

**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 Tuesday, the 26th June 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Spoke in the Chair, nine
Ministers, two Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and seventy
Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Starred Question No.37 was not put and answered as the hon. member
was absent).

Re : **Construction of Barpeta Sub-Jail**

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled
Castes)] asked :

* 38. Will the Minister-in-charge, Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether administrative approval for construction of Barpeta
Sub-Jail has been accorded ?
- (b) If not, why ?
- (c) What steps have been taken to rectify the technical defect ?
- (d) Whether the said Barpeta Sub-Jail sanctioned in 1954 will
come into being within the current financial year ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails) replied :

38. (a) & (b)—Due to present tight position in the Finance of this
State, the scheme for construction of the Barpeta Jail could not be taken
up by Government during the current financial year.

(c)—So far as the construction of the Jail is concerned, no techni-
cal defect has arisen.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jail) : (a) আৰু (b) ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক সঙ্কটৰ কাৰণে এই বিত্তীয় বছৰত বৰপেটা জেইল নিৰ্মাণৰ আঁচনিৰ কাম গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ অসমৰ্থ হৈছে।

(c) জেইল নিৰ্মাণ সম্বন্ধে কোনো কাৰিকৰি খুঁত থকাৰ কথা উঠা নাই।

(d) ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা (a) আৰু (b) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ পিচত এই প্ৰশ্ন উঠাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নেথাকে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে ১৯৫৪ চনতে এই টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : হয়, মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : যদি টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল তেনে হলে আৰ্থিক সঙ্কটৰ কথা কেনেকৈ আহিব পাৰে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : স্থান নিৰ্ণয় সম্বন্ধে ৰাইজৰ মাজত বিবাদ হোৱা বাবে এখন কমিটি কৰি দিয়া হয় ; জেইল মন্ত্ৰী, কামৰূপৰ ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ আৰু পুলিচৰ চুপাৰিণ্টেন্ডেণ্টক লৈ স্থান নিৰ্ণয় হোৱাৰ পিচত ১৬ লাখ টকাতকৈ অধিক টকাৰ আঁচনি ভাঙি ধৰে। কিন্তু এই ১৬ লাখ টকাৰ আঁচনি মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া সম্ভৱপৰ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে স্থগিত আছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : যদি টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল তেন্তে সেই টকা খৰচ কৰা উচিত নাছিলনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেই সময়ত মাটিৰ অসুবিধা হৈছিল।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : ১৯৪৫ চনত বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতি বেয়া নাছিল যদিও টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। সেই টকা এতিয়া suspend accounts ত আছেনে release কৰা হ'ল ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : জেল সজা টকা Plan ব'লয়, General বাজেটৰ টকা।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : এই বছৰত সজাৰ কোনো সম্ভাৱনা আছেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এই বছৰত সম্ভাৱনা নাই।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : ১৯৫৪ চনত কমিটি পাতি মাটিৰ বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তি কৰিলে। তাৰ পিচত ১৯৫৮ চনত তেখেতে নিজে গৈ মাটি চাই মঞ্জুৰ কৰি আহিছে। তেনেস্থলতো ১৯৬২ চন লৈকে নসজাকৈ কিয় পৰি আছে জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jail) : টকাৰ অভাৱ কাৰণে কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH: (Goalpara) টকা কলৈ গ'ল? Lapse হ'ল নেকি?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এতিয়া টকা নাই।

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) : এই Sub-Jail খন অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতত নহব বুলিয়েই ধৰি ল'ব পাৰিনে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : যেতিয়া আধিক অৱস্থা ভাল হ'ব তেতিয়াই ক'ৰা হ'ব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : এই জেলখনৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছেনে নাই?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে কাৰণেই বৰ্তমানৰ Lock-up চোকে পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ জেললৈ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা হ'ব।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : তাত কয়দীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছেনে কমিছে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : কিছু বাঢ়িছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : ১৯৫৪ চনৰ পৰা কি কি অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে কৰিব পৰা নাই?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : প্ৰথমতে মাটিৰ অসুবিধা আৰু এতিয়া টকাৰ অভাৱ।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : যি ঠাইত Lock-up আছে তাত জেল সাজিবলৈ মুঠেই ঠাই নাই। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : তাত নহয়। নতুন ঠাইত সাজিবৰ কথা আছে।

Re: Police Outposts at Kamargaon and Hokoraghat of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

*39. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government propose to build the office of the existing Police Outpost at Kamargaon and Hokoraghat of Golaghat Sub-division within the financial year 1962?

(b) Whether the Government propose to open a Police Outpost at Ahotguri and Bongaon or Rangagoraghat of Golaghat Sub-division ?

(c) Whether Government consider the feasibility of opening above outpost for the interest of the people ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

39. (a)—There is no such proposal now. The existing Outposts at Kamargaon and Choumonigaon (Hokoraghat) have been established by local arrangement as a purely temporary measure.

(b) and (c)—Proposals for setting up of one full-fledged Police Station at Kamargaon, one Outpost at Choumonigaon (Hokoraghat) and one Investigating Centre at Ahotguri have been included in the Re-Organisation Scheme which is under consideration of Government. With full-fledged police stations at Kamargaon and Dergaon, the setting up of another Outpost at Bongaon or Rangagoraghat is not considered necessary.

Re : Engineering Colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*40. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What are the different subjects of Engineering that are introduced in the Engineering Colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat ?

(b) What is the enrolment of students in each class or year in each of these institutes ?

(c) What is the present strength of teaching staff in each College subject-wise ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Institutes are running with inadequate staff ?

(e) What steps Government proposes to take to provide adequate staff and when ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

40. (a)—In Assam Engineering College, Gauhati—

(1) Civil Engineering.

(2) Electrical Engineering.

(3) Mechanical Engineering.

In Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat—

(1) Civil Engineering.

(b)—In Assam Engineering College, Gauhati—120, i.e., Civil—60 Mechanical—30 and Electrical—30.

In Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat—60 in Civil.

(c)—Present strength of staff are as follows—

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati

(1) Professor, Civil Engineering	..	...	1
(2) Professor, Mechanical Engineering	...	...	1
(3) Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering	...	...	1
(4) Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering	..	...	1
(5) Lecturer, Civil Engineering	...	...	8
(6) Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering	...	...	3
(7) Lecturer, Electrical Engineering	...	...	5
(8) Assistant Professor, Chemistry	...	...	1
(9) Assistant Professor, Mathematics	..	...	1
(10) Lecturer, Mathematics	...	...	2
(11) Lecturer, Physics	...	...	2
(12) Lecturer, English	...	...	1
(13) Lecturer, Geology	...	...	1
(14) Lecturer, Chemistry	...	...	1
(15) Lecturer, Civics	...	...	1
(16) Lecturer, Economics	..	...	1

Engineering College, Jorhat

(1) Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering	...	...	1
(2) Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering	...	...	1
(3) Lecturer, Civil Engineering	...	...	1
(4) Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering	...	...	1
(5) Lecturer, Electrical Engineering	...	...	1
(6) Lecturer, Chemistry	..	...	1
(7) Lecturer, Physics	...	...	2
(8) Lecturer, Mathematics	...	...	1
(9) Lecturer, Humanities	...	...	1
(10) Lecturer, English	..	...	1

(d)—It is a fact that in the beginning we had to face considerable difficulties for want of qualified technical personnel. But the position has now improved.

(e)—Every step being taken to recruit teaching staff both from inside and outside the State even with higher initial pay.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is it a fact that no service rules have been framed for the staff working in both these colleges?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that arise? Of course, if the Minister wants he can reply.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): I don't mind replying to it but this may open the flood-gate for some irrelevant questions.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): May I know when the other two sections, viz., Mechanical and Electrical Sections, will be opened in the Jorhat Engineer College?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: They are going to be opened in the Plan period.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In view of the fact that there is demand for Chemical Engineering and our boys who went to Jadavpur for this purpose had to come back during the last disturbances, will Government consider introducing this subject in the Gauhati college?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: That is a very serious short-coming of our technical education. The Regional Engineering College envisages the introduction of Chemical Engineering.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Have Government any proposal to open a Mining Section in the Engineering College?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Not that I know of.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is it a fact that in the Jorhat Engineering College, the Civil Engineering Department is run with only one Professor?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Yes, there is only one Professor for every Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: So, in the reply I find that there is no professor of Civil Engineering in the Jorhat College, there is one Lecturer.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): From the reply we find that in the Gauhati college, there are 60 seats for Civil Engineering and 30 each for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. In view of the increasing demand, will Government consider the desirability of increasing the number of seats for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in the Gauhati college?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Yes, Sir, that is under consideration.

Re: Construction of Bund in Majuli

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

*41. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he has lately received representation both from the public and the local M. L. A. for construction of a Bund from Malapindha Gaon to Maluwal Gaon *via* Borduwar in Majuli, Jorhat ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to start construction of the Bund during current year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (F. C. and I. Wing)] replied :

41. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Is Government aware that a vast tract of unutilised land will become fit for cultivation if this bund is constructed?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : A survey estimate for construction of an embankment along the north bank of the Subansiri river from Maluwal to Sheelakhola in Majuli was approved at a cost of Rs.5,000. A detailed survey has already been made. It appears that the scheme will roughly cost Rs.7,45,000. As the area is still very low-lying and interspersed with channels and is still in the process of building up, it was not recommended to be protected by an embankment at present as the scheme would not be technically a very feasible one.

Re: Rabidas Harijan Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked:

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

- (a) Whether the Department of Cottage Industries received a loan petition from Golaghat Rabidas Harijan Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. and if so, when ?
- (b) If the answer is in the affirmative, whether the above society has received any loan ?
- (c) If not, what are the reasons of non-allotting loan to the deserving society ?

- (d) Whether the Minister will make personal enquiry and give the loan to these Harijan artisans ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) replied :

42. (a)—Yes on 30th September 1961.

(b)—No.

(c)—As the application was incomplete and did not contain the required particulars, it had to be referred back to the concerned Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The reports of the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies were received on 27th March 1962 and hence the application could not be considered before the expiry of the last financial year.

(d)—The case is awaiting consideration in the next meeting of the Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat): Will Government please see this Harijan Society is helped?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, that is the declared policy of the Government.

(Starred Question No.43 was not put and answered as the hon. member was absent.)

Re: Political Pension

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*44. Will the Minister, Political Sufferers be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some political sufferers were granted pension some 12 months ago ?

(b) If so, whether order was communicated to them ?

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister-in-charge of Political Sufferers) replied :

44. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—Sanctioning orders are not communicated to the grantees directly but communicated to the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer concerned who inform the grantees and asks them to furnish descriptive rolls. Orders are also communicated to the Sub-Divisional Advisory Board for Political sufferers for giving information to the grantees in the Sub-division.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): 'চেকচন' (sanction) বিলাক যেতিয়া হৈছিল আৰু "অৰ্ডাৰ" (order) কেতিয়া পাইছিল।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): যোৱা ১২ মাহৰ ভিতৰত মুঠ ৫৭৩ নম্বৰ 'পলিটিকেল চাফাৰাৰক পেনচন' দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ নাম ১৯৬২ চনৰ মে মাহৰ ৩ তাৰিখে একাউন্টেন্ট জেনেৰেললৈ পঠোৱা হৈছিল।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Will the Minister be pleased to state what is the criterion for granting such pensions?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: There are rules and I can give them, if he wants.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Do Government think that all the cases were genuine and sanction of pension justified?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes. The names of all the political sufferers getting pensions, are being printed districtwise and a copy will be supplied to the hon. Members during the Session.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN: For the information of the Hon'ble Minister I want to state that there are several cases of people who have deceived the Government by falsely passing themselves as political sufferers, by taking advantage of their acquaintance with Congress Presidents, though they were neither Congressmen, nor did they suffer imprisonment during those days. Will the Hon'ble Minister hold an enquiry into this matter by some reliable and responsible persons so that Government is not deceived in this way and only the real political sufferers get the benefit?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: If the hon. Member gives specific instances the matter will be enquired into.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj): Is there any difficulty in communicating orders direct to the grantees?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): There is no difficulty. Descriptive rolls are necessary and they are not sometimes supplied. For this reason orders are communicated to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers and also to the Advisory Committee.

Re: Misappropriation of Government money in connection with the Constructions of Spurs at Dibrugarh

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

*45. Will the Minister in-charge of Public Works Department (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there has been misappropriation of Government money in respect of the embankment and construction of spurs at Dibrugarh?

(b) Whether it is a fact that twelve Officers have been kept under suspension for the last few years without being charge-sheeted ?

(c) Whether they are really found to have been involved in the said misappropriation case ?

(d) If so, why they have not yet been charge-sheeted ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister in-charge, Public Works Department (E. & D.)] replied :

45 (a)—There is an allegation of embezzlement of Government money during construction of Dibrugarh Protection Works which is still under investigation by the Anti-Corruption Branch.

(b)—Only seven Officers have been kept under suspension since about two years.

(c) & (d)—The Anti-Corruption Branch has found *prima-facie* some cases against them in respect of their actions in connection with construction of Dibrugarh Protection Works and obtained Government sanction for their prosecution in a court of law in respect of these cases.

The word 'some' appearing at page 10 in replies (c) & (d) in second line is to be deleted.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, what is the amount involved in these embezzlement ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D., (E. & D.)]: Sir, it is very difficult to say at the moment because the matter is under investigation and there are large number of cases registered. If I remember aright, I think as many as 22 cases. So, it will be very difficult to give the precise amount at this moment.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The Minister has replied that seven officers were placed under suspension. May I know who are those officers ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Can you give the names of the officers who were placed under suspension ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister P. W. D., (E.&D.)]: Yes, I can give them. They are:—

1. Shri I. S. Bhuller,
2. Shri Syed T. A. Kazi,
3. Shri Syed A. Shah,
4. Shri Arabinda Das,
5. Shri A. K. Barbhuyan,

6. Shri N. M. Buzorbarua,
7. Shri Badan Chandra Sarma,
8. Shri T. S. Rahman,
9. Shri V. Madhavan,
10. Shri T. G. Menon,
11. Shri A. F. Lobo.

Of these, Sir, Shri I.S. Bhuller, Shri T.S. Rahman and Shri A.F. Lobo were also placed under suspension in addition to the seven persons about whom I have already stated. But as these officers were appointed on contract basis originally, their services were terminated with the expiry of the contract period. Therefore, naturally they are not under suspension now.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj): Sir, what are the ranks of these officers?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D.): Shri I.S. Bhuller was Executive Engineer, Shri Syed T.A. Kazi Executive Engineer, Shri A. Shah, Executive Engineer, Shri Arabinda Das, S. E. S. Sub-Divisional Officer, Shri A. K. Barbhuyan, Shri N. M. Buzorbarua, Overseer, Shri Badan Chandra Sarma, Sub-Divisional Officer, T. C., Shri T.S. Rahman, Overseer, Shri V. Madhavan, Overseer, Shri T. G. Menon, Overseer, and I am not sure about Shri A.F. Lobo; he must be holding a junior post.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]: Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that there were two officers who were on contract service and they were discharged now. If it was found that they have misappropriated a large amount of Government money, how Government will realise the money from them?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, PWD): Sir, the position is not clear to the hon. Member. At present there are seven persons who are under suspension. Originally 10 or 11 persons were placed under suspension; of the 11 persons, three persons were on contract service. While they were continuing under suspension their contract periods were over. It was not and cannot be the intention of the Government to again appoint them on contract basis and pay them, when the contract periods were over and their services terminated.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: Sir, my question was that in view of the fact that the Minister has discharged these people.....

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D.): I have never discharged them, Sir. It is wrong.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: Sir, in view of the fact that these person's service was terminated, how will Government proceed in the matter of realisation of the money when they are no longer in service?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D.): We have never terminated their services Sir. They were on contracts for two or three years, as the case may be and the periods were over in the meantime.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question is this: after termination of their service, how Government will take action against them?

Shri RAMNATH DAS: My point is that under the Government there are many people who have been appointed on contract basis and if, within the contract period, any officer misappropriates the Government money, how will Government realise the money from such officers who misappropriated the money after termination of their services?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D.): Sir, first of all, if the charges are proved in the criminal cases they will go to jail. Secondly, if the charges are proved Government can pursue the matter in Civil Courts for realisation of the sums due.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, whether any criminal proceedings have been started against them?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: That is the subject matter of the question.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]: Sir, when the construction of the embankment and the spurs was started?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is nothing about embankment here; this is about Dibrugarh Kevetment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is when construction of Dibrugarh revetment was started? The Minister may reply to it if he can.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: The question was in regard to misappropriation of Government money in connection with the construction of Spurs at Dibrugarh. I wanted to know when the construction of the embankment and the spurs were started?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, there is a historical fact and there should be no reiteration on this.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: How can there be historical fact? I want to know particularly from the Minister concerned, the year in which the construction of the embankment and the spurs was started?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Most probably, in the year 1956. To be precise, I will request the hon. Member to put a question on it. But this embezzlement relates to the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: Sir, when these two gentlemen who were on contract service were suspended. It shows that they were charged with misappropriation of Government money, and if they are guilty of misappropriation, then whether any criminal case has been started against them?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D.) : As I have repeatedly said, Sir, their services were never terminated. The officers were on contract basis and Government does not want to throw good money for doubtful people after the terms of the contracts were over.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question was whether any criminal case has been started against them ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir, Criminal cases have been started against all these people.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) : Is it a fact that these officers were prosecuted for misappropriation of Government fund in collusion with the contractors ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D.) : That is the allegation.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA : How Government propose to proceed in the matter of contractors?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, many of these contractors along with the officers were proceeded against in these cases as it was alleged that they misappropriated the money in collusion with the officers.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : What are the causes for the delay in bringing the offenders to book ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Due to complicated nature of the case.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Sir, in which year this misappropriation came to the notice of the Government ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I think about two to three years back.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : Why the Anti-Corruption Department has not been able to submit their investigation report within three years ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is because of the complicated nature of the case.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : How many years this investigation will take ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, the cases are very complicated in nature. They require scrutiny of huge volumes of records of the Railways of the Government of India, C.W.P.C. and then verification of different forest queries, apart from verification of our records and examination of witnesses. Naturally such cases would take time, and the cases are also large in number. My lawyer friends will understand that each transaction has got to be proceeded separately in the court of law. Therefore, there will be some amount of delay. But I can tell the hon. Members that preliminary reports have already been submitted to Government and Government have accorded sanction in some of the cases last week.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): May we expect that the proceedings will be finalised within the Third Five Year Plan period ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is up to the magistrates and the police.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, it has been stated that these two officers were engaged on contract service. May we know from the Government whether these persons have been black-listed or whether they are serving elsewhere in some other Departments or in services of some other States ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D.): Sir, Mr. I.S. Bhuller was arrested when he was about to proceed to England and because of timely apprehension he could not leave the country. I cannot say whether any one of them has since been employed elsewhere.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): এই বিষয়টো আনাব Anti-Corruption Department এ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিছে নে কেন্দ্ৰীয় Anti-Corruption Department এ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিছে ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: কেন্দ্ৰীয় Anti-Corruption এ কৰিছে ।

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: May we have any assurance from the Minister as to when the investigation is going to be completed ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is hypothetical question.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I cannot give any assurance. In some of the cases investigation may be completed soon and in others it may take longer time.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): If the hon. Members want to know the details of the investigation and in what stage it now stands, they may put a separate question and we shall be able to give them the details. The Home Department, deals with these cases.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: In view of the fact that the Anti-Corruption Department had already taken 2½ years time, will the Government, just ask the Anti Corruption Department, to expedite the report ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The hon. Members know the loss of Dibrugarh revetment was over one crore of rupees. So, the papers relating to the entire expenditure have to be gone through by the Anti-Corruption Department with the help of Audit staff to see whether there was any misappropriation or not. Then they shall have to verify the queries and go through the Railway records. All these are bound to take a long time; and so, I do not admit that it is a case of an unusual delay.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you have been able to appreciate what the Chief Minister has said. All these questions relating to investigation relate to the Home Department. The Minister of Embankment and Drainage has got nothing to do with it and he is not also apprised of the whole situation. Therefore, it is difficult for him to reply to all the supplementaries in this regard. If you give a separate question then the Home Minister will come, prepared and he will be able to give you the information needed by you.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: If the Minister of Embankment and Drainage had said his difficulty at the beginning then we would not have put so many supplementaries.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Supply of certified copy of Bills and letters, etc., of Das Gupta Rice Mills

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked:

101. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government received a complaint against the activities of Mr. Sharma, D. D. S., Nowgong, about his helping Sri Ram Nath Sarma, a Congress candidate in the last General Election by giving him the certified copies of bills and letters and other documents of Das Gupta Rice Mill, Hojai?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Shri Ramnath Sharma through his Advocate, Sri Jagdish Chandra Medhi utilised all the documents before the Returning Officer, Nowgong?
- (c) Whether an inquiry was made against this Officer and if so, what was the result?
- (d) Whether Government propose to make any action against this Officer for directly helping a Congress candidate in Election?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

101. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, certified copies of the documents were utilised during argument by Shri Ramnath Sarma's lawyer before the Returning Officer.

(c)—Yes. The enquiry has revealed that the Officer furnished copies of the documents on the order of the Returning Officer.

(d)—No, in view of reply to question (c) above.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, in reply to (c) may I know when the Returning Officer order the Deputy Director, Supply to give certified copies of the documents to the Congress candidate, Shri Ram Nath Sarmah? The scrutiny of the nomination paper was made on the 26th January.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): I am not in a position to give the exact date but most probably the order was given on the day of scrutiny.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Whether the Returning Officer or the Deputy Director, Supply was a party in helping the Congress candidate in the election?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Certainly not. No motion can be attributed to Deputy Director's action. He did it on the distinct order of the Returning Officer.

Re: Acquisition of land without giving compensation by the Railway authority at Rangapara

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that large acres of lands are acquired by the Railway authority at Rangapara without giving any compensation to the affected people ?
- (b) Why the State Government allowed the Railway authority to acquire lands without notice and payment of compensation ?
- (c) How many persons are affected due to this and how many of them were rendered landless ?
- (d) What measures are taken to provide land to the landless people of this area ?

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

102. (a) & (b)—No land has yet been finally acquired, but the Railway authority has entered upon the lands on private arrangement with the owners of the land for which they paid advance compensation for land, crop and standing houses, etc.

(c)—Two hundred and forty three families in the Rangapara area have been affected, but according to information available none was rendered landless due to the Railway's taking possession of the land. However, Government will make further enquiry in this regard.

(d)—If any of them is found to have been rendered landless, steps will be taken to settle land with such person to rehabilitate him.

Re: Acquisition of land at Balipara by the Railway authority without advance compensation

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the people of Balipara Mouza did not get compensation for acquisition of the land by the Railway authority in spite of their repeated prayers ?
- (b) Whether Government will be pleased to insist on the Railway authority to pay in advance the amount of compensation to be paid to the affected people so that they may not face such hardship in future ?

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

103. (a) & (b)—It is not a fact. Rupees 67,388 as interim advance on land, Rs.23,380.82 nP. as compensation on house and Rs.2,376.71 nP. as crop compensation have already been paid to the affected people of Balipara Mouza. In addition to the above payment, a sum of Rs.21,429.82 nP. as crop compensation has been assessed for payment which is pending with Railway authority for sanction.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, regarding (b) since when the case is pending with the Railway Authority?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister, State, Revenue): Since about 2 or 3 months.

Re: Brahmaputra Bund of Saikhowa Ghat

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked:

104. Will the Minister in-charge of P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the length of Brahmaputra Bund of Saikhowa Ghat?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the bund has been breaching annually?
- (c) If so, why?
- (d) What actions have been taken to prevent such annual breaches?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control) replied:

104. (a)—22.24 Miles.

(b)—Yes. But there was not a single breach during 1959.

(c) & (d)—At the points where the embankment passes over the spill channels, there occurred percolation and sliding of slopes. During 1958 under the scheme "Raising and strengthening the Saikhowa Bund" costing Rs.8,09,100 these were strengthened and consequently the embankment did not burst open at these points during the floods of subsequent years.

(ii) The embankment mostly was constructed basing on the high flood level of 1954. In 1957 the flood level exceeded this design H. F. L. Hence due to overtopping there were breaches. Following raising and strengthening of the embankment, the embankment has not been overtopped anywhere.

(iii) Saikhowa Bund, Phase I runs along the left bank of the Noadehing. It was constructed to the specification of Brahmaputra tributary dyke with crest width of 10 ft. only. When the Noadehing and the Dirak are in spate the impact of flood is substantially great on the Phase I of Saikhowa Bund, specially near Dirakmukh and it causes seepage and sliding of banks to cause breach. It is now proposed to bring a portion at Dirakmukh to the specification of Brahmaputra dyke with crest width of 15 ft. This work will be taken in hand during the coming cold season.

(iv) Where the embankment is likely to burst open due to subsidence caused by rat or white ant holes or by bad soil condition in marshy area there it has been strengthened by plugging or by providing rear berm as far as practicable.

Regarding Nevill Middle English School

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

105. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Nevill Middle English School, Charduar at Tezpur Sub-division is a Government School ?
- (b) If so, what amount of money is spent for the improvement of the school buildings since 1958 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the buildings are in a very bad condition ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that in spite of the recommendations of the Chief Minister this building is not repaired ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied :

105. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No amount has been spent to improve the buildings since 1958.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—As the buildings have not been repaired.

(e)—No such recommendations from the Chief Minister have been received in the Education Department. However, necessary action is being taken to improve the buildings on the verbal order of the Chief Minister to the Executive Engineer, Tezpur Division.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): In reply to (b) may I know who is responsible for this delay ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): We received a communication from the Executive Engineer that the Chief Minister has ordered improvement of the building and we have acted on this.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Since 1958 nobody took care of this building. I want to know who is responsible for this.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Evidently the Government.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: The Education Department or the Public Works Department ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I would not lay the blame at the door of others. This matter relates to the Education Department and so Education Department was responsible for it.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it for the questioner or the Minister to find out as to who is responsible ?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already stated that the matter relates to the Education Department and so this Department is responsible for it.

Re: Patacharkuchi Thana

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked :

106. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Mouzas and villages fall within the Patacharkuchi Thana ?
- (b) What is the total area and population within this Thana ?
- (c) What are the total number of cases of Theft, Robbery and other criminal cases there during the last 10 years ? (Please state year by year).

- (d) How many Constables and Officers are there ?
- (e) Whether the staff is too small to cope with such a huge area and population ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Assistant Sub-Inspectors' Quarters are one-room quarters ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that there are no sufficient quarters and accommodation for the Constables ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to increase the staff and improve the quarters and increase accommodation ?
- (i) If so, when ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

106. (a)—There are 7 Mouzas containing 201 villages.

(b)—The total area is 228 Square miles and the total population figure according to Census of 1961 is 1,24,896.

(c)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(d)—There are 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 12 Constables.

(e)—As the staff was not sufficient, an investigation centre under Patacharkuchi Police Station at Sarupeta with a strength of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 8 Constables has recently been established there and now this is considered quite adequate for the purpose.

(f)—The accommodation in the quarters allotted to Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors is considered inadequate and a proposal for extension to their quarters at Patacharkuchi is now under consideration of the Government.

(g)—Yes.

(h) & (i)—In view of reply at (e) above the question of increasing the staff at present does not arise.

The question of increasing accommodation for the constables is being taken up.

Re: Officer-in-charge, Lanka Police Station

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked :

107. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he received any petition from the questioner on 31st March, 1962 requesting him to make an enquiry into the affairs of Lanka Anchalik Panchayat and O/c, Lanka Police Station about collecting extra charges from the shop-keepers by the Lanka Bazar Lessee ?

- (b) If the reply is in the affirmative, what is the result of the enquiry ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Sri Rabi Manda, O/c., Lanka Police Station was transferred just before the General Election ?
- (d) If the reply is in the affirmative the reasons for his transfer ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that there are lots of complaints pending before the Government in different Departments against the new O/c. of Lanka Police Station ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to withdraw him from Executive Department and place him in other Department ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

107. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is now under enquiry.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No.

(f)—No.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): In reply to (c) May I know when the officer was transferred ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): So far as I remember, the officer was transferred on 10th March, 1962.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: I think the department has given a wrong information. The officer was transferred just before the General Election.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: But my information is that the Inspector, Shri Rabi Mandal was transferred on 10th March, 1962.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: It is a wrong information.

Re: Supply Advisory Board, Silchar

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

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

- (a) Whether some members of the Supply Advisory Board, Silchar, have resigned ?
- (b) If so, what is the reason of their resignation ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Silchar Supply Advisory Board adopted a resolution long ago, urging upon the Government for a special quota of C. I. sheets (1,000 Bundles) for Silchar Town Area ?

(d) If the answer is in the affirmative, what is the fate of that resolution ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

108. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Due to some difference in matter of allotment of C. I. Sheets as well as on personal grounds.

(c)—Yes, for 2,500 bundles.

(d)—No special quota could be given in view of short supplies.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Has the Supply Minister received any representation or memorandum from the Members of the Supply Advisory Board, Silchar who have resigned ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : The reply is already there. Besides this, we have no other information. I have not got any representation from the Members of the Supply Advisory Board.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Besides the reasons mentioned here for the resignation of the Members, is there any other reason ? I say there are other reasons too.

Mr. SPEAKER : He has no information.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : What are the causes of their resignation ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Difference of opinion in the matter of allotment of C.I. Sheets as well as on personal grounds.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : Here the Minister has said that due to some difference in matter of allotment of C.I. Sheets as well as on personal grounds. What are those personal grounds ?

Mr. SPEAKER : These are very personal reasons and they cannot be disclosed.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : I want to know what are those personal grounds.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, these are not in the report.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Then how the Minister can say that there are personal reasons also ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is very clear that in the resignation letter it was mentioned that it was on personal ground and certain differences between them and the Deputy Commissioner regarding allotment of C.I. Sheets.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : How did the hon'ble Minister know that ?

Mr. SPEAKER : From the letter of resignation.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Will the Minister read out that statement ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have not got the letter with me. I want notice of this question.

Shri RATHINDRANATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : It is not also a ground for resignation by some members that although they asked for allotment of special quota of C.I. Sheets and it was not given ? Will the Minister, State whether Government propose to remove the difficulties suffered by the people for want of sufficient C.I. Sheets for the last few years ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : C.I. Sheets position is difficult even now due to shortage of production and there are demands from other districts headquarters for more C.I. Sheets. In allotting C.I. Sheets we cannot give preference to Silchar when other such towns are also demanding more C.I. Sheets. We are trying our best to remove the difficulties. We have been moving the Government of India for allotting more C.I. Sheets. We are trying our best to improve the position, but C.I. Sheets position is even now very difficult.

Shri RATHINDRANATH SEN : Will the Minister also take into consideration of despatching a big lot of C.I. Sheets for the rural people in the district of Cachar, especially, after the devastating flood there ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have already stated that the supply position is falling short of demand in the State, not only in Cachar but all other places. As a matter of fact, I wrote a D.O. letter to the Union Minister of Steel, Shri Subramaniam, to allot special quota for the fire victims and cyclone affected persons, but I have been informed by the Union Minister in-charge of Steel that it will be very difficult to allot special quota for our State but he has agreed to send us some quantities arranged against our outstanding quota.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister the figure of the outstanding at present ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : That is a new question.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a question and many other questions which you have replied were new questions and not relevant. Nevertheless you replied them. But at the sametime you did not reply to many relevant questions.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that decisions of the Advisory Board were flouted by the officers ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That cannot be so, Sir.

Re: Sanskrit Tols

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

109. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Sanskrit tols (aided and unaided) in the State ?
- (b) How many of them have been aided ?
- (c) The amount of grant in aid granted to each of the aided tols ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to enhance the amount of grant in aid ?
- (f) What is the total amount of grant in aid sanctioned to the tols of the State during the year 1961-62 ?
- (g) What is the principle adopted in sanctioning the grant in aid ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to sanction adequate grant in aid to all deserving sanskrit tols of the State ?

Shri DEV KANT BORCOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

109. (a)—111 (including 4 Pali tols).

(b)—92.

(c)-- A statement showing the amount of grant-in-aid to each tol is placed on the Library table.

(c)—A proposal for reorganisation of the Sanskrit tols envisaging the establishment of 50 model tols out of the existing tols with increased grants is under consideration.

(f)—Rs.67,926 only.

(g)—The grants are in the nature of *ad-hoc* recurring grants given to tols which are functioning well under qualified Adhyapakas with sufficient students and good examination results.

(h)—As in (e) above.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): In reply to (a) it is stated, "A statement showing the amount of grant-in-aid to each tol is placed on the Library table." I have seen the statement in the Library table but it appears that some numbers of tols to which grants have been given are missing. The list starts from No. 33.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member has not got the full text in the list.

Shri DEV KANT BORCOAH (Minister, Education): From the list with me it appears that the list begins from No. 1 and ends in No. 92.

Mr. SPEAKER : In my copy it starts from No. 1.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH : I will give my copy to the hon. member.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : From grant-in-aid given to Sanskrit tols appearing in the list it is seen that some tols have been given higher amounts. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister why there is such difference in the sanction of *ad hoc* grants?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH : There are three model tols in addition to the ordinary tols, and the grant-in-aid given to them is higher than the others. I am giving the names and grant-in-aid given to them.—

(1) Dakshinpar Vidyotsahini Ch. Gauhati	...	Rs. 385.25
(2) Hatichong Sanjibani Tol, Nowgong	... ..	Rs. 320.00
(3) Suryakumar Tarka Saraswati Ch., Silchar	..	Rs. 299.25.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Whether there should be uniform standard of grant-in-aid to these tols or not? Uptil now there is no uniform standard of grant-in-aid. May I know from the Minister that to fulfill a principle on which grant-in-aid is given, will the Government consider to make it uniform in all cases?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH : I do not know what the hon. member means uniform standard. There are three model tols with large number of students and larger number of more qualified teachers' that is why these three tols have been given higher grant-in-aid. So far other tols are concerned qualifications of teachers are not high and number of students is lower, hence the discrepancy. The principle is that these tols are given grant according to the number of qualified teachers and number of students and therefore, it is difficult to give equal grant to all the tols.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : In order to reorganise the Sanskrit education in the State, did not the Government appointed a committee with Shri Gauri Sastri? May I know, whether any finalisation has been made on the report and any finalisation has been made on the report submitted by the Committee long ago in this report there were clearcut recommendations.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : Circumstances alter the cases somewhat because in the curricula of education includes Sanskrit, which has received a pride place in the curricula of higher secondary schools all over India. Therefore, if you want to raise the standard of Sanskrit which means the classical education then we will have to evolve a better and more integrated scheme. In our curricula in higher secondary schools, Sainik schools and public schools classical language has been made compulsory subject. I find that the Indian Certificate Examination which replaces Senior Cambridge Examination, Sanskrit has been included as a compulsory or obligatory subject.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : Has the Government fixed any pay scale for the teachers of Model tols and ordinary tols?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: No, Sir. No pay scale has been fixed by the Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): May I know whether in the reorganisation scheme all these aided institutions will be included?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: That will depend upon circumstances.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, my question is as Sanskrit is included in the Sainik and other schools, whether our Government will reconsider to make Sanskrit as one of the compulsory subject in Higher Secondary Schools?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: This is a desideratum which is under consideration of the Government.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know what is pay scale of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha?

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no pay scale.

**Re: Scale of pay of the Under-graduate Teachers of Government:
Aided High English School**

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): asked

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

- (a) What is the scale of pay of the under-graduate teachers of Government Aided H. E. School?
- (b) Whether that scale is applied to all under-graduate teachers irrespective of age and experience?
- (c) If not, why?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

110. (a)—Rs.75—4—115—(E.B.)—4—135—5—150.

(b)—No. Under-graduate teachers having 15 or more years of service in the same school on 1st April 1959, are entitled to the scale of Rs.100—7½—160—(E.B.)—9—250.

(c)—Such senior teachers had been doing the work of graduate teachers, when graduate teachers were not available and in most cases, the schools started with them.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): My question is, Sir, that the under-graduate teachers having 15 years or more years of service in the same school on 1st April, 1959. Why there are two different scales of pay—one is before April 1959 and another is after April 1959?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is replied in (.). Such senior teachers had been doing the work of graduate teachers, when graduate teachers were not available and in most cases school started with them.

Dr. HOMESWR DEB CHOWDHURY: Why it was fixed in 1939 ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister Education): Perhaps the fixation of time limit is necessary.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, my question is whether the under-graduate teachers who had got 15 years service at their credit will get the same scale of pay, after 1st April 1959 ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you kindly repeat ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, question is whether those under-graduate teachers who have 15 years service at their credit will be entitled to get this revised pay scale or not ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): The entire question of fixation of salary of school teachers and Higher Secondary teachers will be the subject matter of the enquiry and investigation of the Pay Committee.

Re: Arrest of late Sachindra Roy, an employee of Sapekhati Tea Stall

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

111. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The date and time when late Sachindra Roy, an employee of Sapekhati Tea Stall (Railway Station), Sibsagar Sub-division was arrested ?
- (b) The charges against him ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that he was brutally beaten to death by police in the way when he was taken to Tinsukia on 28th April 1962 ?
- (d) Why those railway police who had assaulted him and thus caused his death are not yet arrested and brought under trial ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to make an open enquiry to ascertain the facts ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

111. (a)—At 3-30 P.M. on 28th April 1962.

(b)—He was charged U/S 225/353, I.P.C.

(c), (d)&(e)—To ascertain facts, the Additional District Magistrate, Lakhimpur has ordered a judicial enquiry by a 1st Class Magistrate, which is in progress.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): Sir, May I know from the Honourable Minister the date when the judicial enquiry was made whether before or after putting this question?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It was started much before the question was put. I do not remember the exact date. I was at Sonari on the day of occurrence and this incident was brought to my notice. When I had a talk with the Additional District Magistrate, Dibrugarh who told me that there would be a Judicial Enquiry.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North): It was said by the Honourable Chief Minister that incidently he was at Sonari on the day of occurrence. Is it true that Sachindia Roy was beaten to death by the G. R. P. Police and will the Chief Minister be pleased to see that adequate help be rendered to the widow of the deceased?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: With regard to the cause of death Government have not yet come to any conclusion. We are waiting for the result of the Judicial Enquiry. In the mean time, I will see what assistance can be given to the widow.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, there is ample proof from the *Post mortem* report of the Medical Officer that the person was beaten to death. Is it a fact?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As I have said we will have for the result of the Judicial Enquiry.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Does he receive any application from the widow of the deceased?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I think I have received one.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether this case will be decided as a special one or as an ordinary criminal case?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It depends on the report of the Judicial Enquiry.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Will the Government propose to take proper steps against the person found guilty?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It will be decided after receiving the report from the Magistrate.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): Sir, May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the man arrested prayed for bail?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: That information is not with me.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Whether Government proposes to institute any departmental proceeding?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, when the matter is under investigation, there cannot be any departmental proceeding.

Re: Dergoan Sugar Mill

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : asked :

112. Will the Minister of Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a Co-mittee was appointed to make enquiries into the affairs of the Dergoan Sugar Mill ?
- (b) If so, the names of the members of the committee ?
- (c) Whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to place copies of the report of the Committee on the Library Table ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

112. (a)--Yes. A Committee was constituted by the Government to examine the working and the financial condition of the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd.

(b)--The names of the members of the committee are:—

- (1) Shri Rana K. D. N. Singh, Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Finance Department.
- (2) Shri J. N. Das, the then Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Co-operation Department.
- (3) Shri K. K. Phukan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam, Shillong.
- (4) Shri A. D. Adhikari, Director of Industries, Assam, Shillong.
- (5) Shri M. N. Phukan, Deputy General Manager, Naharkatia Fertilizer, Lakhimpur, Assam.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Copy placed on the Library Table.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : When recommendation of the Committee is going to be implemented ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : At the earliest possible time.

Re: Major Industries in the district of Cachar**Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West)** asked :

113. Will the Minister-in charge of Industries, Assam be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the Major Industries proposed and provided for the district of Cachar ?
- (b) How many concerns have been provided with lease for bamboos for the manufacture of paper-pulp ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Government consider that manufacture of pulp is more suitable for the district of Cachar ?
- (d) What is the fate of the proposed Rayon manufacturing Industry ?
- (e) What is the fate of plywood manufacturing concern in Goom-bira ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) replied :

113. (a)—Major Industries proposed for the Cachar District are :

- (1) M/S. Rohtas Industries, Ltd. —200 tons of rayon pulp daily.
- (2) M/S. Manjushree Industries, Ltd. —180 tons of rayon pulp daily.
- (3) M/S. Meghna Mills, Ltd. —100 tons of paper.
- (4) Fruit preservation factory.

(b)—Formal allotment of Bamboo forests to the licensed parties for Paper/Rayon Pulp Mill have not yet been made though the lease area for all the parties have been demarcated. The negotiations with parties for signing agreements are now in progress.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government are hopeful about the projects coming up.

(e)—M/S. Padma, Ltd. has transferred the plant and machinery from Calcutta to Goombira. Plants and machineries are now under installation.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West): In which year the lease for Paper Pulp Mill was given ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : I think it was done in 1960.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA : Sir, is it a fact that M/S. Balmer Lorrie & Co., was given licence for the manufacture of Rayon Pulp ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : No. Sir, Balmer Lorrie & Co., was given licence for Paper Pulp only.

Re: Sugar from Dergaon Sugar Mill

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

114. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What quantity of sugar was allotted to the State from Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill in the year 1960-61 and 1961-62?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a large quantity of sugar was damaged at Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill as the Government of India did not allot the quantity to be released for market in the State and allotted sugar from some other Mills to be lifted for the State?
- (c) What is the quantity of sugar damaged at Dergaon Sugar Mill?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

114. (a)—5,734 tons during 1960-61 and 1,633 tons during 1961-62.

(b)—No. But 440 tons of sugar was damaged at Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Dergaon during 1960-61 due to long storage.

(c)—Please see reply to question (b) above.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]; In answer to question 114 (b) the Hon'ble Minister has replied "No". What is the meaning of the word "No"?

Mr. SPEAKER: What do you mean by the words "No"?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): This was the matter of question. But this was not a fact. It was due to long storage of sugar that was received from the Government of India.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: How long this storage was kept?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: They had to keep this sugar in a temporary shed. The damage is due to moisture.

Re: Schools run by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): asked:

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

- (a) The number of schools which had been run by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department till March, 1962?
- (b) The number of school teachers who have been serving in these schools?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the said school teachers did not receive their pay in the month of April 1962?
- (d) If so, why?

- (e) Whether the Relief and Rehabilitation Department has handed over the Education Branch to the Regular Department ?
- (f) If so, when ?
- (g) If not, what would be the fate of these schools and teachers ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

115. (a)—59 L. P. Schools.

(b)—63 teachers.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Prior to the abolition of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, i. e., upto the 31st March, 1962, the teachers of L. P. Schools used to be paid by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers out of the allotment of Relief and Rehabilitation budget and the Education Department had no records about them. With effect from 1st April 1962, the maintenance of these L. P. Schools had been taken over by the Education Department. It has been decided to hand over these schools to the Assam Basic Education Board for their management and maintenance and the Board has issued instructions to pay the teachers in the approved scale of pay.

As the School teachers were used to be paid by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers direct, the erstwhile Relief and Rehabilitation Headquarters in Shillong had not had the necessary details about them. The same had to be collected from the District and it took sometime and hence the teachers did not get their pay in time.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—October, 1961.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: General Provident Fund anomaly

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) asked:

116. Will the Minister in-charge, Finance be pleased to enquire and state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there has been a general complaint by the subscribers to the General Provident Fund that they neither get the annual balance sheet of their accounts regularly nor their annual amount of deposits is accounted for correctly and properly?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that most of the General Provident Fund subscribers in this State have not been getting their correct accounts for the last 3/4 years, in spite of their repeated reminders to the Accountant General, Assam ?
- (c) What measures have so far been taken by the Government to regularise the matter ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) replied:

116. (a)—Annual balance sheet of Provident Fund Accounts are furnished by Accountant General, Assam. Government have not received any general complaint in regard to non-receipt of annual balance sheets of subscribers' accounts or in regard to incorrect accounting of annual amount of deposit though references from some individual subscribers have been made in this regard.

(b)—No, but discrepancies in individual accounts occur in some cases due to various reasons, such as missing of credits/debits, furnishing of wrong account Nos., non-furnishing of account Nos., insufficient details in the Schedules, etc. When pointed out, the discrepancies are attended to and reconciled by the Accountant General, Assam.

(c)—Various steps have been taken for ensuring correctness in the Provident Fund Accounts. Printed lists of the names and account Nos. of the subscribers of a big Department have already been sent to the Drawing Officers of that Department with detailed instructions regarding correct procedure for preparation of Provident Fund Schedules of the subscribers. List in respect of other Departments have been/are being sent for printing. The Drawing Officers of smaller Departments are being supplied with cyclostyled lists with printed instructions.

Re: Wholesaler Licences to import Coal to Assam

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked

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

- (a) Who are the persons who have been granted Wholesaler Licences to bring the Coal to Assam?
- (b) Whether it is fact that they made huge marginal profits by the present system?
- (c) Why private dealers as before are not allowed to bring coal?
- (d) Whether it is one of the reasons of the rise of price of coal used for daily consumption of the people?
- (e) What is the function of the Trade Adviser to the Government of Assam in the matter of arranging movement of Coal/Coke wagons from outside the State?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Mines and Minerals) replied:

117. (a)—There is no licensee bringing Coal to Assam from outside. If the hon. Member means coke the answer is as follows:—

- (i) M/S. New Assam Coal Trading Co., Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

(ii) M/S. Radhakrishna Dindayal, Fancy Bazar, Gauhati.

If, however the hon. Member means lump coal answer to (i) and (ii) is nil.

(b)—The marginal profits, that is the commission is fixed to the Agents as per Colliery Control Order of 1945 by the Government of India.

(c)—Due to shortage of wagons and restriction in movement to Assam, it was considered more effective to move Coke/Coal in Rakes of a number of wagons to which Railway agreed. As such, the individual allottees could not move one or two wagons as the movement now takes place in rakes and half rakes.

(d)—Price for Coke is fixed under the Colliery Control Order of 1945 and under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by the Government of India.

(e)—The allotment of Coke wagons is placed by the Coal Controller, Calcutta who also gives the priority for movement, as such the Trade Adviser has little to do in the movement of Coke. However, whenever necessary his assistance in the matter is sought.

Re: Monopoly Agency to import salt from outside Assam for the District of Cachar

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) The names of the firm or individual who has been appointed as Monopoly agent for importing salt from outside the State of Assam for the district of Cachar for the year 1961-62 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that no local bonafide businessman who deals in importing salt, etc., from outside has been given the preference ?

(c) If so, what is the reason ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

118. (a)—No firm or individual was appointed as monopoly agent for importing salt from outside the State for Cachar district or for any other district.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Statement by the Speaker *Re: time limit for Voting on Demand for Grants.*

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. Before I enter into today's agenda I want to submit one thing for the information of the hon. Members of the House. Some hon. Members, I very much regret to say, have expressed their dissatisfaction for not being given time to speak or for giving insufficient time to speak on the voting on Demands. They have done so, I am afraid, without trying to appreciate the real position I am labouring. Hon. Members very well know that the Budget shall have to be passed on or before 29th June next. The budget was presented before the House on the 12th June last and the general discussion of the Budget continued till the 19th June 1962. The voting on demands started from the 22nd June, 1962. It will close on the 29th June, i. e., on the last date the Budget has to be passed.

The Business Advisory Committee comprised of the Finance Minister, the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, the Chief Whip of the Government Party, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Leader of the United Opposition Front and the Deputy Speaker, recommended to the House fixing six days with $21\frac{1}{2}$ working hours for passing of the Demands numbering 83. This is the maximum the Business Advisory Committee was capable of doing. This was approved by the House unanimously. I am bound by the verdict of the House and the rules and procedure for conduct of business of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Within these limitations I have been trying to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible. The Opposition Members get some priority consideration because it is they who initiate the discussions by their Cut motions and they have therefore a right to speak on their motions while moving them for the consideration of the House.

In discharging my obligations I have been all along lenient. For example, yesterday with the approval of the House, five Demands had to be left over for today for want of time. The hon. Minister also sometimes are given more time than scheduled for reply. Because in the course of the passage of the Cut Motions, hon. Members, in taking part raise very many important issues with the hope and expectation of getting replies from the hon. Ministers concerned. If the Ministers are therefore not give time to reply there can be no meaning on the part of the hon. Members to raise them. Perhaps I am justified in doing so.

In view of these I think the hon. Members will kindly excuse me if I have on any occasion failed to comply with their desire. But I feel hon. Members should be given sufficient time to discuss the Demands. This can only be done by allotting more days for voting on demands. This may be possible only if the Budget is presented before the House sufficiently ahead. I suppose ten days are necessary even to do partial justice to the Demands by the hon. Members. This is the minimum I have suggested.

I request the Leader of the House to kindly see about it so that in future the hon. Members may not have any grievances on this score especially against the Speaker.

Regarding questions, I have heard complaints from some of the hon. Members that the questions are inordinately delayed before they are sent to Government for furnishing replies in the Assembly Secretariat. For satisfaction of the hon. Members I have instructed the Secretary to place a detailed statement about receipts and dispatches of the questions from Assembly Secretariat. The statement will be placed on the Library Table day after tomorrow if not tomorrow.

Statement by Chief Minister under the Assembly Rule 55

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement under Assembly Rule 55. Sir, on the 20th June, Member, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, in course of his statement made serious allegations against Government Officers of disrespectful behaviours to the members of the Legislatures. I would like to make it very clear that the Government will not tolerate any government officers behaving with any citizens in a disrespectful manner not to speak of any hon. Member of this legislature.

Therefore, Sir, if any specific instance of misbehaviour is brought to the notice of the Government, I can assure the hon. Members that the Government would deal with such cases very firmly. Sir, the hon. Member also mentioned about the behaviour of the Ministers to the hon. Members. Sir, I would like to say on behalf of myself and on behalf of my colleague, we never mean any disrespect to any hon. Member. It is always our endeavour to treat the hon. Members respectfully and oblige them. In course of debates sometimes we have to make certain observations and I believe these observations should be accepted sportingly.

Sir, reference was also made to Finance Minister's reply to the budget discussion by the hon. Member. My colleague the Finance Minister has already made his position very clear and therefore I have nothing to add in that regard.

Point of information raised by Shri Ram Nath Das on Speaker's statement

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : Sir, on a point of information, with regard to statement submitted by the hon. Speaker this morning. I have seen that there are only two non-official Members and I desire that there should be more such persons.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your point is that you want more opposition members as non official members ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS : No Sir, by the word 'non official' I do not mean opposition members, What I meant by the words non-official members is members other than Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : Alright, I shall see to it.

Grant No. 22

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কলি মই Land mortgage Bank ৰ জৰিয়তে ফিচাৰীয়ালাকক টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো ভাল হোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছিলো। আগতে বিভাগৰ পৰা ধণ দিয়া হৈছিল। Land mortgage Bank এ টকা দিয়া টান হ'ব।

আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা বহুত মাছ বাহিৰলৈ যায়। সেইটো বন্ধ নকৰিলে ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহক মাছৰ যোগান ধৰিব পৰা টো সম্ভৱ নহ'ব।

আক এটা কথা দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব খোজো—সেইটো হল বিল মহলৰ কথা।

Mr. SPEAKER: It comes under pisciculture.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: তেন্তে এয়েই মোৰ কব লগা কথা।

Mr. SPEAKER: The Bil Mahals and Nadi Mahal do not come under this demand. This is regarding Pisciculture. Shri Choudhury.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Mr. Speaker Sir, my Friend, Shri Das misconceived the scope of this department. Therefore, some of his observations regarding Fishery and conservation of Fishes in the revenue sale fisheries, all these are not very relevant for that purpose. I can tell the hon. Member that the Revenue Department has got a role to conserve small fishes from being exploited by using net of small fishes. Sir, my Friend has very rightly pointed out about the rising price of fish. He has sought to know the reasons for it. The reasons are obvious, Sir. The supply is much less than the demand. The endeavour of the Fishery Department is to augment that supply. They cannot replace the entire supply by their effort. In the Second Plan period Sir, the total production target of 6,760 maunds of fish, 1,026 acres were achieved at a total expenditure of 30.58 lakhs. It is our endeavour to increase the fish production by several schemes, namely, fish seed production and distribution, reclamation and development of derelict fisheries.

Sir, my friend referred to development and exploitation of reservoirs and development and exploitation of rivers fisheries including the Brahmaputra and Barak. In this respect we have drawn up certain schemes and we have associated the Government of India to make investigation about it. We have also Sir, provision for fish storage and distribution facilities. One of the causes of rise of price is Sir, that inadequate facilities of distribution. What happened in this State we have not got any refrigerator or facilities for cold storage. Therefore, where there are excess supplies this cannot be easily diverted to places where there is demand. Further, Sir, there is a tendency, particularly, in Goalpara District, to send away the excess supply to places in North Bengal because facilities are available there instead of sending to this side of Assam. We are thinking of making better arrangement in this respect and already steps have been taken for a small cold storage in Gauhati. We have some ancillary schemes like, survey of culturable waters, collection of statistics, demonstration fish farms and conservation of fisheries. We will be rightly pursuing these schemes and it is our endeavour to augment the supply. But by and large, it must be profitable. And for that reason, we have been distributing fingerling and fish seeds to the people and in this respect the achievement of the department is not very mean.

Sir, of late the price of fishes which is going very high in the State because of certain dispute going on between the Custom Authorities of India and Pakistan about the price of fish and the release of Foreign Exchange. This is the reason for Shillong market being dried at the moment. In this matters, Sir, except bringing these difficulties to the notice of the Government of India, it is very difficult for us to do anything directly. Anyway Sir, this matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Sir, my friend has pointed out that there are some amount of difficulties in distribution of piscicultural loans particularly through the Land Mortgage Bank. I appreciate it Sir. But the difficulty is that the fund placed at the disposal of the department being meagre we cannot place more funds than what has been placed at the disposal of the department and land at the disposal of the Land Mortgage Bank. If it is the contention of the hon. Member that the Land Mortgage Bank is suffering due to limited fund, there are many difficulties created by the Land Mortgage Bank. Therefore, this is a separate matter. If full details are given, we will certainly examine this.

With these comments, I request my friend to withdraw his Cut Motion. (The Cut Motion was with the leave of the House withdrawn).

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.10,66,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "31.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries."

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.59

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.33,800, 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 "95.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.33,800, 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 "95.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

GRANT No.24

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Animal Husbandry): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.47,95,500, 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 "33.—Animal Husbandry".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.47,95,500, 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 "33.—Animal Husbandry".

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 63,77,300 under Grant No.24, Major head "33.—Animal Husbandry" at page 231 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.63,77,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. SPEAKER: The cut motion moved that the total provision of Rs.63,77,300, under Grant No.24, Major head "33.—Animal Husbandry", at page 231 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.63,77,300 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবৰ জৰিয়তে ভেটৰীনেৰি শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে অলপ কথা কম।

আজি আনৰ বাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণ এই ভেটৰীনেৰি বিষয়ত মজাগ হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰো এই বিষয়ে তৎপৰতা বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই তেনে নহয়; স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত অসমত এখন ভেটৰীনেৰি কলেজো কৰিছে; কিন্তু তাৰপৰা যিমান ডাক্তৰ বাহিৰ হব লাগিছিল যিমান হোৱা নাই। ডাক্তৰখানাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। যাঁচা কিন্তু ডাক্তৰখানাত ডাক্তৰ দিব পৰা নাই। বহুতো ডাক্তৰখানাত ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱত Field Assistant এ কাম চলাই আছে। এই শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাবো বহুত লোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু বিশেষ কাম হোৱা নাই যেন অনুমান হয়।

এই বিকলতাৰ কাৰণ মোৰ মতে তিনিটা। প্ৰথম হল ছাত্ৰ। এই কলেজত পঢ়িবৰ কাৰণে I.S.C. থকা ছাত্ৰ আহিব লাগে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় I.S.C. তো নায়েই, মেট্ৰিকৰো প্ৰথম বা দ্বিতীয় বিভাগৰ পৰা নাহে। আহে বচি ভাগে তৃতীয় বিভাগৰ পৰা। আমি জনাত এই কলেজৰ প্ৰিন্সিপাল বৰ ভাল মানুহ, কলেজত প্ৰফেচৰ সকলো ভাল। কিন্তু ছাত্ৰ ভাল ডিভিজনৰ নহলে তেওঁলোকে কি কৰিব? দ্বিতীয়তে, যেহেতু ভাল ভাল ছাত্ৰ সকল এই কলেজলৈ পঢ়িবলৈ নাহে—যিসকল আহে তেওঁলোকে চাৰি বছৰতে এই শিক্ষা সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে লোৱা টান। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ অনুমান হয় যে এতিয়া যিটো ৪ বছৰীয়া course দিয়া হৈছে, সি যেন ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ কিছু হেচা পৰিছে আৰু সময় নিছে। যদি সয়েই হয় তেন্তে course টো আৰু এবছৰ বঢ়াই দিব লাগে। নহলে ভাল ভাল লৰা আনিব লাগে। তৃতীয়তে আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে কলেজৰ শিক্ষকৰ শিক্ষকতালৈ। বৰ্ত্তমানে চলি থকা কলেজখনত মাত্ৰ ১৩ জন শিক্ষক আছে। ১৩ জন শিক্ষকেৰে এখন ভেটৰীনেৰি কলেজত ভাল শিক্ষা বিচৰাও এটা অপপ্ৰয়াস মাত্ৰ। গতিকে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে শিক্ষকৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়োৱাটো অপৰিহাৰ্য্য বুলি মই ভাবো নহলে কলেজখন ভুৱা হৈ হব। অধ্যক্ষ জন অভিজ্ঞতা থকা মানুহ, কিন্তু তাৰ ছাত্ৰ সকল যদি অপৰিপক্ক হয় আৰু তেওঁৰ যদি staff নাথাকে তেন্তে অকল অধ্যক্ষৰ অভিজ্ঞতাই কাম নিদিয়ে। গতিকে মোৰ বিবেচনাবে—

- (১) তাৰ কাৰণে ভাল ছাত্ৰ লব লাগে।
- (২) Staff উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে বঢ়াব লাগে।
- (৩) Course টো ৪ বছৰৰ ঠাইত ৫ বছৰীয়া কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত Veterinary Field Assistant Training দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো কলেজৰ ওচৰতে থাকিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ছাত্ৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা বঢ়াব উপৰিও চৰকাৰৰ খৰচ কম হয়। বৰ্ত্তমানে সেই Training School খন গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা অইন ঠাইলৈ লৈ গৈছে আৰু কলেজৰ পৰা বহু দূৰত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মোৰ মতে কলেজৰ লগতে বগাটোহে যুক্তিসংগত। কিবা কাৰণত সেইখন অইন ঠাইলৈ নিছে নিয়ক। কিন্তু ডাক্তৰকৈ Veterinary Field Assistant Training School এখন Veterinary College ৰ কাষত পাতিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলেহে Field Assistant সকলে শিকিব পাৰিব।

ভেটেরীনেৰি বিভাগ সৰহকৈ মই এই কথা কও বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে যিবিলাক Artificial Insemination Centre, Village Key Centre দিয়া হৈছে, সেইবিলাক আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে দিয়া হোৱা নাই, মানুহৰ খাটিবতহে দিয়া হৈছে। কাৰণ, দেখা গৈছে বহুত গাঁৱত এই Centre ৰ অতি দৰ্কাৰ অৰ্থচ তাত নাই। অলপ দৰৈ নিৰীক্ষণ কৰিলেই পোৱা যায় যে তাত কোনো প্ৰভাৱান্বিত কংগ্ৰেছী বা মন্ত্ৰীৰ ইচ্ছিত আছে সেই কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী নাইবা আন কংগ্ৰেছীসকলৰ খাটিবত হৈ অদৰ্কাৰী ঠাইত Centre হৈছে। এইদৰে দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ভাবাৰ কোন নিদৰ্শন নাই। অৰ্থাৎ জাতীয় উন্নতিতকৈ দলীয় স্বার্থতহে বিশেষ চকু দিয়া হৈছে।

চাওঁক, সকলো অঞ্চলতে Artificial Insemination Centre আৰ্থাৎ প্ৰজনন কেন্দ্ৰ নিদিয়াত গৰুবিলাক সৰুহৈ যাব ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যেতিয়ালৈ সকলো অঞ্চলত নহলেও অন্ততঃ প্ৰত্যেক সমষ্টিতে একোটা প্ৰজনন কেন্দ্ৰ দিয়া নহয়—তেতিয়ালৈ প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱে গাঁৱে একোটা ঘাড় দিব লাগে। এতিয়া যদিও কোনো কোনো গাঁৱত ঘাড় বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাকো সময় মতে নেপায়। গতিকে এই ঘাড়টো গাওঁবুৰাৰ তদ্বাৰ্থানত ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ বাবে গাওঁবুৰাক ৫০ টকা মান remuneration দিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে যেতিয়াই দৰকাৰ তেতিয়াই ঘাড়টো পোৱা হ'ব আৰু তাক ৰখাৰ উদ্দেশ্যও পূৰণ হ'ব।

এই বিভাগটোত কিছুমান বেমেজালি হৈছে। তাৰে এটাৰ কথা কও যে ১৯৫৬ চনত নগাঁৱৰ মিকিৰ ভেটা বুলি এখন ঠাইত Veterenary Dispensary পতা হৈছিল। কিন্তু সেই ডাক্তাৰখানাৰ ডাক্তাৰ থকা ঘৰটো বতাহে উৰুৱাই নিলে খোৱা ১৯৬০ চনত। সেই কথাটো কমিতিয়ে জনালে জিলা কৰ্মচাৰীক আৰু জিলা কৰ্মচাৰীয়েও ওপৰত জনালে। কিন্তু তাত একোৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহল। এতিয়া গম পাইছে সেই ঠাইত হেনো সেই নামৰ Dispensary নায়েই।

Fodder কিনাৰ বিষয়েও এটা বেমেজালিয়ে জনহুলৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। অসমৰ কেবাঠাইতো Cattle Farm আছে—সকলোকে দানা অৰ্থাৎ Fodder লাগে, ইয়াৰ কাৰণে tender call কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু tender সেই দৰেই থাকিল গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে। Tender বহুতো আছিল। ইফালে চলিত বজাৰ দামত Fodder কিনিছে বেচি দাম দি আৰু কিনিছে এই tender দিয়া এখন কাৰ্মৰ পৰা; Tender ৰ দামতকৈ বেচিকৈ দি।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Pisciculture): কোনে tender call কৰিছিল?

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): ডাইৰেক্টৰেই call কৰিছিলনে নাই তেওঁৰ তলতয়া কোনো কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ব'ব নোৱাৰে। বাজেটৰ সময়ত বক্তৃতা দিওঁতে এই বিষয়ে কৈছিলোঁ Memo No. ৰো দিছিলোঁ চাব। সেই tender dispose of নকৰি এই দৰে চৰা দামত বজাৰৰ পৰা Fodder কিনাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুত টকা লোকচান হৈছে। বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ উত্তৰ দিবৰ সময়ত মই এই বিষয়ে মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ বিচাৰিছিলোঁ। কিন্তু উত্তৰ পোৱা নহল। সেই কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যাতে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বেমেজালিবোৰৰ কথা বিচাৰ কৰি যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰধান দায়ী গাখীৰ আৰু মাংসৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়োৱা। গাখীৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বোধকৰোঁ অসম ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত কিয় পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতে পিচপৰা। ইয়াৰ মানুহে গাইপ্ৰতি ১.৩ আউঞ্চ গাখীৰ খাবলৈ পায়। কিন্তু আচলতে আমি balance diet ৰ কাৰণে গাখীৰ ২২ আউঞ্চৰ পৰা ২৫ আউঞ্চ পৰ্য্যন্ত খাব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰায় তিনি পোৱা খাব লাগে। লৰা ছোৱালী আৰু বুঢ়া সকলে বা বেমাৰী সকলে অলপ বেচিকৈহে

খাব লাগে। এই গাখীৰৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণেই আমাৰ লব। ছোৱালীবোৰে সৰ্বভাৰতীয় প্ৰতিযোগীতা পৰীক্ষাত কেৰ মাৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমি বৈদিক যুগৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে গো-বিদ্যা বিশাৰদসকলে গাখীৰৰ পৰা মানুহৰ শক্তি আৰু বুদ্ধি বাঢ়ে বুলি কোৱা দেখিছোঁ গতিকে দেশত গাখীৰ কম হোৱাটো দেশৰ অমঙ্গলৰ চিন। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ এই গাখীৰ উৎপাদনৰ বাবে যেন অধিক টকা ব্যয় কৰে।

গো আঁতৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ নিমিত্তে অন্য প্ৰদেশত, যেনে কেৰেলাত আৰু পঞ্জাবত বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা অৰলম্বন কৰিছে। কেৰেলাত বিজতৰীয়া গাই লগত সিদ্ধি ঘাড়া নিয়োগ কৰি অতি সোনকালে এবিধ উন্নত ধৰনৰ গৰু উদ্ভাৱন কৰা হৈছে—পঞ্জাবৰ বিজতৰীয়া গাই গৰু নিয়াৰি ঘাড়ৰ সংযোগত এবিধ উন্নত গৰু উদ্ভাৱন কৰিছে। Key village schemes ৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ ইয়াত গো-প্ৰজননৰ উন্নতি সাধিবলৈ যি artificial insemination ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে; সেইটো আৱশ্যক মতে হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ যিটো key village scheme লৈছে সেইমতে এবছৰৰ ওপৰৰ দমবান্ধৰ খাঁহী কৰিব লাগে; কিন্তু সেইটো কৰা হোৱা নাই। মধ্যভাৰতত এনে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ ফলত সোনকালে ভাল ফল পোৱা দেখা গৈছে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা তাৰ। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত তেনে আঁচনি লৈও কিয় চৰকাৰে এবছৰৰ ওপৰ বয়সৰ দমবা গৰুবোৰ খাহী কৰিবলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই আমি তাক বুজি নাপাওঁ। ব'ত এই scheme কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব বিছাৰিছে, তাতে এনে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে, অন্যথা এই আঁচনি ফলবতী নহ'ব।

গৰুৰ দৰেই ছাগলী ভেড়া আদিবো উন্নতি সাধন কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগে। কাৰণ এই দুই বিধৰ উন্নতিৰ ওপৰতে মাংসৰ যোগান নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। এই বোৰৰ অৱনতিৰ বাবেই ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে অসমত মাংসৰ দান বেচি। গতিকে ইয়াৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা বৰ দৰকাৰী। ইয়াকে কৈ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Animal Husbandry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the constructive criticism they have offered in respect to the veterinary and animal husbandry department. I quite appreciate the anxiety of Dr. Choudhury about the Assam Veterinary College. Sir, Assam Veterinary College started functioning from the year 1945 and the total outturn of the Veterinary graduates and Veterinary field assistants was 78 and 225 respectively during the First Plan period. In the Second Plan period, the college was shifted to its new site at Khannapara and the outturn during the period was 231 veterinary graduates. The intake capacity in the Third Plan is being progressively increased, raising the present strength at 93. So, Sir, actually the capacity and intake of this institution are on the way to increase. But then the difficulties about which my friends have pointed out are really very genuine one.

Sir, we did not get the required number of students in the past and whatever we got, Sir, they were not properly qualified. Truly speaking for admission in the Veterinary College, the minimum qualification should be I.Sc., but far less to speak of getting I.Sc., we were not getting even Matriculates coming out in First division and Second division. The College had to function all these years mostly with 3rd division Matriculates. After the pay of the Veterinary department was re-organised we got a little better response. One or two better boys started coming but they were also very limited in number. We got some response from the 1st division and 2nd division Matriculates but there were very few Intermediate possibly no I.Sc. boys. But, Sir, there is a limit to give premium to incompetency. Unless and until, Government tightens up, the quality can not improve.

So, Sir, the Government have decided to abolish the diploma course and to introduce the Bachelor of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry course. The regular qualification for entry into the course would be I.Sc., or a certificate for completion of pre-University Course or Higher Secondary Examination. Apprehending that the candidates with requisite qualifications might not be available initially in sufficient numbers, a provision was made for admission of candidates with matriculation qualification only who would have to put in one more year for getting the degree, i.e., those who was not I.Sc., would put in a year more. That is an arrangement, rather something *via media* in order to attract students to meet our requirement. Sir, it is true that the college is suffering from lack of staff. What I said about the Agricultural College yesterday is hundred per cent, true about the Veterinary College as well. We find that many of the people who are appointed in the College are migratory in nature. They take the job in the Veterinary College just as a halting station to go away on securing some other or better job. Anyway, it is proposed to recruit more staff for the College and advertisement has already been published for filling up some of the teaching posts. Some of the members of the teaching staff have already been sent for higher training in abroad so as to give better facilities to the students.

Sir, my friend has made a reference to the Veterinary Field Assistant Training School. He must have seen that the condition of the College is already very very cramped. The boys met me in a deputation on the other day and they were informing me to give them some more facilities including a hostel, as inspite of the heavy construction, the present availability of space in the Veterinary College was much less than what it should be and particularly at their disposal. Therefore, it was not possible to locate the Veterinary Field Assistant Training School in the Veterinary College area. Unfortunately, the site of the Veterinary College itself is rather cramped with hills on all sides and a very low lying patches, of land just near Khanapara farm. There is no possibility for expansion in that place; however, unfortunate it might be, the site was selected and the College had to be started there. It is possibly known to the hon. Members that the boys who go for study in the Veterinary College either in Veterinary or Animal Husbandry need practical training in a farm and for that purpose, a farm of the size of Khanapara is not adequate. Actually, the farm has got to be expanded as well. Repeatedly, the experts who visited the Veterinary College have been suggesting that we should have a much bigger farm for the practical training of the boys. So, not only the College is cramped, but the Khanapara Farm is also cramped and there is no place to extend. Therefore, we could not locate the Veterinary Field Assistant Training School there. For that reason, the institution has not suffered in anyway; because it is not absolutely necessary that the school and the college should be together. As a matter of fact, it would have been better, if the Veterinary College and the Agricultural College would have been located within the campus of the University itself. In fact all our Colleges and Schools are not in one compound. Ideal setting is always not available and we have to contend ourselves according to the circumstances obtained at a given time. In any case, in order to give facilities to the boys, Government have already decided to make over the Khanapara Farm at the disposal of the College. It will be under the control of the Principal himself. It will not be then run only on profit or loss basis, but it will be more a training ground for the boys of the Veterinary College. In the same manner, to give better facilities to the students, we are thinking to make over the Veterinary Hospital at Gauhati at the disposal of the Veterinary

College, so that the boys could get better training facilities there. I hope these schemes will be of help to the boys and possibly will tone up the education they are getting there.

My friend is unkind when he says that the Government decides about the location of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries only on the recommendation of the Congress M.L.A.s or Congress Minister.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : Sir, I was referring to key village.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : Sir, if he has referred to key villages, I would also most respectfully tell the hon. Member that it is not so. In the past these dispensaries were selected in consultation with the Development Boards, often the Mahakuma Parisad, Local Boards, etc. In our planning, we have always associated the non-officials. It would also be an unjust statement if it is said that we do not consider the requests made by the hon. friends belonging to the opposition parties. The Congress do believe in healthy opposition and therefore, there is no question of relegating the position of the opposition to nullify or not to hear the suggestions from the opposition. I can assure the hon. Members that their suggestions do receive the utmost consideration, but the paucity of funds very often stand on the way to sanction additional dispensaries as frequently asked for. We have not been able to keep the request of everyone, whether belonging to Government party or to the opposition. It is due to the fact that the fund is very very limited at the disposal of the Veterinary Department.

In this connection, I am coming to the suggestion to supply bulls to every village. It is not possible, because the supply of bulls in this country particularly of the better order is so limited that it was not found to be a feasible proposition. So the scheme initiated with Lord Linlithgow to supply bulls to every area as far as possible has to be modified and some places given up and instead, we have to take recourse to the most modern method of artificial insemination to be made available in the key village centres opened by Government. With this idea this scheme has been taken up and it is the endeavour of the Government to expand the scheme. I quite agree with my friend Shri Das that unless there is compulsory castration, this scheme is not likely to give the maximum result, but I am afraid, public opinion in India is not yet ready for it. There is a lot of opposition about castration. Therefore, Government have not taken it as a policy to enforce it compulsorily. We are using persuasive methods and as a result of it a large number of bulls in this State have already been castrated.

Then, Sir, we have got already seven farms in this State, but those need lot of investments to improve them. Therefore, we have provided five lakhs of rupees in this plan to improve the existing seven farms in the State. This certainly includes the Barpeta Farms also. Sir, we have a provision of only Rs.3 lakhs in this plan for starting new farms. This is a very very meagre amount which will kindly be appreciated by the hon. Members. With this small provision, we can at best possibly make a beginning, but we cannot complete of two farms.

Sir, we have got a scheme for diary development and milk supply in Gauhati which is becoming a very big town and almost on the verge of a city. We have got a provision of Rs.23,50,000 for starting such a plant at

Gauhati for augmenting the milk supply and in this connection, I am glad to inform the House that at my instance, the Dairy Development Officer of the Government of India visited Gauhati about a week back. He had already made a survey and the Government of India is advising us in this matter. I hope with their co-operation, it will be possible for us to start it.

I did not know about the complaint that the Director of Veterinary has not accepted tenders and he has been purchasing the fodder from the market. I can assure the hon. Members that I shall look into this complaint.

As regards the Mikir belta Dispensary, I do not remember much about it. It is a matter of 1956 and it is very difficult to say something now from memory. I will also look into this matter, Sir.

With these observations, Sir, I would request the Mover to withdraw the Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your cut motion?

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

The question is that a sum of Rs.47,95,500 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 "33.—Animal Husbandry".

(The Motion was put as question and adopted)

Grant No.79

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fishery): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.4,65,700 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 "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.-IX-Tea Garden, Land Utilisation Loans, Grow More Food Loans, Fishery Development Loans, etc).

Mr. SPEAKER: I think there is no cut motion. I put the main question.

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,65,700 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 "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.-IX-Tea Garden, Land Utilisation Loans, Grow More Food Loans, Development Loans, etc.

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

Grant No.85.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.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.-XV-Loan for Development of Livestock Industries".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.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 administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc., XV-Loan for Development of Livestock Industries".

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

Grant No.9

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 94,75,300 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 "19.—General Administration".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 94,75,300, be grant 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 "19.—General Administration."

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,25,29,300 under Grant No.9, Major head "19.—General Administration" at page 42 of the budget, be reduced by Re.1 i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,25,29,300 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. SPEAKER: In all the demands i.e., Nos.9,12,15,32,36 and 47 time allotted is 4 hours. We have already taken 45 minutes out of this. So the remaining time is 3 hours 15 minutes.

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সন্ধান কৰি নহি কৰ খোজো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক আয় বছৰে বছৰে কমি গৈছে আৰু লগে লগে মজুৰি আয়ো কমি গৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক আয় ১৯৫০-৫১ চনত আছিল ২২৩.৬ কোটি টকা আৰু সেই বছৰতে জমুৰি আয় আছিল ২৫৫.৩ টকা। ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনত ৰাজ্যিক আয় আছিল ২৬৭.৯ কোটি টকা মজুৰি আয় আছিল ২৬৮.০ টকা। ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনত ৰাজ্যিক আয় আছিল ২৬৯.৬ কোটি টকা আৰু সেই বছৰ হিচাবত মজুৰি আয় আছিল ২৬১.৭ টকা। ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত আছিল ৰাজ্যিক আয় ২৬৯.৩ কোটি আৰু সেই বছৰত জমুৰি আয় আছিল ২৫৩.৬ টকা। ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত আছিল ৰাজ্যিক আয় ২৮২.০ কোটি টকা।

আৰু জনমুৰি আয় আছিল ২৫৭.৪ টকা। ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ৰাজ্যিক আয় আছিল ২৭৯.৬ কোটি টকা আৰু জনমুৰি আয় আছিল ২৪৭.৩ টকা। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় ৰাজ্যিক আৰু জনমুৰি আয় কমি আহিছে অথচ ৰাজ্যৰ খৰছ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। গতিকে আয় আৰু মানুহৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে আমাৰ যিমান মন্ত্ৰী হ'ব লাগে তাতকৈ মন্ত্ৰী উপমন্ত্ৰী ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী আদি বেচি হৈছে। তদুপৰি যিমান অফিচ আৰু অফিচাৰ থকা উচিত তাতকৈ বহুত বেচি হৈছে। লগতে ইয়াকো কও যে কিছুমান অফিচ চিলঙত বন্ধা কোনো যুক্তিয়েই নাই এই বোৰ অফিচ চিলঙত বন্ধা কাৰণে খৰছ অৰাবত বাঢ়ি গৈছে। যেনে Board of Revenue, Director of Land Record, Local Fund Audit Establishment, Commissioner of Plain Divisions ইত্যাদি অফিচ ইয়াত বন্ধা কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই বোৰ অফিচৰ লগত ভৈয়ামৰ মানুহবহে যোগাযোগ, গতিকে ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা মানুহ ইয়ালৈ আহি অযথা টকা খৰছ কৰিব লগা হয়। আৰু অফিচাৰ সকল ভৈয়ামলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰোতে বহুতো ভ্ৰমণ বানচ চৰকাৰে ধৰে। আকৌ চিলঙত এই অফিচবোৰ থকাৰ কাৰণে অফিচাৰ সকলক পাহাৰী ভটা (Hill Allowance) হিচাবে বেচি টকা দিব লাগে। অফিচবোৰ ইয়াত থকাৰ কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত যেতিয়া অফিচাৰ সকল ভ্ৰমণত থাকে তেতিয়া ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা মানুহ টকা পইছা খৰছ কৰি যদি তেওঁলোকক নাপাই বিফল মনোবথ হৈ ঘূৰি যাব লাগে। অফিচাৰ আৰু মন্ত্ৰী বেচিহোৱাৰ কাৰণে কাম বেয়া হৈছে। এওঁ লোক ভ্ৰমণত গলে গুৱাহাটী চিলঙ এই বাট চোৱাৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচ মিছাতে চৰকাৰে ভৰিব লগাত পৰে। আকৌ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে বেচি ভাগ সময় ভ্ৰমণত থাকে আৰু মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ Joint responsibility নথকা কাৰণে ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি কোনো কাম নোহোৱাকৈ ফিৰি যায়। মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ ইমান বেচি যে তেওঁলোকৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচৰ হিচাব ৰাখিবলৈ আৰু কিছুমান বিষয়া চৰকাৰে ৰাখিব লগাত পৰিছে। ৰাইজৰ টকা এনেকৈ অপচয় কৰাটো ৰাইজে সহ্য নকৰে। এই বোৰ খৰছ বহন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে বেচিকে খাজনা টেক্স আদি বহন কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

তাৰ পাচত চিলঙৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ অফিচত সোমালে আৰু কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ district officer ৰ অফিচ কমতো সোমালে বজামহাৰজাৰ দৰবাৰ ঘৰত সোমোৱা যেন লাগে। আমাৰ নিচিনা দুঃখীয়া এখন দেশৰ অফিচাৰ ইমান দামী গালিচা পত্ৰ বা আন সামগ্ৰী ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ। গতিকে মই কও যে ৰাইজৰ টকা এই দৰে অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰাটো ৰাইজে কেতিয়াও সহ্য নকৰে।

এই শিতানত যি ৬৬০০০ টকা অতিথি সেৱাৰ কাৰণে ধৰিছে সেইটো মোৰ মনেৰে বৰ অসন্ত কথাত হৈছে। মই ভাবি নাপাওঁ আমাৰ ইমান অতিথি কৰ পৰা আহে আৰু কিয় আমি ইমান অতিথি পুহিব লাগে।

মোৰ বোধেৰে এই সদনত যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হয়, সেই বিলাকৰ যদি ঠিকমতে হিচাব ৰাখি খৰছ কৰা হ'লহেতেন তেন্তে তাতকৈ কম টকাতে আমাৰ বেচি কাম হ'লহেতেন। আমি সকলো সময়তে মনত ৰখা উচিত যে চৰকাৰী টকা বিলাক আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ গাঁৱী ৰাইজে অতি কষ্টেৰে দিয়া টকা অতিথি সেৱাত খৰছ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া টকা নহয়।

আনফালে এই টকাৰ অভাৱত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়নৰ কামত ইমান বেমেজালী ঘটিছে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ বহুতো তাৰতম্য হৈছে। তলৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাইলৈ বাচি থকা নান হৈ গৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ কাম ভালকৈ কৰে কেনেকৈ? এটা বিভাগত ওপৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী

সকলে এহেজাবৰ পৰা ৩ হেজাবলৈ আৰু সেই বিভাগৰে নিম্ন কৰ্মচাৰী এজনে পাইছে এশ বা দেড়শ আনকি ৪০।৫০ টকা এই তাৰতম্যটো বৰ বেচি ওপৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰমহা তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰীতকৈ দুগুণ বা তিনিগুণ বেচি হোৱাত যুক্তিযুক্ততা থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু এই তাৰতম্য ৩০ গুণ পৰ্য্যন্ত হোৱাটো অস্বাভাৱীয় দুজনেই এই ৰাজ্যতে একেৰ-কমে খাদ্য পাইছে এজন মানুহে উপভোগ কৰিছে আনজনে দুবেলা দুমুঠি স্নেহেৰে খাব নোপায়। এই বিলাক কাৰণত তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ কামৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ নাই। ওপৰৰ বিলাক ইমান ওপৰত আৰু তলৰ বিলাক ইমান তলত যে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত কোনো বকমৰ সংযোগ বা সংভাৱ থাকিব নোৱাৰে। এজনে পায় দুহাজাৰ ১।। হাজাৰ এজনে পায় ৫০ টকা ৬০ টকা ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰক ইমান টকা দিয়াৰ পৰা কি হৈছে? ফলত হৈছে কামত শিথিলতা এই কথাটো আশি মন কৰিব লাগিব। প্ৰথমতে আশি চাব লাগিব আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ। ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰৰ দৰমহা আমাৰ আয় অনুপাতে বহুত বেচি। কিন্তু অফিচাৰ সকলৰ দৰমহাত ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ পিচত আশি কি পাইছে। আশি পাইছে, অদূৰদৰ্শিতা, অনিয়মানুবৃত্তিতা দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণতা। আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো দিনেদিনে মামৰে পাইছে। এটা যন্ত্ৰ যেতিয়া মামৰে ধৰে তেতিয়া যেনেকৈ অচল হয় ঠিক তেনেকৈ আমাৰ শাসনযন্ত্ৰটোও অচল অবস্থাত পৰিছে। ছিলঙত যেনতেন, মফঃস্বলত একেৰাৰে দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰপূৰ। তাত এনে এটা অবস্থা হৈছে যে কোনেও কাকো দুই পইছা নাপালে এটা কথাও নকয়। ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰৰ কথা তলৰ অফিচাৰে নুশুনে। যদি এনে এটা মামৰে ধৰা অবস্থা আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰত থাকি যায় তেন্তে আশি এই যন্ত্ৰটো চলোৱাত ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ পিচত আমাৰ কি ফল হৈছে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া কথা। যদি সময় থাকোতে এই যন্ত্ৰটো ঠিক কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ সচেতন নহয় ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতি হওক চাৰি ভয়ঙ্কৰ বিপৰ্য্যয় হৈ যচিব। তলৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ শাস্তি নষ্ট হব আৰু আমাৰ দেশো অধঃপতনে যাব।

ক্ষুদ্ৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে দুৰ্নীতিক প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিয়াটো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাম নহয় আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতিয়েই আমাৰ উন্নতি বুলি ভাবিবলৈ আমাৰ অফিচাৰক শিকাব লাগিব বা সজাগ কৰি দিব লাগিব।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the General Administration is a matter which is both intricate and delicate. At present the number of Government employees in our State is 55,066, out of which 21,691 are permanent and 33,375 are temporary.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The total number of Government employees is 65,000.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : No, according to the Statistical Hand Book of Assam the number of employees is 55,066.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : In which year ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : In 1961. I am quoting from that book. Sir, the other day our Education Minister spoke about social justice. If anything is needed to the General Administration to-day, it is social justice, and I am confident that if social justice is given then much of the difficulties and problems will be over. Sir, from the figure quoted by me, you will find that out of the total number of Government employees, more than half of them are temporary. This is not an indication of social justice. I know that Government have decided that

the employees who have put in five years of service, they will be made permanent. But Sir, in many Departments you will find that this has not been done.

Secondly, Sir, there are officers who are under suspension for years. During the debate on Governor's address I had the occasion to mention about that also. Sir, during the July disturbances some officers were placed under suspension and their cases have not yet been settled. In this way social justice is not followed in the administration of the Government. This is a very important thing and it should be borne in mind by the Government, now that the Government is going to be a big employer as more and more industries are coming under the public sector. This has necessitated the Government, to follow the principle of social justice in the administration. The Government servants should be assured of the security of service, promotion and confirmation so that they may feel that their interests are secured. In the absence of this it will not be possible to get the full co-operation of the employees.

Sir, there is an Organisation and Method Division in our State. I had the occasion to go through some of the works of this Division some time back and found that the seriousness with which this Division should work for the improvement of the administration is not there. They have made certain suggestion which have made the situation worse because they did not apply their minds to all the aspects of the problem. That is why, I would suggest that just like in the Central Government a vigilance committee should be set up in each of the departments of our State so that they can detect favouritism, nepotism and corruption and in order to check them suggest necessary steps so that these things cannot creep in into the administration.

There are many departments in which I have noticed there is no gradation list and character rolls of Government employees, which are very important items and these are required not only for good administration but for security of services; for promotion, confirmation, etc. Therefore, my suggestion is that our Chief Minister will take notice of these matters so that our officers who are responsible for the development of the State feel enthused and social justice is given foremost place in the administration of the State to its officers.

Another matter to which I would draw the attention of the Chief Minister is about our Land Revenue Administration which is getting worse. Now, the only department by which we can make a check of this is that the office of the Commissioner of Plains Division should be in the Plains area so that the Commissioner can have direct supervision of the Land Revenue Administration.

Next thing is, the Government of India has constituted Whitley Councils which are very necessary for expressing their grievances and other such matters. The Government employees will have avenues in these for fulfillment of their grievances. Whatever name is given, whether Whitley Council or any other council, I do not mind, but it should be seen that such councils are appointed in this State and the Government should see that the recommendations of these councils are implemented so that our officers feel that their services are secured. With these few words, I oppose the cut motion.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কওঁ যে যি টকা বিচাৰিছে সেই টকা দিয়া উচিত নহয়। প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে যে চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰত সন্তুষ্টি আনিব পৰা নাই। যদি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰত সন্তুষ্টিৰ সৃষ্টি হয় তেতিয়া হলে শাসন ব্যৱস্থাত কিমান সুবিধা হয় সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। যোৱা শনিবাৰে তেওঁলোকক বাস্তৱ শোভযাত্ৰা কৰিবলৈ প্ৰতিয়াও লগা হ'ল। কিয় পঠাব লগীয়া হ'ল? All India Radio মতে প্ৰায় ১০ হেজাৰ আৰু Statesman কাগজৰ মতে প্ৰায় ৭ হেজাৰ লোকৰ শোভা যাত্ৰা। টকাৰ দ্বাৰা অসম চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৰ্থতা প্ৰমাণ হ'ল। দিনে দিনে বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বেচিহঁব লাগিছে ঘৰ ভাৰা বাঢ়িব লাগিছে, কিন্তু উপাৰ্জন বঢ়া নাই। তেনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোক চলে কেনেকৈ? চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মধ্য কালিন বানচ বিচাৰিছে কিছু সহায় পাবৰ কাৰণে। মোৰ বোধৰে চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। কাৰণ আধাপেটীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা পুৰা কাম কেনেকৈ পাব?

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ আইন কৰিছে সেইবোৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বোৰে বা মন্ত্ৰী সকলেই অবমাননা কৰে। Rent Control Act কৰিছে। কিন্তু বলবত কৰা নাই। এতিয়া ঘৰৰ মালিক সকলে এজনক খেদি সিজনৰ পৰা বেচি ভাৰা লয়। আমাৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেও লয় আনকি মিনিষ্টাৰেও লয়। ভাৰি চাওঁক কেনেকৱা কথা।

সকলোৱে জানে আমাৰ দেশত আন্দোলন চলি আছে। ওপৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে তল-তীয়া সকলক সাধাৰণ যেন জ্ঞান কৰে। এইটো আমাৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত খাপ নোখায়। ইংৰাজৰ দিনত কৰিছিল কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে শাসক আছিল। সেই কাৰণে গোটেই শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব যাতে কৰ্মচাৰী সকল জনসাধাৰনৰ লগত খাপ খাব পাৰে। আনকি মন্ত্ৰীৰ হুকুম ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে নমনা হৈছে। চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ কাম হৈছে to collect materials for the formation of policies by the Cabinet, কিন্তু তেওঁলোক হুকুমকে নোমনে।

Order কাৰ্য্য দাবী কৰাত বহুত পলম কৰে। মোৰ দৰখাস্ত এখনত order হোৱা দুবছৰ হ'ল; কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ কোনো খবৰকে পোৱা নাই। যদি M. L. A. এজনৰে এই অৱস্থা হয়, তেনেহলে সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কি হ'ব ভাৰি চাওঁক।

অসমৰ চাৰিটা লৰাই Geological Survey of India ৰ কাম পাইছিল। অন্য বাজ্যৰ লৰাই কেতিয়াবাই যোৱা ফেল্ডৱাৰী মাহতে কামত জহীন কৰিলে, কিন্তু পুলিচ ভেৰিভিকেচণও দেবি কৰাৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ লৰা কেইটাই এতিয়াও কামত ভৰ্তী হ'বগৈ পৰা নাই। ইবৰ দুখৰ কথা যে, আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰত ইমান বিলাক মেৰপাক আছে যাৰ কাৰণে, জন সাধাৰণে কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব লাগে। এই মেৰপাক বিলাক চৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰিব লাগে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

লৰা কেইজনৰ নাম কি?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

(১) শ্ৰীৰামসু কুমাৰ দৱাৰা, চাৰিং, (২) শ্ৰীকিৰণ শৰ্ম্মা, কামৰূপ, আৰু বাকী দুজনৰ নাম মোৰ হাতত নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ উপৰিও, আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো উপৰি গধুৰ (topheavy) হৈছে; 'পৰামিদ্ৰ' নিচিনা হোৱা নাই।

আগৰ দিনত যেতিয়া, নগাপাহাৰ আৰু চিলেট জিলা অসমত আছিল, তেতিয়া কনজাৰভেটাৰ অৰ ফৰেষ্ট এজেন্সি আছিল; এতিয়া চিলেট আৰু নগাপাহাৰ অসমৰ পৰা বাহিৰ হোৱা সত্বেও কনজাৰভেটাৰ চাহাব হল, তিনিজন। এই দৰে বিভিন্ন বিভাগ বিলাকতো অতিৰিক্ত মূৰব্বী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ নিয়োগৰ ফলত দিনক দিনে ওপৰ কালে গধুৰ বোৰ হৈ আহিছে। এই উপৰি গধুৰ ভাৰটো কমাৰ লাগে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত দেখা যায় চৰকাৰে নিজে কৰা নিয়ম বিলাককেই নিজে নামানে। চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগ বিলাকত বহুত কৰ্মচাৰীক 'চাচপেণ্ড' কৰি, বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰক কেচ বিলাক পেলাই ৰাখিছে। চৰকাৰী নিয়ম মতে, এই বিলাক কেচ তিনি মাহৰ বেচি পেলাব নোলাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : অৱশেষত চাব মই এই কথা লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ যে যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী 'এচোচিয়েশ্যনৰ' কামৰ কাৰণে 'চাচপেণ্ড' হৈ আছে সেই বিলাকক মজ্জি দিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় তিনি মিনিট।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : সদনত যিটো General Administration সম্পৰ্কীয় গ্ৰাণ্ট দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই আঘাৰ মান কব খুজিছো।

বিৰোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা শ্ৰীতাজুদ্দিন চাহাবে অকল *per capita income* ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি, ইয়াৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। মই ভাবো *per capita income*, এই গ্ৰাণ্টৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত নাহে। এই শিতানত যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচৰা হৈছে সেই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ মই বেচি হৈছে বুলি নাভাবোঁ। মাত্ৰ প্ৰশাসন ক্ষেত্ৰত চকুত পৰা কিছুমান বেমেজালিৰ কথাহে উল্লেখ কৰিম। আমাৰ প্ৰশাসন যন্ত্ৰটো *top heavy* হোৱাটো বহু পৰিমাণে সচা; ইয়াৰ ফলত, অকল টকাই খৰচ হৈ থকা নাই বৰং অন্য বেমেজালিয়েও দেখা দিছে। সেই বেমেজালিৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰধানটো হৈছে, প্ৰশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত ওপৰৰ পৰা *interference* হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম বৰ বেয়া আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা সকলোৰে অপকাৰ হয়। গণতান্ত্ৰিক শাসনৰ কাৰণে, শাসন যন্ত্ৰ সুস্থ সবল আৰু নিৰ্ভল হোৱা উচিত; নহলে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ সফলতা নহয়। তাৰোপৰি সংখ্যা লখ বিলাকৰ কল্যাণ চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আৰু তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰলৈকে চাই থাকে। আমি দেখিছো যে এই বিলাকৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষা বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা নাই, এই চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ *Interference* ৰ ফলত। এই বিলাক দোষ বা বেমেজালি চৰকাৰে কমাৰ বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

আন এটা কথা এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে নকৈ নোৱাৰোঁ যি, প্ৰশাসনীয় এই দৰ্ভলতাৰ সন্মোগ লৈ কিছুমান প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল দলে গা কৰি উঠিছে। অলপ দিনৰ আগতে, মজলদৈত এটা ঘটনা হৈ গৈছে যে কিছুমান মানুহে কিছুমান মানুহক বেলৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিলে; আৰু চৰকাৰে তাত কোনো বকমৰ হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিব নোৱাৰি

অসহায়ৰ দৰে ছাই থাকিবলগা হ'ল। এইবিলাক চৰকাৰে দমন কৰিব পাৰিব লাগে। নহলে সনাজৰ কিছুমান লোক নিপেদিত হৈ থাকিব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

তাৰ পিচত আন এটা বৰ দোষনীয় কথা হৈছে যে, প্রশাসনিক কাৰ্য্য সাধনত দেৰি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ অশেষ শাণি হ'ব আৰু অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব লাগে। আজি পাঁচ বছৰো হ'ল, কিছুমান মানুহক নাটি দিছিল জিলা কৰ্তৃপক্ষই আমতলা নামে ঠাইত; কিন্তু ওপৰৰ পৰা নাগা বকমৰ হস্তক্ষেপ হৈ থকাৰ ফলত, এইবিলাক মানুহৰ বহু অসুবিধা হৈছে। এই বকমৰ interference বাবে নহাৰ তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে চকুদিয়ে, নহলে ইয়াৰ ফলত, এহাতে বাইজে কষ্ট পাব আৰু আন হাতে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি জনসাধাৰণৰ আস্থা কনি যাব। ইয়াকে কৈ নই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri AKSHAY KUMAR DAS (Sarbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the Barpeta Sub-division. The other day, I raised the same point. The special feature is that population in this Subdivision is rising by leaps and bounds.

If we compare the Census figures of 1961 with that of 1951 we find that population rises up to 571 per square mile in Barpeta Subdivision in 1961 against 358 in 1951. Sir, vast areas of this Subdivision is generally under the grip of floods and lot of agricultural land is eroded by the Beki and other rivers. So, people are suffering immensely. The Government may feel helpless against the ravages by the mighty Brahmaputra, but the same should not be the case regarding other river like the Beki. Flood control and soil conservation measures should be adopted in these regards without further loss of time. Else the lot of the agriculturists in Barpeta is easier to be imagined than narrated. Sir, I hope, Government will pay greater attention in respect of providing irrigation facilities to this Subdivision.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker Sir, this general administration is really a very difficult subject to give our final opinion as to how to improve the situation. Sir, it is really a rotten affairs in the State of Assam. I completely agree with some of the hon. Members that to have a good administration we must have some satisfied and contented set of officer; but unfortunately Sir, here in this State of Assam none of the officers appeared to be contended under this Government.

I completely agree with some of the hon. Members that the functions which are to be accomplished by the officers are actually interfered by the Minister concerned. Now in our day to day experience, we have seen that the Ministers themselves do not know which may be taken up in consideration of priority. If any Minister or M.L.A. reminds the Heads of the department about certain matter they will immediately take up that matter pending other matters which are piling up for many years. In this way matters are delayed for years together and ultimately nothing good can be done to the people. Sir, this disease entered into our administration after the attainment of independence. This disease is predominant in the administration of Assam Government nay in the administration of India since after the attainment of independence. After the attainment of independence two parallel organizations are running in the state one is the Congress organization and the other is a district administration. The District Congress President has become the real authority and he can dictate the district head, i. e., the Deputy Commissioner in the affairs of the district administration. The vanue of the Court shifted to the District Congress office.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, on a point of information, where has that happened?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): In the district headquarters. So Sir, if the Deputy Commissioner had the courage to disobey the instructions of the District Congress President, he had to suffer for it. Sir, I said about the contentment of the officers who serve under this Government. Sir, this contentment cannot be measured in terms of money alone. Sir in the system of administration all the officers who serve under this Government, under the Ministers should plainly know rather definitely know as to where the priority should be given in day to-day administration.

Sometimes Sir, what we see is that at the intervention of the Minister, the Government had to change their decision. It is not left to the Heads of the Department concerned to place the files on priority consideration from the view of priority of date of receipt of complains etc.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, if you want to rectify the Government please speak about some specific case. If you give a general speech, and sweeping remarks the Chief Minister will not be able to reply.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, I have related the origin of the disease. Now Sir, regarding interference from the Ministerial side from day-to-day administration I have already explained. Sir, as regards pay, I want to quote the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which has come out in the sixth report. Sir, the 7th report has also come out. The sixth report runs as follows:—

“Article 309 of the Constitution has enjoined upon the Legislature to make law or regulating recruitment and conditions of Service of its employees. Even the Central Legislature has passed an Act in 1951 and thereafter also framed Rules in 1954. But unfortunately the State Government has not made any Act. It is high time that a bill is framed and placed before the Legislature. It is also unfortunate that in the reprint of 1957, same things continued without incorporating adaptation orders.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the matter may be studied in the light of the present circumstances and the Legislature should promptly come with an appropriate bill.”

Sir, this Article 309 gives power to the Legislature to framed rules regarding recruitment and conditions of Service of its employees. It was the recommendation given by the Subordinate Legislation Committee for regulating the service conditions of our officers no steps have been taken till this day which shows the uncertain conditions under which our officers are serving. Therefore, how our officers would be contended.

Now, Sir, I want to speak on another matter and this is regarding the police verification which is made at the time of appointment to the Government services and which is prevalent in the State of Assam. Sir, there are many young men who are searching jobs for their livelihood ; but if the police reports go against them for reasons of participating in some activities of a political party or political organization, which is against the Government, i. e. the party in power, then they do not get their jobs. Supposing a young man is criminally convicted in the past and for the police report he does not get the job because of his character, where will this young man go? Will he not stay in our society? But how will he stay because there is no scope for employment under this Government. How unemployment can be solved in this way.

Sir, this verification system was introduced during the British regime and I do not see any reason why this system should be enforced after attaining our independence. I do not think there is any necessity for keeping this system uptil today. Therefore, Sir, I submit that this system of verifying the character of the candidates before appointment should be abolished forthwith.

Then Sir, some of my friends have raised the issue of shifting some of the offices to the Plain. Sir, the decision to shift the office of the Commissioner of Plains Divisions was taken as early as 1957.

We do not know why the Commissioner of Plains Division should stay at a place which is at a distance of more than 50 miles from his area of jurisdiction. He is always residing out of the area in which he is supposed to work and this Government is required to pay extra dearness allowance from Shillong to that place, which means 50 miles, and Sir, that Commissioner's Bungalow was allowed to be occupied by Shri Ram Labhaya. Fortunately, we now hear that Shri Ram Labhaya is going to vacate this bungalow in September next. We know that will now be very difficult for the Government to shift the headquarters of Commissioner of Plains Division to Gauhati in October after making necessary arrangements or white-washing in that bungalow, if necessary. The difficulties shown by the Government appear to be that there will be dearth of quarters for the employees. Employees now also face this problem. Sir, here also in Shillong, they are to live in rented quarters, so in Gauhati also they will have to live in rented bungalows. So Sir, I do not find any reason. As far as I know the Commissioner of Plains Division is also willing to go to Gauhati for efficient administration and he also feels that the works can be done at Gauhati properly and proper justice can be given to the people concerned, because the Commissioner has to work as Appellate Authority now. It is very difficult for the people to come upto Shillong because it is very costly for them.

Now Sir, as regards other departments, Sir, I will not touch them. My colleague Shri Tajuddin Ahmed had already spoken a lot about them.

Sir, some of my friends expressed concern about the Pakistani harbouring problem. I do not blame any community but this is a very serious matter, I bring to the notice of the Home Minister again to look into the matter from a different angle. We have seen that in our districts we have allotted land to some people who do not plough on land or whose source of livelihood is not cultivation and if we take the account of land settled with these people, we find that the majority of land is settled with the people who are not cultivators by profession. The absentee landlords find that employment of these Pakistani infiltrators can be obtained at cheaper a monthly salary. So if we take up investigation in that line, if we make a survey of those absentee Land Lords who get their lands cultivated through wage-earners, then I feel that much of Pakistani infiltrators can be detected. Police cannot do it because the Land Lords are very influential people and influential people cannot be taken into task or their houses cannot be charged because they are backed by the Party in power. So, in this respect, I beg to suggest that there should be hauling up of Pakistanis and the Government will take into consideration this aspect of thing also.

Sir, there is prohibition also. We have seen that the prohibition has not yet become successful, in the sense that those who like to drink outside the Law, they can do it very easily and the prohibition is a partial. Partial Prohibition should be discouraged. There should be total prohibition in the State of Assam and there should be strict supervision from the Excise Department so that those who can drink outside the Law cannot go scotfree.

There are so many things to be spoken so far the improvement of Administration is concerned, the administration problem has not been taken up so seriously Sir. I take it as really a National Crisis. Unless all the people irrespective of political affiliation, irrespective of political thinking, put their heads together to find out ways and means to remove the inefficiency in Administration, Sir, our State is in danger. People have lost faith on the Government and if we do not try to tone up the moral of the people by creating conditions so that the people can feel that this is the Government which is meant for them and every employee under the Government is meant to serve the people. If this mentality cannot be created and if the confidence cannot be created in the minds of the people, our State is running a danger.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up. The House stands adjourned till 2'00 p.m.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 2 p.m. for lunch.

(After Lunch)

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion moved by my friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, I like to draw the attention of the House to the following facts.

First of all, Sir, it is now everywhere said that the administration of our State has been deteriorated to a great extent. Now, Sir, in the other day my friend Shri Dulal Chandra Barua also pointed out that the A. G. remarked on a very objectionable manner regarding the administration of our State. At that time Shri Dulal Barua supplied the paper where it was published. Sir, though the administrative machinery has deteriorated to a great extent yet I take an objection to the statement made by A. G., who has no authority, I think, to speak about that. Sir, when we speak of our administration, there are much to be said on that. Sir, regarding the files, when we go to the Government offices we find that every table is tagged up with files. When we go to the Secretariat the same is the case. There in every table, we find files after files and secretaries and other officers, all are surrounded by these files. Now, I know, Sir, there is a system called arrear list for arrear files. But I do not know whether the same procedure is followed by our Secretaries and our Minister. In some cases we find that the files remain pending for years together, to our secretaries and ministers.

In one case regarding a departmental proceedings case against a gazetted officer of the Assam Secretariat, it is lying more than one and half year, though the file of the particular case has been sent up to one of the Ministers. But one and half year elapsed but the file has not been returned. Sir, we think, in this matter something should be done so that the files may be disposed of very early.

Sir, in this connection, I like to draw your attention to another thing. Sir, there is an employment exchange and through that employment exchange, vacancies are filled up in different offices. Now, when there is employment exchange, yet appointment of a retired gentleman on a salary of Rs.2,500 per month to act as a Liason Officer for recommending appointments to Industrial concern, was made. Although there is an employment exchange department set up by the Government for the purpose. Sir, I do not understand why this big salaried officer is required to do Liason work.

Another point, Sir, I want to raise. One Principal was appointed for the Administrative Training School, Gauhati although no such School was actually in existence. The lucky gentleman so appointed is a retired I.A.S. officer was drawing a fat salary of Rs.1,000 or so per month. In his new post he was given the last pay drawn, but the gentleman had no work to do and he was sitting idle in a room in the Shillong Secretariat. The school started functioning about two years after his appointment as Principal. It will appear that a sum of over Rs.40,000 was wasted in the shape of salary of this officer. Unless Government have money enough to waste, such a state of affairs cannot exist under a civilised administration. Sir, when we do not find enough money to give to our poor employees, we find that 40,000 rupees has been wasted for nothing.

Now, Sir, regarding frequent transfer of officers, I want to draw your attention. Frequent transfer of officers takes place not in the interest of public service but for reasons best known to Government, who do not seem to realise that such transfers necessitate spending of large sum of public money on travelling allowance. Recently, an officer was transferred from Tezpur to Dibrugarh as Deputy Commissioner and was asked to proceed at once. He actually went to Dibrugarh with his family but the House will be astonished to learn that the said officer could not stay there, as he was asked to proceed to Shillong and he did not join there. Sir, I do not understand why this officer was sent up there and again brought to Shillong i.e., to Headquarters.

Now, Sir, it reminds us about those days of Muhammed Been Tuglak. In that time the Capital was shifted to Devagiri once and then at once the said king decided to take back the capital to Delhi and now we find that such things are going on in our administration when we are badly in want of money, when we can not take development work for our planned projects for want of money these things are going on.

Sir, regarding this administration I can point out another thing. Our Chief Secretary, issued a circular to the effect that all the retrenched officials should get preference in any appointment that would be made. But there were many vacancies in the department of Electricity, after that circular was issued but none of these retrenched persons were employed there. Now, I do not understand, how the circular of the Chief Secretary can be flouted by another office subordinate to him.

Sir, I do not like to take much time of this House but I like to draw the attention of this House to this very pertinent question and I request the Chief Minister and other Ministers to take such steps, which may give us a good administration in the State.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion forwarded by my friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed and on the demand I want to make certain observations.

At the outset, I want to criticise some remarks that were made by Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami that District Headquarters have been shifted to District Congress Officer. I do not think so. It is an unfounded insinuation that our District administration has not taken into confidence the other organisations who are out to extend their help for implementation of different projects. This is far from truth. Therefore, I question him where he has found that the District Administration has been converted or taken into District Congress Offices. This sweeping remarks would not improve matters.

On the last occasion also, Sir, my hon. Friend while speaking on the subject of Pakistani infiltration, made a sweeping generalisation that every-one of the Congress members, sitting behind the treasury benches, was responsible for the infiltration of Pakistanis. This was a very unwarranted remark and I am afraid, Sir, this kind of sweeping remarks would not improve matters. Then he made another sweeping generalisation that the District officers take only the Congress President, into their confidence. This is far from truth. There are so many committee, *e. g.*, the Land Settlement Advisory Committee, the Supply Advisory Committee, in which members from both sides of this House and belonging to different political parties are represented. The Congress organisation, Sir, is pledged to render all assistance for the successful implementation of our Five Year Plans. If that gives offence to my hon. Friend, it cannot be helped. Therefore, at the very outset I want to remove the misconception in the mind of my hon. Friend that our organisation or the State Government make any discrimination in seeking assistances and co-operation from the people for the implementation of the Plans. Our Government seeks co-operation from all quarters, whether they belong to Congress, Opposition or any other organisation.

Now, Sir, coming to Central Administration, the yardstick for a good administration is whether it has been able to cater to the needs and satisfaction of the mass people. We have spent crores of rupees and we have to see whether every furthering of it has been spent for the benefit of the common man. This is the question to be posed by every one of us and to that an answer must be found out. The second thing is whether the personnel on which the whole administrative machinery stands are working with satisfaction and contentment. The third point is whether the administrative machinery is efficient or not. And, lastly, we have to see whether there is any wastage or corruption in the administration. These are the fundamental things to which we must apply our mind. We must be able to root out the existing evils of our administrative machinery to make it able to cater to the needs and satisfaction of the man in the village.

Now, Sir, it is a fact that our mass people are not satisfied with the system of administration, firstly because of the inordinate delay in the disposal of different petitions submitted by them. We have been criticising times without number on the floor of this House and outside about this delay but that disease has not been rooted out from the body of our administrative machinery. Secondly, Sir, we have not been able to root out corruption in spite of our Anti-corruption Department. Then we have an Organisation and Methods Division. As has been pointed out by my Friend Shri Sarma, it

has not been able to cope with the defects of our administration effectively. This organisation should be geared up. We have got an institution at Jhalukbari with one retired gentleman as Principal to train up our workers, so that our administration may come up to the standard. In spite of all these, we have not been able to make our administration cater to the needs and satisfaction of the common people. We have not also been able to eradicate corruption in any sphere of our administration. This is a very serious thing. What to do? The first and the primary need is effective supervision and vigilance. There is almost none to supervise the work of district administration. We have got a Commissioner of Divisions whose duty is to visit the district and Subdivisional headquarters to look into the working of the district administration in Revenue, Magisterial and other branches. But we find he has not visited those places as often as necessary and the administration, particularly administration of justice, has remained where it was before. A demand has, therefore, been voiced that the office of the Commissioner should be shifted to Gauhati so that he can visit the district and Subdivisional headquarters more frequently and find out the defects in our district administration. Sir, the administration of justice has been very slow. Justice delayed is justice denied. There are certain cases pending for years together. If the Commissioner inspects the work in the Magistrates' Courts he will find what a horrible state of affairs prevails there. People are being harassed by being compelled to attend courts several times. If a Committee is set up to investigate affairs in the district offices, whether Revenue, Magisterial or any other branch, they will find a large number of cases pending disposal for years together. Therefore, Sir, as I said before, the Commissioner's office should be shifted to Gauhati and he should be asked to visit frequently the district and Subdivisional offices, with a view to removing delay and expedite disposal of various matters.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das, your time is up.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Only one more suggestion, Sir. My hon. Friend spoke about the *bhraman* of the high officers. I desire that the high officials should not sit here. The departmental heads particularly of Veterinary, Agriculture, Community Project, etc., should move about in the villages and look into the activities of their respective departments. If that is done their tours will certainly bear fruit. If we get the desired result, there will certainly be no criticism about their tours in the mofussil areas.

With these few suggestions I support the demand that has been placed before the House by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে, সেইটো বিবোধীতা কৰি, মূল প্ৰানটোত সমৰ্থন জনাও। আজিৰ এই সদনত বিবোধী দলৰ দলপতি, শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে যিটো জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ ওপৰত অভিযোগ আনিছে, মই ভাবো তাতকৈ আৰু বেচি অশোভন কথা নাই। কাৰণ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত অথবা গাঁও সভাবিলাকৰ সভাপতি, ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ আৰু মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে বাচে; তাত জিলা কংগ্ৰেছৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই।

ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰৰ কাগত ডিষ্টিক্ট কংগ্ৰেছে কোনো ধৰণৰ হকাবধা নকৰে। বিবোধী দলৰ - দলপতিয়ে তেখেত উক্তি কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই। তেখেতে এই উক্তি সাধাৰণ ভাবে নিদি তেখেতে নিৰ্দিষ্ট হিচাবে কত তেনে হৈছে দেখুৱাই দিব

লাগিছিল। অৱশ্যে শাসন যন্ত যি শিথিলতা হোৱা নাই তেনে নহয় আৰু এই শিথিলতা হোৱাৰ কাৰণো আছে। বৃটিছৰ দিনত কাম বেচি নাছিল; শাসন চলাইছিল জিলা পঞ্চায়ত কিন্তু এতিয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ যুগ। কামো আগতকৈ বহুত বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আজি কালি কাম নানান, বেলেগ বেলেগ ধৰণৰ হৈছে। গতিকে মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ হৈছে জিলাবোৰ ভাঙি মহকুমা ভিত্তিত শাসন চলাব লাগে। বৰ্তমান পদ্ধতিত শাসন চলালে চৰকাৰী কাগজ পত্ৰ ঘূৰা ঘূৰী কৰোতে বহুত দিন লাগি যায়। তাৰ পাচত ডিপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ সকল অসাধাৰণ মানুহ নহয়, বৰ্তমান তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত যিটো কামৰ হেচা সেইটো এজন মানুহৰ পক্ষে সম্ভৱ নহয়। তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ কামৰ ওপৰিও চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ নানা কমিটিৰ সভাপতি পাতি দিয়ে। গতিকে ডিপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ সকলৰ কামৰ হেচা কিমান বাঢ়িছে সেইটো চৰকাৰে ভাবি চোৱা উচিত।

তাৰ পাচত আৰু এটা কথা, যোৱা ভাষা গুণগোলৰ সময়ত নগাঁৱৰ ৩ জন ডাঙৰ বিষয়াৰ কামৰ পৰা Suspend কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু সেইটোৰ বিচাৰ কাৰি আজিনৈকে কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এইটোৰ এটা মিমাংসা সোনকালে হৈ যাব লাগে। শাসনৰ শিথিলতা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে মহকুমা ভিত্তিত শাসন চলাব লাগিব। পুলিচ বিভাগৰ শাসনো সেই ধৰণৰ হোৱা উচিত।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard with attention the criticisms levelled by the hon. Members on this general administration. While I admit that they have touched upon some important decisions of the administration and have pointed out certain weaknesses in the administration, I must be frank in saying, Sir, that I could profit nothing from the various criticisms made by the hon. Members because they were of very general nature and also very superficial. As such, and because in many cases, no particular instances have been cited, it is difficult for me to make any definite reply.

I would now reply to criticisms made by my hon. Friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed. He was complaining about the increasing expenditure on administration, that more Minister and more officers are there and so on and so forth. I can straight away reply to him that in view of the increased expenditure, if not for anything else, increase in the number of Ministers and officers is justified. In the First Plan, as the hon. Members know, our development expenditure was about Rs. 20 crores. Now, this has increased to about 120 crores in the 3rd Plan. So, in proportion to that, the administrative machinery has to be strengthened, number of officers has to be increased; otherwise, we just cannot implement the plan. Sir, this is not the first time that he has criticised us about the number of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. I think I have replied to these criticisms on earlier occasions fully and I do not propose to deal with the subject again.

Hon. Member Shri Biswadev Sarma, has given emphasis on the need of giving social justice to everybody, more particularly to the low-paid Government employees. Sir, I have no dispute with him on this point, but I must say that whether it is a socialistic pattern of society or social justice, there are some requirements in the society which must be

there. What I mean is that it is our intention that every citizen of our State or every employee, whether in Government employment or in private employments should have a comfortable living, have a good standard of life and so on and so forth, but here, it is directly related to the economic conditions prevailing in the society or the economic conditions in the State also. Sir, what I want to claim is that within our means, we have been doing our best to help the low-paid employees to the maximum extent possible. He also mentioned about the security of service, that there is no security of service. I would rather say that there is more security of service with the Government and there is one section of people who think that in Government service there is so much security of service that even if there is something wrong done, one cannot be removed from service. Therefore, so far as security of service is concerned, I do not think that there is any amount of insecurity in the Government services.

Land Revenue administration has received the attention of the hon. Members, and we are quite aware that it needs a lot of improvement and we shall see that Land Revenue administration as well as general administration are improved. The hon. Member, Shri Biswadev Sarma referred to the desirability of introduction of Whitley Council. As you know, Sir, in these matters whatever step we take, we should take in a co-ordinative manner and we would like to see how the Government of India proceeds as well as the other State Governments also and we do not like to take any hasty steps. The hon. Member, Shri Barbaruah referred to the demonstration by the Government employees the other day. Sir, I would consider it to be very unfortunate, but I am quite clear in my mind that after the announcement of our decision for the appointment of the Pay Committee, there is no justification on the part of the Government employees to demonstrate. In any case, I would consider it to be very unfortunate. And so far we are concerned, I do not think we can do anything else. We have already said that we want to get these matters examined by the Pay Committee, and even in the matter of giving interim relief we would refer it to the Pay Committee. Any recommendation is made by the Pay Committee we will consider that and we can do nothing more than that in this respect. There is, of course, delay in the administration and we are all anxious to remove these delays. The hon. Member, Shri Barbarua referred to the delay in submission of two police verification reports, one of Shri Kiron Chandra Sarma and the other of Shri Basanta Kumar Duara of Charing. I could not get the detailed information and the information which I have got now is rather insufficient to make a definite reply to the hon. Member. However, I will enquire into both these matters and see if there has been any delay so that there would be no further delay in this regard. The hon. Member, Shri Mahananda Bora referred to interference in the administration by the higher-ups in Shillong. Heh as referred I suppose, to some land encroachment cases and his speech was not at all clear to me to give a categorical reply. In any case, what I could understand was that there was interference in Shillong and sometimes people suffer on that account. Sir, sometimes there are certain appeals which are admissible under the law and according to the law there is provision for appeal. If any officer exercises his jurisdiction under that law, well, I suppose nobody should complain about it. But I do not admit that there has been undue interference either from Ministers or from any officer in the district administration. I was rather surprised to hear from the hon. Member, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, I mean this is a very direct charge, that the district administration is practically monopolised or led by the District Congress President. Sir, I feel that

there cannot be a greater untruth than what has been stated by the hon. Member. Our District Congress Committee or the Congress Organisation as a whole suffers from the advantages and disadvantages of the party in power. But I can tell the hon. Members that the District Congress Committees never try to interfere in the administration, and we seek co-operation from everybody, from the Congress Organisation also and whatever co-operation and assistance that is possible is given by the Congress Committees. Sir, the hon. Member referred to the discontinuance of the police verification for Government employment. I do not know how far that would be practicable or desirable because after all before a man will be a public servant his antecedents will have to be verified and that is the agency to verify. If you do not give it to police, you will have to give to somebody else. Therefore, I cannot promise that this practice should be discontinued.

The hon. Member, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee referred to an observation alleged to have been made by the Accountant General and published in a particular newspaper. Sir, we do not know about the truth or otherwise of that letter because, as you know, newspapers write many things and we have no means to verify them. Therefore, I do not like to comment on this.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): The official letter Number is there.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The official letter may be there but we are not supposed to ask the Accountant General what he might have written or even if he has written any letter, we do not know nor do we propose to ask him about this.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): But our prestige is involved.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): We do not take notice of it. That is the whole point.

Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee mentioned about the appointment of a Liaison Officer. Sir, I suppose the hon. Member is not aware of the background for which this Liaison Officer had to be appointed. The hon. Members are aware that there had been great criticism in the State that the people of the State are not getting employment in the various private sector industries. So Government adopted a resolution requesting the private sector industries to give due share to the people of the State in the matter of employment. So that resolution has to be followed up and for that purpose, a responsible officer was necessary and first appointment was given to Dr. Umesh Chandra Bordoloi. Unfortunately, he died after he served in this post for a few months. And then we had to appoint Shri S.N. Barua, a very experienced man who was Deputy Manager in the Railways. I think we have done well by giving this appointment and if I may tell this August House that our intention is to expand this organisation because we find that with the growing industrialisation one man will not be sufficient to maintain liaison with the various industries which are coming up. If we really mean to provide employment for the people of the State, we have

to strengthen the organisation and may be we have to appoint more officers of this type. Sir, criticisms have been made about the Administrative Training School. I have no hesitation in accepting these criticisms and I agree that there was delay in starting the Administrative Training School for various reasons. Therefore, I accept that to some extent the hon. Member's criticism is justified. He also mentioned about the transfer of the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and subsequently holding up of that transfer. It is true, Sir, that the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur was transferred but subsequently that transfer had to be suspended. The hon. Members may be aware that a conflict is going on, on the oil royalty issue and in that connection we have made certain allegations against certain activities of the Oil India Limited. Through persuasion by our Minister, Industries, the Oil India Limited has agreed to investigate into the various allegations which have been brought against some of the actions of that company. For that purpose the presence of the present Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur was found to be absolutely necessary and we had to make a last minute change. But, I would say that this is not a normal case which is usually done. Sir, sometimes decisions have to be changed in the public interest.

Sir, a suggestion has been made for the appoint of Vigilance Committee. I cannot say anything about this now because it will have to be examined. As a matter of fact, we have found in some cases that the Committees are very helpful and in certain other cases many Committees are not producing the results expected. In any case when the hon. Member has given the suggestion, we will examine it.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Lakhmi Prasad Goswami has mentioned, about the employment of Pakistanis by the absentee landlords. Sir, the entire question of Pakistani infiltration is receiving the attention of the Government and the hon. Member's suggestion will also be considered.

Shri Goswami also mentioned about the prohibition. I agree that there should be total prohibition, but as the question involves loss of revenue on the one hand and increase of expenditure on the other, the matter has been taken up with the Central Government for meeting the expenditure and for making good of the loss of revenue to be caused to the State.

Sir, a question has also been raised that the Government should have a contented set of employees. There is no dispute about it. We are also very anxious to bring that contentment so far as it is possible within a reasonable means. Sir, we have been trying all that is possible for the Government employees and our efforts would continue to do more.

Sir, a question has been raised about the dispersal of offices. If we have not been able to move speedily in this direction, it is due to accommodation problem. I suppose by and by it will be possible for us to disperse the offices, which the hon. Members have mentioned in their speeches, to the different districts. I can assure the hon. Members that we are also equally anxious to disperse the offices because that will bring a lot of convenience for the administration as well as for the public.

Sir, I have tried to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members in course of debate on the grant and I would now request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions.

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

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): No, Sir,

Mr. SPEAKER: Then I put the question. The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,25,29,300, under Grant No.9, Major head "19-General Administration" at page 42 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,25,29,300 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The cut motion was negatived).

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 94,75,300 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 "19—General Administration".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 12

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 3,60,93,200 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 "23—Police".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 3,60,93,200 be Granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963, for the administration of the head "23—Police".

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 4,76,15,800, under Grant No. 12, Major head "23—Police", at page 79 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs 4,76,15,800, do stand reduced by Re. 1. Sir, the Police Department is a very important Department as it concerns the law and order of the State. Therefore, we are to give maximum importance to this particular Department. Sir, almost 16 years have passed since we have attained independence but uptil now no change has been found in this Department and no confidence has come in the minds of the people in respect of this Department. Sir, though Government is speaking very highly about reorganisation of this Department. I am at a loss to understand how Government is going to increase the efficiency of that Department, by only increasing the number of some high posts and spending large amounts of money under different heads. Sir, the most important thing for the Police Department, is to bring confidence in the minds of the people and ensure security of life. I think the hon. Members of this August House will agree

with me that uptil now confidence has not come to the minds of the people and no protection is being given for the life and property of the people. Sir, if you observe carefully the Police administration you will realise what sort of administration is going on. As for example, very recently—on 8th June, 1962 a decoity case has taken place here in Police Bazar in Monorama Hotel and we have been given to understand details of an incident that took place in the Police Bazar area on the 9th also, in this capital town where this August House is sitting, where so many officers are busy and so many officers are loitering, there the people are not safe and secure, on that day a State Transport officer was going home after his duties and he was assaulted by some strangers, but, unfortunately no action has yet been taken by the police to arrest the assailant.

Sir, I may refer to Dhakuakhana, my birth place, where so many ugly incidents have taken place. On 25th of May there is a place there named Hamjarani, people there were fully aware of sectional tendencies. In my own place, they drew the attention of police officers concerned on many occasions to take proper action but I am at a loss to understand that no proper action had been taken uptil now and in that area there appears to be no law and order. Recently, another incident took place in a tea garden, where a labourer of the garden married a labourer girl of that garden and they duly registered their marriage in the Registration Office, but on the report of the Garden Manager the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station there visited garden and arrested the couple.

These are the things which will show that no proper action is taken from the police side in the matter of law and order and from my experience I have seen that instead of helping in protecting property and giving security to the people, the police officers are harassing common innocent people.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, you will not refer to cases which are subjudice.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I am speaking about the police administration, when this administration is going to be reorganised. Of course, we want an efficient police organisation so that security of life and property of our people can be safeguarded but we do want that the huge money which is being asked through this grant in the name of security of the State should be well spent and not wasted.

Apart from all these things it is clearly shown that law and order situation has been totally failed and police officers do not take proper steps for keeping the law and order situation in high order.

In this connection, I will give a particular important fact to the Chief Minister, whether he will accept it or not. It is about the escape of Naga hostiles through our State to Pakistan. Although the Chief Minister has thrown the responsibility for this escape on the Central Government, I have come to know from reliable sources, that although there were two Havildars of the Security Force in the border while the hostiles were crossing the border, one of them fired and the other Havildar took away the gun from the one who was firing. Another surprising thing is that a commandant of the 5th Battalion of the Border Security Force did not visit that place though he was informed, but he was seen loitering and amusing in Saloni-bari tea estate, when it was the responsibility of the officer to be at the place of occurrence. Even afterwards that officer did not visit that place.

I would now speak about the Criminal Investigation Department. Everybody is aware, with apology to the Criminal Investigation Department employees, how and what action our Criminal Investigation

Department are taking in detecting crimes. I met one Naga hostile leader, who has been under detention in Nowgong Special Jail. I was surprised to hear that he could get many important information of Government, even decisions of Cabinet meeting held in the day time reached him at night. Any high level discussion reaches this Naga hostile very quickly. We are not keeping Criminal Investigation Department Officers not to keep the security of the security of the Ministers, but they are also to take action for the security of the life and property of the common man. It appear that in almost all cases the Criminal Investigation Department fail to detect cases. In Rookirhat an incident took place but the Criminal Investigation Department failed to detect the case.

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the booklet, "Parliamentary Etiquettes and Conventions" of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Every hon. Member must have copy of this booklet. In page 5, Rule 21 says, "A statement made by a Member of the Government in the Treasury Bench from the records in his or her possession should be accepted as correct, unless a point is deliberately raised to challenge at."

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I am giving these facts for simply clarification of my points.

Sir, apart from all these, I want to refer to the murder of my uncle at Rookirhat in Jorhat Subdivision but the Criminal Investigation Department people there have not been able to find out the clue.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Another important thing about which I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister. It is about complaints of the officers in the lower ranks of the Criminal Investigation Department. I understand that they have been shown discrimination in respect of compensatory allowance as an Inspector is getting Rs.50, Sub-Inspector Rs. 30, Assistant Sub-Inspector Rs. 15 and an ordinary Constable only Rs. 3 This should be higher in the case of constables.

Regarding clothing, instead of getting clothing worth Rs. 100 per year these people are getting clothing worth Rs. 60 or so. This is to be looked into.

Regarding Anti Corruption, Sir, I want to say that the Anti Corruption Department itself is full of corruption, therefore, we cannot have any good result from it. There are so many cases which I want to give to the Chief Minister. Sir, even in the Supply Department there are corruptions and corruptions among the high officers are also going on. So, Sir, the Anti-Corruption Branch is full of corruption. Apart from this, I want to draw the attention to one important matter, which I think, Government is also aware of is that many people die from the motor accidents every day due to reckless driving. Sir, there is no proper control. Therefore, Sir, my humble submission is that proper steps should be taken in this direction. My submission is that while issuing licences the D. T. O. should be more careful.

He should take serious steps in this connection. There is another point, Sir, there should be proper legislation to control the plying of heavy motor vehicles in the National High Ways. For example, heavy vehicles should not be allowed to run in the portion from Tinsukia to Dhansiri but only light vehicles should be allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, we have already passed the Public Works Department Budget.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the demand brought by the Chief Minister and oppose the Cut Motion moved by the opposition Member. Sir, the other day, while speaking on the Budget Debate, I had a mind particularly to speak about the law and order situation of the State, but time did not permit me to do so. So, I take.....

Mr. SPEAKER Mr. Bora, do you know that your time is very short ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA : So, I take my stand to day to speak a few words—just to make certain observations. Now, Sir, the law and order situation in the State has become, of late, unavoidable and is bound up with the Pakistani infiltration, because most of the officers are hunting out the Pakistani people. Sir, in our State, so long we cannot effectively deal with the problem—I mean, the Pakistani problem, law and order situation will continue to remain unsatisfactory. That is my impression, Sir, now, the law and order situation arising out of Pakistani infiltration has, of late taken a serious turn. Sir, the statement in the Lok Sabha by no less a Minister than the Minister of Home Affairs has revealed that there was a large scale Pakistani influx into Assam. This revelation takes the people by surprise, both inside Assam, as well as outside Assam. We are not expecting such thing. What is happening in Assam within these few years ? The situation has taken a serious turn. Due to large scale influx of Pakistanis, relation with our neighbours is far from happy. Now, the people have become panicky and everybody is thingking how to tackle this situation. We know our Government is up and doing, but my feeling is that unless we find the real cause of this large scale influx in recent years, we cannot effectively deal with the situation. For instance, in human body you cannot apply any medicine to cure the disease, unless you cannot diagnose the disease properly. So also in the political maladies Sir, unless you diagnose the disease you cannot apply remedy effectively. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that if you want to tackle the situation, you must find out the real cause. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that there should be an Enquiry Committee set up by our Government to find out the causes. This is the belief in the mind of a large section of our people. Sir, when we have a large scale influx of Pakistanis into our State, there must be some big people at the back who is pulling wires from behind. There must be some big people with big brain, otherwise why should there be such a heavy influx. There is another belief in the mind of the people that some prominent persons are playing a double game. Therefore, they become suspicious. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary to constitute an Enquiry Commission to find out the causes of this influx. Again, Sir, there are some persons who are in search of property and who are in search of power and who somehow managed to get it, are playing the double game. They are very expert and they share the distress of the people at day time and during twenty four hours they show their complete loyalty to our Government. But at night, it is reported, some of these people are seen holding secret conference in closed door with the Pakistani Moulavi and Mullah. Even some of our highly placed officers are also seen moving with the Pakistani officers intriguing against the state. Sir, this sort of confusion must be removed from the minds of our people. Sir; there was an impression in the public mind that everything was O. K. in our state and as if nothing has happened.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, the hon. Chair was pleased to ask me not to make any sweeping remarks and asked me to put forward specific instances. I hope you would be kind enough to accord the same treatment in all cases.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright; Mr. Bora, your time is up, you conclude.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): So, Sir, it was given to understand that nothing has happened and there was no trouble. But When we read out the statement given by the Home Minister we found that the things were not O. K. and something had happened inside. The position is very complicated.

Therefore, Sir, according to my humble opinion, our Government should write to the India Government for instituting an Inquiry Commission because this matter pertains to the security of our State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Madhusudhan Das.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA: So Sir, I beg to submit that Assam should not be made another Kasmir with Seikh Abdullah.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পুলিচ বিভাগৰ শিতানত ধৰা টকা সম্পৰ্কে যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব মোৰ বন্ধু যোৰহাটৰ সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্থাপন কৰিছে মই সেই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

মহোদয়, বৃটিছ শাসনৰ আমোলত পুলিছ একচ্ছত্ৰী ৰাজত্ব আছিল, জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বত্ব অস্বীকাৰ কৰি শ্বেচ্ছাচাৰী ভাবে মানুহক দমন কৰাটো তেতিয়া পুলিচৰ পক্ষে সম্ভবপৰ আছিল, কিয়নো তেওঁলোক বিদেশী শাসকৰ সৈয়ক আছিল কিন্তু তেতিয়াও পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীসকল ইমান মুক্ত ভাবে দুৰ্ণীতিপৰয়ন নাছিল, কাৰন তেওঁলোক অন্ততঃ বৃটিছশাসক সকলক মানি চলিব লাগিছিল।

কিন্তু আজি জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ দিনত পুলিচৰ কিমান অবনতি ঘটিব আজিৰ পুলিচৰ কৰ্মৰ শিথিলতা, অকৰ্মণ্যতা অনিয়মানুৰূপিতা, কৰ্ত্তব্য হীনতা, দুৰ্ণীতি পৰায়নতাৰ দৃষ্টান্ত অৱশ্যে ই মাত্ৰ আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ শিথিলতা আৰু শীৰ্ষস্থানীয় পৰিচালক সকলৰ অপৰিপক্বতাৰ আৰু দায়িত্বহীনতাবহে পৰিচায়ক।

আমাৰ পুলিচৰ অযোগ্যতা আৰু অকৰ্মণ্যতাৰ চুবাস্ত প্ৰমাণ হল নগা বিদ্ৰোহীৰ পলায়ন আৰু পাকিস্তানী লোকসকলৰ অনপ্ৰবেশ। বৰ আচৰিত কথা যে আমাৰ গৃহ দণ্ডৰে পাকিস্তানীৰ অনপ্ৰবেশ সম্বন্ধে কোনো সন্ধানেই নাপাইছিল আমাৰ বাইজে সেই খবৰটো সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ গৃহদণ্ডৰ পৰা আমাৰ গৃহদণ্ডৰ পৰা নহয়। আমাৰ পুলিচে কি কৰিছিল? এতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰ্য্য কৈছে দুই লাখ পাকিস্তানীয়ে বেআইনি ভাবে সীমান্ত অতিক্ৰম কৰি অসমত সোমাইছে ইয়াত বসবাস কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আৰু কিছুমান পাকিস্তানী আহিছে যাৰ হিচাব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে উলিয়াব পৰা নাই। কাৰণ বিৰোধী গাঁওত সিহঁতে বাস কৰিছে—সেইবোৰ গাঁও স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা সকলে সিহঁতক বিচাৰি উলিওৱাত সহযোগ কৰা নাই—সিহঁতৰ সংখ্যাও ২/৩ লাখ হব। এই কথা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা শুনাৰ পিচতহে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে অসমত বহুসংখ্যক পাকিস্তানী লোকৰ অনপ্ৰবেশ হৈছে—কিন্তু কিমান মানুহ যে আহিল তাক হিচাব এতিয়ালৈকে এই চৰকাৰৰ নাই। ইয়াতকৈ আৰু সোচনীয় ঘটনা কি হব পাৰে?

ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই এই চৰকাৰে ইমান টকা পুলিচৰ শিতানত খৰচ কৰি এটা পুলিচ বিভাগ ৰাখিব লাগে নে? সেই পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে সজিয়ভাবে এনেধৰণৰ বেআইনী কাৰ্য্যত যোগ দিয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ যথেষ্ট আছে। যদি সেয়ে হয়, এনে দেশাত্মকবোধশূন্য এটা পুলিচ ৰহিণী ৰখাৰ প্ৰয়োজন কি?

আমাৰ সীমান্ত পুলিচ বাহিনী থাকোঁতে যদি ধাৰাসাবে পাকিস্তানীৰ অনুপ্রবেশ হয় আৰু সেই খবৰটো আমাৰ গৃহদপ্তৰে যদি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰাহে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব লাগে তেন্তে সেইটো আমাৰ পুলিচ অকস্মাত্যৰ চূৰান্ত নিদৰ্শন নহবনে? আমাৰ ওপৰৱৰ্ত্তা পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে সেই খবৰ জানিও আমাৰ গৃহদপ্তৰক জনোৱা নাই বুলি বহুতে সন্দেহ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। যদি এই কথা সত্য হয়, তেন্তেহলে এইটো এটা জলন্ত প্ৰমাণ যে আমাৰ পুলিচৰ এই অনুপ্ৰবেশত সহযোগ আছে। বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই কথাৰ সত্যতালৈ থাকিবলৈ যোৱাটো এটা বৰ বিস্ময়ৰ কথা।

গতিকে আমি যি পুলিচক আমাৰ দেশৰ শান্তি ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰিছো, যাৰ ওপৰত আভ্যন্তৰীণ শৃঙ্খলা ৰক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব আছে, সেই পুলিচে আভ্যন্তৰীণ শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা ৰখাতো দূৰৰ কথা আজি আমাৰ কষ্টোপাজ্জিত স্বাধীনতা আৰু নিৰাপত্তা গ্ৰাস কৰাৰ অভিসন্ধি কৰিছে।

তাবপিচত, দেশত যিবিলাক চুৰিডকাইটি, হত্যাৰূপে ধাৰাবাহিক ভাবে ঘটি আছে, সেইবিলাক তথ্য বাহিৰ কৰাত বা বাধাদিয়াত আমাৰ পুলিচে একেবাৰে অযোগ্যতাৰ প্ৰমাণ দিছে তেওঁলোকে এটা কেচও ধৰিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ সমষ্টীতে কেবাতাও সত্ৰাজীন হত্যাৰূপে কেইবছৰ মানৰ ভিতৰত হৈছে কিন্তু পুলিচে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই সেই বোৰৰ সূত্ৰ উলিওৱা নাই। সকলোৰে জনা কথা এটাকো পুলিচে উলিয়াব নোৱাৰিলে পুলিচে পক্ষ লোৱা বুলি আৰু দণ্ডীত লিপ্ত হোৱা বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। পুলিচে তদন্ত কৰে আৰু আসামীও বাহিৰ কৰে কিন্তু আসামী আৰু কৰিয়াদি দুয়ো পক্ষৰ পৰা টকা লয়। আৰু ফলত মোকদ্দমা কোৰ্টলৈকে আহি আসামী খালাচ পায়। আজি কেই বছৰ মান আগতে কয়াকুছি নামৰ গাওঁ এখনত জিয়াৰ নামক মানুহ এজনক দি দুপৰতে হত্যা কৰা হৈছিল। যিজন দাবোগাৰ ওপৰত সেই মোকদ্দমাৰ তদন্তৰ ভাৰ পাতিছিল, আনৰ কোনো কথালৈ, সেই জন দাবোগা কৈবদী পক্ষৰ বৰ বিৰুদ্ধ আছিল। কৈবদী পক্ষে দফে দফে আপত্তি কৰা স্বত্বেও সেই দাবোগাজনৰ হাতৰ পৰা অন্যৰ হাতলৈ সেই মোকদ্দমাতো হস্তান্তৰ কৰা নহ'ল। ফলত মোকদ্দমাটোত আসামী খালাচ পালে দাবোগাজনে হেনো সাক্ষী সাক্ষ্য লিপিবদ্ধ কৰাৰ সময়ত সাক্ষীয়ে কোৱা কথা লিখা নাছিল—তেওঁ নিজে যি খুচি তাকে লিখিছিল—যাতে আসামীয়ে খালাচ পায়। এই দৰে শান্তি ৰক্ষক পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীয়েই চুৰ, ডকাইট, নৰঘাটকক সহায় কৰা দেখা যায়।

কেনোবাই যদি এটি গোছৰ খানালৈ লৈ আহে তেন্তে তেওঁৰেই সাক্ষী আদি যোগাব কৰি অভিযোগ প্ৰমাণ কৰি দিব লাগিব—ঘটনাৰ পম খেদি পুলিচে কোনো সাক্ষী সাবুদ যোগাব নকৰে গতিকে বেচি ভাগ মোকদ্দমাত পুলিচ অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হয়।

পুলিচ বিভাগটো পূৰ্ণ গঠনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে আঁচনি এটি হাততলোৱা বুলি জনাইছে, কিন্তু যি পদ্ধতিত এই বিভাগটো ইমান দিনে চলি আহিছে; সেই পদ্ধতিত আৰু সেই পদ্ধতিৰ তলত শিক্ষা পোৱা অফিচাৰৰ যোগেদি পুনৰ গঠন সম্ভৱপৰ নহব। কাৰণ সেই একোবোৰ অফিচাৰ ইমান দিন বিভাগটো চলায় থাকোঁতে একো কেৰোণ নেদেখিলে এতিয়া হঠাৎ পুনৰগঠন কৰিবলৈ গলে সেই দোষবোৰ কেনেকৈ দেখিব? গতিকে যদি পুলিচ বিভাগটো পুনৰগঠন কৰিব লাগে তেন্তেহলে তাক বেচৰকাৰী মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাহে কৰিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে পুলিচক ভয় কৰে পুলিচক যম যেন দেখে। তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কাৰো আস্থা নাই। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা মানুহে বিপদত সহায় নেপায় বৰং বিপদৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকে বিপদ বঢ়ায়হে। গতিকে বৰ্ত্তমান যুগৰ লগত খাপ খোৱাকৈ পুলিচ বিভাগটো পুনৰগঠন কৰিব লাগে যাতে মানুহ নিৰাপদে আৰু শান্তিৰে বাস কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এখন বাজ্যৰ বাজ হাড় হৈছে পুলিচ বিভাগটো। এই পুলিচ বিভাগটো যদি ঠিক মতে পৰিচালিত নহয় আৰু বলবান নহয় তেনেহলে বাজ হাড় ভাঙি যোৱা মানুহৰ দৰে দুৰ্বল হয়। কিন্তু দেখা যায় এই বিভাগটোত শিথিলতা, অকৰ্মন্যতা আৰু দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰি পৰিছে। আমি ভাবিছিলো ইংৰাজ যোৱাৰ পচত দেশ খন ভালকৈ চালব আৰু আগৰ দিনৰ দুৰ্নীতিবোৰ আঁতৰিব। কিন্তু আশা বিফল হল। দিনক দিনে দুৰ্নীতি কমক চাৰি বাঢ়িহে গৈছে। মানুহে কোনো কেচৰ এজাহাৰ দিবলৈ গলে খানাত এজাহাৰ এনেয়ে লব লাগে। কিন্তু দেখা যায় ঘোচ নিদিলে এজাহাৰ নলয় আৰু তাৰ পৰাই দুৰ্নীতি আৰম্ভ হয়। যেতিয়া দত্ত কৰিবলৈ যায় তেতিয়াও অফিচাৰক চাহ খোৱা দিলেহে আচামি বিচাৰ কৰে বা ধৰে নহলে একো নকৰে। যোতয়া কেচগৈ হাকিমৰ ওচৰ পাইগৈ তেতিয়া ঠাউতি এৰি দিয়ে কাৰণ তোতয়া দুৰ্নীতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা হয়। কোনো কোনো কেচ পুলিচৰ গাফিলত কাৰণেই দোষী খালাচ হয় আৰু কিছুমান একেবাৰে সচা কেচ পুলিচৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে শাস্তি নহয়। এই দুৰ্নীতি চুড়ান্ত পাইছেগৈ পুলিচ কটত। তাত জামিন দিয়া যিজন আফচাৰ তেওঁ ৩-৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰতে বিৰাট ঘৰ দুৱাৰ সাজিব লাগিছে। তেওঁ জামিনদাৰ ভাল জামিনদাৰ বুলি লিখাৰ কাৰণেই কমেও ৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২০ টকালৈ লয়। বৰষেকৈ সেই অফিচাৰ জন যদি স্থানীয় লোক হয় তেন্তে দুৰ্নীতি অভিযাত্রা হয়। বৰপেটাত তেনেকৈ স্থানীয় লোক থকাৰ কাৰণে দুৰ্নীতি সীমা চেৰাই গৈছে। গতিকে স্থানীয় অফিচাৰ বোৰক আতবাই পঠাব লাগে।

চোবাংচোৱা বিভাগটো একেবাৰে অকামিলা হৈ গৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ কাম কি বোধকৰো নেজানেই বা পাহৰি গৈছে। তেওঁলোকে হয়তো ভাবে যে মন্ত্ৰীৰ আগে-পাচে কঢ়িলেই হয়। এই শাখাটোৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন আৱশ্যক হৈছে। পুৰণি অফিচাৰৰ ঠাইত নতুনকৈ ভৰ্তি কৰি ভালকৈ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিব লাগে। কাৰণ এই শাখাটোৰ দক্ষতাৰ ওপৰতে গোটেই পুলিচ বিভাগৰ দক্ষতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। **Anti-corruption** শাখাটো একে অৱস্থা। যিসকলে দুৰ্নীতি ধৰিব লাগে সেই সকলেই যদি দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ হয় তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ দুৰ্নীতি আঁতৰব। ভুত খেদাৰ কাৰণে ওজা সকলে সবিয়েহ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে যদি সবিয়েহৰ ভিতৰতে ভুতে বাস লয় সেই সবিয়েহেৰে ভুত খেদিব কেনেকৈ? গতিকে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ দ্বাৰাই দুৰ্নীতি গুচাব নোৱাৰে। এইদৰে এই শাখাটো বখাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। যদি বখা হয় ভাল ভাল অফিচাৰ ৰাখিব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণবোৰ অতি সোণকালে গুচাব লাগে।

১৯৬০ চনৰ অশান্তিৰ সময়ত অন্ধ্ৰ প্ৰদেশৰ পুলিচ অনিচ্ছল আমাৰ ইয়াত শান্তি বক্ষাত সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। এতিয়া দেশ শান্ত। গতিকে সেইবোৰ পঠায় দিয়া উচিত। যদি চৰকাৰে ভাবে যে তেওঁলোকৰ আৱশ্যক আছে তেনেহলে আমাৰ ইয়াৰ কিছুমান ডেকাক লৈ এটা বেলেগ বাহিনী কৰিব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকক আমাৰ দেশৰ ঘটনাৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাকৈ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দি লব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Mr, Speaker Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion moved by Hon. Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. Sir, in this august House, we have heard many things against the Police Department for its failure to check infiltration. Sir, unless we strengthen the Department, it will not be possible for the Police to check infiltration. In my opinion, more money should be given to this department. Sir, the Police Department is functioning in such a way that in certain areas there is only one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and four Constables. It is not possible to check or maintain law and order in remote villages with such strength; because in the villages now, the population has increased and during the British regime Sir, these thanas were

established when population was very small. Now, more Thanas are required. We are getting demands from the people that more Thanas and outposts should be opened in the villages. Sir, the money allotted for the Police Department is not sufficient and on the other hand Sir, we cannot also support that more money should be spent on this department. In a welfare State we should not spend more money for Police Administration because our aim is to establish Welfare State. We do not require Police force. Sir, we must enthruse our people that this is their country and they should keep the Law and order themselves. Sir, we find in the village they have got Village Defence Party. This Village Defence Party is doing marvellous work. During the last General Election, Sir, I have seen the Police Department could not depute police personnel to the Polling Booth because of shortage of personnels. The Village Defence Parties during that time managed the work very well and they observed strict neutrality. Sir, a Deputy Inspector General of Police should be appointed only for this purpose to organise the Village Defence Party in the State.

Sir, in the villages during the spring season we find that there is frequent occurrence of fire and Government have to pay a lot of money as compensation, as relief measure to the affected people of the villages. In the villages it is not possible to take Fire Brigade from the town. So if these persons of the Village Defence Party are trained to fight against fire, I think, we can save lot of money and the villages will be saved from such fire. Sir, in every Gaon Sabha, Village Defence Party should be organised and they should be trained properly to fight against fire and they should be enthused for keeping law and order in the villages. It is not possible for the Government to go on spending money for the purpose of keeping law and order in the villages and I think if we continue in this way we shall have to spend a lot of money for this Police Department alone.

Sir, another point.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Sir, another point is that the Police Department is purchasing stores worth about Rs.40 lakhs for the personnel and these goods are supplied by outside firms. Now, Sir, I think, Government should form a non-official committee to look into this matter and give contract for supplying these stores to sons of the soil. I would also request the Chief Minister to look into this matter and also appoint contractors who belong to this State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbaruah.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কোনো এখন নেশৰ চৰিত্ৰ কোনো এটা জাতিৰ চৰিত্ৰ ফতি উঠে সেই দেশৰ বা জাতিৰ পুলিচৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ যোগেদি। আইন শৃঙ্খলা দূৰে থাকুক আমাৰ দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ জীৱন আৰু সা-সম্পত্তি বক্ষাত নিশ্চয়তা ক'ত? অসম দেশলৈ অনৰ্গল পাকিস্তানীৰ অনুপ্রবেশ, নিৰ্বিবাদে-নিৰ্বিব্ধে নগাৰ অসমৰ মাজেদি পাকিস্তানলৈ যাত্ৰা আৰু পাকিস্তান প্ৰবেশ, সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত নগাৰ লুটপাত, প্ৰতিদিন নিশা নগৰ গাঁৱত চুৰি ডকাইতি ইত্যাদি। এনে এখন নগৰ বা গাঁও নাই য'ত চুৰি ডকাইতি নোহোৱাকৈ থকা নাই। এনে এঘৰ লোক আছেনে এনে এজন এম্. এল্. এ আছেনে যাৰ ঘৰত চুৰি হোৱা নাই? মানুহে নিশা বিচনাৰ কাষত দা বা টাঙ্কোন থৈ শয়ন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। নগাঁও নগৰত দিন দুপৰতে মৌজাদাৰৰ টকা ডকাইতি কৰি নিয়া নাই নে? গতিকে আজ জীৱন আৰু সা-সম্পত্তিৰ নিশ্চয়তা পুলিচ বিভাগে দিব পাৰিছেক'ত? (সদনত মাত "কেনেকৈ চুৰি ডকাইত দূৰ হব"?) নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ কৰা মানুহৰ অভাব অভিযোগ দৰ কৰা। মহাশয়, আমাৰ মুখা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ঘৰৰ আগতে মাছ পুহিছে সেই মাছ নিশা চুৰি কৰা নাইনে?

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে পুলিচ সকলক অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে। ডাক্তৰ ডাক্তৰ বিষয়াৰ ঘৰত গাৰ্ড দিয়া ডাক্তৰ ডাক্তৰ বিষয়া সকল ফুৰিবলৈ গলে আগে আগে পাচে পাচে পুলিচ পঠিওৱা, মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ সময়ত লগত পুলিচ নিয়া আদিয়েই প্ৰমাণ কৰে এই পুলিচ বিভাগত অৰ্থ অনাহকত ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে। এদিন মই ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰত গৈছিলো— বাষ্টাত পুলিচ খাৰা আছে। স্মিলিলো কিয় আপোনালোক এনেদৰে আছে। উত্তৰত কলে ‘আই-জি-পি চাহাব আহিব। বাহ! আই-জি-পি অহাৰ কাৰণেই বাষ্টাত পুলিচ খাৰা।

পুলিচৰ মাজত ঐক্যভাৱ কমি আহিছে। দলা দলিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। গত ভাষা আদিৰ সময়ত হোৱা অশান্তিৰ সময়ত কাছাৰ শিলচৰ আদিত ঘটা গওগোলৰ সময়ত পুলিচৰ ভিতৰত কি দৰে দলৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল পুলিচ বিভাগেই জানে? এই বিলাকেই প্ৰমাণ।

‘পুলিচ ৰেটেলিয়ন’ত অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ লোকক বিহাৰ উড়িষ্যাৰ লোকক recruit বা ভৰ্ত্তি কৰি অসমৰ ধনেৰে এই সকলক পোহা হৈছে। গত প্ৰথম দ্বিতীয় জাৰ্জান যুদ্ধত গ্ৰেট ৱাৰত অসমৰ খলুৱা যুৱক সকলে যি বিৰত্বৰ—সাহসৰ পৰিচয় দিছিল বুৰঞ্জীৰ পাতে পাতে সি লিখা থাকিব। আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ দিনত অসমৰ সু-সন্তান সকলক অসম ৰক্ষাৰ ভাৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। অসমৰ সন্তানক অসম ৰক্ষাৰ ভাৰ দিয়ক—অসমৰ যুৱকক লৈ পুলিচ বাহিনী সিমাস্ত ৰক্ষা বাহিনী গঠন কৰক।

পুলিচ বিভাগতো পূৰ্ণ গঠন কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। স মাত্ৰ অথ ব্যয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থাহে। পুলিচ খানাৰ এলেকা সৰু সৰু কৰি পুলিচৰ খানা, পুলিচৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াবৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰা হৈছে পুলিচ পূৰ্ণ গঠনৰ নামত। পুলিচৰ খানা বঢ়ালেই চুৰি ডকাইতি কমিবনে? ডিব্ৰুগড়, শিৱসাগৰ, নগাঁও গৌহাটী, শিলং নগৰত পুলিচ খানা আছে—সই খানাৰ কাষতে চুৰি ডকাইতি হোৱা নাইনে? মানুহৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে চুৰি ডকাইতি হ’বই? অভাৱেই মানুহৰ স্বভাৱ নষ্ট কৰে।

পুলিচ আজি কালি মটৰ প্ৰিয় অৰ্থাৎ motor minded হ’ল। জীপ মটৰ নাপালে নাযায় বা যাবলৈ টান পায়। মাচৰ্চ কৰিবলৈ এৰি দিলে (সদনত মাত “পেৰেড কৰেনে নকৰে?”) পেৰেড ডেৰ গাওঁ আদি পুলিচ কেন্দ্ৰত কৰে নে নকৰে ক’ব নোৱাৰো, কিন্তু মাচৰ্চ কৰি যোৱা অৰ্থাৎ মটৰ জীপ নহলে চুৰি ডকাইতি শত্ৰু আদিক খোজ কাঢ়ি ধৰিবলৈ যোৱা দেখা নাযায়। পুলিচ আৰাম প্ৰিয় হৈছে—ক্ৰমে শাৰীৰিক শক্তি কমি আহিছে অৰ্থাৎ physically weak হৈছে।

মোকদ্দমা বিলাক পুলিচৰ দোষতেই বিচাৰত পলম হয়। সামান্য গৰু বা ম’হ চুৰি মোকদ্দমা এখনো ২।৩ বছৰ লাগে বিচাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্ত হবলৈ। কাৰণ পুলিচে বিপৰ্চ সোনকালে নিদিয়ৈ সাক্ষ্য দিবলৈ কাছাৰিত নাযায় অনাহকত মানুহক জামিনত দিয়াত বিচাৰ হোৱাত জুলুম দিয়ে।

পুলিচে মানুহক ধৰি মাৰ পিত কৰে। সভ্য জগতত পুলিচৰ এনে আচৰণ অসহনীয়। কিবা এটা থাৰ্ড দিগ্ৰী মেথদ (Third Degree Method) বোলা এটা মেথদ প্ৰয়োগ কৰে অৰ্থাৎ মাৰধৰ কৰে। কত লোকক মাৰ ধৰ কৰি বধ কৰিছে তাৰ সংখ্যা নাই। সিদিনা সাপেখাতিত শচীন্দ্ৰ বয়ক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি মাৰ ধৰ কৰি হত্যা কৰিলে। কিন্তু ‘আওঁৰিয়া’ বা epileptic hit হৈ মৰিছে বুলি মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এক ৰকম ইঙ্গিত দিছে। আজি কেই বছৰ মানৰ আগত আমগুৰি থানাত দত্ত বুলি এজনক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি আনি অমানুষিক মাৰপিত কৰি হত্যা কৰিলে। সেই জনো পাচত ‘আওঁৰিয়া’ হৈ মৰিছে বুলি কৈছে। পুলিচে গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি অনাৰ পাচত যি এজন মৃত্যু হৈছে সেই সকলোবোৰ ‘আওঁৰিয়া’ হৈ মৰিছেনে? নব হত্যাকাৰী পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ নমুনা সাপেখতি, মৰীগাওঁ, পলাশবাৰা আদিত ৰাইজক স্মিলিলেই পাব।

সিদিনা নাওজানত নগা আহিছে বুলি পুলিচক খবৰ দিয়াত 'নগা ক'ত আছে দেখুৱাই দে' বুলি খবৰ দিয়া জনকহে ধমকি দিয়ে। এটা দিশ বা ঠাই দেখুৱাই দিব পাৰে মানুহজনে। নগা ক'ত লুকাল কেনেকৈ দেখুৱাব। দেখুৱাই নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে মানুহ জনক ১।১½ মৌনীয়া গৰু বস্ত্ৰ পিঠিত তুলি দি ২ ঘণ্টা অহা যোৱা কৰালে একে ঠাইতে। ৫ মিনিটৰ ভিতৰত পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ কথা কিমান ক'ন। পুলিচ বিভাগত ৪ কোটি ৬০ লাখৰো ওপৰ টকা খৰছ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া মানেই টকাতো অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা। সিহেতু কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব সন্ধান কৰিছো।

Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while dealing with the Police administration, many of my colleagues have expressed, I should say one sided opinion. I will therefore deal on the police administration from the other side. Sir, after all, these police personnel are the products of our society and they are also a part of the administration and the defects which are visible in other departments of the administration are visible also to a great extent in this police administration too. Sir, a good administration requires systematic application to the job in hand, attention to details, mastery of facts in a given situation, a careful recording of every act, a patient listening to clashing opinion and a final decision based upon balancing of known data. Sir, these things are lacking not only in the police department, but in other departments of the administration too. It is a fact that our people sometimes think that the State is identifying with the Government and the Government is identifying with the police. This is a feeling which our people are having in mind due to repeated police firing in so many occasions during the last two years. But at the same time Sir, these police have certain problems. I have personally seen—I live near a police line—that the roads in the police line are in so bad conditions and so badly maintained, whether these roads come under Municipality or whether there is any authority who repairs these roads I do not know, but these roads give a deserted appearance. All the pebbles are there on the road and no one can go for a walk in the police line and no one desires that someone should go to the police line. It speaks a lot against our administration in the sense that when we visit civil lines where military personnel reside in big cities, it maintain a very decent atmosphere, but here when we go to the police lines, it gives a dismal picture that one really feels whether police people are part of the citizens of this independent country, whether they should also be given some sort of comfort and enjoyment in life. Sir, the constables live in such narrow rooms that no human being in independent country should be allowed to live in such quarters. So, Sir, we see that the administration is negligent of this department to a great extent.

Another point, Sir, to which I want to draw the attention of the House is regarding the dress of the police officers. The C. I. D. A.S.I's. used to get dresses. They used to receive Rs.20 per month on account of dress. Sir, there are four hundred and odd C. I. D. A. S. I's. in the State and they are given cloth-worth Rs20 each, but the quality of the cloth of the dress supplied to them is much less in cost as compared to the amount granted. Sir, I do not know why a prescribed dress should not be given to C. I. D. officers. The C. I. D. officers should be persons not easily identifiable to the public. I remember one personal experience. In Bombay, Sir, I was staying in a hotel and that is in connection with 1942. I was sent there by my colleagues at Calcutta, because that place, the hotel, was considered to be very safe for me and the Manager of the hotel was a Congressman. I stayed for 5 days there. There was one gentleman there who used to talk to me always and used to dine with me. I was staying in room No.13 while he was putting up in the opposite room, room No.8.

Even the hotel manager did not know wherefrom the gentleman came to Bombay. All of a sudden, one fine morning, some police constables and officers came and he took me to the C. I. D. office. And in the office, I saw he was the man who came to escort me from the police van. The gentleman who was living with me in the same hotel, who was not known to be a C. I. D. man even to the manager of the hotel who was a congressman of that place, came to escort me from the police van and he took me to the office of the Commissioner of Police and I saw he was the man who escorted me from the police van. Now I am surprised to hear that the C. I. D. Sub-Inspectors have a fixed dress which they put on always. The best thing, Sir, will be instead of giving cloth worth at Rs.20 every month, their pay should be increased to that extent and they should be asked to procure their own dresses and some other significant marks should be given to them which the general public may find difficult to identify.

Another thing I have seen, Sir, that the officers are kept in one place for a pretty long time. Here I have seen in Shillong that there are some officers since 1954 upto today, stationed in the same place. Since the time of their appointment, they are placed in the same place and these C. I. D. officers have lost all their significance because they have become part and parcel of the society. They are known to every section of the people and even to the criminals.

As regards the Court affair which my friend suggested, really it is a fact that in Courts, Sir, in most of the cases, the accused are acquitted for wrong investigation and for wrong conducting of cases. The officers who are attached in the Courts are quite new to the job, they have no legal idea whatsoever, they are not trained in law to conduct such cases.

Another point which is really very regrettable is the plight of the witnesses who come to depose in favour of the State. They are so badly neglected that sometimes it becomes very unbearable to see the sight. Some females, some gantlemen, some ladies go to the Court offices at the summons of the police officers. They have no space to sit. They do not get any place to sit in the Court premises not to speak of other comforts. They do not get a seat in the Court premises where they can take rest. Women with babies go to the Court buildings, and our Government have constructed great buildings newly, very huge building, but there is no provision for the litigant public to rest for a moment. There is no waiting room ; there is no provision where the witnesses summoned by the State can go and take rest and wait until called by the peons. These are some facts to which I draw the attention of the Government.

As regards police mismanagement, really some sort of improvement is necessary at the police department and at the same time, in the matter of selection of police personnel, Government should be careful to select persons with good reputation.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, পুলিশ বাজেটে কিছু বলতে দাড়িয়ে আমি বলবোনা—বিগত ১৯৬০ সালের আসাম দাঙ্গায় পুলিশী নিকৃত্যতার কথা ; বলবোনা ১৯৬১ সালের কাছাড় গণসংগ্রাম পরিষদের অহিংস আন্দোলনের সন্তানদের প্রতি অত্যাচারী পুলিশ বাহিনীর পার্শ্বিক অত্যাচারের কথা ; বলবোনা—পুলিশী সহযোগীতা বা অকল্পণাতায় নাগা বিদ্রোহীদের পাকিস্তানে পলায়নের কথা ; বলবোনা পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশে পুলিশী

শোচনীয় ব্যথতার কথা। আমি শুধু মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী এবং রাজ্য পুলিশ অধিকর্তাকে অনুরোধ করবো—দেশের সাধারণ মানুষের সঙ্গে পুলিশের দৈনন্দিন জীবনের যে বন্ধন সেই যারা,—কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথের ভাষায়—

ঐয়ে দাড়ায়ে যারা—নত শির,

মান মুখে শুধু লেখা শত শতাব্দীর

বেদনার করুণ কাহিনী ;

সেই লক্ষ, কোটি দুঃস্থ, নিপীড়িত, পুলিশ কর্তৃক শতাব্দী লাঞ্চিত মানবগোষ্ঠির কথা। অনুরোধ করবো প্রতি নিয়ত পুলিশী অত্যাচারের হাত থেকে ওদের রক্ষা করতে। ওরাই জাতির মেরুদণ্ড, ওরাই জাতির প্রাণস্বরূপ। আজ ওদের দুর্দশার শেষ নাই। পুলিশের কাছে সহায়তা প্রার্থী হয়ে এসে ওরা পায় চরম যাতনা। দুই শব্দ থেকে উৎকোচ গ্রহণে অভ্যস্ত পুলিশ সমাজের কাছে এরা বছরের পর বছর শুধু শোষণের যন্ত্ররূপে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। এদের এই বিড়ম্বনার হাত থেকে বাঁচাতে হবে। মামলা দায়ের করে প্রাণের সাধারণ মানুষ আদালতে কোর্ট পুলিশ কক্ষে কি বিভৎস, কি নন্দান্তিক ভাবে শোষিত হয়—সেই দিকে দৃষ্টি নিক্ষেপ করতে আমি রাজ্য সরকারকে অরোধ করি। পুলিশী উৎকোচ গ্রহণের যন্ত্র ঐ সাধারণ মানুষগুলি অনেকেই নিজ মৃত্যুর পূর্বের মামলার শেষ দেখে যেতে পারেনা। অসংখ্য নদ্যপায়ী পুলিশ তাদের মদ্যপান তৃষ্ণার ব্যাপকতার চোলাই মদের কারবারের সহযোগীতা করে জাতীয় সরকারের রাজকোরকে আঘাত করতেও পরাণমুখ হয় না। মাননীয় সদস্য, শ্রীপ্রবীণ চৌধুরী পঞ্চমুখে পুলিশের জরগান করে বলেছেন পুলিশী শক্তি বাড়িয়ে দেশে রানরাজ্য প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে হবে। পুলিশী ব্যবস্থার রানরাজ্যের সুখ স্বপ্ন বন্ধুবরের স্বার্থক হউক ; কিন্তু এই অতি অপ্রভাষিত রানরাজ্য পরিকল্পনার রূপাংগন হবে কি ভাবে তিনি প্রকাশ করলে আশ্চর্যবোধ করতাম।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, পুলিশ বিভাগ দুর্নীতিমুক্ত হউক আমরা কামনা করি ; এজন্য অন্যান্য বিভাগের ব্যয় সংকোচ করে পুলিশ বিভাগকে অশর্য্যাগত অর্থ দেওয়া হউক আমাদের কোন আপত্তি নাই ; আমি মনে করি না সব পুলিশ খরাপ দুর্নীতিপরাগণ ; মনে করি না বিভাগে দেশপ্রেমিক সং মানুষ নাই ; কিন্তু দুর্নীতি পরায়ণের সংখ্যা এত বেশী যে এই শনিচক্রের আবর্তে পড়ে দুর্নীতির সংক্রমণে প্রায় সকলেই অস্থস্থ হয়ে পড়েন। প্রয়োজন হলে প্রচুর অর্থব্যয় করে এই বিশেষ বিভাগকে জাতির জীবন উৎস স্বরূপ করে তুলতে হবে আর সাধারণ মানুষের জীবনের সঙ্গে পুলিশ বিভাগের মানবিক বন্ধন স্থিতির জন্য অগোপনে সরকারী ব্যবস্থার সুস্থ পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি করতে হবে।

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the cut motion moved by my friend, Mr. Barua. Sir, I believe this Police Department is necessary and will be necessary so long there are quarrels and violence, etc., in our society.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are speaking on Tantra Murti.

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): For this purpose, money is required for this Department. In this respect many friends of mine in this House have criticised the Police Department. Of course, there might be bad police personnel, but it is also a fact that there are good police personnel also, but in any case, the police

personnel are the product of our society; they have not come from heaven or from outside this world or from outside our society. But we have got our police personnel as our society has been able to produce today. In this respect, I would like to offer a few suggestions to the Government for improvement of the Police Department. My first humble suggestion is that the cases of the Constables, Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police should be considered. Their pay and emoluments and other amenities should be increased. I have seen police personnel with my own eyes in the Police Reserve at Gauhati where about 10 or 12 police constables have been attacked by T. B. I have come to know that in other places also the police constables have been attacked by T. B. I think this is all due to their being not properly paid; their salary and other emoluments are very low and we have not been able to give them better salary and better amenities of life. But at the same time, we are expecting the maximum amount of work from them. This is not possible. I think we should not demand that from them under the existing conditions. First we must afford them with all facilities and proper scope of work. The next thing is that the police personnel in village thanas are few in number. There are many places where there is demand for establishment of police station and our Government have not been able to comply with the request of the local people in those areas. In this connection, I would like to say that the people of North Gauhati, a very important place, are demanding the establishment of a full-fledged Thana there, but that has not yet been conceded to, and I hope the police authorities will be pleased enough to consider the demand of these people living in North Gauhati. Though many of my friends have criticised the Police Department, I feel that it is necessary for me to cite an example. There are people even today who are demanding police thanas and police stations which is a good indication that the people have not lost confidence in the Police Department. Another thing I would like to say that I have seen the Kamalpur Thana where the Constable barracks are very deplorable. I know there are many other such police barracks where the police constables reside. So, my humble submission to the Government and particularly the Chief Minister who is incharge of this Department, to improve these barracks so that human being may live there. My last appeal to the Government is to increase the pay and other allowances of the low-paid police officers so that we may expect better service from them and they will really serve the people. Another thing which I would like to suggest is that there should be a training school for the police personnel where they may learn how to behave with the people in a democratic society in a democratic manner. With these words, I oppose the cut motion moved by my friend, Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the debate with all attention and I am very thankful to the hon. Members for their criticisms which they have made for the improvement of the Police Administration in our State. Sir, there can be no two opinion that the administration, whether it is Police or any other branch, has much room for improvement, in the matter of efficiency as well as for the removal of corruption and other undesirable things. Therefore, I am one with those hon. Members who have directed their criticisms with a view to improving the Police administration for the services of the

country. Sir, I am fully aware of the shortcomings of the Department and I am also aware of the difficulties for which our Police personnel, in spite of their best attempts, sometimes fail to achieve the full and best results. But I can tell the hon. Members that we are very conscious about the weak points which they have mentioned in the course of debate and it is our desire and effort to strengthen this Department so that this Department instead of being a target of criticism may become a Department which will invite appreciation.

Sir, I have not been able to agree with those hon. Members who have made an out-right condemnation of the Department. They have cited one or two cases and have tried to generalise from these cases about the inefficiency of this Department. But, Sir, they forget that even at Gauhati in a number of cases our Police has made smart detection of some very difficult cases. They also forget about the very difficult situation our police handled on various occasions. Therefore, I do not think it is at all desirable in public interest to make an out-right condemnation of the Police Department or the police as a whole. Sir, the hon. Members have linked up Pakistani infiltration with this debate. I agree that to some extent it could be linked, but those who have crossed the limit, I have no doubt, have done so with some political motives. Therefore, while admitting the shortcomings of the Police administration, I am not prepared to accept that because of Pakistani infiltration the Police Department has become weak and I have not been able to follow the logic.

Sir, I highly appreciate the speech of Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury. It has really posed a problem for us that while we are to increase our expenditure on Police, there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. At the same time the law and order in the society has to be maintained and he has rightly suggested that law and order shall have to be maintained by the people through some organisation like the Village Defence Organisation. I fully appreciate his suggestion and I wish that the Village Defence Organisation were actually developed to that standard as soon as possible.

He also mentioned about the great loss which the incidents of fire had brought to the State during the last few months and the rule which such organisation can play in such cases. Sir, it has been our endeavour to develop the Village Defence Organisation to a level which will satisfy the objectives which the hon. Member has in his view. He has also mentioned about the purchase by the Police Department. Sir, the clothing for police uniform is purchased only after inviting open tenders and there is a Board consisting of three high officers of that Department which examines the tenders and the clothes submitted by the tenderers, and contractors are selected on their recommendation. In selecting the contractors the following principles are followed: Preference is given to the Cottage and Small-Scale Industries of the State if their products are found to be of the prescribed standard. 7 to 10 per cent of the contract is given to the Cottage industries products. Assam Government Marketing Corporation is also given preference if their rates are competitive and samples are upto the standard. This year several firms of Assam have been given contract for boots, Khaki Drills, Mosquito nets and many other items. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation has also been given several valuable contracts. As the Police personnel are to turn out smartly some of the

items like felt-hat, jacket, great coat, etc., which cannot be obtained through such contracts, they are obtained from outside Assam on competitive rates.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Dulal Barua mentioned about the law and order position in Dhakuakhana area where tension is prevailing since some time back. Sir, we are taking necessary steps in this regard and we have sufficient force there to deal with the situation. There some unpleasant incidents took place and we have already taken necessary steps.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: I suppose, mentioned about a Pakistani military officer coming to Assam on *visa*. Probably he was referring to one Mr. Mazid of Assam who was in Pakistan before. It is true that after his retirement he came to Assam on a *visa*. Sir, we did not like to stop him coming to Assam for a short visit.

He also mentioned about a gold case which was detected by the Customs. Our report is that while gold has been confiscated, a fine of about Rs.2,000 has also been imposed on the party.

He mentioned about the police force from outside the State. Sir, I said on one occasion that the requirement of police force for a State like Assam cannot be made in a lop-sided manner. So we have to make an assessment for the whole of the State and we found that for the whole State some forces should be brought from outside, so these are brought.

Hon. Members will appreciate that the requirement of the whole State should not be judged from the requirement of a particular place. When we make assessment for requirement of force we have to make assessment of the whole State.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): I did not raise that point.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): I raised this point.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): hon. Member might have seen in the budget where there is a provision for raising an additional battalion from within the State, but it takes a long time, say, 9 months or a year, to train them up.

Hon. Member, Shri Barbaruah, mentioned about raising of one battalion from outside the State. I would like to clear the point. One of our Border Security Battalion is manned by armyman and the whole expenditure on it is borne by the Government of India, except that Battalion all other battalions are raised within the State.

Sir, I am grateful to some hon. Members, namely, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami and Shri Devendra Nath Sarma and some others who have taken sympathetic view of the police and they have dealt with about their inadequate accommodation, emoluments and so on and so forth. I am really very unhappy when I examined the accommodation question of the

police all over the State. We have during the course of last few years made some constructions for their accommodation, but it is far short of requirement. Similarly, so far as emoluments are concerned, hon. Members will agree with me, that the police are also suffering from the same difficulties like other low paid employees of the Government. That is why, I hope that the Pay Committee will do justice to the Police Department as well as other Departments also when they go into this question.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Devendra Nath Sarma, mentioned about T. B. cases. It is rather unfortunate that we have some T. B. cases in our Police Department also and the present arrangement for their treatment are not adequate. We are trying to see that better arrangements are made for their treatment.

I have tried to reply to all the questions that have been raised in course of the debate.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I suggested about traffic control.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): We are dealing with this problem of traffic control. It needs proper training and trained personnel like Sergeants, as the hon. Member mentioned, and therefore, in our reorganisation plan we are making provision for their training and about dealing with this traffic problem. But, Sir, the police reorganisation scheme as a whole is depending on the availability of resources and we will be able to progress as resources are available.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member withdraw his cut motion?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: So, I put the question. The question is that the total provision of Rs.4,76,15,800 under Grant No.12, Major head "23-Police", at page 79 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.4,76,15,800 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negatived.)

Mr. SPEAKER: So, I put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs.3,60,93,200, 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 "23—Police".

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.15

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,32,200 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—"26—Miscellaneous Department—II—Trade Adviser and Directorate of Movement".

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,76,300 under Grant No 15, Major head "26—Miscellaneous Departments—II—Trade Adviser and Directorate of Movements" at page 105 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,76,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

In moving this cut motion, I would like to say a few words. Sir, we are spending about rupees two lakhs for maintaining office in Calcutta and for the purpose of speedy movement of goods, i.e., speedy movement of our essential commodities to the State. But if we go through the present position of our State in this regard we find that this is not being done as it is found that this officer in the Directorate keeps himself busy mostly with the tours of high officials and Ministers of this State visiting Calcutta on way to Delhi and other places and such visits are many, but for the main purpose of this office regarding movement of goods to this State he does not do his duty properly. I can cite an instance. There is a monthly system of allocation of wagons to the traders and wagons are allotted but in Bihar.

In some of the station, viz, Risha in Bihar where wagons booked in November and December are still pending. Due to non-placement of wagons price is soaring high. Sir, during the month of last February 60 wagons were allotted to a particular businessman of Gauhati instead of businessmen who were allotted wagons. Why there is such partiality? The Merchant Association Silchar vehemently protested. against this but without any result whatsoever.

Sir, I like to raise another point in this connection. I have come to know that our Trade Adviser's office at Calcutta was sold to a particular man at Rs.35,000 or so. But few days after the purchase of this building he advertised in the Statesman for the sale of this particular building and it is said that he got 2 to 3 times more than at what he purchased. I like to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to this point.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): May I know from the hon. Member which building he has mentioned?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): The Trade Adviser's Office at Calcutta that is the Assam House.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I will enquire about it, but so far I know the Assam House was sold long back and it is demolished.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, I may not be correct, but I request that Chief Minister may note of my observation. So far I know, Sir, from a reliable source, it was sold at an amount which was far above the price at which it was bought.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not sold.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, so far I know it was not sold. Ten tenders were invited and those who bought the house, will have to demolish and new construction will go on.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, I request the Chief Minister to go through the matters which I raised in this connection. I have nothing more to say.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sir, this office of the Trade Adviser was started as early as in 1944 with the object of maintaining a liaison organisation in Calcutta necessitated by the geographical situation of this State for ensuring flow of essential commodities particularly the movement of food-stuffs, etc., into Assam. Although it was established in 1944, in 1957 the Government took up the scheme of direct procurement and supply of cement, etc., which created our transport difficulty. Therefore, necessity of this office at Calcutta became much greater, since this office has to function various organisational work in connection with development schemes of Municipalities and Electricity, etc.

Sir, with regard to the particular charge which the hon. Member has just raised, it is not possible for me to give the reply off hand. I will certainly enquire how it was allotted to one party or the other.

Sir, with regard to the sale of the house also, so far my information goes, it was done by inviting open tender and I think the tender was accepted and it was sold a few months back. The house by this time is also demolished and construction is going on. Any how I shall make an enquiry about this.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharjee, are you going to withdraw your Cut Motion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yes, Sir.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,32,700 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 26—Miscellaneous Department—II—Trade Adviser and Directorate Movement."

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No. 32.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 9,76,500 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 March 1963 for administration of head "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations—I—Directorate of Publicity."

*Speech not corrected.

Mr. SPEAKER : The cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.13,02,100 under Grant No.32, Major head "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations—I—Directorate of Publicity", at page 327 of the budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.13,02,100, do stand reduced by Re.1.

One thing, we have got another business in today's agenda that in the combined list of business half an hour discussion under Assembly Rule 49 on matters arising out of answer to Unstarred Question No.57 is going to be taken up just after 4-30. So, I remind the hon. members who have cut motions not to take much time. Apart from this demand we have many other demands also.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.13,02,100 under Grant No.32, Major head "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation—I—Directorate of Publicity," at page 327 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.13,02,100 do stand reduced by Re.1.

চাৰ, মই প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ সম্পৰ্কে ইয়াকে কব খোজে। যে আমাৰ প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগে কি কাম কৰিছে আমি একো বুজি পোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ আমাৰ ইন্ফৰমেশ্যন আৰু অসমা নামৰ দুইখন কাগজ উলিওৱাৰ বাহিৰে আৰু যে কিবা কৰিছে সেইটো আমি একো গম পোৱা নাই। যি জাগাত মানুহে কিছুমান বিশেষ খবৰৰ কাৰণে উৎকণ্ঠ হৈ থাকে তালৈ এই বিভাগে কোনো খবৰকে পঠাব পৰা নাই। মদ, আফিং আদি নিবাৰণৰ উদ্দেশ্যে যিখিনি প্ৰচাৰৰ দৰকাৰ তাকো এই বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা কৰিব পৰা নাই। ছিলঙৰ এটা অফিচ ৰাখি দুইখন কাগজ উলিয়াই এয়ে বহি থাকিলে অনেকুৱা এটা বিভাগৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই দুখন কাগজ অসম ট্ৰিবিউন বা অন্য ছপাখানাই কৰি দিব পাৰিব। গতিকে কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion moved by my friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, I like to make some observation regarding the Publicity Department. Sir, everybody is aware that Publicity is one of the most important organisations to mobilise public opinion. It was rightly pointed out by my friend, Sri Tajuddin Ahmed that the purpose of the department, as seen, is to issue the the Government Press Note only. Apart from this, so many amount has been spent in the name of this department, but it does not serve the actual purpose of the State.

(At this time the Chair was occupied by Shri Ramnath Das, the Chairman :)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Barua—your time is up. It is 4-30.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may be allowed only a minute.

Mr. CHAIRMAN Order order, it is 4-30. All demand will be guillotined now.

GRANT No. 32.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 9,76,500 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 "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organizations—I—Directorate of Publicity."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 36.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 68,600 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 "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organization V—Soldier's, Sailors' and Airmen's Board".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 47.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 40,700 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 71—Miscellaneous (I—Expenditure on Account of State Prisoners and Detenus, etc.)"

(The question was adopted)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Item No.3. Half-an-hour discussion under Assembly Rule 49 to initiate by Shri Sarat Ch. Goswami.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Chairman for kindly allowing me to raise a half-an-hour discussion for elucidating certain matters of fact relating to my unstarred question No.57 asked on 21st June, 1962 regarding prices of rice and paddy in the State. I put some supplementary questions on this day and the hon. Minister was pleased to correct his statement next day.

Sir, my question was regarding the prices of rice and paddy in different parts of the State. According to the controlled orders 1960, the maximum price of paddy is fixed at Rs.8.75 to 9.50 per maund for winter paddy. The price of Jaha paddy has been fixed from 11.75 to 12.06 per maund. This price varies in North Bank and South Bank of Brahmaputra. Sir, in reply to my question hon. Minister of Supply quoted the whole sale price prevailing at Gauhati, Shillong and Dibrugarh at Rs.23.50 nP., to 24.25; 24 to 25 nP. and 21.75 to 23.59 respectively per maund. Sir, when I put the supplementary question whether the wholesale price is fixed by the Government I was told by the hon. Minister that the resultant rice which is obtained from the mills was sold to the wholesalers in different part of the State. Naturally the presumption would be that the price quoted for the resultant rice which has been supplied on government account is different.

Sir, the wholesalers in their retail sale takes a good margin from the consumers and even if we make the modest calculation of Rs.2 per maund including carriage, etc., then we find that under the present system the consumers can get rice from Rs.25.50 to 26.25 per maund according to the control orders of the Government. This is a very serious matter. Because the growers do not get a fair price if the consumers are to get rice at such prohibitive price and in conformity with the price of paddy fixed by the Government the consumers should have got rice at a very much lower price, say at Rs.21 and Rs. 22 per maund. But the present prevailing price of rice in Gauhati varies from Rs.27 to 29 of the coarse winter sali variety of rice. This I say from my own experience as I purchase rice from retail shops.

Sir *ex-mill* price of rice fixed by the Government varies in Kamrup district as replied by the Supply Minister from Rs.16.99 to 18.87 and the price of Jaha varies from 22.70 to 24.23 per maund. The wholesale market price of rice is replied by the Supply Minister to be fixed at Rs.23.50 to Rs.24.50 at Gauhati per maund. Thus we find that in Kamrup district the price of clean merchantable paddy free from all dirt and chaff is Rs.9.50 at the highest, the *ex-mill* price of rice per maund is Rs.18.19 of winter Sali which is usually needed by the consumers and the price of such rice in wholesale market varies from Rs.23.50 to 24.23 per maund at Gauhati.

Sir, the outturn of rice per maund of different varieties of paddy as answered by the Supply Minister varies from 21.5 seers to 25.5 seers. There is also great dispute regarding this fixation of resultant rice of such clean paddy and the actual outturn is said to be such higher because the paddy sold to the mills must be sound, merchantable condition, dry, clean of uniform colour and grain size, free from dirt, foreign matter, chaff or immature grain and free from mould musty or obnoxious odour, excessive moisture and free from signs of weevil or insect attack etc. So Sir, my point is that the dealers or the middle men makes a huge profit because if we take the highest price of paddy prescribed by Government and the resultant rice per maund of paddy prescribed by Government then we find that for per maund of rice the price of paddy is Rs.15.75 at the highest. The *ex-mill* price of rice is Rs.18.87 at the highest. As the highest or the maximum become the minimum is a sellers market there is a margin of clear more than three rupees per maund for the mills and as the wholesale price of such rice is fixed at Rs.23.50 to 24.25 the wholesaler gets a clear margin over the mill price from Rs.6.86 to 5.38 per maund. So Sir, the producers or the growers should have got much more than what is fixed by the Government.

So, Sir, I want to say here that the hon. Supply Minister was pleased to reply that this price is fixed by the Government. Then on some other day I asked another question as regards the stock and to that question the hon. Minister was pleased to reply and it transpires from the reply that there is no stock from the procurement of the previous years, that is, in 1960-61 and 1961-62 and from figure that was supplied, it transpires from that figure that quantity which is in possession of the Government is less than what is procured in 1962-63, and the stocks of previous years have been exhausted. Then Sir, the rice which is in the hands of Government must have been supplied or is supplied to the whole-salers and the whole-salers are selling rice at Rs.25.00 per maund. Therefore, Sir, I feel serious injustice has been done to the consumers and therefore, I want clarification of this point also. I wanted to know what is the buffer stock of rice as

the hon. Minister has already said that no paddy is in the buffer stock and also I want to know specifically as to whom it was supplied ; whether it is supplied against some permit to Millers or whether to the consumers. In general, these are the specific questions, on which I want clarification and at the same time, Sir, I want to know whether this abnormal rise of price and also consequently the retail price may be reduced by some stern measures.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to the question No.57(d), I made it quite clear in this House on 22nd June that these figures of price given in reply to (d) was not controlled whole-sale price fixed by the Government. I made this clarification that price which was shown in reply (d) was the whole-sale prevailing Market price at Gauhati, Shillong and Dibrugarh. I think the hon. Member, Mr. Goswami also now has got the correct information that this is not the whole-sale price fixed by the Government. It is not controlled price.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur) : I am sorry the hon. Minister in his clarification on 21st, he already put these things again. While clarifying the Minister was pleased to state the price shown here in reply to question 57(d) is the whole-sale Market price and not controlled price but as it is the whole-sale price, whether this whole-sale price is fixed or not.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : It was prevailing market whole-sale price in all these three places.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Who fixed the whole-sale price ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I will have to explain in details. As the hon. Members are aware the price of different varieties of paddy has been statutorily fixed on zonal basis both on maximum and minimum level under the Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1960; and this has already been said by my friend, Mr. Goswami also. The hon. Members also know from the list furnished on the Library table the price of the resultant rice per maund of paddy and the maximum and minimum price. Sir, it is also a fact that the resultant rices of Sali and other paddy have also been statutorily fixed under the Price Control Order taking into account out-turn per maund as prescribed standard specification for the different varieties and milling charge at the rate of .87 nP. per maund ; This has also been said by Mr. Goswami. Now Sir, these are the fixed price of the Government on the different varieties of paddy. It varies from zone to zone we have three zones. I may inform the hon. Members that now the controlled price of paddy per maund in zone No.1 is Rs.10.25 nP. and in zone No.2 it is Rs.10.50 nP. and in zone No.3, which includes Dibrugarh. The milling charge is .87 nP, is to be added to the price per maund in these three different zones. Then again Sir, the resultant rice per maund of paddy is 25 seers and the price of 25 seers of rice is 11.12 nP. in zone No.1, Rs.11.37 nP. in zone No.2 and Rs.11.62 nP. in zone No.3. That is the resultant rice from one maund of paddy. The Ex-Mill price will be Rs.18.10 nP. It will be after adding 10. nP. for delivery Rs.17.89 nP. in zone 1, Rs.18.29 nP in zone 2, and it will be Rs.18.69 nP. in zone 3. Sir, to this if we add the price of bag, it will come upto Rs.18.69 nP. in zone 1, Rs.19.9 nP. in zone 2 and Rs.19.49 nP. in zone 3. Now Sir, if we add 50. nP. that is the whole-saler's profit, it will come to Rs.19.19 nP. in zone 1, Rs.19.59 nP. in zone No.2, and Rs.19.99 nP. in zone No.3

Mr. CHAIRMAN : These are controlled price ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : Yes, Sir, these are controlled whole-sale price fixed by the Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Whole-sale or ex-mill price ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : These are whole-sale price. Now, for Shillong we have to add Re. 1.25 nP. for transport and other charges. These are the rate fixed by the Government as whole-sale price of rice in different zones. Now, regarding this whole-sale market price in these three places I admit that there is rise in prices.

Now, Mr. Goswami has made a reference to another matter that whether we have any stock of paddy from the balance of previous years. I think, we had certain lakh maunds of paddy which we got from the last year's stock. I think, I said in this House in reply to certain questions that these paddy were released before we had our new Government buffer stock. In the Government buffer stock, we have got 14 lakhs and some odd maunds of paddy and in the mills there are 11 lakhs maunds of paddy with the mill owners for retail sale.

These are the main questions which my friend wanted to know and I think I have replied all of them. If hon. Members want to know anything more I think we can sit together and discuss about it.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : If the hon. Minister can discuss it by sitting together why he can not do it here ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have already explained the position.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, may I know what is the present stock of paddy ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : In the meantime we have released a good quantity of paddy for opening fair price shops. I am exactly not in a position to say what is the present stock of paddy in our Government buffer stock.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Another point I wanted to know that for whom Government is releasing paddy from the buffer stock. That point has not been replied.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : To the Mills for milling for fair price shops and meeting commitments.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : I have said that I wanted to know that for whom the resultant rice which has been obtained from the Mills on Government account, has been released.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, these allotments whenever in stock is released from the buffer stock against certain commitments like tea industry or for fair price shops. That is usually done.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) ; This buffer stock is not meant for the poor people.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) ; These are for our commitments and also to meet any exigency that may arise, as for instance, whenever there is any need.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) ; Alright, Sir, we shall sit together.

Mr. CHAIRMAN ; The House stand adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 27th June, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.