত্তিত প্ৰমোচন দি Grade I ৰ A. C. S. অফিচাৰ পাতিছে। এইদৰে প্ৰমোচন দিয়াৰ সময়ত অন্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ যোগ্যতা থকা কেবাখন Grade II ৰ A. C. S. কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ন্যায় দাবী উপেক্ষা কৰা হৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ তেওঁলোকক Supersede কৰি এইদৰে সেই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী এজনক প্ৰমোচন দিছে। সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভিত্তিত এনেদৰে প্ৰমোচন হলে সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক বিশেষ অনুগ্ৰহ দেখুওৱা আৰু অন্য এটি সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ প্ৰতি অবিচাৰ কৰা হয়; ফলত কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ মাজত অসন্তুষ্টিয়ে ব্যাপি পৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাম-কাজ শিথিল হয়। বিচাৰ বিভাগত এনে হোৱা নিশ্চয় উচিত নহয়।

আজি কিছু দিনৰ পৰা আমি শুনি আছে। P. S. C. চেয়াৰম্যান জন অৱশৰ পাৰ পোৱা পুলিচ এজন বিষয়া হব। কিন্তু তেওঁতকৈ বহু বেচি যোগ্যতা থকা লোক অসমত আছে। যদি উক্ত ভূতপূৰ্ব পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীজনতকৈ বহুবেচি যোগ্য সম্পন্ন লোক কেইজনৰ এজনকো সেইপদ নিদি উক্ত লোকজনক P. S. C. চেয়াৰম্যানৰ পদ দিয়াৰ কি কাৰণ বাইছে তাক জাণিবলৈকে নাজাবনে? উক্ত মানুহজন সংখ্যা লব সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ আনহাতে সংখ্যা লঘিষ্ঠ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ Ph. D. D. S. C. আদি পদবী থকা লোকো আছে। তেনেস্থলত সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী এজনক এনে খাপ নোপোৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদত স্থাপন কৰিলে, তাক সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভিত্তিত কৰা বুলি নকৈ আন কাৰণত কৰা বুলি কব পাৰিনে?

আগতে দেখিছো যে দুৰ্গীতি অন্যান্য বিভাগতহে বিয়পি পৰিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা যায় ই আমাৰ বিচাৰালয়লৈ শিৰা মেলিছে। এয়ে যদি হয় তেন্তে ই এটা চূড়ান্ত অৰ্থঃ পতনৰ পাবিচাৰক। কিন্তু এইটো কব লাগিব যে বিচাৰক সকলৰ ভিতৰত এই দোষ নাই বুলি বৰিন পাৰি এই বিভাগৰ নিম্ন খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেহে এই দোষত লিপ্তহোৱা দেখা গৈছে।

সেই কাৰণে মই আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে ৰাজ্যত দুৰ্গীতি বৃদ্ধি নকৰি হ্ৰাস কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰে ইয়াকৈ কৈ মই সাক্ষৰণী মাৰিলো।

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion and also I oppose the statement of my hon. Friend, Shri Madhusudan Das that delay in the administration of justice is partly caused by the pleader. Whatever may be the cause, either my hon. Friend, the pleader, or the Hon'ble Minister going round in muffusil areas will hear that the public want justice and they want that it should not be delayed. Justice delayed means justice denied. There are instances, Sir, in which numerous dates have been fixed in several cases and parties are harassed like this. Specially, Sir, in the cases arising out of the last disturbances, in our part, even neither the final reports are received and cases are pending for several months. My Friend, Shri Goswami on the other day gave me a case in which the parties were asked to appear at the Court about 54 times, I say subject to correction. Therefore, we have got the Commissioner of Divisions whose duty is to visit the different places and also look into the matters of such delay which are on the one hand creating inconvenience and pecuniary loss to the public and on the other also justice becomes almost denied. My second point, Sir, is that justice

is now within the easy reach of the people. Therefore, Sir, in our Tezpur Bar Library, the Bar demanded a Judge, but this demand has not been acceded to uptil now and when the Judge goes there, people gather round him in circuit. There is so much inadequate space in the Court that sometimes the magistrates hold their court in the Local Board and Municipal Board buildings and some of the offices have been held in the varandah of the Tezpur Court buildings causing inconvenience to the public for want of accommodation. Such inconvenience of accommodation to the judge or magistrates will not be favourable for the dispensation of justice. I would request the Government to take immediate steps for the purpose of expanding accommodation for the different magistrates who administer justice or also for the judges, otherwise, they will be hampered in the administration of justice.

My third point is that when vacancies occur as a result of transfer specially in the case of magistrates or the members of the judiciary, steps should be taken to fill up these vacancies very quickly, otherwise, the public will suffer. In Tezpur the magistrates were transferred long ago but the vacancies have not been filled up. There may be some other instances in other districts also. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to look into the matter and remove all these difficulties. With these few words, I support the demand.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ

মহোদয়, কতন প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি মই তিনিটা কথা কওঁ। এটা কথা অৱশ্যে সকলোৱে কৈছে যে একোটা মোকদ্দমা শেষ বিচাৰ হওঁতে বহুত দিন লাগে। এইদৰে বহুত দিন লাগিলে ন্যায় বিচাৰ পোৱাত বাধা জন্মে। এই দৰে লেঠেৰি নিছিগাকৈ চলি থাকোতে বিবক্তি হৈ কেতিয়াবা বাদী আৰু বিবাদী দুয়ো গছৰ তলতে বহি মিটিমাট হৈ যায়। কাৰণ এইদৰে দীঘলীয়া হওঁতে মোকদ্দমাৰ উদ্দেশ্যটোৱেই নষ্ট হৈ যায়। দুয়ো পক্ষই বিচাৰৰ নামত কষ্ট পাই মনৰ দুখেৰে ঘৰলৈ যায়।

দ্বিতীয় কথা, আমাৰ চৰকাৰ কিছুমান কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ কাৰণে কাছাৰী খৰচ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে দুখীয়া ৰাইজে ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। আগেয়ে কাছাৰীৰ পৰা আচামীক জামিনত নিবৰ কাৰণে এখন জামিন নামা হলেই হয় আৰু খৰচ বৰ কম আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া আইন কৰিছে যে মুচলুকা আৰু লগতে এফিডেফিট দিব লাগে। প্ৰত্যেকতে বেলেগ বেলেগ কোৰ্টফি দিব লাগে। জামিন নামা বেলেগ বেলেগ হব লাগে আগেয়ে নালাগিছিল। তাৰ মানেই বৰ্ত্তমানে খৰচ বেচি অৰ্থাৎ দুখন কাৰ্টিচ কিনিব লাগিব আৰু মহবিৰ হতৰাই লিখাব লাগিব। বেলেগ বেলেগ কোৰ্টফিটো দিবই লাগিব। গতিকে বেলেগ বেলেগ টকা দিওতে বহুত খৰচ হয়গৈ। আগেয়ে যিটো কামৰ কাৰণে চাৰি অনা খৰচ হৈছিল এতিয়া তাৰ বাবে প্ৰায় ১০ টকা বা ১২ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। কিছুমান আচামী খৰচৰ কাৰণেই হাজতত থাকিব লগা হয়। গতিকে এই খৰচবোৰৰ বিষয়ে বিচাৰ কৰি কমাৰ লাগে। দুখীয়া ৰাইজক অযথা খৰচৰ পৰা বেহাই দিব লাগে।

হাকিম সকলৰ বুদ্ধি কম বুলি নকওঁ। কিন্তু কিছুমান হাকিমে Fundamental Rule বিলাকো নেজানে। হয়তো তেওঁলোকে বুজি লবৰ সুবিধা পোৱা নাই নতুবা আন কামত ব্যস্ত থাকিব লগা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে সাধাৰণ মোকদ্দমা একোটা বত Prosecution is to prove the case beyond all reasonable doubt by the available eye witness. কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি হয়তো ঠিক মতে প্ৰমাণ নহোৱাতে আচামীক হাকিমে জেল দি বা জৰিমনা কৰি দুখীয়া ৰাইজক অনর্থক বিপদত পেলায়। কাৰণ টকাৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোকে আফিল কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থমান নহয়।

Shri PRABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): On a point of information, Sir, my learned Friend has stated that in no case the defence shall have to adduce evidence. Sir, the law on this point is otherwise. On merit of a particular case, the defence is also required to adduce evidence.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): হাকিম সকলৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভাগ কৰিবৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকৰ বেকৰ্ড ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে। যাৰ বেকৰ্ড ভাল তেওঁকহে ১ম শ্ৰেণী বা ২য় শ্ৰেণীলৈ তুলিব লাগে। কিছুমান হাকিমৰ শতকৰা ৯৯ টা কেচৰ বায় আফিল আদালতে ওফৰাই দিছে। সেইবোৰক কেতিয়াও প্ৰমোচন দিব নোলাগে। গতিকে প্ৰমোচন দিয়াৰ আগতে ভালকৈ চাব লাগে কিমান কেছ ভালকৈ dispose of কৰিব পৰিছে। এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতি মই pointed attention draw কৰিছো যে ভালকৈ বেকৰ্ড পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈ যেন চৰকাৰে কোনো হাকিমক প্ৰমোচন নিদিয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the cut motion moved by our esteemed friend, Shri Madhusudhan Das, I want to make a few observations. Sir, term administration of justice' here is only in name but in actual practice the people are getting a little bit of justice I think all the hon. Members are aware of this. Sir, it has been observed that many anomalies occur in the name of administration of justice in the law courts. Moreover already many hon. Members have referred to the delay caused in this respect. The poor people, those who are mainly concerned with justice are suffering as the decisions taken in the cases are lying pending and causing inordinate delay. Recently, I had been to Jorhat, just to pay a visit and there I observed that some people have been transferred from Diphu Jail to Jorhat Jail. They were there four months together. They complained to me that though their trial would be held, yet they were not informed by the court about the trial.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): We are not discussing about Jail Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: Lock-ups are under the Home Department.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Anyway, what I have observed is that there is some defect in the administration.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have got the entire business of to-day's agenda undisposed and we are still now dealing with the unfinished business of yesterday. Yesterday, I had a discussion with the hon. leader of the Opposition Group about this. He agreed with me and assured me that he would try to cut-short the speeches of the Members and would see that all the grants are discussed and passed in the course of to-day. But, unfortunately, the speeches have become lengthy and the cut motions are found irresistible and so we have not been able to finish even the yesterday's unfinished business in the course of the morning session of the Assembly. I am determined to pass all

the demands fixed for to-day in the course of to-day. Therefore, if the hon. Members make lengthy speeches and there are attempts to move all the cut motions, I believe they will get very little time to discuss some of the important grants. So, I hope the hon. Members will be brief in their observations and also make a selection of the cut motions as to which one they should move and who of them take part on the Debate.

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

After Lunch

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we take up the business of the House I want to draw the attention of the Chair that we have received information that a procession consisting of the Assam Ministrial Association, IV Grade Employees Association, All-Assam Stenographers' Association and All-Assam Drivers' Association is coming towards the Assembly House, but for police barricade they have not been able to come. I think, it is proper to withdraw the police barricade and allow them to come to place their grievances before Finance Minister. Therefore, I would request that direction should be given to the police to withdraw the cordon and they should be allowed to come upto the motor-parking place of this Assembly.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I would not like to interfere with the law and order and, I think, Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code is in force in areas including the precincts of the Assembly. If it is intended that a deputation should see me, two or three of the members can do so in my chamber.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already in an earlier announcement of mine defined the precincts of the House. It is the duty of all Hon'ble members to co-operate with me for the preservation of the sanctity of the House. If a demonstration is allowed to enter into the precincts of the House I am afraid the dignity and the sanctity of the House are in jeopardy.

Therefore, I cannot allow any demonstration to enter into the Assembly precincts for whatever purpose it might be.

I am told that the Secretary discussed this matter with the hon. Leader of the Opposition Group, Mr. Goswami, and the Secretary advised him that if some of the demonstrators want to come and submit a representation to the Finance Minister they may do so and meet the Finance Minister in his Chamber. But the demonstrator as a whole cannot be allowed to enter.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I request the Finance Minister to go to the place where they are now and receive them?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is upto the Finance Minister.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): With your permission can we leave the House?

Mr. SPEAKER: If any hon. Member wants to leave the House on private business permission from the Chair is not necessary.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister; Finance): Sir, 7 hon. Members have taken part on the cut motion moved against this grant. Particularly, the mover of the cut motion has raised several points in support of his motion. I would like to meet the objections raised before the House. The hon. Mover has, in the first place, drawn the attention of the House that in the disposal of cases by the Courts there is considerable delay and until and unless this delay in the administration of justice is curtailed the relief to the litigants becomes illusory and the courts cannot give substantial justice. I am entirely in agreement with him that delay, as far as possible, should be avoided in the administration of justice, whoever comes to the courts for relief and justice should get it without delay and as early as possible.

But, Sir, in this avoidance of delay several factors are involved. Unless strenuous efforts in this direction are made by the general public and the members of the bars delay cannot be avoided. The hon. Mover is a practising lawyer and he is well aware that in the law courts unnecessary adjournments of hearing of cases are sought for and such occasions of seeking adjournment are many. Now, so far as Administration of Civil cases is concerned, it is completely under the jurisdiction of the High Court. I have no doubt whatsoever that the High Court is exercising proper control and taking proper steps to cut down delays so that speedy justice and relief can be provided to the persons approaching the courts. So far as Criminal Courts are concerned, we have laid down a minimum which the magistrate have to dispose of. Before the magistrate is given a higher power to try cases his efficiency to deal with cases is fully considered by the Government. To begin with a magistrate is given the 3rd Class power, after that he is given 2nd Class power and then 1st Class power, until and unless it can be shown that a minimum number of cases have been disposed of by a magistrate in a month his inability to do so stands in his way of getting higher power. We have been very strict at the time of investing powers to the magistrates and one of the reasons which accounts for the shortage of 1st Class magistrates is that we have been exercising a strict control at the time of conferring powers.

Then, Sir, a question has been raised that sometimes cases are adjourned because of the visit of a Minister to a district Sub-Division. It is complained that magistrates leave the courts for attending on the Minister. Sir, Government have given direction in this respect to all the District Officers including magistrate concerned that only such officers are sent for a specific official purpose to meet the Minister should go to see a Minister. We are trying to pursue this policy that only such an officer is sent for by the Minister as is required for urgent discussion in respect of matters concerning within his duty and knowledge. It is our effort that, as far as magistrates are concerned, they are not required to leave their courts during court hours to meet a Minister, we shall further see that these instructions are scrupulously followed.

Now my Friend, Shri Tajuddin has complained that Government had made the administration of justice very expensive for the people. Sir, he cited one or two instances. I can assure him that no new direction in this behalf has been issued by the Government. He said that for an accused

person to obtain bail he has to sign a bail-bond which another paper has to be signed by his sureties. If it is so, it is not because any new instruction has been given by Government but because such procedure is laid down under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : It is not there.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) : Yes, both the accused person and his sureties have to sign the paper.

Secondly, he has raised objection to the obtaining of affidavit from the sureties. In this connection I may point out that about 8 or 10 years ago Government issued instructions to take affidavit from the person who comes forward and want to stand as a surety for the accused person. The reasons for this are obvious. They are that the magistrate has to be satisfied about the soundness of the surety before bail can be granted to a person. What else will be the materials before the magistrate to satisfy himself whether a particular person is a man of substance or not before he grant bail? It is for this reason that an affidavit is necessary. It had also been our experience, Sir, before this affidavit system was introduced, that many persons who stood surety for the accused could not be followed, after the accused had absconded, because they were persons of no substance. Once an affidavit is filed, if that person is not a man of substance, he can be prosecuted for swearing a false affidavit. This has also prevented, and will prevent, people, who are not men of substance, to come forward and stand surety for an accused person. For this reason it had become necessary to issue instructions that those persons who wanted to stand as surety should give an affidavit so that there was material before the Magistrate to judge whether the man who was standing as surety was a man of substance or not. In case he filed a false affidavit, we can take criminal action against him even if we cannot follow his property.

Then, Sir, my Friend, Shri Madhusudhan Das again referred to the appointment of Government pleader in Barpeta. I have already made it clear that till recently there was no Government pleader in Barpeta. The work was entrusted to a panel of two lawyers, who used to conduct cases on behalf of the Government in Barpeta courts. They were Shri Devendra Nath Uzir and Shri Sadananda Das, both of whom are very experienced and eminent lawyers of the Barpeta Sub-Division. One of them was appointed as Government pleader and the other was appointed in the panel to help him whenever the Government pleader needed his assistance. Together with Shri Sadananda Das another young pleader with a good practice, Shri Muhammed Ali, was also appointed to the panel. I do not understand why and how the hon. Member can take exception to the appointment of these two lawyers in the panel to assist the Government pleader, one of whom was already in the panel and the other a well-qualified lawyer with a good practice. I have not been able to understand why time and again objection has been raised to the appointment of these three persons, two of whom were functioning as lawyers in the panel for 10 to 15 years. One of them has now been appointed Government pleader and the other one, together with the young lawyer with a good practice, has been put in the panel. It will be for the Government pleader, according to work, to select one or the other to get their assistance. I do not know what objection can be taken to this and what is the purpose behind these objections.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Mohikanta Das, speaking on the motion, has drawn attention to the necessity of appointing a District Judge for the Darrang District. This matter has been referred to us more than once. In taking decisions on these matters we take the opinion of the High Court. So far as I remember the High Court has not up till now recommended the appointment of a District Judge at Tezpur because there is not sufficient work to justify the appointment of District Judges separately for Nowgong and Darrang. From the figures supplied to us, if I am not wrong, the number of cases in Darrang is less than the number of cases in Nowgong. Nevertheless, Sir, whenever Government receives recommendation in this behalf from the High Court, we shall give our serious consideration to this matter.

Then, Sir, one or two cases of inordinate delay were pointed out. I would be grateful to the hon. Members if they would give me more details so that I can pass them on to the authorities concerned for taking necessary action.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur): Details have already been submitted to the Chief Minister.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): I shall ask him to send them to the authorities concerned.

Sir, I am glad to hear one or two members saying that recently the standard of persons appointed as magistrates and munsiffs has gone up and there are seldom cases where people can have suspicions about the manner in which cases are disposed of. But some members complained about corruption in the offices and it was urged that something should be done in this behalf. Sir, this is a matter about which I shall convey the feelings and views of the House to the authorities concerned. I shall also ask them to be as strict as possible so that the grievances voiced by the hon. Members may be removed. But in this connection, I would also request the hon. Members, some of whom are lawyers and advocates of eminence, to make their contribution by giving full co-operation for eradicating corruption from offices of the District Judges, Subordinate Judges, Munsiffs and Magistrates. The members of the Bar can play a very important role in this direction. They can persuade their clients not to indulge in giving bribes to office assistants and also by their close watch they can exercise some check over the staff so that the latter may not get opportunity to indulge in such activities. I need not state, Sir, that so far as we are concerned, if any specific cases are brought to our notice we shall certainly take action against the persons responsible, we shall also exercise to what extent other steps can be taken and are called for to remove this grievance of the hon. Members.

Shri MOHI KANTO DAS (Barchalla): I pointed out the inadequacy of space in the Court buildings for holding Judge's Court and other Courts.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, that matter has also been brought to my notice. As soon as funds are available, we shall see how the difficulty mentioned by the hon. Member can be removed.

Mr. SPEAKER Mr. Das, are you going to move your cut motion.

Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS : No, Sir.

(The Cut Motion was with leave of the House withdrawn.)

Mr. SPEAKER: It put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 14,39,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the Head "12—Administration of Justice."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 14

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 69,300 be granted to the Minister in charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "26—Miscellaneous Departments—I—Director of Small Savings."

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 69,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "26—Miscellaneous Department—I Director-rate of Small Savings".

(As there is no cut motion the motion was put as question and adopted.)

GRANT No. 44

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 48,79,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "65—Pension and other Retirement Benefits—66—Territorial and Political Pensions and 120—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved. Hon. Member Rampirit Rudrapaul is absent. So, there is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 48,79,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in the administration of the head 65—Pension and other Retirement Benefits—66—Territorial and Political Pensions and 120—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 48

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I beg to move that a sum of Rs 9,27,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963, for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved, Mr. D. Barua is absent. There is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 9,27,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1963 for the administration of head '71—Miscellaneous (II—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 57

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963 for the administration of the head 78—Pre-position Payment.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved. There is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 3,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending 31st March, 1963 for the administration of the head—"78—Pre-position Payment."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 83

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 18, 11,300 be granted to the Minister in-charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of head "Q—Loans and Advances etc. XIII—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation etc.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved. Mr. D. Barua is absent. There is no Cut motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 18,11,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances etc.—XIII—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation etc.

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 49

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 32,21,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (III—Contribution).

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion Moved. Mr. D. Barua is absent. There is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 32,21,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (III—Contribution)."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 71

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Local Self-Government) : Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 18,93,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances etc.—I—Loans to Local Bodies.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved, Mr. D. Barua is absent. So, there is no Cut motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 18,93,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—I—Loans to Local Bodies."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 73

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,31,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances etc.—III—Loans to Autonomous Districts Councils, etc."

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved. Mr. D. Barua is absent. So, there is no Cut Motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 1,31,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances etc.—III—Loans to Autonomous Districts Council, etc."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 2

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 71,29,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1963 for the the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue."

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 71,29,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue."

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 95,06,300 under Grant No. 2, Major head "9—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 95,06,300, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ কতন প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰি মই কব খোজো যে, বৰ্ত্তমান এনেকৰা কিছুমান ঠাই আছে য'ত মানুহে ১০ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৫ বছৰ ধৰি খাচ নাইবা বিজাৰ্ট জমি দখল কৰি আছে; কিন্তু সেই মানুহবোৰক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ নাইবা উচ্ছেদ সম্ভৱপৰ নহলে settlement দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো যে বিজ্ঞানী সমষ্টিত ট্ৰাইবেল সংৰক্ষিত অঞ্চলত অনেক বাহিৰৰ মানুহে গৈ মাটি কিনি স্থায়ী ঘৰদুৱাৰ বান্ধি মাটি খাই আছে কিন্তু আজিলৈ নামজাৰী নাই। ট্ৰাইবেল Belt ৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অন্য ট্ৰাইবেল বহুত মানুহে আহি মাটি লৈছে।

Non-tribal এ তাত মাটি কিনিলেও নামজাৰী নহয়। কিন্তু দেখিব যে Tribal belt ৰ ভিতৰতে মাটি কিনি পকা ঘৰদুৱাৰ কৰি মানুহ ১৪১৫ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত বহি আছে। যদি ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ উদ্দেশ্যত নিয়ম কৰা হৈছে যে Tribal belt ত আন মানুহক নকৈ মাটি লৈ বসবাস কৰিব নোৱাৰে, অকল ট্ৰাইবেলেহে তেনে কৰিব পাৰে, তেন্তে এই মানুহবোৰক তাৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে। ১৪১৫ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত পকা ঘৰদুৱাৰ কৰি ব্যৱসায় বান্ধিছা কৰি থাকিবলৈ দিছে কিয়? যদি চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে যে এতিয়া আৰু সেই মানুহবোৰক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ উপায় নাই তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকক settlement দিব লাগে আৰু যদি উচ্ছেদ কৰে তেনেহলে অন্য ঠাইত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাকে নকৰি এইদৰে irregular কৰি বখা উচিত হোৱা নাই।

কিছুমান V.G.R. আছে যত বহু বছৰৰ পৰা বেদখল হৈ আছে। সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত কাছদহা V.G.R. বাশবাৰী, আলুখুন্দা (গৰৈমাৰী), নাচনকৰী, বগীদৰা, আমগুৰি (বৰ্ত্তমান বিজ্ঞানী টাউনৰ ভিতৰতো পৰিছে) ইত্যাদি। Public Works Department ৰ বাস্তাৱ দুৱোকায়ে থকা বিজ্ঞানী টাউন এতিয়াও থকা খাচ লেও পৰ্য্যন্ত বেদখল কৰি আছে। গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ road side খাচ মাটি বেদখল কৰাৰ উপৰিও বিজ্ঞানী টাউনৰ এবিধাৰ ভিতৰত বহুত খাচ মাটি বহুত দিনৰে পৰা দখল কৰা মানুহ-বোৰক আজি ইমান দিনে উচ্ছেদ কৰা নাই। নতুবা বহুতৰ তৌজিৰাহীৰা খাজনাও আদায় কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্ৰীৰামপ্ৰসাদ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰীত আনা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি দুয়াৰমান কব খুজিছো। আজি সকলোৱে জানে যে প্ৰতিটো অফিচে দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰা, আৰু এই দুৰ্নীতি কেনেকৈ হৈ আছে সেইটোও সকলোৱে জানে। ই দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িহে গৈছে কমা নাই বা কমাৰ চেষ্টাও কৰা নাই। অৱশ্যে উচ্চ বিষয়া সকলৰ মাজত হোৱা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। কিন্তু তলশ্ৰেণীৰ ভিতৰত দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰা। এইটো বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰাৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজ জ্বল্লা হৈছে।

এই দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কেইটামান নীতি কৰিব লাগে। একচনা মাটিৰ বন্দোবস্তী বছৰি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে দাগ নম্বৰ সলনি হয় বা কেতিয়াবা নামজাৰীও সলনি হয়। এই সুবিধা লৈয়ে মণ্ডল কাননগু সকলে ঘোচ খোৱাৰ সুবিধা পাইছে। চৰকাৰে মাটি ম্যাদি কৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিছে যদিও মাটি ম্যাদি আশানুকূপ হিচাবে কৰা নাই। গতিকে একচনা উঠায় দি সোনকালে ম্যাদি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে দুৰ্নীতি কমে আৰু ৰাইজৰ অসুবিধা দূৰ হয় তাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

কিছুমান ঠাইত মানুহে বে-আইনী ভাবে মাটি দখল কৰি আছে তাৰ ভিতৰত V.G.R., Forest Reserve আৰু Khas land বেদখল কৰি আছে। কিছুমানে বহুত দিনৰে পৰা বেদখল কৰি আছে আৰু কিছুমানে বছৰি বেদখল কৰিছে। মঙল বোৰে জানিও নজনাৰ ভাও ধৰে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ লাভ হয় দুৰ্নীতি উপায়ে উপাৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰে। চৰকাৰৰ কিন্তু একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। সেই বেদখলকাৰী সকলক উঠাবলৈকো টান হৈছে কাৰণ তেওঁলোককো মাটি লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিও নাই। যিবিলাক মানুহে বেদখল কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে মঙল কাননগুৰ প্ৰশ্নয়তে হোৱা বুলি বহুতে ভাবে। এইটো ধাৰণা সত্য হ'বও পাৰে তাৰ বাবে অন্য অফিচাৰৰ দ্বাৰা বিচাৰ কৰায় দোষী সাব্যস্ত হোৱা মঙল বা কাননগুৰ বখাস্ত কৰিব লাগে বা অন্য শাস্তি দিব লাগে।

যিবিলাক মঙল লাট বাসিন্দা ; তেওঁলোকে ২০-২৫ বছৰ একে ঠাইতে খকাৰ বাবে দুৰ্নীতি কৰিও ধৰা নপৰাকৈ থাকে কাৰণ ধৰা টান হয়। সেই কাৰণে অন্য অফিচাৰৰ দৰে এওঁলোককো ৫ বছৰৰ পিচত বদলি কৰাৰ প্ৰথা কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: যদি বৰবৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বন্ধ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া কি হ'ব ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাদী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে এই দুৰ্নীতি উঠাৰ পাৰিব। এই মঙল সকলৰ দৰমহা বৰ কম। সেই কাৰণেই বোধ কৰো দুৰ্নীতিৰ প্ৰশ্ন লৈছে। গতিকে এওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা অন্ততঃ ১০০ টকা কৰি দিব লাগে।

V.G.R. সম্বন্ধে ক'ও যে আমাৰ দিল্লী অঞ্চলত প্ৰায় ২৫ হেজাৰমান গৰু আছে, কিন্তু চৰনীয়া পথাৰ নাই তথাপি গৰুৰ স্বাস্থ্যও ভাল গাখীৰো বেচি। সেইদৰে এমিগ্ৰেণ্ট মুছলমান সকলেও গৰু পোহে কিন্তু চৰনীয়া পথাৰ নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ গৰুৰ স্বাস্থ্যও ভাল আৰু গাখীৰো বেচি। বিজাৰ্ড থাকিলেই যে গৰুৰ স্বাস্থ্য ভাল হয় বা গাখীৰ বেচি হয় সেইটো সঁচা নহয়। মই এই বিজাৰ্ডবিলাক উঠাই দিবলৈ কোৱা নাই। বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক আমাক ঘাইকৈ দুটা কাৰণত লাগে। এটা হৈছে গাওঁবিলাকৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে মুকলি ঠাই যত লৰাছোৱালীহে খেলা-ধুলা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু আনটো কাৰণ হৈছে গৰু-মহ চৰাবলৈ। সেই কাৰণে এই বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক যাতে কামত লাগে আৰু কামত নলগা খিনি যাতে খেতিৰ কামত লাগে তাৰ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ, ইয়াৰ তাৰ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক দিব লাগে। আনহাতে বিজাৰ্ড বিলাকৰ আধা ঘাহৰ খেতি কৰিব লাগে বাকীখিনিৰ অলপ খেলা পথাৰৰ কাৰণে বাখি বাকী খেতিৰ কাৰণে খুলি দিব লাগে। নহলে এফালে এনেয়ে গো বিজাৰ্ডৰ নামত বাখি গৰুৰ ঘাহো নহল আৰু আনহাতে খেতিয়ক বাইজ খেতি কৰাৰ বাস্তাও বন্ধ হল। এইদৰে বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক বাখি কোনো কাম নহয়।

মহৰ বিজাৰ্ড বিলাকৰ ভিতৰতো বহুতো বিজাৰ্ড আছে যত ঘাহ নাই আৰু এনেকুৱা বিজাৰ্ড আছে যত ঘাহ খাবলৈ মহ নাই। পাচৰ বিধৰ বিজাৰ্ড খুলি দিব লাগে। খেতিৰ কাৰণে আৰু ঘাহ নথকা বিজাৰ্ড বিলাকত ঘাহৰ খেতি কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই আন এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰলৈ আনিব খুজিছো যে, আমাৰ ইয়াত বহুতো চৰ অঞ্চল বছৰি ভাঙি যায় অৰু অলপ অচৰ নতুনকৈ হৈ উঠে। এইবিলাকৰ ভালকৈ হিচাব ৰাখিলে তাতো মাটিৰ সমস্যা পূৰ হয়। যদিও এইবিলাকৰ পৰিমাণ তুলাৰ তুলনাত গঢ়ি উঠাটো কম, তথাপি বহুতো সময়ত বেলেগ বেলেগ ঠাইত এইবিলাক বেচিকৈ গঢ়ি উঠে। এইবিলাকৰ হিচাব ৰাখিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে এইবিলাক ঠাইত যিবিলাক মানুহ নতুনকৈ বহিবলৈ আহে, তেওঁলোকৰ সংখ্যা ধোৱা

হব আৰু কিমান বিদেশী মানুহে ইয়াত মাটি খাবলৈ আহিছে ধৰা পৰিব। যি বিলাক পাটাদাৰে নদী ভাঙ্গাৰ পিচত মাটি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা নাই তাৰো হিচাব লব পাৰিলে মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব। সেই কাৰণে যাতে এইবিলাক ঠাইৰ হিচাব ৰাখিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী ৰাখিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস প্রত্যেক মহকুমাতে এচ, ডি, চি একোজন আচুতীয়াক এই কামৰ ভাৰ দিলে ভাল হব আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে প্রত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজন S. D. C., for charge of char areas কৰি নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে যাতে তেওঁলোকে আচুতীয়াক, চৰ সদক্ষীয় কাম কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীযুত দাগৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, I oppose the Cut motion and in supporting the demand I desire to forward to the Government some suggestions which I have thought. Sir, there should not be any relaxation in evicting the people from different regions whether P. G. R. of fuel reserve or forest reserve because it will be seen from the Government report that our forest area is quite inadequate and there is not sufficient land under P. G. R. and V. G. R. to accommodate the huge number of our population. Therefore, there shall not be any mincing or relaxation in the application of the measures that the Government have announced from time to time.

Secondly Sir, as the hon. Members know that, I cannot site any V. G. R. which is not under encroachment. A very considerable portion of V. G. R. is under encroachment. This is a very serious state of affairs, to which I want to draw the pointed attention of the Government. Our Revenue Law has not been able, so far, to evict the second encroachers because there are certain loopholes in the Law which is evaded by the encroachers in the second time. If the father is evicted the son will construct the chouse and he will occupy.

Therefore, attempts should be made to avoid second encroachment. This is another serious thing to which I draw the attention of the Government.

The second point Sir, land is not avilable. In the last Assembly Session our hon. Member, Shri Das from Dhekiajuli drew the attention of the Government to huge scale of transactions in the shape of selling of annual lands and purchasing annual lands. Specally in Dhekiajuli 'Circle many people have come from Nowgong and Mangaldai and other places, they are purchasing annual lands and even half of the portion of the Mauza has been purchased in this way because these lands are of annual leases. The Sub-Deputy Collector and Deputy Commissioner have cancelled the lease and for that purpose the sanction of the Government is required. A huge number of cases, I understand Sir, are lying at Shillong offices from where the final orders cancelling the lease and making it "Sarkari" after the eviction will come. This matters have been greatly delayed and illegal transactions are still there going on rampant inspite of our Law that annual lands cannot be sold. In this way the Law has been evaded. Therefore, I request the Government to see those cases which have to be recommended for approval of the Government to canncel the lease and making the lease "Sarkari" and for that purpose people could not be ousted or evicted.

Thirdly, Sir, a very important point is about the conversion of annual lands into periodic. A large number of applications have been made to the Sub-Deputy Collector and the Deputy Commissioner. Inordinate delay is caused for the conversion of annual land into periodic and much time is also taken at the Government level to send the final orders to the district. Therefore, this work which is much beneficial to the public because this conversion is for the well being of our people. We have not been able to make much way in the execution processes in district level and also in the State level. A large number of cases of conversion are awaiting approval of the Government since a very long time.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Is not the local officers competent to deal with the conversion on the recommendation of the Sub-Deputy Collector and the Deputy Commissioners?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): The Deputy Commissioner sends the cases to the Revenue Department here for final sanction. And in the District level also some cases are piling up in the office of the Commissioner for final order for a very long time. I request the honble, Minister to enquire into this matter, so that the scheme which we have adopted will come into force.

Now, Sir, one last point I will tell about the settlement of the Fish Mahal in auction. Now, Sir, we find generally the co-operative societies are given the preferential treatment, but it should also be given to the *bonafide* fisherman. But, there are in some cases co-operative societies have not been selected, only individual persons have been given and there are certain representation to the Government in the matter. Therefore, I request that the Government would see that *bonafide* Fisherman's Association registered under the Co-operative Societies Act including all actual fishermen get preferential treatment and their case should be considered sympathetically.

Secondly, there had been occasional or constant clashes in between the boundaries of the Fish Mahal and the Bils, which lies inside the boundary because there is no demarcation between the boundaries. There are 120 cases where the women and other people of the villages were put to much harassment because there is no demarcation between the Fish Mahals and the Bils. Mahkuma Parishad requested the Government to demarcate the boundary once for all so as to avoid occasional or constant clashes between the batches of these fishermen and our people.

Next point in regard to this is that some Bils should be excluded from these Fish Mahals so that the people may fish in the time of festival like Bihu and other occasions when there is community fishing. But unfortunately we have got no Bils whatsoever for such fishing because all such Bils are alleged to be included in the Fish Mahal and the people are complaining that they have not been able to fish even in the ordinary Bil outside the Fishery, which they used to fish in the past. Therefore, such Bils should be excluded from the boundary of the fish mahal.

With these few words, I support the demand forwarded by our hon'ble Minister.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, Land Revenue সম্পর্কীয় কর্তন প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি মই দু আঘাৰ মান কৰ খোজো। এই বিষয়ে এই সদনত বছৰে বছৰে আলোচনা হৈয়ে আছে। সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে যেনেকৈ দুৰ্নীতি আছে এই ভূমি সম্পর্কীয় ক্ষেত্ৰতো দুৰ্নীতি চলি আছে, সেইটো এতিয়ালৈকে বন্ধ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। দুৰ্নীতি সম্পর্কীয় কোনো মণ্ডল, কাননগুৰ বিক্ৰম্কে কিবা অভিযোগ আহিলে সেইবিলাকৰ বিপৰ্টি আকৌ ঘূৰিগৈ সেই মণ্ডল কাননগুয়েই দিব লাগে। এনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা নাই যে সেই কথা সম্পর্কীয় বিপৰ্টি আন কোনোৱাৰ দ্বাৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা যায়। গতিকে মণ্ডল কাননগু সকলে বিনা দ্বিধাই দুৰ্নীতি কৰি আছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে ভাল দৰে জানে যে কিবা অভিযোগ থাকিলে বিপৰ্টি বিচাৰোতে সেই ভাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ হাততে পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে এই বোৰ তদন্ত কৰাৰ এটা নিৰপেক্ষ মধ্যস্থল থাকিব লাগে—তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন চৰকাৰে সোনকালে কৰে। মোৰ বন্ধু তাবাবাৰীৰ সদস্য জনে কৈছে যে এই নিম্নস্তৰৰ বিষয়া সকলৰ বেতন বৃদ্ধি কৰিলে দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ হ'ব পাৰে, চৰকাৰে এইটোও বিবেচনা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মই আগতে চৰকাৰক দৰমহাৰ এটা স্তৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে পৰামৰ্শ দিছিলো। কিন্তু বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মোৰ কথাটো ভল বুজিলে। মই কোৱা নাছিলো যে যি যিমান দৰমহাত আৱস্ত কৰিব তেওঁ সেই দৰমহাতে থাকিব। ১০০ ব পৰা ২০০ লৈকে কৰক। ২০০ ব পৰা ৫০০ লৈ কৰক। এই দৰে ৫০০ শত আৱস্ত কৰা জনক ৮০০ পৰ্য্যন্তলৈ দিয়ক। বহুত স্তৰ হোৱাটোহে মই আপত্তি কৰিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: ২০০ পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰী জনে দুৰ্নীতি নকৰে?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: খুব বেচি শিক্ষিত সকলে কৰিব পাৰে এওঁ লোকতো সিমান শিক্ষিত নহয়। চৰকাৰে একচনীয়া মাটি মাদি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। সেই মাটি এতিয়াও মাদী হোৱা নাই। এই কাৰণে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ দৰখাস্ত পৰি আছে। মণ্ডল কাননগুয়ে বিপৰ্টি দিওতে কত দিন লগায় সেই কাৰণে এই বোৰ বিপৰ্টি যোগাৰ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। ৫৬. অনা লৈ পোনে পোনে মাটি মাদী কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ৫ টকা fees আৰু ৬./১. অনা court fee ললে মণ্ডল কাননগু, এচ, ডি, চি, ৰ বিপৰ্টিৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নোহোৱা কৰিব লাগে। তাজদ্দিন চাহাবে বিজাৰ্ড সম্বন্ধে যি কৈছে তাৰ কিছু কিছু মই সমর্থন কৰিছো আৰু কিছু কিছু সমর্থন কৰিব পৰা নাই। বিজাৰ্ডবোৰ খুলি দিলে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান নহ'ব। কিছুমান মানুহক শিল্পৰ ফালে লৈ যাব লাগিবই। তদুপৰি আমাৰ বিজাৰ্ডৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। আকৌ এইটোও চাব লাগিব যে আজি ভালে মান দিন ধৰি কিছুমান মানুহে পুৰুষানুক্ৰমে বিজাৰ্ডৰ পৰা বহু সুবিধা ভোগ কৰি আহিছে, বিজাৰ্ডবোৰ উঠাই দিলে তেনে সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ প্ৰতি ভীষণ অন্যায় কৰা হ'ব। কিছুমান মাটি চৰকাৰে খেতিয়কৰ হাতৰ পৰা লৈ গল, কিছুমান টাউন বহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু কিছুমান পঞ্চায়তৰ কামৰ কাৰণে নিছে। কিন্তু সেই মানহ বোৰক চৰকাৰে অন্য ঠাইত মাটি নিদিয়াটো অন্যায় হৈছে—তদুপৰি বহুতে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি ক্ষতিপূৰনো পোৱা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: You should not repeat your old remarks. If it is repeated for more than on time it will force time.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: বৰবালা বিজাৰ্ড খুলি দিয়া হল। তাত ৭ হাজাৰ বিধা মাটি আছে, সেই মাটি আজি ২০ বছৰ মান আগৰ পৰাই পট্টা দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে; কিন্তু অন্যদেশত ২০ বছৰত এখন দেশ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে গঢ়ি তোলে—১৯১৭ চনৰ বিষয়ৰ ২০ বছৰ পিছত ৰাছিয়া এখন পৃথিৱীৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ দেশত পৰিণত হ'ল। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ২০ বছৰে ৭ হাজাৰ মাটিৰ পট্টা দিব নোৱাৰলে। এই কথা কৈম্বাৰকৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ নগাঁৱৰ সদস্যই জনাইছিল যে বহুতো খাজনা পৰি আছে; ঠিক কথা যে বহুতো খাজনা আদায় নোহোৱাকৈ পৰি আছে। চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰি চোৱা উচিত যে এই খাজনাবিলাক কিয় পৰি আছে। জীৱনৰ সকলোতকৈ মৰমৰ বস্তু হ'ল মানুহৰ মাটি ডোখৰ। সকলোৱে মাটি বিচাৰে। মন্ত্ৰী সকলে আহি চিলঙতো লৈছে। কিন্তু সেই মৰমৰ বস্তু মাটি আজি নিলামত যোৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা হৈছে। যিদিনকলৈ প্ৰকৃততে খাজনা দিব পৰা নাই, সেই সকলে পাৰোতে খাজনা নিদি নিজৰ মাটি নিলামত যাবলৈ নিদিয়ৈ। গতিকে যিসকলে নোৱাৰাত খাজনা দিব পৰা নাই, সেই সকলৰ খাজনা বেহাই দিব লাগে। গতিকে গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট যদি যোৰেৰে মাটি নিলাম কৰি খাজনা আদায় কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেন্তে গৰীবৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হ'ব। গৰীবৰ মাটি নিলাম কৰি ধনীক মাটি দিয়াৰ ইও এটা ব্যবস্থা।

আজি মানুহ বাঢ়িছে সচা কথা। আমাৰ দেশত মাটি বিচৰাৰ চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই মঙ্গল গ্ৰহত যোৱাৰ হে চেষ্টা হৈছে। তাত বা কি অবস্থা, হাওৱা পানী বা তাৰ কেনেকুৱা তাৰ কোনো ঠিকেই নাই। যিহওক, গলেও ধনীহে মঙ্গলগ্ৰহলৈ যাব, কিন্তু গৰীব ইয়াতেই থাকিব লাগিব। তেওলোকৰ ইয়াতে থাকিয়েই নাখাই suicide কৰিব লাগিলেও ইয়াতেই তেওলোকৰ সকলো।

যি সকল উপায়হীন সেই সকলেই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মাটি বিচাৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ সিখিনি মাটি আছে। তাকে দিয়াৰব্যবস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মাটি এনেয়ে গৰাবাদ কৰি ৰখাতকৈ তাকে মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক দি সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

চৰাইকাহীত ১০ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি বিজাৰ্ত কৰি এনেয়ে পেলাই থৈছে। বাগান বিলাকত বহুতো মাটি Fee Simple Grant হিচাবে এনেয়ে পেলাই ৰাখিছে। তদন্ত কৰি চালে দেখিব যে প্ৰত্যেক বাগানত বহু মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে। বহুত বিজাৰ্ত আছে, সেই বিলাক অদৰ্কাৰী আৰু মানুহে কৈছে যে সেই বিলাক খুলি দিব লাগে। কিছুমান কম মাটি বিজাৰ্ত কৰি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এনেয়ে পেলাই থৈছে। তাত গছও নাই। এই মাটি বিলাক এনেয়ে পৰি থকাতকৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে গছ ৰ'ব লাগে। যিবিলাক বিজাৰ্তত গছ ৰ'বৰে সেই বিলাক বিজাৰ্ত ৰাখক আৰু যিবিলাকত গছ বাহ নহয় সেই বিলাকক খুলি মানুহক দিয়ক। য'ত স্থানীয় মানুহে বিজাৰ্ত খুলি দিবলৈ কয় সেই বিলাক বিজাৰ্ত খুলি মাটি উলিয়াব লাগে। বাহিৰৰ পৰা অসমত মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে বুলি অসংখ্য মানুহ আহিব লাগিছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰি মাটি উলিয়াব লাগে। আজি মাটি নথকা মানুহ ৯ লাখ আছে। সেইবিলাক মানুহ যদি প্ৰকৃততে মাটিহীন তেন্তে সেই সকলক মাটি উলিয়াই দিব লাগে। মাটিহীন লোক সকলক যে যোৱা কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে, সেই সকলে চোব কৰি খাব নেকি? তাক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব নালাগে। সেইসকলক যদি বিজাৰ্তৰ পৰা তুলি দিয়া হয়, তেন্তে সেইবিলাকে খায় ক'ব পৰা? Necessity knows no law মানুহে বহুতো গাৱত মাটিৰ কাৰণে খোৱা কামোৱা কৰি মৰিছে মাটি নাই। ইপিনে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা সহৰ, শস্য উৎপাদন কৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিছে, পোকা নিৰাৱণ কৰিব, সময়মতে সাৰ দিব এই বোবৰ যি আইন কাৰিছে সেই সকলো বিলাক একেবাৰে মিছা। Ceiling আইন কৰি এটুকুৰা মাটি দিব পাৰিছেনে? আগেয়ে নাতিগুণিত নামত মাটি বিলাক পৈছিল—যি দুই চাৰিজন মাটি খাই আছে বুদ্ধি কৰি তাকো তুলি দিলে।

যোৰহাটৰ নকছাবী মৌজাৰ জীৱনত দত্তই ৰায়তক মাটিৰ পৰা তুলিব নোৱাৰি কৃষিৰূপলৈ সেই মাটিকে দি দিলে। এনেধৰণৰ চক্ৰান্ত লাগাইছে। চৰকাৰে আৰু দলৰ নেতা সকলে বুদ্ধি দিয়ে।

ধৰণৰ কথা দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে। আজি মাছৰ দান বাঢ়িল। ছিলঙতে ৯১০ টকাত বৈছে। মাছ মৰা আইন কৰিছে। সব জাল পেলাব নোৱাৰে কিন্তু সব জাল পেলাই পোনা মাছো তুলিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : মাগুব মাছ কিমান ডাঙৰ ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :

এই চৰকাৰে সদায় মাছ ধৰি মাছৰ কান কাঠিয়া মাৰাব ব্যবস্থা খালি মাছমৰীয়া বোৰে সিচি তোৰা বতিয়া আদি বোকাতে সোমাই থকা মাছ কিটাও ধৰি গাঁচ মৰাব ব্যবস্থা কৰে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে আইন কৰিব লাগে যে সিচি তলি উলিয়াই বাতে মাছ ধৰি শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰে অন্ততঃ কণ কাঠিয়া মাৰিব নোৱাৰে। শিৱসাগৰৰ ন-পুখুৰী পুৰণি পুখুৰীৰ খাৱৈবিলাকো বছৰি সিচি মাছ ধৰি শেষ কৰে। যন্ত্ৰীসকল সেই ফালেই ফোঁ-ফোঁৱাই গৈ থাকে কাম নকৰে। গতিকে মাছৰ বাতে গাঁচ নেমাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ সতৰ্ক হব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : (Looking to the Opposition) Are you taking the entire time for discussion on this subject ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, there are certain subjects which are very important.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my friend, Shri Ram Prasad Das. In this connection, I would like to say that many of my friends have already dealt with the various aspects of this matter, and I do not like to repeat them here. I would only like to raise some questions about the delay in payment of compensation. There are very many instances, even in my district and I can cite some examples of them. There was a road in Karimganj Sub-division named Karimganj-Lakhibazar Road. The road has been constructed long ago, about five years back, but the people whose land was taken over have not received their compensation as yet. Moreover, there are some other roads.....

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : Whether the lands for the roads have been acquired ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is about compensation for lands acquired for roads and embankments.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : It is a matter which is occurring in many places

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Moreover, there is a place named Ramnagar which is near Silchar town. The land was acquired for the Border Security Force but the poor people have not received their compensation as yet. There is another point, Sir. In this connection, I would like to relate here our suffering for insufficient grazing reserves for cattle. But the policy pursued by our Government is making this problem more acute. There were 90 Hais of grazing land at village Ghuramara under Karimganj Police Station and these 90 Hais of land have been brought within the purview of the zamindari khas lands. Previously, these lands belonged to the zamindars under the zamindari system and the land were leased out to some people for the purpose of grazing the cattle. But afterwards when the zamindari system was abolished, very recently these lands have been taken over and these grazing grounds cannot be used by the people as grazing ground for their cattle, and this has become a serious problem for them.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): For the present, for what purpose these lands are utilised ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): I do not know, Government knows better. The Government has taken over all these lands. Similarly is the case at Lafasail under the Karimganj Police Station. There were 20 Hals of lands. These lands were used as grazing ground but these also have been taken over by the Government, and for that reason, the people cannot use these lands for grazing purpose.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Are these lands under cultivation, now ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Not yet. These lands must be restored to the villagers immediately so that this problem may not further become more acute. There are other points, Sir. The Public Works Department roads where construction started in Karimganj Sub-Division and Silchar Sub-Division remained half done. The contractors started the work and huge amount was spent. But after that suddenly the authority informed them that the acquisition processes have not been completed and they were told—"So you stop the work". Thus several roads remained incomplete or half done as a result the contractors suffer, the people suffer and our resources are exhausted for nothing.

Another thing which I would like to point out, Sir, is that when we like to have some lands for public purpose, unusual delay is made and many of the good purposes are thus frustrated. For example, take the case of Silchar Medical College. Land was to be requisitioned; money was set apart for the purpose in the last year. Before the 31st of March, the money lapsed as the procedure for acquisition was not completed and so this very good project, i.e., the Medical College, could not be taken up during last year and the money lapsed for no fault of ours. The Government has got Land Advisory Committee in various Sub-Divisions. That Committee allotted land to the landless people. But if an enquiry is made you will find, Sir, that many of the landless people have not received land and the case is hanging for years together. They do not get any reply; they go to the officers and suffer much and the problem remains where it was. Such is the case in every Sub-Division of the State. I think, this problem is not only in Cachar but in other parts also. It will not be out of place to mention that due to heavy flood in Cachar about 4 lakhs of people have been affected and the realisation of revenue should be stopped forthwith, and the Government should immediately telegraphically instruct the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officers of our district to stop realisation for a certain period, at least for three to four months so that the suffering of the people may not increase. With these words, Sir, I like to support the cut motion moved by my friend, Shri Ram Prasad Das.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Ram Prasad Das, I want to give a few more points in this respect. You know it well Sir, that this Department is the nerve-line of the economic progress of the State and it is the main source of earning of our Exchequer. So, we are to be very particular about the collection of revenue and settlement of land. As I have already referred to while speaking on the Governor's address and Finance Minister's Budget Speech, there are certain anomalies in collection of revenue in many places. But the Finance Minister kept silent about the defalcation in Sidli and Sonai circles.

Another important point I would like to point out is that, as some of the hon. Members also mentioned, there are certain Mauzas where the land revenue has not been collected properly. For example, in North Lakhimpur, after the earthquake lands were settled in Subansiri area by the Forest Department and the people there are residing since 1953. These people are willing to pay land revenue but no patta has been issued to them up till now. Sir, this is a very big area and we are losing huge amount of revenue.

Mr. SPEAKER: The purpose of moving out motions is to bring certain salient facts to the notice of the Government. But if the hon. Members while moving the cut motions or speaking on the cut motions bring anything and everything on the earth then it will be very difficult for the Minister to reply. Is it the intention of the hon. Member to make such *enparte* observations and get the satisfaction of speaking on the floor of the House? You should seriously consider this point. Some hon. Members spoke about the Forest Department, Fishery Department, Pisciculture, Agriculture and Minorities in connection with this demand. All these things have been brought in. As a Speaker, I shall have to regulate all these things and it will be my painful duty to stop Members speaking any and everything.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Another important thing, as I have already stated, is about the settlement of land in Mayang Mauza and Selakhuti reserve. The people there are not getting any patta up till now. In Kaki no settlement has been made. Sir, we are losing revenue from all sides. Sir, some of my hon. friends said that the collection of revenue will fall upon the people. But still those people who are willing and are able to pay revenue are not in a position to pay. Revenue should be collected from those also in order to strengthen our Exchequer.

Another point is this that in Tengari Reserve in Golaghat Sub-Division a serious case took place. The people settled there are living since 1941 and in 1961 eviction order has been issued by the Government. I do not find any reason why after so many years these people should be evicted. For so many years what our Government was doing? Now, after so many years these people have been evicted and they have been rendered landless and no alternative arrangement has been made for them. These people are now demonstrating before the Court in Golaghat. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the Government that they should see that legal occupants are not evicted and they are given necessary patta, but the illegal encroachers should be immediately evicted. Sir, I have already stated to Revenue Minister that there are encroachers in Bhogdoi reserve. These people should be evicted and the people who are coming from Majuli side to Jorhat should be given settlement. Government said that only in Titabar area settlement will be made, but when it will be made, God knows. These people are not in a position to earn their livelihood. Until and unless proper settlement of land is made and provision is made for their livelihood, it is useless to speak about improved agricultural production and increase of income. Sir, our Government have failed to realise the share of revenue. Therefore, I do not find any reason why this august House should sanction the grant. If our Government wants to improve the financial position, it should try to settle land properly and should collect revenue. Sir, as I said during the last session, Government has settled land with some bogus Co-operatives. These people are the big guns of the party in power. So, Sir, Government should take note of all these points, particularly when this Department is the nerve-line of the administration. I hope, hon. Members of this House will support the cut motion.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্রীযুত দাসৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কেইটা মান কথা কও।

প্ৰথমটো হৈছে, চেটলমেণ্টৰ পিচত, মাটি বিলাক শ্ৰেণীবিভক্ত কৰিবলৈ, ভা, ম, ব, আদি কিছুমান সংজ্ঞা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় আৰু এই বিলাক মণ্ডল বিলাকে অফিচত বহি বহি, যাৰ প্ৰতি যেনে ভাৰ, সেই ভাবেৰে অনুপ্ৰানীত হৈ কৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বহুতো অন্যায় আৰু বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। এই বিলাক শ্ৰেণীবিভাগৰ কাৰণে, ভাল কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰাই কৰোৱাৰ লাগে যাতে মণ্ডল বিলাকে নিজ ইচ্ছাই—কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হল ceiling act মতে ১৫০ বিঘা মাটি ৰাখিব পাৰে, কিন্তু যিবিলাকৰ Tribal Belt আৰু সাধাৰণ সংষ্টিত মাটি আছে, সেই সকলৰ বহুতে ১৫০ বিঘাতকৈ বেছি ৰখা বলি অনুমান হয়। কাৰণ দুই মহকুমাত এটা ট্ৰাইবেল সমষ্টিৰ আৰু এটা সাধাৰণ সমষ্টি হলে হিচাব উলিওৱা গিন। সেই কাৰণে সেইটো ভালকৈ অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে।

তৃতীয় কথা হল ৰাজহ বিভাগে কিছুমান পাবলগিয়া টকাও পোৱা নাই। তাৰে ২।১ উদাহৰণ দিব খোজো। চয়গাঁও টেকেলিৰ, মন্দিৰা, জৰ-শিমলু, চাম্পপাৰা, দেওচৰ, হাউলীতৰী তামলদি, জলজল আদি বিজাৰ্ড খুলি দিয়া হয় ১৯৫৬ চনতে। তাত ৫২ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি আছে। সেই দখল কৰা মানহ বোৰৰ পৰা কোনো খাজানা পত্ৰ পোৱা হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পমুৱা মানুহৰ লগতে বহুতো পাকিস্তানী মানুহ আছে—গতিকৈ কিমান পমুৱা আৰু কিমান পাকিস্তানী মানুহ আছে সেইটো তদন্ত কৰি চোৱা উচিত। এই পাকিস্তানী মানুহ বোৰক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে আৰু পমুৱা যিবিলাকে কোনো খাজানা দিয়া নাই সেই বিলাককো উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে নতুবা তৌজি খাজানা সহ ৰাজহ আদায় কৰিব লাগে। বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱাই উত্তৰ লক্ষিমপুৰৰ শোবনশাৰি বিজাৰ্ডটো খোলা সম্পৰ্কে কৈছিল। ৰাজহ কৈনৈকৈ লোকচান হৈছে তেওঁ ভালকৈ কবলৈ সময় নাপালে। এই বুজাই কওঁ—যে এই বিজাৰ্ডটো খোলাৰ কথা আছিল ১৯৫০-৫১ চনতে, কিন্তু কিবা কাৰণত খোলা নহল। কিন্তু খোলা কথা শুনি ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা দখল কৰিলে, প্ৰকৃততে খুলি দিয়া হয় ১৯৬০ চনতহে। খুলি দিয়াৰ আগৰ পৰাই তাতে মানুহ সোমাবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। কিন্তু এই বিলাক মানুহৰ পৰা খাজানা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। কিমান মানুহ যে সোমাই দখল কৰিছে আৰু কিমান টকা যে লোকচান। ১৯৫০ চনত প্ৰায় ১৫ বৰ্গ মাইল খোলা কথা আছিল। কিন্তু খোলাৰ সময়ত ৩০ বৰ্গ মাইল খোলা হয়। এই ঠাইৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ৬০ হাজাৰ নদ আছিল। ইফালে ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগ আৰু ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ খেলিমেলৰ কাৰণে তাত ৬০ হাজাৰ গছৰ সাধাৰণ মল্য হিচাবেও প্ৰায় ৬ লক্ষ টকা মূল্যৰ গছ নোহোৱা হ'ল। এইটো হ'ল ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ—আগতীয়া প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে—। খাজানাও নাই—গছৰ মল্যও নাই। গতিকে তাৰ মানুহৰ পৰা কিয় খাজানা আদায় কৰা হোৱা নাই চৰকাৰে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰা উচিত। এই কেইটা কথা জনাই মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that as many as 9 hon. Members have taken part in this debate and I am also grateful to my hon. friends who have given some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the land problem of the State.

Sir, the land problem is very complicated not only in Assam but in all other parts of India also, so the Central Government with a view to take a uniform policy have decided to bring about certain uniform land measures. Accordingly, in our State also we have enacted all the reform laws, although some of which have not been implemented as yet.

Now, Sir, many hon. Members had made certain remarks with regard to land in V. G. R.'s and tea garden lands. Sir, regarding tea garden lands, we have requisitioned 1,75,815 bighas and we have allotted 1,41,544 bighas and 22,9000 have been derequisitioned, that means, almost the entire land besides the derequisitioned land of tea gardens have been exhausted. Whenever requisition of tea garden land is necessary either the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer, in consultation with the Land Advisory Board makes a decision to requisition such land and allot the same to deserving persons. It is true that there are some excess land in tea gardens but it is difficult for me to say whether such lands are fit for cultivation. So it is upto the respective Land Advisory Boards to see whether such land is required to be requisitioned for distribution to landless people.

Then, Sir, with regard to encroachments of P. G. R.'s I may state that in our State we have got 5,75,262 bighas of Public Grazing Reserves but we want 61,9000 bighas for our cattle population for which graziers pay taxes. In case of village grazing reserves we have got 52,89,737 bighas but we require 2 86,31,375 bighas for grazing cattle. A portion of these village grazing reserve's and public grazing reserves are under encroachment.

Sir, we are trying to remove the encroachments as far as possible and we have issued instructions to the respective Deputy Commissioner to evict the encroachers.

Then Sir, with regard to waste lands also most of these lands are under encroachments. So in our State not to speak of allotting land to landless people the land reserved for cattle population is not sufficient.

Then Sir, my friend, Mr. Ram Prasad Das, stated that Tauzi Bahire revenue is not assessed in all cases. This revenue is assessed in almost all cases. There may be exceptions and some may be left out, but generally it is not the case. From the Budget, you will find that T. B. revenue for the last few years is increasing.

My friend, Mr. Tazuddin Ahmed, had made a suggestion that the post of Mandals may be made transferable, but if we accept this suggestion, it will create a lot of administrative difficulties and I think, last year this question was raised and we gave our reply to that effect. But in cases where there are certain complaints against certain Mandals they can be transferred to some other places.

Now, Sir, my friend, Shri Mohikanta Das has made certain good suggestions. He said that there should not be any relaxation in evicting the encroacher from different village grazing reserves or public grazing reserves. I fully support this suggestion. Sir, I find that both in village

grazing reserves and public grazing reserve's there are organised encroachments at the instance of some parties. They do not go out. As a result we have to revise some of the rules. These are Rule 18 (2), 18 (3) and 18 (5) of the settlement rules. Generally we have to give them three months time under rule 18 (3) but in-pite of three months we have given them only 15 days. In case of reserve land no time is necessary. But, still we have given them time so that we can remove these encroachers. Under rule 18(5) a deferrent punishment can also be given in case of re-encroachment.

Mr. Das, again, said that there is a huge number of cases of cancellation of annal land at Dhekiajuly lying at Shillong office. In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. Member that most of the cases have been disposed of. My friend has again referred the case of conversion of annual land into periodic one for which a large number of such applications are pending with Government. Sir, in the village areas these cases are disposed of by the Sub-Deputy Collector, but in the case of town areas, town land and land within a radius of 2 miles, these cases come to the Government. In some cases it may take some time and there may be delay.

Mr. Das has also made another suggestion regarding settlement of fisheries. He suggested that fisheries should be settled with co-operative societies of actual fishermen instead of giving them to individuals. Sir, it is the policy of the Government to give these to the Co-operative societies of actual fisherman. It is given at a reduced rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Another complaint has been made regarding demarcation of boundaries of fisheries and bills. Sir, when fisheries are auctioned, demarcation of boundaries is definitely mentioned. There may be one or two cases where there may be disputes regarding demarcation of boundaries if the boundaries are eroded.

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Madhusudan Das has complained that thousands of petitions for conversion of annual land to periodic are lying at Barpeta.

Sir, I enquired about this and come to know that there are about 500 such petitions lying with the Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): How many in circle Sir ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): About 500 in all the circles.

He has complained about settlement of town land. In this connection I assure the hon. Member that I will make a personal enquiry about the matter.

Now, hon. Member, Khagendra Nath Barbaruah has raised certain query regarding Ceiling Act. Sir, due to various difficulties we have not been able to fully implement this Act in time as appeals are pending. We expect to get about 4.8 lakh bighas of surplus land and uptill now we have got more than 6000 bighas.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): How many Bighas in each district ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): About 6000 bighas in the State.

Hon. Member, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee has spoken of some cases with regard to compensation for acquisition of land. But it is not possible to reply to such question unless I get a full list of such cases.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister should know that it is the policy of the Government that with regard to payment, compensation and acquisition of land policy, etc. if asked for by any hon. Member, these information should be replied by the Minister concerned.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Now, my friend, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has made certain statement. He said that the settlement of land at Kaki Falargani and Submukhuta has been made. Further, he said that there is realisation of land revenues. Sir, it is not correct. I had the occasion to visit these reclamation areas and I found that most of the T.B. revenues has been assessed and realised from the assesseees. Then with regard to anomalies in collection of land revenue. I like to say that we are not up to the mark. We have not been able to realise the entire amount from the Rayat. In fact, this is due to various circumstances. In some Mauzas, the Mauzadars have not been able to realise the revenue. There are some defalcation cases also. In some cases criminal proceedings have been instituted. Even now, in North Lakhimpur, after earthquake of 1950, revenues could not be collected properly. We have to give some remission also.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether Government is thinking to change the system of Tahshildari to Mauzadari or not?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Government is at present not thinking of changing the present system. But Government is experiencing difficulties from Sonai and Sidli Tahsil system. It is a fact that there are defalcation cases regarding Sonai and Sidli Tahsils.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpar): On a point of information, Sir. Whether Mauzadars have to submit weekly returns or not and whether our Government is insistant to that purpose?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: There is the system, in some cases it is followed in some other cases it is not followed.

Sir, Dr Homeswar Deb Choudhury has said that in making classification of land, the task should be given to some other Department. Sir, I like to say in this connection that we have our Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers to verify and look after this matter.

Now, Sir, after the classification is made there is the system of attestation by the A. S. O. Sir, there is also provision for appeal to S. O. against the orders of the A. S. O.

Now my friend Shri Das has mentioned about Tribal people holding more than 150 bighas in the tribal areas. Now these cases are being dealt with.

Sir with regard to the reserves of Chaygaon, I beg to submit that I have occasion to visit this place a few days ago that is just before the Assembly. It is not correct that no T. B. revenue has been assessed. In some cases settlement has been given and in other cases it is pending with the S.O. Sir.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, on a point of information. Sir, I mentioned about T. reserve. I have not got any information from the Revenue Minister.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, I have no information about this. I shall have to collect this and I shall inform the hon. Member.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHERJYA (Katigara): Sir, I also mentioned about the procedure of taking over land for the Medical college at Silchar; but the hon'ble Minister has not mentioned anything.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: At present this information also not available with me. I shall supply this information to the hon. Member later on.

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): Sir, on a point of information, whether the payment of compensation will be more for the delay?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether more compensation will be given for the delay of payment of the compensation?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, the procedure itself is a delaying one. Because we have to publish in the gazette all the notification. Sir, as regard the Patharkandi acquisition I want to inform the hon. Members that due to various anomalies and correspondences with the Government of India for the last 10/12 years. The matter is still pending. Sir, the requisitioning department is to deposit the entire amount of land. Now we ask the requisitioning department to deposit the entire amount and then we will acquire the land. For example if the Public Works Department wants us to requisition some land, the Public Works Department is to deposit the entire money first.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you finished your reply.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes Sir, I request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Question is that the total provision of Rs.95,06,300 under Grant No.2 Major head "9—Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs.95,06,300 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.71,29,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.43

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, I beg to move that on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.29,38,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "64.—Famine Relief".

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no cut motion. Motion move is that a sum of Rs.29,38,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "64.—Famine Relief".

(As there was no cut motion the motion was put as question and adopted.)

GRANT No.58

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir I beg to move that a sum of Rs.19,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "92.—Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on the Abolition of the Zamindari System".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved. There is no cut motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.19,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "92.—Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on the Abolition of the Zamindari System".

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.55

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam. I beg Sir to move that a sum of Rs.10,50,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved. There is no cut motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.10,50,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "76.—Other Miscellaneous Contribution and Assignments".

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.72

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.21,92,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—II —Agricultural Loans, etc."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved. Any Cut Motion ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, I only want to know why loan cannot be given by the Land Mortgage Bank.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, this does not come under this head. This is given by the Apex Bank.

Mr. SPEAKER: By Co-operative Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.21,92,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans, etc."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.46

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,56,47,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "70.—Forests".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved. Any Cut Motion ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Sir, I want to speak some thing.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will please confine your arguments to 2 minutes. 10 minutes is given for the Minister to reply. Will it do ? Or you don't like to hear the reply of the Minister ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: Sir, I move that the total provision of Rs.2,07,27,800, under Grant No.46, Major head "70.—Forests" at page 369 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,07,27,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, I do not like to speak more. I want only to hear as to why the Conservator of Forests' office cannot be shifted from Hills Areas to Plains Areas because this office have no connection with the Hills. So I want to hear these things from the Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.2,07,27,800, under grant No.46, Major head "70.—Forests" at page 379 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,07,27,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Cut Motion moved by my Friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, I want to make a few observations. Sir, the Forest Department is a most important Department which brings the maximum amount of income to the State Exchequer; but here we are very sorry to find that so many anomalies have taken place. In this particular aspect, specially because time is too short, I want to speak on a few points, Sir. In 1956, one Project was taken up, that is, the Treating-um-Seasoning Plant at Makum. But, Sir, you will be sorry to know that up-till-now no active measures have been taken up by the Department for implementation of the scheme. More so, this Department has called for tender for two parts of the plant but two companies submitted tender which were employed from two companies for two parts and but no part came in time it came at least after few years, say in 1960-61 one part arrived but the other part has not arrived yet. Therefore, Sir, for that reason almost Rs. 3 lakhs 30 thousand has been spend for nothing. In this way if we spend the money, in the name of scheme, in the name of plans and projects, then we can easily call it a money making, profit making or money losing Project. We find there are schemes for development for this and that area but in actual practice it is doing nothing. So, Sir, I do not find any reason why Government is not taking note of this particular aspect.

Sir, another important point I want to know, that is, another Project has been taken up to carry Sal log in Fakiragram. But the machine which has been brought for that purpose is not functioning. A huge amount say nearly, Rs. 1 lakh has been spend and when this machine is not functioning in proper way this amount gone in vain. These are the things, Sir. Now these things are to be done by labourer for which they are to spend nearly Rs.95,000 and at the same time the machine has been also purchased. Sir, this is a huge wastage of public money. I want to bring to the notice of the House to see these things very seriously as to why such kind of anomaly is going on in the name of Administration, in the name of Project of the Forest Department.

Sir, I want to speak some other points which are also prevailing in the Forest Department due to some Administrative affairs. If we want the Administration to function properly, there must be satisfaction. Government must look into the affairs for the interest of the people. It is also understood that the former Conservator of Forests though he was due to retire his term has been extended and for that reason these things are prevailing and it is also understood that duly qualified officers are holding the posts. When they are in a position to hold the post of Conservators how the Government can say that they are inefficient. There is practically a moral breakdown. Therefore, I think, Sir, Government do not seriously take note of this aspect. Sir, this department will collapse and will not function properly. Therefore, Sir, when there is qualified people, and the officer is serving for so many years and when he is at the verge of retirement, what is the necessity of keeping him here, when there is qualified officers available? Sir, I submit before you that there should be proper implementation of schemes in the Forest Department. When such sort of anomalies, when there is huge wastage of public money in this way, I do not find any reason why our hon'ble Minister in-charge Forest is coming up with this proposal. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to look into this matter and to clarify the whole state of affairs in the House and then the House may consider the proposal which is coming before us.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, we are proud that this Forest Department of our State is one of the richest of all States. With sincere and honest and efficient administration, these Forest Department could be made the foremost revenue earning Department of this State. Sir, the Forests are the gold mines and these gold mines are carefully exploited not, for the interests of the personal aggrandisement of some persons. Sir, sometimes, royalty is not taken, as it will be seen from the highest tender.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, he may point out the case.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, he may see the particular papers.

Sir, some parties are given compensation and some are not. In this way, Sir, a huge amount of money that could come to our Exchequer, have gone to some parties. Sir, indiscriminately trees are fell down in every reserve. This is the picture. Sir, if one goes to Reserves, he will see trees are fell down indiscriminately and hurriedly taken away by some miscreants.

But, there are our officers, there are Forest Guards. What they are doing ?

Sir, from Lanka to Lumding there is about 22 miles road, passes through the Forest Reserve and we have seen on both sides trees are fell down and taken away, and all so in most of the forests trees are fell down and taken in this way but our Government is doing nothing. If you go to forest you will find that the trees are taken by the miscreants and our Government is losing royalty, losing revenue. But what our officers are doing, what our Ministers are doing? What we find is that some people are getting money to utilise their own pocket. In forest reserve there are some cultivable land, low-lying land and no trees are there and in some forest there is not a single plant, for instance there is forest reserve. There are barren land and so automatically this is an attraction to the landless people. They are coming here occupying the land. They are jamming here, in these forests.

3 or 4 Conservators are here in Shillong. What they are doing, they are just sitting idle. At least some conservators should be shifted to Jorhat, to Gauhati or some other places there they can function effectively. But all these officers are flocking together here. Sir, I do not blame these officers, our Government is to be blamed for that because our Government is giving the opportunity to them to stay here, to enjoy the sweet weather of Shillong.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): On a point of information, Sir, is the hon. Member also one, who encourages encroachment.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Well, Sir, I am practically a landless person and I am also not encouraging the encroachers. But I always sympathise these landless people. If these people would have spoken outside, that low-lying waste land of the reserve is not open to the people and the people should be evicted, before the election the result would have been otherwise.

Now, another point I want to raise; that is about the preservation of valuable rhino in the Kaziranga and other forests. We find that the rhinos are killed and their horns are taken away by some miscreants. As a result these rhinos are decreasing in a large number. These are the things happening in our forest reserves and we do not know what the Government is doing to prevent shooting down of these rhinos and taking away their valuable horns by the miscreants.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon'ble friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed desire to know why the offices of the Conservator of Forest have not shifted to Jorhat and Gauhati.

Sir, it was decided in April, 1959 to shift the Headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Conservator of Forest to Jorhat and Gauhati respectively. But this decision could not be given effect to as details thereof are to be worked out. Last year a provision of Rs.25,000 was made for the purpose, but this amount was surrendered. This year also a provision of Rs.50,000 has been made in the budget for the purpose. But it is doubtful if the proposal may be implemented during the year also, as the total expenditure involved is more than Rs.13 lakhs. This amount it is feared, cannot be made available during the current year due to financial stringency of the State. Moreover availability of land for the purpose will also have to be examined further and also the pay scales of the staff in the event of their transfer to these two offices, one at Jorhat and another to Gauhati. Sir, for these difficulties, it has not yet been able to shift the headquarters.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Why the money was surrendered?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Because Rs.13 lakhs was necessary for land acquisition, for construction of the office buildings; quarters for officers and staff, etc. Now, only with Rs.25,000 what can be done? This year there is pension of Rs.50,000 for the purpose and this is not adequate for the purpose.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Why such small amount was taken?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): More money could not be provided by Finance Department for financial difficulties.

As regards the Timber treatment and Seasoning Plant, Sir, Government have started a Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant at Makum. The said plant at Makum will start operation as soon as the boiler and electricity are found in proper time. It is expected to start the plant towards the end of this year.

Reference was also made about one crane. That crane is in Fakiragram and it is functioning satisfactorily. There has been mechanical defects at time. Every machine sometimes remains out of order for mechanical defects. But the machine is now functioning satisfactorily.

A reference has also been made about discontentment some officers in the department. Sir, the Chief Conservator of Forest was given a year extension and I do not think that can be a source of discontentment. The Government of India also think that experienced officers in the Department should not be allowed to retire from the department provided he is fit otherwise. So the other officers just below the rank of the Chief Conservator of Forest will hold office of Chief Conservator, when promoted for 11 or 12 years. So it has been decided by the Government of Assam to lend the service of the Chief Conservator of Forest only for a year. So on the expiry of a year the cases of the officer just below the rank of the Chief Conservator of Forest will be taken into consideration for promotion.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): For how many years he got extension ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): For one year only.

As regards discrimination has not cited any instance of discrimination.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Even in newspapers, this was published, Sir.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Sir, if any such case came to the notice of the Government, the Government will take steps to remove such discrimination or known to Government is investigated. Every matter, if reported.

As regards opening of cultivable land or settlement of land in the reserve Forest, it is not the policy of Government, Sir, to open reserve or to settle land in Forest. But any land which is considered not fit for Forest is dereserved and settled with the landless people. I cannot give exact area of the Forest land, dereserved settlement but it may be more or less 4,000 acres of land. I may not be accurate. I can give the exact figures later.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: May I know from the hon'ble Minister the total area of land under the Forest Revenue ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes I can give you the figure.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then something about the rhino.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Sir, in 1959-60, it was revealed by the Criminal Investigation Department that one of the poachers was accidentally killed while firing at a wounded rhino which is alleged to have charged the party. A certain number of staff posted at Bokakhat are suspected to be involved in the killing of the rhino. Two S.B. M.L. guns, one licensed in the name of Shri Manik Tanti and another in the name of Malbhog Hazarika have been seized. Police investigation is still going on.

One rhino was killed at Pabitra Grazing Ground in Mayang area in 1960 and investigation is going on.

There is one case in 1960-61 of a rhino which died naturally, the horn of which was stolen by about 12 Nuniyas and this has been taken up by the Police and the horn has been recovered from them.

One rhino was pitted and killed towards the end of April 1961 and 7 persons have been arrested in a case instituted against them. The names of the persons are (1) Shri Shrinath Gohain, (2) Shri Gohin Koch, (3) Shri Dukbia Koch, (4) Shri Phanidhar Koch, (5) Shri Sadhram Koch, all of Tamulipathar, (6) Shri Kola Coch of Bokakhat and (7) Shri Lokeswar Hazarika, boatman of Department posted in the Sanctuary.

Police investigation is still going on. One S. B. B. L. gun licensed in the name of Shri Shrinath has been seized.

In June, 1961, another rhino was shot at Bejbari Chahala in Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary and six persons have been arrested and awaiting trial at Golaghat Court. They are (1) Chakiram Das, ex-Game Watcher of Bokakhat, (2) Matlib Mia, a Pakistani national residing at Bokakhat, (3) Shri Kalyan Mal Sarma, a Rajasthani, (4) Moina Das, Panchayat Member of Karubahi, (5) Monia Ram Das, of Karubahi and (6) Shri Sitaran Miri of Dhansirimukh. Further investigation is going on.

A deer was killed by one Shri Muralidhar Bora of Nowgong in the buffer zone of the Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary and a case was instituted against him and Pyar Mahamed, a Forest Guard. The case against Shri Bora has been compounded and we are awaiting final orders of compounding from the Court.

Last February, one rhino was found dead and its horn is missing. It is reported that three staff of the Sanctuary were arrested and Police investigation is still going on.

Sir, these are all about the cases which occurred.

I think I have replied to all the points raised by my friends and request the hon. members to withdraw their cut motions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Tajuddin, are you going to withdraw the cut motion?

Mr. TAJUDDIN AHMED: No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the question. The question is that the total provision of Rs. 2,07,27,800 under Grant No.46, Major head "70—Forests" at page 379 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1 i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,07,27,800 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. SPEAKER: I again put the question. The question is that the total provision of Rs.2,07,27,800 under Grant No.46, Major head "70—Forests" at page 379, of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,07,27,800 do stand reduced by Re.1.

HOUSE DIVIDED

Ayes—12

1. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua.
2. Shri Haladhar Uzir.
3. Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury.
4. Shri Khogen Barbaruah.
5. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami.
6. Shri Madhnsudhan Das.
7. Shri Mathius Tudu.
8. Dr. Ram Prasad Das.
9. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen.
10. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed.
11. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee.
12. Shri Zahirul Islam.

Noes—43

1. Baidyanath Mookerjee.
2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.
4. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.
5. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.
6. Shri Rup Nath Brahma.
7. Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma.
8. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi.
9. Shri Radhika Ram Das.
10. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.
11. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua.
12. Shri Abdul Jalil Chaudhury.
13. Shri Abu Nasar Md. Ohid.
14. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das.
15. Shri Biswadev Sarma.

16. Shri Chanoo Kheria.
17. Shri Derajuddin Sarkar.
18. Shri Durgeshwar Saikia.
19. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma.
20. Dr. Ghanashyam Das.
21. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha.
22. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar.
23. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala.
24. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath.
25. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.
26. Maulavi Mahammad Umaruddin.
27. Shri Mahadev Das.
28. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
29. Maulavi Md. Matlibuddin.
30. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
31. Shri Motiram Bora.
32. Narendra Nath Sarma
33. Shri Omeo Kumar Das
34. Shri Pulakeshi Singh.
35. Shri Ramdeb Mala.
36. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey.
37. Shri Sarat Chandra Singha.
38. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.
39. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi.
40. Shri Surendra Nath Das.
41. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali.
42. Shri Tilok Gogoi.
43. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan.

Mr. SPEAKER : Result of the Division.

Ayes—12

Noes—43

(The question was negatived.)

I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,55,47,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "70.—Forests".

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. SPEAKER : Now, it is my painful duty to guillotine all the demands.

GRANT No.68

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "119.—Capital Outlay on Forests."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.4

The question is that a sum of Rs.6,88,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "11.—Taxes on Vehicles."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.42

The question is that a sum of Rs.99,23,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes—A—Road Transport—1 - Working Expenses."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.51

The question is that a sum of Rs.1,54,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—(V—Pooled Transport and Contributions etc.,)".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.67

The question is that a sum of Rs.20,78,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "114.—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport—A—Road Transport."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.65

The question is that a sum of Rs.11,06,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "103.—Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.41

The question is that a sum of Rs.2,28,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "53.—Ports and Pilotage."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.11

The question is that a sum of Rs.23,48,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "22.—Jails."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.26

The question is that a sum of Rs. 37,10,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "35.—Industries—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.39

The question is that a sum of Rs.5,72,43,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, for the administration of the head "50.—Public Works etc., and 52 —Capital Outlay on Public Works, etc., within the Revenue Account (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)."

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.40

The question is that a sum of Rs.86,39,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "30.—Public Health", "50.—Public Works—52 and 108.—Capital Outlay, etc."

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.64

The question is that a sum of Rs.3,23,82,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "10.—Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account."

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.66

The question is that a sum of Rs.8,76,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "109.—Capital Outlay on other works outside the Revenue Account."

(The question was adopted).

Announcement of the time fixed by the Speaker for various Demands

Mr. SPEAKER : Regarding the voting on demands on Monday next, I have worked out a detailed time-table for each demand. The hon. Members, if they interested, may take note of the same. The time-table is as follows:—

Demand No.	Time allowed	For Members	For Minister
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes
16	5	3	2
17	30	20	10
18	15	10	5
53	10	7	3
78	10	7	3
25	30	20	10
62	10	7	3
75	10	7	3
6	3	2	1
7	3	2	1
50	3	2	1
54	3	2	1
69	3	2	1
52	3	2	1
77	3	2	1
21	35	25	10
22	15	10	5
59	5	3	2
24	15	10	5
85	5	3	2
79	5	3	2

I shall stick to this time-table. If any time is saved in any one demand then this time will be allowed in other grants.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Industries); etc.,
Sir, will it not be difficult to stick to this time limits—1 minute and 2 minutes?

Mr. SPEAKER : This general time-table has been worked out in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee and I have only worked out the detailed programme.

The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 25th June, 1962.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till Monday the 25th June, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

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