

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 30th June, 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, ten Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Nowgong Transport Station

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that due to introduction of various new bus services to Upper Assam and Shillong in addition to the existing services, the work of the Nowgong Transport Station has been increasing daily since last year ?
- (b) Whether Government proposes to place an Assistant Station Superintendent and an Yard Master to help the Superintendent of the Nowgong Station and for smooth working of the station ?
- (c) If so, whether Government has taken any decision in this matter ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

69. (a)—Yes. There has been some increase in the work of the Nowgong Transport Station.

(b)—An Assistant Station Superintendent has already been posted to Nowgong from the middle of April last. An Additional Assistant has also been temporarily placed there for looking after the work of the Yard. Final arrangements will be considered in the light of actual increase in the volume and complexity of work in the Station over a reasonable period of time.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What is the strength of the staff of Nowgong Transport Station at present?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): Sir, without notice I cannot reply.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Will Government be pleased to increase the number of staff while considering the increase in the number of buses in the Jorhat, Nowgong, Gauhati as well as Shillong Transport Stations?

Mr. SPEAKER: Provided it is found necessary.

Re: The amount of debt payable to the Centre by the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

*70. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The amount the State is indebted to the Centre till the end of the financial year 1961-62?

(b) The interest of the debt per year since the 2nd Plan?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied:

70. (a)—Rupees 57,48,65,143.

(b)—

Year	Rs.
1956-57	24,54,319
1957-58	90,72,873
1958-59	67,76,220
1959-60	88,26,483
1960-61	1,15,96,850
1961-62	1,44,27,851

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, what is the amount of debt obtained from sources other than Government of India for 1961-62?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I have not got the figures but the hon. Member may remember that during my reply to the budget discussion I gave these figures that other loan raised from the Government of India there is loan raised from the public to the extent of over 2½ crores of rupees.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, what is the rate of interest?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The rate of interest is not uniform; it varies from 4 per cent downwards.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, what is the rate of interest during the Second Plan?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That question does not arise. That information I also gave in my reply to the budget discussion.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Sir, what is the total amount of interest paid during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That information is not available with me.

Re: Purchase of Wireless amenities for use by Police

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a proposal for purchasing certain amenities of wireless for emergent use by Police Force and to increase more installation of the wireless in the Border (including Cachar District) was submitted by the concerning department to Finance Department?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Finance did not sanction the amount required for purchasing the same?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that for want of such amenities for purchase of which Finance did not sanction information of the arrival of Naga hostiles could not be communicated timely which led 200 hostile Nagas to cross over to Pakistan?
- (d) What action Government have taken against the officer concerned who without considering the gravity of the proposal refused to sanction the amount which resulted in the escape of the Naga hostiles to Pakistan?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

71. (a)—No.

(b), (c) & (d)—Do not arise.

Mr. SPEAKER: In this connection, I must admit that there is some omission on our part in admitting this question. This question relates to the internal working of the administration which cannot form subject matter of a question. But, when this question was allowed for the present I am undone. But in future, this sort of question should not be admitted.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : We may also be permitted. Sir, to say that, if for any reason these questions are sent we will not reply.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, Whether the supplementaries will be allowed ?

Mr. SPEAKER : As I have already said that this question should not have been admitted. Therefore, it is better for the hon. Members to refrain from asking supplementaries.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : But, Sir, the question is already admitted.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is better not to put any supplementaries.

Re: Conversion of Subsidised Dispensary into State Dispensaries

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

***72.** Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many subsidised dispensaries of the State will be converted to State Dispensaries in 1962 ?
- (b) Whether the Government convert any subsidised dispensary of Golaghat Subdivision into State Dispensary ?
- (c) If so, what is the name of that Dispensary ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to convert the following Subsidised Dispensary into State Dispensary, viz., Missamora, Nogora and Salikihat in 1962 ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

72. (a)—Five Government Subsidised Dispensaries of the State are proposed to be taken over to be converted to full-fledged State Dispensaries during the year 1962-63.

(b)—Yes. One Subsidised Dispensary of Golaghat Subdivision has been taken over for conversion into a State Dispensary during the year 1960-61. Construction of buildings to bring to the Public Works Department standard has been taken up by the Public Works Department and the work is progressing.

(c)—The name of the dispensary is Kamargaon.

(d)—No.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Sir, may I know from the Government whether out of these 5 dispensaries, one will be at North Lakhimpur?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Sir, we have not decided as yet which of the subsidised dispensaries will be converted into State dispensaries. For the information of the hon. Member I can say this much that a provision has been made for five dispensaries. But we shall try to increase the number provided funds are available ;

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes) : May I expect from the Hon'ble Minister that he will try to increase the number to 25 when subsequently he has assured the House that he will see to increase the number of subsidised dispensaries ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether the number will be increased from 5 to 25 ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I cannot say that Sir. It may be 6 it may be 10 or it may be 16 it all depends on the availability of funds.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Will the Hon'ble Minister remember the case of the Tezpur Subsidised Dispensary which he saw during his last visit ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I shall remember the cases of all such dispensaries.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Sir, is Government aware that the salary now given to the doctors of the subsidised dispensaries is very low ? Is there any proposal for Government to raise the subsidy ?

Mr. SPEAKER : To raise the subsidy from Rs. 80 .

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, this is under consideration of the Government.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEV (Kokrajhar) : Sir, I want to know what are the criterion on which these dispensaries are selected ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, the conditions of the locality that means wheather there are other good dispensaries or hospitals nearby and where the people have given land free and the buildings are in good condition so on and so forth. All these will be taken into consideration.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) : অসমত কিমান Subsidised dispensary আছে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : There were 122, now 109.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) : Will Government be pleased to obtain the views of the Mohkumah Parishad and district medical officers before finalisation of the list ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : I am certain Sir, and I am sure that you will agree with me, that all the Mahkuma Parishads will ask for one such unit and I won't be in a position to satisfy them. So, why should I invite this trouble ? I can not satisfy the demands of all the Anchalik panchayats in course of a year or two.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : In view of the present financial condition of the subsidised dispensaries due to allotment of inadequate funds, etc., would Government be pleased to take over all the subsidised dispensaries as early as possible ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : It requires an amount of Rs.80,000 to Rs.1,00,000 to convert one subsidised dispensary into a State dispensary. Out of 122, we have already taken over 13 dispensaries. For the remaining 109, a huge amount will be necessary. So it won't be possible to take them up all at a time in course of a year or two. But the desire is to convert gradually all the dispensaries into State dispensaries within a reasonable time. But it will depend on the availability of funds.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : In the interim period, will the Minister see his way to increase the grants given to these dispensaries, both in regard to the doctors and the equipments, etc ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I have already replied to that question Sir, that it is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURI (Boko) : Do Government propose to take any new dispensary in addition to these five ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir.

Re : Upgrading of Local Board Dispensaries

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

*73. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of the Local Board Dispensaries which have been upgraded into State Dispensaries ?
- (b) Whether the posts of the doctors of these dispensaries are temporary and are sanctioned from year to year ?
- (c) If so, whether Government proposed to make the posts of the doctors of these dispensaries permanent with special reference to Jengraimukh State Dispensary, Majuli ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical)
replied :

73. (a)—The following 15 (fifteen) Dispensaries taken over from Local Board have since been upgraded—

District					Name of Dispensary
Darrang	...	...	...	..	(1) Behali.
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	(2) Rupahi.
"	...	...	...	...	(3) Nonoi.
Goalpara	...	...	...	..	(4) Chapar.
"	...	...	...	...	(5) Sapatgram.
"	...	...	...	...	(6) Jhawbari.
"	...	...	...	..	(7) Sidli.
Kamrup	...	...	...	..	(8) Saigaon.
"	...	...	...	...	(9) Kamarkuchi.
"	...	...	...	...	(10) Rampur.
"	...	..	...	...	(11) Patacharkuchi.
"	...	..	...	...	(12) Sorbhog.
"	..	...	..	...	(13) Uparhali.
Lakhimpur	...	...	..	...	(14) Naharkatiya.
"	...	...	...	...	(15) Khowang.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A doctor from the State cadre was posted to Jengraimukh Dispensary when it was Local Board Dispensary and there was a Government sanctioned post. The same post is continuing also after taking over of the Dispensary by Government.

As regards other posts, the question of making these permanent is under examination of Government.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : With regard to (a), may I know why not a single dispensary has been upgraded in the districts of Sibsagar and Cachar ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : It was not done on district basis.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : May I know whether all the local board dispensaries taken over by the State Government will be upgraded ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : The Minister's reply to my question is not clear.

Mr. SPEAKER : He said that the selection of dispensaries was not made on district basis.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : May I know what in Cachar and Sibsagar committed for which no dispensary was upgraded there ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Their case will be considered this year along with other deserving cases.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : May be all the dispensaries in the districts of Cachar and Sibsagar have been upgraded already ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No Sir, far from it.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে গৌরালপাৰা জিলাত যি কেইখন 'দিচপেনচেৰী' নাম কৈছে—

Mr. SPEAKER : চাৰি খনৰ নাম কৈছে ।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : All these are either in the Dhubri and Kokrajhar subdivisions most probably two in each.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH : গাই কব খুজিছো যে, যি কেইখন দিচপেনচেৰী নাম কৈছে, সেই কেইখন, মাননীয় ব্ৰহ্ম ডাঙৰীয়া মেডিকেল মিনিষ্টাৰ থাকোঁতে কৈছিল আৰু তেখেতে সমষ্টি হিচাবে.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. This question need not be replied. (Shri Rupnath Brahma rose to reply, but the Speaker asked him not to reply).

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Is it a fact that in some dispensaries L. M. P. doctors and Dacca National passed doctors are working ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : May be, but all of them are registered medical practitioners.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I know whether the Palasbari Local Board dispensary, which is in a very dilapidated condition, will be improved, and, if so, when?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : All the dispensaries will be improved, but I am not in a position to say when a particular dispensary will be taken up for improvement.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj) : Have all the Local Board dispensaries been taken over by Government?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir,

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : What is the difference between "taking over" and "conversion into a State dispensary"?

Mr. SPEAKER : Putting in charge of Assistant Surgeon, Grade I, I presume.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : In view of the fact that M. B. B. S. doctors are available, what is the necessity of keeping these L. M. Ps. and Dacca National passed doctors?

Mr. SPEAKER : The number of M. B. B. S. doctors is not adequate.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi) : এই লোকাল বোর্ডৰ ডাক্তৰ বিলাকৰ দৰ্শনা থকাৰ দৰেই আছে নে চৰকাৰী নীৰিখত দিয়া হৈছে?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : This is a new question, but I think the same scale is being continued.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Will the Government be pleased to replace the L. M. P. and Dacca National passed doctors when M. B. B. S. doctors are available?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : If some of them are in the permanent employment they cannot be removed.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is a hypothetical question and you need not reply.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : একি সত্য যে, পূৰ্বে যে সমস্ত ডাক্তাৰ লোকাল বোর্ড কতক হাস্পাতালে ছিলেন, তাদেৱকে এখন পর্যন্ত স্থায়ী কৰা হয় নাই।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : হ'ল ইহা সত্য, কাৰণ ইহাতে অনেক বিষয় বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi) : এই ডাক্তাৰ বিলাকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট ডাক্তাৰৰ দৰে পেনচন পাবনে নাপায় ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : That is under consideration of Government, whether they will be in the permanent cadre, what will be their status and position, in the gradation and seniority list. etc., etc., these are complicated things.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi) : কেইজন ডাক্তার বিটায়ার কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক কি দিয়া হৈছে— সেইবোৰো এতিয়ালৈকে কিয় নিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হোৱা নাই।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : সময় লাগিব, বিধৱটো ইমান সহজ নহয়।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : How much time will Government take to come to a final decision?

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : What will be the probable time-limit for upgrading all the Local Board dispensaries and whether any new dispensary will be opened in the meantime?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, new dispensaries also will be opened, at the same time, it is the desire of Government to improve all these Local Board dispensaries, which have been taken over by Government, in course of the next four or five years. But the fulfillment of the desire will depend on the availability of funds.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) : May I know whether the dispensaries maintained by the Zaminders are taken up?

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether the dispensaries maintained by the Zaminders will be taken up.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : The present set of questions relate to the subsidised dispensaries.

Mr. SPEAKER : So, this question does not arise.

Re : State Dispensary at Dusutimukh

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

*74. Will the Minister of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned a State Dispensary at Dusutimukh in Golaghat Subdivision from Tribal grant in 1960?
- (b) Whether the Public Works Department completed the building and handed it over to the Medical Department.
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Medical Department has not yet taken up the Hospital building from the Public Works Department?
- (d) Whether Government propose to open the Hospital immediately?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical replied :

74 (a)—No. Not from Tribal grant but from normal grant during 1959-60.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—The Dispensary is expected to start functioning soon.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, in view of the fact that all the properties, rights and liabilities of the Local Boards were taken over by Panchayat and now they have taken a shape, how long this matter relating to the Doctors of the Hospitals taken over will take to finalise?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): I cannot give the exact date. The matter is under active consideration of the Government and it will be finalised as soon as possible. I have already said Sir, that the matter is complicated in more than one ways. So, it will take time.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reservd for Scheduled Castes)]: মন্ত্রীমহাশয় বলেছেন কিছু সময় লাগবে, ব্যাপারটা সহজ নয়। মন্ত্রী মহাশয়কে আমি জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারি কি? কি কারণে ব্যাপারটা সহজ নয় বলেছেন?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): মই কৈজিলো যে grade-ৰ বিষয়টো লবলৈ আছে, তাৰ বাহিৰে scale কি দিয়া হব এইটো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগিব, ইত্যাদি বহুত বিষয় আছে তাত অল্প সময় লাগিব আৰু কোনো বৰমব আৰু কাৰো প্ৰতি যাতে অন্যায় নহয় সেইটো চাবৰ নিমিত্তে সময় লাগিব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpura): How many dispensaries that were taken over in the year 1959-60 have been completed now?

Mr. SPEAKER: Can you reply to this question?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): It is not relate to the original question. I can reply but Sir, this will be bad precedence.

Mr. SPEAKER: Thank you for showing respect to the Chair.

Re: Scarcity of water at Poa Macca

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

*75. Will the Minister, Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that pilgrims to Poa Macca, Hajo are facing difficulty for want of drinking water on the Poa Macca hill?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a scheme for supply of water to Poa Macca was taken up by Government?
- (c) If so, when and what is the present position of the scheme?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied:

75. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—All arrangements for water supply to Poa Macca were made ready, but unfortunately, as some pipes on the hill slope were stolen, the scheme could not be put into operation. However, the work will be completed before the next winter.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the length of the pipes that have been stolen ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The pipes were stolen from under the ground and so I cannot say exactly what was the length.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Since when the matter is pending ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: So far as Poa Macca is concerned, the scheme was taken up sometime in 1960.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the nature of arrangement for water supply ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Pipe water supplied by pumps.

Re: Ajanta Kala Mandal

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Ajanta Kala Mandal is a Cultural and Research Institute of repute ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to sanction a special grant to this institution which is a unique in the State ?

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

76. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The institution received the following grant-in-aid in the year marked against each—

				Rs.
1958-59	...	..	...	6,000 + Rs.1,500 for purchase of tape-recorder.
1959-60	...	...	...	5,000
1960-61	...	...	...	5,000
1961-62	...	...	...	2,500

So the question of giving special grant to the institution does not arise.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat): Whether the Government will give a recurring grant to this institution?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Yes, if funds permit.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Whether Government is aware that the Shillong Kala Parishad has earned All-India reputation and the institution is not getting any grant from Government?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: It is a new question.

Re: Establishing a Commercial College at Gauhati

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

*77 Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to establish a Commercial College at Gauhati for facilitating training in Stenography, Telegraphy, Wireless, Accountancy and Book-keeping etc.?

(b) If so, when?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

77. (a)—The courses of study to begin with, are Advance Accountancy, Cost Accountancy, Secretariat practice and Stenography.

(b)—As soon as necessary fund is available.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): When is it expected to get the necessary fund?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): The fund will have to be arranged from our own resources because the Planning Commission did not agree that the fund should be provided either by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs or the Union Ministry for Labour. Therefore, we shall have to provide fund from our own resources.

Mr. SPEAKER: What will be a total requirement of fund?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: We have already got a scheme prepared. The establishment cost would about Rs.10,52,000 and the recurring expenditure would be of the order of Rs.47,000 per year.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Will the Minister be pleased to consider the feasibility of starting the college immediately by hiring a house?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): As the hon. Member knows as well as I do, the houses are difficult to come by either for love or for money.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Has the scheme for the establishment of a Commercial College been finalised?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Yes. I got it on the 22nd June and I signed it on 24th.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Would it be possible to start the college within this year?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: If the rented accommodation would be available, I suppose, it would be possible. But, Sir, it is very difficult to get houses at Gauhati.

Shri PABINDRA SARMA (Nalbari-East): Whether any attempt has been made by Government to start the college by availing of a rented house?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Attempt is being made.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): If house is available whether it will be possible to start the college within this year?

Mr. SPEAKER: He said it might be possible.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Whether the properties damaged by cyclone are all private properties or properties belonging to the public institutions?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State Revenue): Both public and private properties were damaged.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Whether any help will be given to the public institutions, such as schools dispensaries, Namghars, etc?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Respective Departments will give necessary help.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): How many houses have been damaged?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Lots of houses have been damaged. I have got a list of damaged houses Sub-division wise.

Re: Damage done by the recent Cyclone

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

*78. Will the Minister Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) The extent of damage done by the recent cyclone in the State in general and in the district of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur in particular?

(b) Measures that have been taken by way of relief?

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

78. (a)—Properties worth Rs.38,22,673 were damaged by recent cyclone in the State. Properties worth Rs.4,67,030 were damaged in Sibsagar District and properties worth Rs.5,67,500 were damaged in Lakhimpur District.

(b)—Government have so far sanctioned a total sum of Rs.1,26,330 as Gratuitous relief for the entire State including Rs.7,600 in Sibsagar District and Rs.27,000 in Lakhimpur District.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Was there any damage in Cachar due to cyclone ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is regarding Sibsagar and Lakhimpur district.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): No Sir, not in Cachar.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: What is the sanction for the district of Darrang ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: In Tezpur Rs.8,300 and in Mangal-doi Rs.50,000.

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): বিশ্বনাথ হাইস্কুলৰ ক্ষতি হোৱা বুলি শুনিছিলো তাৰ কাৰণে কিমান sanction কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: That concerns Education Department.

Shri RAMDEB MALAH [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: What was the amount sanctioned in Karimganj Subdivision for the cyclone on 25th last ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: We have already sanctioned Rs.5,000.

Shri RAMDEB MALAH: How many houses were damaged.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: In Karimganj 811 houses were damaged.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): যোৰহাটৰ বজা বাহৰত যোৱা এপ্ৰিল মাহত বহু মানুহৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে এই কথা গভৰ্ণমেন্টে জানেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: We have got the figures about the Subdivision and not about particular places.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): নাথ হাইস্কুলৰ বহুতো ক্ষতি হৈছে যে সেই কথা গভৰ্ণমেন্টে জানেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: That concerns the Education Department.

Re: Damage done by Cyclone in the Barpeta Subdivision

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a cyclone in 1962 damaged and felled many public institutions and individual houses in Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government received any proposal for relief measures ?
- (c) If so, whether the money was sanctioned for relief measure ?
- (d) If not, whether Government will arrange to expedite the sanction ?

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

79. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—Yes. Government sanctioned Rs.10,000 for gratuitous relief and Rs.20,000 for rehabilitation loan.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : বৰপেটা মহকুমাত ১৯৬১ চনত কিমান ঘৰ মানুহৰ ক্ষতি হৈছিল, যাত্নী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : বৰপেটাৰ মণ্ডিয়া আৰু জনিয়া মৌজাত ক্ষতি হৈছে। মণ্ডিয়াৰ ৭খন গাও আৰু জনিয়াৰ ১৭ খন গাওঁ তাৰ ভিতৰত মণ্ডিয়াত ৫৮১ ঘৰ আৰু ১১৫০ ঘৰ মানুহ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : দুখন মৌজাৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিলাক মৌজাত sanction দিয়া হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : বাকী বিলাক মৌজাত ক্ষতি হোৱা নাই কাৰণে sanction দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri MAHADEB DAS : হৈছেনে নাই যাত্নীয়ে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই লেখিলে তদন্ত কৰিব পৰা যায়।

Re: Community Radio Sets

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

- (a) The number of Community Radio sets which have been supplied to the districts of Assam during 1961-62 ?
- (b) The number of sets so far supplied to the district of Kamrup ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

80. (a)—500 sets.

(b)—450 sets upto 1961-62. The number of sets supplied in 1961-62 is 105.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): How many sets were distributed in Cachar ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Since 1955-56, 104 sets were distributed in Cachar.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): How many in Jorhat ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): 203 in Sibsagar District, I have no figure with me Sub-divisional-wise.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): How many in Goalpara District ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): 79 sets.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): May I know on what basis distribution of radio sets are made ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The transmission of Gauhati Radio Station is not so powerful. So in those areas where the reception is good more radio sets were given and gradually extended to other places with the increasing power of the transmission of the Radio Station. That was the principle followed.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): May I know whether it is a fact that many of the radio sets have gone out of order ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It should not be so as there are staff for the purpose in different places.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is it not a fact that there are mechanics under each District Publicity Officer to look after the well functioning of such radio sets?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister replied that there is mechanic in every District.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is Government aware that so many sets are out of order?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is it not a fact that there is no mechanic for making the repairs for the last one year?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): With regard to this question, I like a separate question as all these informations are not with me now.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): The Chief Minister said that the radio sets are distributed according to capacity of the reception from the transmission of the Radio Station, may I know whether there is no mechanic to correct this?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): No mechanic is necessary. The whole point is that the Gauhati Transmission is still weak, therefore, the idea is that the sets should be distributed to areas where the reception is good for reception programmes from Gauhati Radio Station. The reception in Kamrup District is good, so more radio are supplied there.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: That means only those areas are supplied radio sets which get good reception from the Gauhati Radio Station?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes.

Re: Publication of the last Census Report

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) The reasons for delay in publishing the last Census Report?
- (b) What is the probable date of its publication?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

81. (a)—The Census report is a Central Government publication and the State Government have no control over it. It is however understood that the data thrown out by the 1961 Census have to be thoroughly checked and scrutinised both in New Delhi and in State level before publication and so time is needed for ensuring accuracy. Hence the delay.
- (b)—It is learnt that the final Census Reports will be out by 1964.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, Government has replied that Central Social Welfare Boards have to be started in the urban areas, may I know why Government do not include scheme for improvement of the urban areas?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): It is a matter of opinion.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know what is the reason and why such project is not going to be introduced in the urban areas?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: I have already replied in (b) that such thing would be implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and not by the Government of Assam.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know whether Government will prevail upon the Central Social Welfare Board to start some such projects in urban areas?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: No. While making plan, State Government will try to prevail upon the planning Commission to implement through Central Social Welfare Board. Therefore, the delay is there.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know whether such centres have been introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board anywhere in Assam?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON: So far my knowledge goes there is none.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Does the Central Social Welfare Board start such centres in urban areas where population is thin and congested?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: Trouble is that during the Second Plan period there was a proposal for starting 20 such centres throughout the whole of India and some of them were started, but unfortunately, most of the work could not be done successfully. Therefore, an Enquiry Committee was set up during 1958. On the basis of the Enquiry Committee, new projects are not working. Therefore, the question of opening these centres and also giving permission by the Government of India to open centres is not there.

Shri BEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, once the Hon'ble Minister said that the matter is since left with the Central Social Welfare Board. Now, he said that an Enquiry Committee was set up and report of that Committee is not encouraging. Will the Hon'ble Minister clarify the matter?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON: I have nothing to add to my former reply.

Re: Scheme of Urban Family Welfare Project**Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)** asked :***82.** Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Scheme of Urban Welfare Family Project has since been drawn up in our State like those of Delhi, Hyderabad, Poona, etc. ?
- (b) If not, the reason therefor ?
- (c) If so, the nature thereof ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Social Welfare) replied :

82. (a)—No such scheme of Urban Family Welfare Project has been drawn up by the State Government.

(b)—The State Government have not drawn up such scheme as Welfare Extension Projects are to be implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board as per earlier decision of the Government of India. Hence no money is allotted for scheme of same nature under the State Plan.

(c)—Does not arise in view of replies to (a) & (b) above.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Inspection of Garden Hospitals**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Labowal)** asked :**163.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Garden Hospitals are inspected by the Medical Department ?
- (b) If so, by whom ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether the Tea Garden employees are vaccinated every year against Small-pox, Cholera, etc. ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

163. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Garden Hospitals are not under the State Health Department.

(d)—Government is not in a position to say.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): হাঙ্গিৰতেলত যক্ষা ৰোগীকে আদি কৰি নানা বৰুৱাৰ ৰোগী ৰখাৰ অসম্ভৱ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু Plantation Labour, Act মতে যিবিলাক সান্ধুবিধা পাৰ লাগে সেই ৰোগী পাইছেনে নাই তাৰ বাবে কোনে তত্ত্বাবধান কৰে?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): I am not in a position to say that. The answer is quite clear.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Sir, in answer to (d), the honourable Minister has replied that Government was not in a position to say. Sir, my question was whether tea garden labourers will get facilities of vaccination in case of epidemic or not?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is not compulsory. Unless an area is declared affected, Government is not bound to give vaccination in tea gardens. It is not possible on our part to see that all labour in the tea gardens are vaccinated.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question was whether it is the responsibility of the Government to see whether vaccination is given in tea gardens or not.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is the responsibility of the Government to see that everybody residing in the State should get vaccination. But Government cannot compel those who do not like to get vaccinated.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is it not a fact that if a tea garden is affected, it will also affect the neighbouring areas?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That is a common sense.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Is it not a fact that plantation Inspectors are in-charge of the Health Department?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I am not in a position to reply now.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHAJEE (Katigora): It is not a fact that those who are retrenched from tea garden service, will not get the medical facilities. There are many people in tea gardens who are not getting facilities from the Tea Garden Hospitals.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): May be.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Is it not the duty of the Government to see that all people are vaccinated against epidemic disease?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, it is not possible under the circumstances. Tea garden authorities do not keep procedure of inoculation against small-pox and cholera. If people do not want to get vaccinated we cannot force them.

Re: Komargaon Subsidised Dispensary

Shri NAREN SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

164. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Komargaon Subsidised Dispensary has been converted to State Dispensary ?

(b) If so, whether Government provides Doctor and Compounder to this Dispensary ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is no doctor in this Dispensary now ?

(d) Whether Government propose to place a Doctor to this Dispensary immediately and remove the difficulty of the tribal people in particular and public in general ?

(e) Whether the buildings of the Hospital are completed ?

(f) If not, whether Government propose to take step for speedy progress of the building construction work of the Dispensary ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

164. (a)—Yes. This dispensary has been taken over for conversion to State Dispensary.

(b)—Provision has been made for a Doctor and a Compounder for the Dispensary and these staff will be appointed early.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, as stated in reply to question (b).

(e)—No.

(f)—The work is fairly in progress.

Re: Requisition of land from Gopal Krishna Tea Estate

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

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some lands having tea crops have been requisitioned by the D. C., Nowgong from the Gopal Krishna Tea Estate and thereby the tea plants have been uprooted making a big economic loss to the Estate ?

(b) Whether any Senior Government Officer other than the D. C., Nowgong made any enquiry to the complaints so far lodged by the Gopal Krishna Tea Estate in respect of its economic losses ?

(c) If not, why ?

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

165. (a)—Some lands of the Tea Estate have been requisitioned some years ago but no land with tea crops have been requisitioned.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

Re: A health unit in every Anchalik Panchayat

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

166. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that every Anchalik Panchayat will have a Health Unit ?

(b) If so, whether every Anchalik Panchayat, in the meantime, is covered with a Health Unit, in Assam ?

(c) If not, whether it is going to be materialised within the Third Plan period ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

166. (a)—Yes, that is the intention of the Government.

(b)—No. Not yet.

(c)—That is the intention of the Government.

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : May I know from the hon'ble Minister where the Health Units will be established ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : The Health Units will be located after consultation with the Anchalik Panchayats.

Re: Rent of the Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre at Tezpur

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

167. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the monthly rent for the building that has been hired by the Government for the location of the Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre at Tezpur ?

(b) What is the total amount of rent paid by Government for this Centre since its inception up-till-now ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is land belonging to the Medical Department ?

(d) If so, why the Government have not taken any steps for the construction of a building for the Centre to avoid payment of huge amount of rent every year ?

(e) Whether Government propose to take early steps for the construction of a building for the Centre ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied:

167. (a)—Rupees 150 per month.

(b)—The total rent stands at Rs.15,030 upto 31st May, 1962 of which an amount of Rs. 12,330 being the rent upto 29th February, 1960 since inception, i. e., 1st April, 1948 has been paid.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—Necessary steps are being taken.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, in reply to (b) it is said that the total rent stands at Rs.15,030 upto 31st May, 1962 of which an amount of Rs. 12,330 being the rent upto 29th February, 1960 since inception. May I know from the hon'ble Minister as to what is the reason for non-payment of the-arrear up-till-now ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, the reason is that there is some controversy regarding rent. It will take some time. I understand that recently this matter was discussed as to at which rate the rent would be paid, whether at the increased rate or at the former rate.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: In view of the fact that building in which this centre is opened is situated at a very congested area, will the government take up early steps to construct the building for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, the reply is necessary steps are being taken. So, it is quite clear and I cannot go beyond that.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Whether work will be expedited?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): We will try to do it as early as possible.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will it be taken up within the course of this year ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir.

Re: Non-payment of Salaries of Surveillance Inspectors and Workers

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

168. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Surveillance Inspectors and Surveillance workers of N. M. E. P. of Assam are not getting their salaries for months together and payment is always irregular also that they are not getting their T. A. for many months ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to do the needful so that these poor low paid officers get their salary and T. A. regularly ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is no office in sector where one Inspector and four workers are posted to work ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the qualification of Malaria Inspector and Surveillance Inspectors are same and their initial pay also is the same ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Malaria Inspector get the other allowances (e.g., field allowances) and the Ad-hoc Surveillance Inspectors do not get allowances ?
- (f) If so, why ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

168. (a)—No. Only towards the end of last year there was some difficulty in paying the salaries. The Assembly did not sit. Supplementary Demand could not also be passed. Later, the Governor sanctioned the demands through an ordinance. Since then payments have been regular.

Travelling Allowance has been refused in those cases where on scrutiny of the Bills it was seen that drawal of T. A. was not justified according to the rules.

(b)—Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

(c)—Yes. The Scheme is sponsored by the Government of India. These personnels of the N. M. E. P. are to do only field work and remain in the field. For this reason generally people of the locality are appointed so that they can do their work from their homes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Because, the duties, nature of work and responsibility are entirely different.

Re: Scarcity of drinking water at Amguri Town of Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

169. Will the Minister, Public Health be pleased to state—
- Whether Government is aware that the drinking water scarcity is felt during the whole year by the people of Amguri Town of Sibsagar Sub-division ?
 - Whether Government will make a scheme to provide this town with drinking water at the earliest ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

169. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—No. This scheme could not be included under National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes for want of sufficient funds.

Re: Conversion of Kamalpur Local Board Dispensary into a State Dispensary

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

170. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—
- When the Kamalpur Local Board Dispensary was taken over by the Government as State Dispensary ?
 - Whether it is a fact that from the date of conversion of the Local Board Dispensary into State Dispensary no annual repair of the Dispensary building and quarters has been made ?
 - Whether it is a fact that for non-repairing of the buildings in time they have become dilapidated ?
 - Whether it is a fact that there is no compound fencing and zenana fencings of the Dispensary ?
 - Whether sanctions have been made for repairs and improvements of the buildings of the Dispensary ?
 - Whether it is a fact that there is no nurse quarters in the Dispensary ?
 - What steps have been taken by the Government to construct the nurse quarters in the Dispensary ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

170. (a)—On 1st April, 1959.

(b)—No. The Dispensary and staff quarters were repaired during 1961.

(c)—The Dispensary, etc., when taken over by Government was in a very dilapidated condition. Certain repairs have been done, as noted against (b).

(d)—Yes.

(e)—So far repair is concerned, it has been done. Plan and estimate for reconstruction are under preparation.

(f)—There is no post of Nurse at Kamalpur Dispensary. Only a Midwife has been posted there.

(g)—Does not arise. (Midwife working at Kamalpur Dispensary has been receiving house rent of Rs.25 per month in lieu of rent-free Government quarters).

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Sir in reply to (b) it is stated by the hon. Minister that the dispensary and the staff quarters were repaired during 1961; may I know from the Minister what was the nature of repairs done there?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Sir, the very urgent nature of repair works were done; as the house was in a dilapidated condition, we had to make urgent nature of repairs necessary for running of an institution.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Government be pleased to inquire whether the dispensary building and the quarters of the doctor are in dilapidated conditions and there is danger for people to stay there?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I shall make an enquiry.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI Sir as regards (d) will the Government place some amount at the disposal of the doctor for minor works such as fencing and zenana fencings of the dispensary without asking the Public Works Department to do such works?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE There is some limit; if it is within that limit it will be done.

Re: A State Dispensary at Kushdhowa

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

171. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a khas plot of land has already been taken over from Revenue Department at Goalpara to establish a State Dispensary at Kushdhowa?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that plan and estimate for this Dispensary have already been submitted by the P. W. D. concerned ?
- (c) If so, why it is pending till now ?
- (d) Whether the long-felt demand for a State Dispensary at Kushdhowa in the Sub-division of Goalpara will be fulfilled by the Government very soon ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical)
replied :

171. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The plan and estimate have already been forwarded to Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department for administrative approval.

(d)—Government is trying to expedite the matter.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Whether Kushdhowa dispensary is a sanctioned one.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : It is quite clear from the answer.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Whether this will be materialised in this year ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : I hope so, because only 3 months have gone and there are still 9 months left. Most probably I shall get the administrative approval soon when the work will be started.

Re: Appointment of a Surgeon Superintendent at Tezpur

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

172. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any provision for a Surgeon Superintendent for Tezpur Civil Hospital ?

(b) If not, what steps have the Government taken for the appointment of a Surgeon Superintendent at Tezpur ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Surgeon that has been posted at Tezpur has not the status of Surgeon Superintendent ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that he is on supernumerary duty ?

(e) Whether the Government is aware that the Public of Tezpur have been representing for the last 10 years for a Surgeon Superintendent at Tezpur ?

- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Surgeon has not been given any quarter near or within the Hospital Compound so as to enable him to pay constant attention to patients after operation ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that there is no adequate number of Nurses for attending operated patients at Tezpur Civil Hospital ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that there is no qualified Anaesthetist to attend patients during operation there ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that the hospital is not equipped with modern instruments and paraphernalia for operation ?
- (j) What is the number of beds in the said hospital for accommodation of indoor patients ?
- (k) Whether it is a fact that due to inadequacy of accommodation, indoor patients there very often have to be refused admission ?
- (l) Whether it is a fact that the hospital is under staffed ?
- (m) Whether there is any provision for the extension or reconstruction of the said hospital buildings for accommodation of indoor patients ?
- (n) Whether it is a fact that there are two service latrines only for all the indoor patients and that they remain always unfit for human use for dearth of sweepers ?
- (o) Whether Government will be pleased to remove the above needs of the Hospital and take steps to make it a full fledged Hospital ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

172. (a)—No. There is a provision for a Surgeon and a Surgeon will be posted at Tezpur early.

(b)—Appointment of a Surgeon Superintendent in Tezpur Civil Hospital is not considered necessary at present. There is already a post of Surgeon in the said hospital.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—The present incumbent has been provided with a quarter near the hospital.

(g)—Necessary staff as required by the doctor concerned to meet the present need has been provided. Steps will be taken to provide additional staff as and when necessary.

(h)—Yes. But steps are being taken to post one qualified Anaesthetist there.

(i)—Essential surgical instruments and para-phernalia have been provided to Tezpur Civil Hospital and gradually modern appliance will be supplied.

(j)—74 beds.

(k)—It is possible at times patients have to be refused admission temporarily due to increasing number of patients seeking admission in hospitals.

(l)—No.

(m)—Yes, extension of a ward to increase the bed strength by 25 beds is under construction.

(n)—There are two sets of latrines having 3 or 4 seats each. At time there is possibility of service latrine going unfit for use due to frequent use by the convalescent patients of the Civil Hospital.

(o)—It is a full-fledged hospital. Government is trying to improve further according to availability of funds, along with other hospitals.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, in view of the fact that there is great difficulty in qualified Anaesthetist, may we know what steps are taken by the government to improve the situation and to post such officers in the areas where such cases are very frequent?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, it is very difficult to find Anaesthetist. We are trying to post one such officer as early as possible. Sir, due to dearth of qualified Anaesthetist, we are getting some of our employees trained in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. As soon as they are available we will immediately post one such officer in Tezpur, because Tezpur will get priority.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, in view of the fact that there are service latrine in the Hospital which are out-dated, will the hon'ble Minister try to get these service latrines replaced by the Sanitary latrines?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, we are trying to do this. As a matter of fact the new building is provided with the Sanitary latrines.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Sir, for information I may inform the hon'ble Minister that there is a qualified Surgeon at Tezpur; but he is suffering from some difficulties with regard to certain facilities. That is why he does not want to stay there.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Whatever facilities he demanded were given so far my information goes. If there is anything unfulfilled, I shall try to fulfill it.

Re: Representation of the State Council of the Assam Medical Services Association

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

173. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government lately received a representation of the State Council of the Assam Medical Services Association forwarding some of their grievances for consideration ?
- (b) If so, what are the grievances ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to redress the same ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of the Medical men in Assam is lower than the pay of their counter-parts in the other State ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Medical men have no holiday ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that majority of Medical men have no quarters in their respective posting or give any allowance to them ?
- (g) Whether Government sanctioned any special pay to the Medical men who are serving in out of the way place ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to consider the demand of State Council, Assam Medical Service Association ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

173. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Copies of the resolutions are laid on the Library Table.

(c)—The matter is under consideration.

(d)—May be in some States. However information is being collected.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes. As regards allowance, those who are entitled to get it get the same.

(g)—No.

(h)—Yes.

Re: Omission of names from the Electoral Rolls

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHAYA (Gohpur) asked :

174. Will the Minister-in-charge of Elections be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware of the large scale omission of the names of eligible persons from the Electoral roll and thus debarred from casting their votes in the last Panchayat and General Election in almost all Constituencies of Assam?
- (b) Whether Government is aware of gross mistakes in printing of the Electoral Roll of such nature in which the son of a woman voter was shown as her husband and the woman was found at a loss before the polling officer who tried to ascertain from her the name of her husband at the polling booth?
- (c) Who are the persons entrusted to this important task of preparing Electoral Roll?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats after verifying the genuineness of the voters prepared corrected lists within the time-limits and submitted them to the election office concerned and such lists were either not sent to the press or the press was not careful of proper and correct printing, on account of the voluminous work pending before them?
- (e) What steps Government propose to take in preparation of Electoral Rolls where lies the very fundamental right of citizen and their correct printing after removing anomalies of such nature?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Elections) replied :

174. (a)—On the eve of the last General Election, Government received such complaints on which enquiries were made and appropriate action taken where possible and necessary. If even after such action some names were left out of the Electoral Rolls, there is a provision under the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 for those persons to file claims to the Electoral Registration Officer or the Chief Electoral Officer for inclusion of their names in the Electoral Rolls.

(b)—It may be possible for a few mistakes of this nature to have crept in the Electoral Rolls due to heavy rush of work both in the Printing Presses and the Election Offices on the eve of the last General Election.

(c)—The Electoral Registration Officers with the assistance of the enumerating staff were appointed for the purpose.

(d)—A few lists were received from the Panchayats but those were not sent to Press for printing as those lists had to be scrutinized by the Electoral Registration Officers and names of those persons only who were found to be qualified as voters, were included in the Electoral Rolls and sent for printing.

(e)—The Electoral Rolls are prepared annually under the directions of the Election Commission. A scheme to improve the existing procedure of revision is under consideration of Government. Under the proposed scheme, the Panchayats will be required to submit lists of names of eligible persons to the Electoral Registration Officer and those names will be scrutinized and verified before inclusion in the Electoral Rolls. Steps are always taken to ensure that the rolls are free from mistakes and omissions but without the active co-operation of the political parties and the general public the Electoral Rolls cannot be perfect.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) : Sir, are the Government aware that the Election Officer, Gauhati did not record the names of the eligible voters after payment of the prescribed fees ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : This question does not arise. If there is any complaint, I shall make inquiry.

Re : Water Supply in the Engineering College at Gauhati

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

175. Will the Minister, Public Health, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Public Health Engineering Department has failed to sink deep tube wells and to provide water to the Engineering College, Gauhati for the last two years till to-day ?

(b) Who are the persons entrusted for the task ?

(c) Whether they are Government servant or contractor ?

(d) If contractors on what conditions they are engaged ?

(e) The total amount spent so far till 31st March, 1962 ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

175. (a)—No ; the Public Health Engineering Department has successfully bored the well and developed it and has also completed the distribution system, but the well could not be put into operation as the pump house and the approach road which are to be constructed are not yet ready.

(b)—(i) Installation of tube well and distribution system—Public Health Engineering Department

(ii) Construction of pump house and approach road—P. W. D

(c)—Government servants so far as Public Health Engineering Department is concerned.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Rupees Seventy-seven thousand.

Re : Hospitals for Lepers

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

176. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Health and Medical be pleased to state—

(a) The number of hospitals for lepers and leper colonies in the State managed by the Government together with the locations thereof ?

(b) The average number of patients treated in each such hospital and colony ?

(c) The number and names of hospitals and colonies for leprosy patients managed by private organisations or individuals ?

replied : **Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical)**

176. (a)—Six—as stated below—

(1) Tura Leprosy Colony, Garo Hills.

(2) Singimari Leprosy Colony, Nowgong.

(3) Maibong Leprosy Colony, North Cachar Hills.

(4) Udalguri (Barpeta) Leprosy Colony, Kamrup.

(5) Dotoma Pilot Project, Goalpara.

(6) T. R. Phukan Leprosy Colony (now to be shifted to a new building).

(b)—

(1) Tura Leprosy Colony—101 Leprosy patients.

(2) Singimari Leprosy Colony—69 Leprosy patients.

(3) Maibong Leprosy Colony—39 Leprosy patients.

(4) Dotoma Pilot Project—192 Leprosy patients.

(5) T. R. Phookan Leprosy Asylum (closed for the time being till completion of the new building at Nagapara) Provision for 36 will be there.

(c)—Ten—as stated below—

Name	Managed by
(1) Makunda Leprosy Colony, Cachar	Christian Mission.
(2) Santipara Leprosy Colony, Goalpara	" "
(3) Borbhetta Leprosy Colony, Jorhat ...	" "
(4) Namjaipara Leprosy Colony, Goal para.	Assam Seva Samity.
(5) Jengraimukh Leprosy Colony, Sib-sagar.	" "
(6) Kuthori Leprosy Colony, Nowgong	" "
(7) Agia Leprosy Colony, Goalpara ...	" "
(8) Kalabari Leprosy Colony, Darrang	" "
(9) Sarinajan Leprosy Colony, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.	Mikir Seva Kendra
(10) Owguri Leprosy Colony, Mikir Hills	S. S. Mission.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, the Minister has furnished the figure only. May I know from the Minister whether the average is per month, per year or per day?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): The average is calculated on the basis of year.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, whether the Government will take over the Dotoma leper colony?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The government has not decided.

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

Re: Looting of Cows by the Naga Hostiles

Shri TILOK GOGOI (Teok) asked:

177. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the recent looting and taking away a number of cows by the Naga hostiles from the Rajabari Leprosy Colony under Teok Police Station?

(b) What is the number of cows so taken away?

(c) What steps are being taken by the Government to help these poor people?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

177. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Seventeen.

(c)—Adequate relief to the owners of the stolen cattle is being sanctioned. Measures have also been taken by the Security Forces for carrying out intensive patrolling in the area to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Re: Death caused by Small-pox in the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Anguri) asked:

178. Will the Minister, Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) The number of death caused by Small-pox in the State during 1962 till May?

(b) The number of vaccinators engaged in the State during this period?

(c) The total number of persons vaccinated?

(d) The number of permanent vaccinators in the State?

(e) Why the posts of the vaccinators are not confirmed though some of them are serving a decade without a break?

(f) Whether Travelling Allowance is granted to them?

(g) If not, why not?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied:

178. (a)—Eighty-six.

(b)—Five hundred and thirty-three.

(c)—Eight lakhs fifteen thousand four hundred and seventeen.

(d)—Twenty-eight permanent vaccinators.

(e)—They were Local Board employees prior to taking over from Local Board and their case for confirmation, etc., are under examination.

(f)—Yes. As admissible under the rules.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: Unrealised Land Revenue of Barpeta Subdivision

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

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

(a) What is the amount of unrealised land revenue of Barpeta Subdivision upto 31st March, 1962?

(b) Who are the defaulter mauzadars and since when the defaulting cases are pending?

(c) Whether any step is taken to realise the defaulting money?

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

179. (a)—Amount of unrealised land revenue and local rates upto 31st March, 1962 is Rs.6,72,941.

(b)—A statement showing the names of defaulter mauzadars and the years for which arrears are pending is shown below:—

Serial No.	Name of Mauzadar	Mauza	Years
1	Shri Uday Ch. Chaudhury	Pub-Bajali	1367 B. S.
2	Shri Sarbeswar Patgiri	Uttar-Bajali	1367 B. S.
3	Shri Rajani Kanta Chaudhury	Sariha	1367 B. S.
4	Shri Ramesh Ch. Choudhury (since died).	Hasinapur	1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.

Serial No.	Name of Mauzadars	Mauza	Years
5	Shri Kalikinkar Goswami	Manikpur	1367 B. S.
6	Shri Harendra Narayan Goswami	Chapaguri	1367 B. S.
7	Shri Prafulla Ch. Choudhury	Kaklabari	1367 B. S.
8	Shri Manoranjan Choudhury	Bijni	1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
9	Shri Azizur Rahman Choudhury	Barpeta	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
10	Shri Birendra Kr. Choudhury	Bhabanipur	1367 B. S.
11	Shri Madan Ch. Das	Betbari	1365 B. S. 1367 B. S.
12	Shri Ratneswar Choudhury	Paka	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1367 B. S.
13	Shri Hiraladhar Deka	Sarukhetri	1367 B. S.
14	Shri Hridayananda Choudhury	Nagaon	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
15	Shri Hridayananda Choudhury	Chenga	1367 B. S.
16	Shri Abdus Samad Choudhury	Mandia	1367 B. S.
17	Shri Chandan Charan Das	Baghbar	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
18	Shri Sirajul Islam	Bagribari	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
19	Shri Nabin Ch. Choudhury	Kharija Bijni	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.

Serial No.	Name of Mauzadar	Mauza	Years
20	Shri Mokshadananda Pathak ...	Gobardhana ...	1367 B. S.
21	Shri Abdul Kader Choudhury ...	Howl ...	1367 B. S.
22	Shri Biswa Nath Das ...	Ghilazari	1367 B. S.
23	Shri Abhoy Charan Choudhury ...	D. C. Bausi ...	1363 B. S. 1364 B. S. 1365 B. S. 1366 B. S. 1367 B. S.
24	Shri Rajendra Ch. Das ...	Ruposhi ...	1367 B. S.

(c)—Yes.

Re : Inaccurate land records in the District of Goalpara

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

180. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware of the resentment and unrest in the permanently settled area of the district of Goalpara following the inaccurate recording of rights after recent survey and settlement of the area ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the majority of such incorrect cases brought to the notice of the relevant authorities were not attended to ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that petitions filed in time under the relevant provisions of the Goalpara Tenancy Act are still undisposed of on flimsy grounds ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that many sufferers could not file their petitions for want of knowledge of the necessary formalities and want of time ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that some affected persons were compelled to file petitions after expiry of time with Court Fee stamp of Rs.15 ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Government extended the time by promulgating an Ordinance and the Court fee was reduced to 75 nP. ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to refund the above Rs.15 prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance ?

- (b) Whether Government propose to extend the time for filing petitions for a further period by suitable amendment of the Goalpara Tenancy Act to accommodate the victims, who for want of opportunity could not submit their petitions in time ?

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

130. (a)—Government have received a number of complaints about the inaccurate recording of rights and the practical difficulties faced by the people in getting corrections made in the records of rights.

(b)—No.

(c)—The question is not clear. All petitions filed in time will be attended to in the normal course.

(d) Government are aware that many people could not file their petitions in time due to want of sufficient knowledge of the provision of the law and, due to inadequate publicity given to the record of rights.

(e)—Petitions filed after expiry of time will not be entertained.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—No. Any Court fee which has been paid in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force cannot be refunded.

(h)—Yes. A Bill called the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1962, has been introduced in the current session of the Assembly. The Bill seeks to grant time for four months from the date of its enforcement for filing objections under section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act.

Re : Annual Production of Foodstuffs in the State

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked:

181. Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total annual production in the State of the following foodstuffs ?

Atta Wheat, Arhar Dal, Musur Dal, Potato Mustard Seed, Sugar etc

- (b) What is the total quantity imported annually from other States to meet the State's requirements of the above mentioned foodstuffs ?

- (c) Whether the Government is taking any steps to raise the production to meet the increasing demand on the State of the above articles of food ?

- (d) If so, what action has been taken ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)
replied:

181. (a)—

				1960-61	1961-62
(1) Atta	...	...	...	...Not readily available.	
(2) Wheat	...	..	..	3,028 tons	2,998 tons
(3) Arhar Dal	...	...	...	1,429 tons	1,456 tons
(4) Musur Dal	...	...	...	1,721 tons	1,605 tons
(5) Potato	...	...	...	1,43,958 tons	1,35,232 tons (1st forecast).
(6) Rape and Mustard Seed		...	...	42,607 tons	36,466 tons
(7) Sugar	...	...	...	1,74,421 mds.	54,892 quin- tals.

(b)—

				1959-60	
(1) Atta (Wheat flour)...	...	...	...	2,50,469 mds.	
(2) Wheat	...	...	...	11,80,739 mds.	
(3) Arhar Dal	}	...	...	10,60,225 mds.	of Pulses other than gram.
(4) Musur Dal					
(5) Potato	...	...	...	...	Not available.
(6) Rape and Mustard Seed	...	...	...	34,194 mds.	
(7) Sugar	...	...	...	8,37,596 mds.	of sugar and
				3,62,761 mds.	of gur.

(The above figures include import to N.-E.F.A. and Manipur).

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There are Research Schemes like (1) Pulse Research Scheme, (2) Oilseeds Research Scheme, (3) Potato Research Scheme (Central Government) and (4) Sugarcane Research Scheme under which research is being conducted to evolve better yielding varieties and better technique of production. There are also schemes like Seed Distribution, Fertiliser Distribution, Irrigation Plant Production, etc., the general impact of which will be towards increased production of these crops. There is also a separate Oilseeds Development Scheme and Sugarcane Development Scheme for concentrated work on these two crops.

**Re: Assessment of Compensation to the acquired land
in the Karimganj Sub-division**

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked:

182. Will the Minister-in-charge of Irrigation be pleased to state—

- (a) Why Government has been assessing too less amount of compensation for the owner of acquired lands in Karimganj Sub-division?
- (b) Whether the Government propose to review this and revise the compensation amount in conformity with that of the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)?

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

182. (a)—Compensation payable for lands acquired for flood control schemes is paid at the following rate under the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Act, 1955 as amended by the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Act (Amendment) Act, 1959. "For land including standing crops and trees, if any but excluding building or structures, a sum not exceeding forty times the annual land revenue in case of periodic Patta Land and fifteen times the annual land revenue in case of Annual Patta Land".

In permanently settled areas of Karimganj Sub-division rate of land revenue is less than that in temporarily settled areas of the State. As such compensation payable to owners of acquired lands in permanently settled areas of Karimganj Sub-division is proportionately less.

(b)—Compensation for lands acquired for Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) schemes are paid under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, but after the enactment of the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Act, 1955, land acquisition cases relating to Flood Control Schemes come under purview of the same and compensation is paid in accordance therewith. Unless the law is amended no revision is possible.

Re: Procurement Target

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked:

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

- (a) What is the procurement target for Jorhat area in 1962?
- (b) The quantities procured by Government till now against the target fixed for 1962?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Co-operatives were only agents appointed by Government?

- (d) The quantities procured by Government at Sarupathar and Borpathar in the year 1960 ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the procurement till now is very poor at Sarupathar in 1962 in spite of the bumper crops in this area ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the procurement failed in this area due to deviation made to the Government plan by the Deputy Director of Supply, Jorhat ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Director of Supply, Jorhat appointed one liquidated Multipurpose Society at Sarupathar backed by certain millers as an agent ignoring the interest of the Sarupathar Marketing Society ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Director of Supply again stopped the function of that Society on receipt of allegation from the Chairman of Marketing Society ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that the millers purchased more than 30,000 maunds of paddy during this bungling period ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Director of Supply, Jorhat later on asked the millers of that area to purchase paddy with an understanding that the millers will pay annas four as commission to Co-operative ?
- (k) If so, who authorised the Deputy Director of Supply, to cause deviation from the Government plan ?
- (l) Whether Government is aware that the millers of Sarupathar and Borpathar area are regularly smuggling rice to Dimapur for supply to the Hostile Nagas at a higher price ?
- (m) Whether it is a fact that this has been done with the connivance of Local Officers ?
- (n) Whether Government will be pleased to appoint an enquiry commission for the purpose ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

183. (a)—13,063.4 Metric tonnes.

(b)—6,990 Metric tonnes upto 20th June, 1962.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Sarupathar— 2913.3 Metric tonnes.

Borpathar— 747 Metric tonnes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—No.

(g)—No, the Deputy Director of Supply, Jorhat has, however allowed one liquidated Multi-purpose Society at Sarupathar to enter into direct contact with Government for procurement and supply of paddy to Government as per recommendations of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Golaghat without interfering with the function of the Sarupathar Marketing Society.

(h)—No, the function of the Multi-purpose Society had to be stopped from 21st February, 1962 as per telegraphic request by the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Golaghat.

(i)—No.

(j)—No.

(k)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (j) above.

(l)—No. Government have no such information.

(m) & (n)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (l) above.

Re: Allotment of C. I. Sheets

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked :

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

- (a) The quota of cement and C.I. Sheets allotted to the State of Assam by the Central Government in the first quarter of the year 1962 ?
- (b) Whether this quota includes the quota allotted for public and private industries for development works ?
- (c) What is the quantity of cement allotted to Assam by the Central Government during the first quarter of the year 1962 ?
- (d) How much of this quota has reached Assam and when ?
- (e) What is the quantity of cement allotted for individual consumers in different districts of Assam ?
- (f) Whether the Minister received any complaint from the public of Nowgong against some officers of the Supply Department in the District of Nowgong during his recent visit to Nowgong ?
- (g) What is the present position of the stock of cement and C. I. Sheet in the District of Nowgong ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

184. (a)—Cement 33,000 metric tonnes. As for C. I. Sheets, allotment is made on a half-yearly basis, and the quantity allotted for the period from October, 1961 to March, 1962, is 4,832.5 metric tonnes.

(b)—Yes, in respect of cement only. For C. I. Sheets there are separate quotas for private industries and development works and these are not included in the above general quota.

(c)—33,000 metric tonnes.

(d)—15,838 metric tonnes were despatched to Assam during the first quarter of 1962 against the quota mentioned in (c) above. Information is being collected with regard to the quantity actually received.

(e)—20,150 metric tonnes out of the quota mentioned in (c) above.

(f)—Yes, there was some complaint.

(g)—Cement—675 bags in stock ; 7,715 bags in transit.

C.I. Sheets—893 bundles in stock ; 211 bundles in transit.

Re: Circulars issued by Supply Department to the wholesalers for depositing money

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINGHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Supply Department has issued circulars to the wholesalers of rice to deposit Rs.2,000 (Rupees two thousand) as security as against Rs.250 fixed earlier ?

(b) If so, what is the reason for increasing the amount of security deposit ?

(c) What is the amount of the security deposit fixed for Mill owners for milling paddy and dealing in wholesale business in rice ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

185. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Rs.200.00 nP. for Mill of hauler type and Rs.500.00 nP. for mill of any other type under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959. Rs.2,000.00 nP. for miller-dealers who deal in wholesale business in rice in areas where they have no mills.

Re: Allotment of C. I. Sheets for cyclone affected people of Silchar

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINGHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) The quantity of C. I. Sheets allotted in the year 1961-62 for distribution to the Cyclone affected people of Silchar Sub-division ?

(b) How many affected families have been granted C. I. Sheets ?
(A list showing the names of allottees with quantity of C. I. Sheets granted to each family may kindly be supplied).

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

186. (a)—Ninety-four bundles.

(b)—Twenty-five families. A list is placed on the Library table :

Re: Increase of price of Sugar

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the price of sugar increased during the last few months, i. e., in the months of March April and May, 1962, throughout the State ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) What steps Government have taken to bring down the price of sugar ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

187. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Due to poor arrivals of sugar wagons in the months of March and April, 1962 because of failure of the Railways to provide adequate wagons.

(c)—The Railways have been requested to ensure adequate loading and regular movement of sugar-wagons to Assam even during the period of restrictions are in force.

Re: Rice haulers in the State

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

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

- (a) The number of Rice haulers in the State, district-wise with and without license ?
- (b) What steps were taken on unlicensed rice haulers ?
- (c) How many licenses were issued to these rice haulers during 1960-61 and on what basis ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

188. (a)—

					Licensed	Unlicensed
1. Goalpara	...	...	...	...	7	32
2. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	28	80
3. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	3	14
4. Cachar	...	...	...	...	61	20
5. Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	48	138
6. Darrang	...	...	...	...	7	62
7. Kamrup	...	...	...	...	28	9
8. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total					182	357

(b)—Steps have been taken for closure of unlicensed rice haulers in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

(c)—Ninety-nine licenses were issued during 1960 and 1961 on the merits of each individual case.

Re: Accommodation in Tezpur Mental Hospital

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

189. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) How many patients (mentally disordered) can be accommodated at present in the Tezpur Mental Hospital ?
- (b) Whether any scheme has been taken after Independence to increase accommodation and treatment facilities in the said Hospital ?
- (c) If the reply is in affirmative, what has been done till now ?
- (d) Whether there is any quota system for each Sub-division of the State in allotment of seats in the said hospital ?
- (e) If so, what number is allotted for each Sub-division of Assam ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that along with the increase of population number of mental patients are increasing and there is urgent need of increasing accommodation in the said hospital or opening one or more hospitals in this State ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

189. (a)—There is accommodation for 794 patients in the Mental Hospital, Tezpur.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Prior to Independence there were 740 beds only and 54 beds have been added after Independence. There is a proposal for the expansion of Hospital by increasing accommodation for 120 more mental patients.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Government have no such information. But as there are demands for seats for such patients Government are taking steps as mentioned in reply to (c) above.

Re: Kaimari Reserve Excess Land

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

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

- (a) What is the total area of Kaimari Reserve excess land ?

- (b) What were the directions of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee in connection with the Settlement of Land in Kaimari excess area ?
- (c) Whether those directions have been followed ?
- (d) Whether all the lands of Kaimari excess area have been settled ?
- (e) If so, with whom and how many bighas each ?

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

190. (a)—3399 bighas.

(b)—Land Settlement Advisory Committee on 3rd June 1960 recommended settlement with the following categories of people to be finally selected by the Sub-Divisional Officer :—

- (1) Landless encroachers from the areas specified in various Government orders including river-eroded encroachers of Khapan-baribhitha ;
- (2) Landless people of the contiguous villages ;

(c)—Yes. There were, however, seven additional cases of orders for settlement which are now under the consideration of Government.

(d)—Yes. Out of the total area of 3399 bighas, land measuring 768 B. 1 K. 17 L. have been kept reserved for public purposes and the remaining area of 2630 B. 3 K. 3 L. has been allotted to 398 families subject to a maximum of 8 bighas each.

(e)—Allotments have been made with people referred to in item (b) above subject to a maximum of 8 bighas each.

Re: Change of name of Garia Chatla

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

191. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that villagers of Garia Chatla under Barpeta Police Station have moved the local officers to change the name of their village as Chatla Pashimpara as the word Garia bring the communal idea and hatred ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to do the needful to change the name from Garia Chatla to Pashim Chatla ?
- (c) If not, why ?

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

191. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government will consider the matter on receipt of report from Deputy Commissioner.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Bajali Circle Office

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked :

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

(a) When the Bajali Circle office at Patacharkuchi was established ?

(b) How many bighas of land are there in the name of the Circle Office ?

(c) Why Government quarters have not yet been given to the Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer ?

(d) Whether Government propose to build quarters for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer within this Third Five Year Plan ?

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

192. (a)—In 1930.

(b)—Ten bighas fifteen lessa.

(c)—Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to take up the scheme for construction of the Sub-Deputy Collector's quarter at Patacharkuchi.

As regards quarter for the Assistant Settlement Officer, it is not proposed to construct any quarter for the officer as he is posted there only for the duration of the present resettlement operation which is expected to be over next year.

(d)—Construction of quarter for the Sub-Deputy Collector depends on availability of funds.

Re: Establishment of new revenue circle

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserve for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there are proposals to establish new revenue circles in the State for proper administration ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there are proposals to establish more new revenue circles in Gauhati Sub-division ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Tihu circle will be re-organised by creating a new circle as Baska Circle ?

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

193. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has already been requested to submit proposal for creation of new revenue circles by re-distributing the boundaries of the existing circles in the entire Kamrup District. The new circles will be created only after the termination of the current re-settlement operation. The question of re-organisation of Tihu circle will also be considered along with other circles.

Re: Damages caused by Storm

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the heavy damages caused by storm during March/April 1962 in North Lakhimpur Sub-division, to public institution and private properties ?

(b) Whether Government has any proposal for helping the victims in any way ?

(c) Whether Government propose to enquire about the matter from the local officers and take steps to give relief ?

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

194. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have already sanctioned an amount of Rs.10,000 as Gratuitous Relief for issuing relief to the deserving families affected by storm.

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

Re : Cultivable land in the Nowgong District.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked :

195. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Total acreage of cultivable land within the Lanka, Lumding Hojai, Murajhar and Jamunamukh thanas in the Nowgong district ?

(b) Total number of population in all these thanas ?

(c) Total number of Pattas issued for those lands as—

(i) Periodic Patta ; and

(ii) Annual Patta ?

(d) Total number of petitions pending, praying conversion from Annual to Periodic Patta ?

(e) Total number of annual patta converted to periodic patta in 1961 ?

(f) Total number of annual pattas issued in 1961 to the cultivators ?

(g) Total acreage of land encroached under all these above thanas ?

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

195. (a)—1,73,650.44 acres of which 1,59,517.06 acres have been brought under regular settlement and 14,133.38 acres remain to be settled.

(b)—2,70,749 excluding the Railway and forest areas for which thana-wise figures are not readily available.

Pattas. (c)—47,135 of which 16,472 are Periodic Pattas and 30,663 Annual

(d)—379.

(e)—1,159.

(f)—20,246.

(g)—2,215.22 acres.

Re: High Schools in Uparbarbhag Mouza

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Naibari-East) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there are as many as 5 High English Schools in a single Mouza of Uparbarbhag ?

(b) Whether Government propose to convert one of these Schools to Higher Secondary and multipurpose School ?

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

196. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

Re: Supply of furniture to Lower Primary Schools

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA asked :

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

(a) Who are the parties who undertake to supply furniture and other equipments to the Lower Primary Schools of the State ?

(b) Whether the present system helps to lower the cost of production or is a cause for higher price of these furniture ?

(c) Whether Government propose to distribute furniture equipment at a standard price throughout the whole State ?

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

197. (a)—Normally School Boards arrange supply of furniture and other equipments to Lower Primary Schools after calling for quotations locally. For supply of steel frames for low-writing desks to such schools, the Secretary of the State Board selected the following firms after open tender.

1. M/S Steelworth.
2. M/S Hindustan Traders (Private) Ltd.
3. M/S Haji K. Rahman.
4. M/S Janata, Barpeta.

(b)—The present system of selection on competitive tenders lower the prices.

(c)—A standard list of equipments and furniture with the standard prices for each School has been approved and communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for guidance.

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

Mr. SPEAKER: I have one announcement to make. The report of the Business Advisory Committee has been placed on the table, which I think I need not recapitulate. I think this has the approval of the House.

(Yes, Yes.)

Calling attention under Assembly rule 54 Re. Rat menace almost all over the State

Shri KHOGENHRA NATH BARBARUH (Amguri):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত নিগনী ইমান বৃদ্ধি পাইছে যে মই ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ মনযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপনি এন্দুৰ বুলি কওক। কাৰণ এন্দুৰে হে শস্য নষ্ট কৰে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: নিগনী বোৰো

এন্দুৰে বংশধৰ ইহতে শস্য নষ্ট নকৰিলেও ঘৰুৱা বহুত মূল্যবান বস্তু নষ্ট কৰে। এন্দুৰ নিগনী আজিৰ প্ৰাণী নহয় ই বহুত দিনৰ পৰাই আছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত নানা প্ৰকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ, নগাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ, পাঁকস্থানীৰ অসম অনুপ্ৰবেশ, পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা, খাদ্য অনাটন আদি সমস্যাই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ আৰু দেশৰ নেতৃস্থানীয় লোকসকলৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ আঁতৰি ধৰাত, আৰু লগে লগে আন্তৰ্জাতীক আৰু দেশীয় বহু সমস্যাত আমি ব্যস্ত থাকিব লগিয়া হোৱাত এই এন্দুৰৰ বিষয়টোলৈ বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব পৰা নাছিলো। কিন্তু ক্ৰমাৎ এন্দুৰৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বৃদ্ধি পোৱাত এই বিষয় টো লৈ আওকান কৰা উচিত নহয় বুলি বিবেচনা কৰি সদন আৰু মন্ত্ৰীৰ মনযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো।

এন্দুৰ শ্ৰেণী ৪ ভাগত বিভক্ত কৰিব পাৰি। পাটাইটকৈ বিশালী ভাগ এন্দুৰ তাতকৈ তলৰ খাপক বুলীয়া তাল তলত নিগনী আৰু তাৰ উপৰত বগা নিগনী। আমাৰ দেশত এই ৪ বিধ নিগনী বা এন্দুৰেই আমাৰ দেশত মান্য পদৰ বস্তু নথি কৰি উপদ্রবৰ অভিযান চলাইছে। আজি দুই এন্দুৰৰ খাপৰ কথা মিচো জিলাত নিগনীয়ে স্থানীয় লোকৰ খাদ্য নষ্ট কৰি ভীষণ দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ বৰত পেলাই বাট ষটি কৰিলেই উপদ্রব চৰকাৰকো জোলোকা জুৰিছে। পানী বুজাবোৰ ১ কোটি অধিক টকা আগাম চৰকাৰক দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ সাধাৰণ মানত উৰালে। নগৰে হেৰিকাখাৰ আদিৰ যোগেদিও খাদ্য যোগান ধৰিব লগা হল। আমাৰ দেশত এই ৪ বিধ নিগনীয়েই উপদ্রব চলাইছে। অন্য দেশত যেনে ইংলণ্ড আদিত বগা নিগনী আছে আমাৰ ইয়াতে দুই এন্দুৰে বৰত সেই বগা নিগনী পুহিছে কিন্তু এই বগা নিগৰে কোনো উপদ্রব কৰিছে বুলি জনা নাযায়। এই এন্দুৰৰ ভিতৰতো এবিধ অগৰ কৰা এবিধ বগচুৰা।

এন্দুৰৰ বিষয়ে পৃথিৱী আৰু আমাৰ দেশতো পুৰণি আধুনিক সাহিত্যত অনেক গল্প বৃত্তান্ত পঢ়িবলৈ পোৱা যায়। যেনে পুণঃ মুচিকো ভৰ, পটোয়া মিচক বহনৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ, বিচপ হেউ এন্দুৰে বেদি নি গাব মটৰ বুটি বুটি বৰ কৰা ইত্যাদি গল্প পঢ়িবলৈ পোৱা যায়। গোটেই পৃথিৱী জুৰি এন্দুৰৰ উপদ্রব কাণ্ডত পত্ৰই পঢ়িবলৈ পোৱা যায়। কাঞ্চ, ইন্দোনেচিয়া, বান্দ্ৰা, চাইনা যাত্ৰা আদি দেশতো নিগনীৰ উপদ্রব ক্ৰমাৎ বৃদ্ধি পাই আহিছে। অসমবাসী ১১ আমাৰ শুক্ল বাৰ June ২৫, ১৯৫৯ চন মডুয়ৰ বুলি এটি প্ৰবন্ধ লিখকৈ জনাইছে যে নিগনীয়ে এছান গছহাতীকে বধ কৰিলে। হাতীৰ স্তৰেদি সোমাই স্তৰৰ মাজত উমাত বন্ধ কৰি হাতী বিবৃত হৈ মৃত্যুৰ মৰ্গত পৰিল। হাতী বাগৰী পৰাত বাঘৰ পোৱালীৰ ওপৰতে হেচা পৰি পোৱালীৰো মৃত্যু হল। এটি এন্দুৰে দুটি হাতী বধ কৰা কন কথা নহয়। আসাম টিউনৰ ১৩ জুন তাৰিখৰ চিলাং আৰু এন্দুৰ নামৰ সাহিত্য কেনেদৰে চিলাং নগৰতো টিউনৰ ১৩ জুন তাৰিখৰ চিলাং আৰু এন্দুৰ নামৰ সাহিত্য কেনেদৰে চিলাং নগৰতো উপদ্রব আৰম্ভ কৰিছে তাৰ নমুনা পোৱা যায়। আজি ২১ বছৰৰ নিগনী আহি উপদ্রব আৰম্ভ কৰিছে তাৰ নমুনা পোৱা যায়। আজি ২১ বছৰৰ আগৰ কথা, গুৱাহাটী নগৰত নিগনী যোগেদি মাৰম্বক বেয়াৰ পুগ হৈ গুৱাহাটীত কেবাজনো মৃত্যু মুখত পেলাই আতঙ্কিত কৰিছিল। ভাগ্য বসন্ত স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ তৎপৰতাৰ ফলত নগৰ বাসী বক্ষা পৰিল আৰু অসম চৰকাৰো বক্ষা পৰিল।

নিগনীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান তাৰ সঠিক হিচাব দিয়া কঠিন। মানুহৰ পিয়ল, গৰু মূহৰ পিয়ল চৰকাৰে কৰিছে কিন্তু নিগনীৰ পিয়ল কৰা বগা চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা নাই।

(সদনত হাৰি)

অসম চৰকাৰৰ Statistics বিভাগ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নিৰল। এই বিভাগে এই বিষয়ত পিয়লৰ নিমিত্তে কাগজ কলম হাতত লবৰ হল। দীল্লিৰ ৰাজসভাত এন্দুৰৰ সংখ্যা ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ২৪০ কোটি আছে বুলি মন্তব্য জনাইছিল।

“নতুন দীল্লি ১৩ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৫৯ চন-ওপৰা ওপৰিকৈ চপোৱা নমুনা জবীপ মতে দেশত এন্দুৰৰ সংখ্যা জনসংখ্যাতকৈ ৬ গুণ বেচি। খাদ্য উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী এম ভি কৃষ্ণপাই আজি শ্ৰী এন, এছ চৌহানীক ৰাজসভাত জনায় যে এনে ধৰণৰ চোকা দতীয়া জন্তুৰ সংখ্যা হল ২৪০ কোটি, তেওঁ এইটোও জনায় যে তেওঁৰ ঘৰতে মানুহে প্ৰতি ৮ টাকৈ এন্দুৰ আছে। আমাৰ সদনটো সেই হিচাবে ১০৫ জন সদস্যৰ পিছে পিছে প্ৰায় ৮৫০ তা এন্দুৰ আছে।

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত নিগনীৰ উপদ্ৰৱ ক্ৰমে বৃদ্ধি পাই আহিছে—লিডু সদীয়াৰ পৰা গোৱালপাৰা শেষলৈকে গোটেই অসমতে কম বেচি নিগনীৰ উপদ্ৰৱ আছেই। ডিব্ৰুগড় সদীয়া তিনচুকীয়া শিৱসাগৰ, গোটেই আমগুৰী সমষ্টি, যোৰহাটৰ টাঙ্গাবোদৰ গোটেই দক্ষিণ অংশ, মৰিগাঁও জাগীৰোড, কলিয়াবৰ.....

Shri DEVKANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):
মাননীয় সদস্যই কলিয়াবৰৰ বাতৰিটো কেনেকৈ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিলে?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
সিদিনা কলিয়াবৰৰ পৰা শ্ৰীকপৰাম বৰা আৰু কেইগৰাকীমান লোক আহিছিল আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো লগ পাইছিল, মই তেখেত সকলৰ পৰাই শুনিছো। আপোনাৰ চামঙৰিত নিগনীৰ উৎপাতৰ পৰা বন্ধা পোৱা নাই। চলচলি মহপাৰাৰ বাইজ নিগনীৰ উৎপাতত বাতিব্যস্ত হৈ পৰিছে।

(হাঁহিৰ নোল ঘনে ঘনে কেবাজনো নিজৰ নিজৰ ঠাইৰ নিগনীৰ উৎপাতৰ কথা শোৱে)।

গুৱাহাটী ছিলাং ধুবুৰী আদি সকলোতে নিগনীৰ উৎপাত চলিছে।

ছিলাঙলৈ আমাৰ নেতা সকল আৰু লগতে নিগনী নেতাও ৬" ৬" দীঘল দাতলৈ ছিলাং পালেহি—সেই নিগনী নেতাৰ ১৯৬২ চনৰ প্ৰতিকৃতি ২ জনৰ অসম টি.বিনত দেখিবলৈ পাব।

সেই নেতাৰ এতি নিৰ্দেশ অস্থায়ী নিগনীৰ বাহিনীয়ে এই বিধান সভাৰ অন্তৰ মহলৰ ষ্টোথ শব্দ বাহিকা যন্ত্ৰৰ তাৰ কুটাৰ ফল বিলাতৰ পৰা আমদানী কৰা টেনয় যন্ত্ৰকো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল।

উপদ্ৰৱ—ভাল ভাল কাপোৰ কানী কুটি পিন্ধাৰ অপযোগী কৰি কিমান পুৰুষ মহিলাৰ ঋং তোলাইছে তাৰ অন্ত নাই। ভাল ভাল সাহিত্য, কিতাপ আনকি গেজেট প্ৰভৃতি কটি অধ্যয়নৰ অনুপযোগী কৰিছে। নিগনীয়ে মাছ লৈ যোৱাৰ ফলত গৃহস্থনীয়ে মাছ জুৰুৱাইছে বুলি ভাবি গৃহস্থ, গৃহস্থনীৰ মাজত তুমুল কাজিয়া লগাৰ কথাও শুনা যায়। আকৌ ছাগলী বেচি পোৱা টকা এজনে তুলিৰ তলত থৈছিল—তাব পৰা এখন ৫ টকীয়া নোট নিগনীয়ে লৈ যায় ফলত জীয়েকে নিছে বুলি ভাবি বাপেক জীয়েকৰ কাজিয়া লাগে—পিচত নিগনীৰ গাতত নোট খন ওলোৱাত হে বন্ধা।

দেখা যায় এই নিগনীয়ে খায় ১ গুণ আৰু নষ্ট কৰে ১১ গুণ—মাহে ১ সেৰ খায় আৰু ১১ সেৰ নষ্ট কৰে।

শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ মৰা বজাৰ মৌজাৰ পুৰিবৰ গাঁওৰ শ্ৰীলক্ষীনাথ গগৈৰ পকা ভৰালৰ খুটাৰ ধৰণী ফুটুটাই ভৰাল পেলাই দিছে।

নিগনী বৰ চতুৰ বুৰিয়ক ইয়াক ধৰা পেলোৱা সহজ নহয়। সাধাৰণতে বস্ত্ৰ হেৰালে বা চুৰি কৰিলে পুলিচত এজাজৰ দি বস্ত্ৰ পোৱাৰো আশা আছে কিন্তু নিগনীয়ে বস্ত্ৰ নিলে এজাহাৰ নাখাটে (হাঁহি) Indian Penal Code ৰ ৩৮০ ষাও নাখাটে।

নিগণীৰ বিষয়ে সাক্ষিন কৰি এখিনি ভিকেনচনে লেখিছে—

“The rat is the concisest animal

He pays no rent,

Hate can not harm

A foe—50 reticent’

নিগণী ধৰিবলৈ যদিও বহু উপায় অবলম্বন কৰা হৈছে তথাপি প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে ব্যৰ্থ হবলগীয়া হৈছে।

অনেক ফান্দ, বিষ আদিৰ উপৰিও মেকুৰী আদি বোৰেদি এন্দুৰ বধ কৰাত কৃতকাৰ্য্য লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

চাইগনৰ ২৯ এপ্ৰিল ১৯৫৯ চনত এটা বাতৰিত প্ৰকাশ। বিয়েন হোৱা জিলাৰ নিঃ বুইভোল দে বোলা মানুহ এজনৰ পোহনীয়া মেকুৰী এটাক কিছুমান এন্দুৰে মাৰি পেলাইছে। এদিন নিশা মেকুৰীটোৰ চিঞৰ বাৰৰ শুনি গৃহস্থ উঠি আহি দেখে যে প্ৰায় ১২ টা মান এন্দুৰৰ লগত মেকুৰীৰ যুদ্ধ লাগিছে। মেকুৰীৰ অৱস্থা কাহিল দেখি পোহনীয়া কুকুৰটোক মাতি আনে আৰু কুকুৰ দেখি এন্দুৰ বিলাক পলাই গল যদিও মেকুৰীটো বেচি সময় বাচি নাপাকিল।

(হাঁহি.....হাঁহি)

অসম ট্ৰিবিউনৰ ১৩ জুনত প্ৰকাশিত এটা বাতৰি আমাক জানিবলৈ দিয়ে যে চিলচৰৰ চেৰাজপুৰ গাঁওত এজনী মেকুৰীৰ পোৱালীটো কেনেবাকৈ মৰিল। গৃহস্থই সৰু নিগণী পোৱালী এটা পাই সেই মেকুৰী জনীক দিয়ে, মেকুৰী জনীয়ে নিজৰ গাখিৰ খুৱাই তাক ডাঙৰ কৰে। (হাঁহি) গতিকে দেখা যায় আজি কালি নিগণী আৰু মেকুৰীৰ সম্বন্ধ বেচ সৌহাৰ্দ্য পূৰ্ণ হৈছে। DDT পাউডাৰ চটিয়াই মহ নাৰোতে মকৰাত আৰু জেষ্ঠী মৰাণ খাই বহু মেকুৰী কপি-কপি মৰিল—গতিকে উজনী অসমত বহু মেকুৰী মৰিল (হাঁহি)।

ফান্দত এটা এদিন পৰিলে দু নাই আৰু নিগণী ফান্দৰ ওচৰলৈকে নেয়াৰ বিষ খুৱাই দুই এদিনহে বধ কৰা যায় কিন্তু পিচত তেনে অলপ গোল পালেই আতৰ হয়। গতিকে ইও কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয়। সাপ ধৰি আনি নিগণী খুওৱাও সম্ভবপৰ নহয়।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):
চীনদেশত মানুহে নিগণী খায় নহয় ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
হয় অসমৰ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ চাওতাল বিলাকেও নিগণী খায় নিগণী খোৱা মানুহ পূৰ্বৰে পৰা থকাটো নিগণী শেষ হোৱা নাই।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: pied piperৰ নিচিনা তেনে কিবা ব্যবস্থা কৰিলে কেনে হয় ?

(হাঁহি)

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri) :

তেনে এটা কিবা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাতো আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৃষিমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগ লাগি এটা কিবা কৰিলে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব—(হাঁহি)।

ইন্দোনেচীয়াৰ ইণ্ডোমায়ুৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই বিবাহৰ লাইচেন্সৰ নতুন ফী ঘোষণা কৰিছে যে Registration ৰ কাৰণে দৰ্খাস্ত কৰোতে ৫ ডাল এন্দুৰৰ নেজ দখাস্তৰ লগত দিব লাগিব (হাঁহি) পিচত দৰা কন্যাই শুভপৰিণয়ৰ মাচুল হিচাবে আকৌ ২৬ ডাল দিলেহে Registration সম্পূৰ্ণ হব। (হাঁহি) পশ্চিম জাভাতো সেই একেই ব্যৱস্থা।

এন্দুৰ বধ কৰিবলৈহলে গত বছৰ হিন্দুস্থান ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড ত ওলোৱা এটা বাতৰিলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে বেয়া নহব। প্ৰকাশ যে গাৰো পাহাৰৰ কোনো এখন গাঁৱৰ ওচৰত হাবিত বঙামুৱা আৰু কলচীয়া দুদল এন্দুৰৰ মাজত ঘোৰতৰে সংগ্ৰাম হৈছিল (হাঁহি) যুঁজি যুঁজি দুয়োদলৰ বাহুতো সংগ্ৰামত পৰিল (হাঁহি) অবশেষত ক'লা বৰণীয়া পশ্চাৎপদ হল বঙাজাকো খেদি নিলে, নৈ এখন ততাতৈয়াকৈ পাৰ হৈহে কলা জাকে বাচিল বঙাজাকো বীৰদৰ্পেৰে ইপাৰৰ পৰাই ফিৰি আহিল (হাঁহি) কিন্তু আমি এই বঙা আৰু ক'লা জাত দুটাক মিহলাই ইয়াত নিধন সাধন কৰাও সিমান যে উজু হব সেইটো নহয়—অবশ্যে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰি চাব পাৰে (হাঁহি)। মহোদয়, আমাৰ ইয়াত মই জাভা বা ইণ্ডোনেচীয়াৰ উপায়ো অবলম্বন কৰিবলৈ নক'ওঁ বা কলা বঙা জাতবিলাক বিচাৰি চৰকাৰক কষ্ট পাবলৈ কোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰে সহজ বুলি ভাবিলে চেষ্টা কৰি চাব।

কিন্তু মোৰ এই নিগণী এন্দুৰ নিধন কৰাৰ পৰামৰ্শ হল এই যে, আমাৰ পূৰ্বৰ কেৰ্কেটুৱা মৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ নিচিনাকৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে খবৰৰ কাগজত ঘোষণা কৰক যে যি মানুহে ১০০০ নিগণী মৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ দিব পাৰিব তাক ১০০ টকা বা ২০০ টকা পুৰস্কাৰ দিয়া হব। এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে নকৰি আমাৰ যিবিলাক গাঁওপঞ্চায়ত বা মিউনিচিপালিটি আছে, সেইবিলাকক নিগণী বধ পূৰ্বৰ ভাৰ দিব পাৰে এই উদ্দেশ্যে পঞ্চায়ত বা মিউনিচিপালিটি বিলাকক একোটা মঞ্চৰী দিয়ক—নাইবা চৰকাৰেও গাৱে গাৱে Squad গঠন কৰি পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰি নিগণিবধৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক নহলে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনত ঘোৰ বাধা পৰিব। মানৱ জীৱনবো লটি-ঘটি হব।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no particular Department, which is looking after the rats. I was wondering why my Friend had referred this question to the Minister of Agriculture. I think, we have found the answer in course of his speech. He found that in my district a rat was being reared by a cat. Seeing this achievement of a cat of my district my Friend possibly thought that I would be able to find out a solution to this rat problem. Sir, it is a very difficult problem, no doubt.

Sir, it is really a very serious agricultural post. More than that, Sir, the rat also carry a lot of diseases, particularly plague. They destroy plants in the fields and the produce in the storage. On an average, Sir, a rat consumes about one chhatak of rice or wheat everyday. In other words one hundred rats without breeding would cosume about 57 mounds of grain a year, and they multiply also in large number. My Friend, Shri Barbarua,

has described how clever and intelligent this animal is and how difficult it is to tackle it. Some of his suggestions to find out people who would eat rat are put forward, I think, more in jest than in any seriousness. Of course, some amount of foreign exchange may be earned by India by exporting rats, just like frogs. By exporting frogs, India earns a very good amount of foreign exchange. In a French restaurant, Sir, I was asked if I was interested in eating Indian frog preparations; I was told that this was a good dish.

Mr. SPEAKER: Most probably, India earns rupees one crore and ten lakhs by exporting rats.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, rats are found all over the State and they cause damage in all places. During dry season and winter months, many of the rats go to the fields and therefore we do not feel the incidence of rats in these months as such as we feel during the rainy when they take shelter in homes increasingly. May be due to the amount of rains there is some increase in the number of rats. That is probably the reason for which my hon. friend has been thinking that we have not got any information about any increase of rats of late. Of course, it is true that in Mizo Hills, we had a terrific problem created by an attack of rats and we took all possible steps to kill the rats; but those were not absolutely successful. Shri Barbaruah himself has said, Sir, that after knowing about the profectic steps, the rats become more intelligent. For example, when you throw the baits with poison they would eat and be killed for sometime. But they would not eat it after seeing that some of the rats had died as a result of this. They do not die by eating it after some time. Possibly by eating small quantities bit by bit they also develop some sort of resistance. It has been seen, Sir, that if we use too much D.D.T., even mosquitoes develop some sort of a resistance and they don't die later on as much as would be the case in the earlier period before they had developed a sort of resistance. Anyway, Sir, the control of rats calls for community and concerted action. The impact of rat control measures will not be felt if only one or a few persons in a village adopt the measure or a few officers do it. All persons living in a village will have to adopt the control measures. Certainly, it is our duty to educate the people in this respect. My Friend has given a suggestion about making it compulsory for young couples to kill some before they are married. I do not know how much this proposal will find favour with young couples in this country. Mr. Khogendra Nath Barbaruah is himself a married man; so he is safe. I do not know how our young folk will react to suggestion of his which he need not do himself. Anyway, rats can be controlled by adopting certain measures like trapping or by poison baiting, gassing and also by the use of cats. Sir, the Agriculture Department is familiar with the rat problem and all possible help is rendered to the villagers for killing and also keeping this best under check. The assistance which is given by the Department to the cultivators is technical advice and practical demonstration on control by the use of poison known as zinc phosphide and gassing. With each Agricultural Inspector, Agricultural Extension Officer, Gram Sevak and Agricultural Demonstrator, a stock of zinc phosphide is kept and our cultivators can get the same from these officers for poison baiting. These officers also explain how the poison is to be used and the bait prepared, to the cultivator. This is sold at half price to the cultivators. The cost of this is about Rs.5 per lb., but it is sold to the cultivators at Rs.20.50 per lb. With one lb. of zinc phosphide, about 1,000 rats can be killed.

Gassing is to be done by a special apparatus. It is also dangerous to a certain extent. It is because of this, gassing is done by the officers of the Department. For this, villagers are to requisition the services of the Departmental officers who, on receipt of the requisition, will go and carry out the rat control operation. In this case also, the raticide is sold at half price to the cultivators, at Rs.1.75 per lb. as against the cost price of Rs.3.50 per lb. With one lb., 300 rats can be killed.

Sir, there has not been any census taken of the rat population in the State and it is therefore very difficult for me to agree to the figures given to him and to say if there was any increase of rats. But the information given to me by the Director of Agriculture is that they sell about 2,000 lbs. of raticide per year. From this, it appears, Sir, that if these are properly used a large number of rats can be killed. For a pound, as I have told, about a thousand rats can be killed. That means Sir, if 2,000 lbs. are multiplied by 1,000, a substantial number of rats says 20,00,000 of rats are supposed to have been killed by use of this raticide per year.

Further, Sir, when there was incidence of any human diseases which were carried through the rats, the Medical Department also took steps in the past. When there were incidence of plague in Gauhati and Shillong the hon. Members might remember, sufficient steps were taken by the Medical and Public Health Department to control and kill the rats. Anyway, Sir, we will continue to do our best in this connection.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): On a point of information, Sir, I would like to say that this rat menace is not only a problem for Agriculture Department, but also for the Public Health Department. I think this House is aware that there was outbreak of plague in Gauhati and most probably due to this, the number of rats is daily increasing in Gauhati and they have been doing great damage. So, I request the Public Health Department to take some effective steps to control rat menace in Gauhati.

The Assam Passengers and Goods taxation Bill, 1962

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while raising my objection in opposing this Bill yesterday, I was dealing with what amount of hardship it will cause to the poorer section of the people of this State. Besides that, Sir, there are certain practical difficulties in implementation of the provisions of this Bill. e.g., clause 3, explanation 2. It is provided that "where any fare is charged or paid in lumpsum on account of a season ticket or as subscription or contribution for any privilege, right or facility which is combined with the right of a passenger or goods being carried in a taxable vehicle without any further payment or at a reduced charge, the tax shall be levied on the amount as appears to the prescribed authority to be fair and equitable". Here in the last sentence, it appears that sufficient power has been given to the officer who will realise tax. So, the lumpsum which will be determined by the owner in collaboration with the officers, i.e., the prescribed authority, has to be accepted as final and tax may be levied on that lumpsum determined by these two agencies. So, there is every chance of corruption creeping into this method.

So, Sir, this will not in any way help the State, rather it will indirectly help the prescribed authority and the owner to get a chance to cheat the Department concerned, if they so desire. Sir, in sub-clause (2) of Clause 3, we have seen that "Where passengers or goods are carried in a taxable vehicle from any place outside the State to any place within the State, or from any place within the State to any place outside the State, the tax shall be payable in respect of the distance covered within the State at the rate laid down in sub-section (1) of section 3 and shall be calculated on such amount as distance covered in the State bears to the total distance of the journey". Here, Sir, we have seen one thing, that the trucks loaded with goods run from Dibrugarh-Tinukia to Calcutta. There must be some machinery to weigh the luggages and goods they carry and there must be a machinery to determine the amount of tax on those goods and the machinery will be surely a costly one and each truck shall have to be weighed. So, there must be some machinery to weigh the entire goods carried by these trucks minus the weight of the vehicle. So this is not so easy a job—to unload the goods and weigh them and determine the tax that has to be levied or realised. Again, under Explanation in Clause 5 we find that "if a journey begins outside the State, the tax shall become chargeable on entry into the State in the prescribed manner". So, the machinery which shall be set up for giving effect to the provisions of this Act will entail lakhs of rupees and I doubt very much whether this taxation will yield any amount after meeting the expenses of establishment to be left to the Government for spending in development purposes as the hon. Finance Minister desires to do.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Does he mean the total tax?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Yes, total tax. Now, coming to the constitutional point, I find that there are some provisions in this Bill which are repugnant to the existing law. I will try to show, Sir, how they are repugnant? Clause 17 says, "No taxable vehicle shall be plied in the State (a) in case any tax or penalty payable in respect thereof remains unpaid for more than fifteen days, until such tax or penalty is paid or (b) in case the returns required by Section 6 have not been submitted, until the returns are submitted."

Provided that the prescribed authority may, if the owner proves to its satisfaction that the failure to submit the returns referred to in Clause (b) was not deliberate, exempt such vehicle from the operation of this sections. Sir, Clause 17 says, "No taxable vehicle shall be plied in the State" if in case any tax or penalty payable in respect thereof remains unpaid for more than fifteen days until such tax or penalty is paid and so on. Now, Sir, how these taxable vehicles run and what is the authority to grant them the right to ply the vehicles. All these things are determined by the Indian Motor Vehicle Act which is in existence now, and under this Act there is Regional Transport Authority which has been constituted and this Regional Transport Authority is the only authority which can determine under what conditions the permits of motor vehicles can be suspended or can be cancelled. Section 60 of the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 is clear in this respect, i.e. cancellation or suspension of permits. The Transport Authority which granted a permit may cancel the permit or may suspend it for such a period as it thinks fit (a)

on the breach of any condition specified in sub-section (3) of section 59, or of any condition contained in the permit ; or (b) if the holder of the permit uses or causes or allows a vehicle to be used in any manner not authorised by the permit, or (c) if the holder of the permit ceases to own the vehicle or vehicles covered by the permit, or (d) if the holder of the permit has obtained the permit by fraud or misrepresentation or (e) if the holder of the permit, not being a private carrier's permit fails without reasonable cause to use the vehicle or vehicles for the purposes for which the permit was granted or (f) if the holder of the permit acquires the citizenship of any foreign country". Sir, these are the conditions laid down on which a permit can be cancelled by the authority which issues permit. Common only we have three kinds of permit, public carrier permit, stage carriage permit, stage carriage permit and contract and also taxicab permit. Now, this Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 clearly makes provision as to what is the authority which can issue permit and what are the conditions the violation of which is liable for the permit of the owner to be cancelled. Here, again I will refer to Section 60, Clause (1), sub-clause (a) which says on the breach of any condition specified in sub-section (3) of section 59, or of any condition contained in the permit. Now, Sir, what is the provision which has been provided in sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 ? It provides like this. "The following shall be the conditions of every permit (a) that the Vehicle or vehicles to which the permit relates are at all times so maintained so as to comply with the requirements of Chapter V and the rules made thereunder. What are the rules made under Chapter V ? Section 70 under Chapter V of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 reads as follows:—

(1) A State Government may make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles and trailers.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules may be made under this section governing any of the following matters either generally in respect of motor vehicles or trailers or in respect of motor vehicles or trailers of a particular class or in particular circumstances, namely:—

- (a) the width, height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the loads carried ;
- (b) seating arrangements in public service vehicles and the protection of passengers against the weather ;
- (c) the size, nature and condition of tyres ;
- (d) brakes and steering gear ;
- (e) the use of safety glass ;
- (f) signalling appliances, lamps and reflectors ;
- (g) speed governors ;
- (h) the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, ashes, grit or oil ;
- (i) the reduction of noise emitted by or caused by vehicles ;

- (j) prohibiting or restricting the use of audible signals at certain times or in certain places ;
- (k) prohibiting the carrying of appliances likely to cause annoyance, or danger ;
- (l) the periodical testing and inspection of vehicles by prescribed authorities ;
- (m) the particulars other than registration marks to be exhibited by vehicles and the manner in which they shall be exhibited ; and
- (n) the use of trailers with motor vehicles.

Now, Sir, to meet its lapses the State Government cannot come up with new Rules besides those which have been embodied in the Motor Vehicles Act which is a Central Act and an existing Act. From all these what I have tried to impress upon is that the provision in clause 17 is repugnant to the existing law and the existing law is the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and so this clause is void. Now what is the existing law has been clearly defined in the Indian Constitution Vol. 3 by V. V. Chitaley. The term "existing law" has been defined in Art. 366 clause (1) as follows—

"Existing law" means any law, ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law; ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation."

Now, sir, the Article 254 deals with repugnancy. Article 254 (1) says—
"If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a state is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, subject to the provisions clause (2) the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such state, or as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the state shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void."

Here, Sir, there is a mention about the concurrent list. Now, whether this law, under the provision of Article 254 of the Constitution, is repugnant or not is to be seen. In this connection I will read article 254, Note 15 (c). It says "hence, the first condition of repugnancy between two laws is that they must deal with the same subject ; otherwise, there would be no question of repugnancy between them."

But granted that two laws deal with the same subject, under what circumstances will they be "repugnant" to each other ? And when can two laws be said to deal with the "same subject" ?

A direct conflict between two laws would be a case of manifest inconsistency or repugnancy between them. Thus when one law says "do" and another law says "don't" with reference to the same act or abstention, then obviously there is inconsistency or repugnancy between two laws. Because, it is impossible in such a case to obey both the laws at the same time, as obedience to either of the two laws would itself amount to disobedience of the other law. So, this is inconsistency or repugnancy as has been laid down under article 254 of the Constitution. Now, Sir, what is the effect of repugnancy ? Note 17 lays down the effect of repugnancy. Clause (1) of the article provides that the repugnancy of a State law to a Central law or existing law shall make the State void law to the extent of the repugnancy and that Central law or the existing law, as the case may be, shall prevail...

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The hon. Member need not read the note. It has been clearly provided in sub-clause (2) of article 254 of the Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should read from the Motor Vehicles Act and show which section of the Act is repugnant to the proposed Clause 17 of the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): I have already quoted Section 60 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The hon. Member was reading a note just to indicate under which the State law would be void in view of the existing law made by the Central Government. I say it is not necessary to read the law. There is a clear provision under Sub-clause (2) of Article 254 of the constitution.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOWAMI (Laharighat): Sub-clause (2) has referred to the Concurrent List. But what I want to say.....

Mr. SPEAKER: His contention is that the liabilities of a motor vehicle is determined by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: He was reading a note under which the Act becomes void.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, our Finance Minister is a lawyer but others are not. That is why I have to read note. Now, Note 17 says—"as has been seen in note 15, repugnancy connotes inconsistency and the essence of inconsistency is that the two laws cannot operate at the same time. Hence, necessarily, repugnancy means that one of the laws alone can not operate and the other must to the extent of repugnancy cease to operate. This is exactly what clause (1) has provided." Now, there are so many findings regarding whether this clause (2) which has mentioned about the Concurrent List can be applied with equal force with the State laws, the same Article states that in such a question where the question of repugnancy is there, the Concurrent List does not create any difficulty. That is why I hold Sir, that this provision 17 of the Bill is repugnant to the existing law, *i. e.*, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. The clause restricts the plying of vehicles which plies after obtaining permit from the prescribed authority and to that extent I beg to submit that this particular provision which means checking or restricting the owner of a vehicle utilising the right conferred upon him by the existing law is repugnant. This is my submission. So this bill cannot be passed. So far as clause 17 is concerned this bill is repugnant to the existing law, that is why I want to say that I am against this bill and I am opposing this bill. But if the Finance Minister is really serious in a bill then I would request him to send this bill to a Select Committee so that if there it is found that this bill is in clash with the existing law and it can correct the bill. On the following grounds I oppose the bill. Firstly, the taxation burden will fall on the poorer section of the people and secondly, for the implementation of this bill is a costly affair and costly establishment for this purpose shall have to be established, and thirdly, which is very important, is that the bill if converted to an Act will go against the existing law and I have already stated clearly and I think, I have been able to convince the House that the Clause 17 of the bill will go against the Assam Motor Vehicles Act.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to speak on the principles and Scheme of the bill under discussion. But before I proceed further I should like to reply on some points which have been raised by Shri Goswami.

Firstly, he has raised a point of law saying that the bill is repugnant to the provision of Central Act enacted by Parliament but this repugnancy arises only in respect of matters in the Concurrent List. But this bill derives its authority or sanction from item No. 56 of the State List: Article 254 of the Constitution deals with repugnancy or otherwise between laws enacted by a State Legislature and those by the Central Legislature or Parliament only in respect of matters enumerated in the Concurrent list.

Mr. SPEAKER Mr. Goswami said that clause 17 is repugnant to section 60 of the Indian Motor Vehicle Taxation Act.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Item No. 56 being in the State List provides for full power to the State Legislature to make law on the subject, and repugnancy as referred to in Article 254 refers to only as between laws made by Parliament and similar laws made by the State Legislature in regard to identical matters in the Concurrent List and not others but this bill falls entirely under the State-List item No. 56 "Taxation on goods and passengers Carried by road or inland water-ways". This particular item does not appear in the Concurrent List at all, and therefore, this is a matter entirely within the competence of the State Legislature.

Mr. SPEAKER: He did not dispute it: Whether you can restrict the the plying of vehicles under the Act.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Now item No. 57 of the State List provides for "Taxes on Vehicles whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including Tramcars subject to the provisions of entry No. 35 of List III". Now item No. 35 in the List III or Concurrent List refers to "Mechanically propelled vehicle including principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied". Here I say that any law under item No. 57 to be made by the State Legislature shall have to be in conformity with the provision of the Indian Motor Vehicles Taxation Act under which Motor Vehicles are required to be registered and permits are to be taken out for plying motor vehicles on payment of certain taxes. But clause 17 imposes restriction on plying in order to enforce realisation of taxes on fares earned by motor vehicles and the State Legislature is competent to make law for such taxation. The control of all motor vehicles as regards plying on roads comes under item No. 35 of the Concurrent List on payment of some other forms of taxes. This bill does not gives power to control the plying of motor vehicles as such but it only imposes restriction on the plying of vehicles carrying goods and passengers on hire, for the purpose of enforcing realisation. This restriction has only limited scope. First of all, our idea is to impose Taxes on fares earned by motor vehicles carrying goods and Passengers on hire.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can do it.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: In that case some provision of law must be found to restrict the plying of such vehicles. Otherwise the law will be infructuous. If they are not restricted in plying, it will not be possible to realise Taxes due from them.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can attach the vehicles for realisation of Taxes.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): My point is whether reasonable restriction can be imposed. Mr. Goswami said that under the Indian Motor Vehicles Taxation Act the owner of a vehicle is permitted to ply on the strength of a license or permit but the question is when that particular vehicle plies. On hire it becomes liable to pay tax under any law made under item No. 56 of the State List, and this power of taxation includes taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways. Permits is given to ply a vehicles on the road but the State Legislature has got the right to impose taxes on goods, and passengers carried by such vehicles. That particular right of imposing taxes is an exclusive right of the State Legislature which comes under item No. 56.

Mr. SPEAKER: He says it is repugnant to the Motor Vehicles Act.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: That is a different point. This particular law aims at taxation on freights and fares. If we want to realise such tax from owners of motor vehicles, for carrying passengers and goods we must have certain provisions of law which will confer the right to collect it, otherwise there will be difficulties and delay in collecting such taxes with possibilities of erosion.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a provision in the Motor Vehicles Act by which the movement of goods can be restricted.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: But, Sir, the question is whether the State Legislature is competent to enact laws by which to impose a liability on the owner of a vehicle to pay a certain tax and in order to enforce that liability his right to ply given under the vehicles Act can be restricted. Because if we push that right too far it may impinge on the right to ply a certain category of motor vehicles, even then no repugnancy will arise, but for such restriction, enforcement of the taxation measure will not be adequately effective and the Act itself may prove ineffective in practice.

The next point raised by Mr. Goswami is that this bill, if enacted into law, will hit hard the poorer section of the people. There is a provision under item No. 89 of the Union List authorising levy of taxes on railway fares and freights. Such taxes are being levied by the Union Government and we are getting a share of such taxes. Poor people also travel by railways in much larger number but the incidence of such taxes is so negligible that they cause no hardship. Therefore this principle of levying taxes on railway fares and freights has been accepted in the constitution. Similarly the same principle of levying taxes on goods and passengers carried by motor vehicles and boats has been accepted under item No. 56 of the State List. Now, the question is at what rate such tax is to be charged. I find that the incidence of taxation in this case is very low only 10 nP. per rupee of fares realised. Now at present passenger fares for motor vehicles is

almost one anna per mile, that is, a person travelling 16 miles will have to pay Re.1 as fare and 10 nP. as tax. If a person can pay Re.1 as fare for travelling 16 miles and saves time thereby, he can be expected to pay an extra 10 nP. as tax. So, in comparison with the fare the incidence of the tax is very insignificant.

Sir, the whole idea is to raise additional resources to finance development activities of the State, and to realise this purpose some taxation measure must be adopted.

In fact under the previous carriage Act, tax was imposed only on tea and jute on the basis of the quantity carried. But this Bill covers a larger range of goods and the tax is payable on fares only and its incidence is much lower in comparison. For the Third Five Year Plan our State will be required to raise additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 16 crores. There are fewer new avenues of taxation left untapped, to raise this large sum of money. Only a part of this large sum is sought to be raised by this taxation measure. Any person in a democratic country has to bear the burden of taxation as far as possible but at the same time we should see that poorer people are not affected seriously. But the measure of taxation which we are going to adopt will have very little effect on the poor people. In fact, richer people who travel by higher classes and pay higher fares will have to pay proportionately more in the shape of tax.

My friend Mr. Goswami said that some motor vehicles are carrying goods, which it will be very difficult to control. But there is a provision under clause 4 by which a lumpsum can be imposed instead of on the basis of fares earned within a period. I also find that effective administration of this taxation measure is also linked up with the enforcement of this Motor Vehicles Act. Even now many private motor vehicles carry passengers and goods on hire without having the necessary permit, and if this is not stopped considerable amount of taxes will be lost. It is indeed strange that such systematic violation of law should go on with impunity. Similarly to evade this tax there will be a greater tendency for private cars and trucks to play for hire. Therefore, to check these things we must have stricter enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act. So far as the question of Passenger traffic is concerned almost all the important routes in the State have been nationalised and there will be little difficulty in realising taxes on fares earned by the State Transport Department. But there will remain considerable scope for evasion in respect of goods carried by land. In Gauhati large number of private motor cars are plying for hire. The same sort of thing is also going on in Shillong. So instead of the tax income coming to the Government exchequer, it is likely to go to the pockets of owners of private cars and trucks. So, Sir, if this Act is to be enforced and made more effective, then the Motor Vehicles Department will have to work in close collaboration with the Tax Department, and this will need maximum coordination between these two wings of the administration. Otherwise it will be very difficult to make this Act really productive.

Secondly, Sir, goods carried by country boats will pose a serious problem. So far as steamers that ply between Assam and Calcutta are concerned there will be little scope for evasion as goods carried by them are booked in a regular manner and can be traced out. But it will be a very difficult task to trace and account for goods carried by country boats as there is no regular booking. We have practically no control over them. So, there

must be some sort of provision for registration of country boats plying on hire. If these boats are not registered it will not be possible to realise taxes from them. But I find no provision in the Bill for registration of country boats plying on here. Now under the present Sales Tax Act dealers are required to be registered as without such registration it becomes difficult to bring all those liable to pay tax within the ambit of the taxation law. Therefore, Sir, I want to suggest that a system of registration of country boats should be introduced. Another point is that, Sir, these boats can be licensed under the Panchayat Act, but then it will not be possible to find out which are the boats plying for hire and to deal with their owners effectively. Therefore, Sir, I find that there are some lacuna in the body of the Bill. In some advanced states of India registration of country boats is enforced under a scheme for the improvement of the inland Water Transport System. Some such measure is called for in our State also.

Sir, there is another point which requires clarification. The word 'fare' defined in the bill includes freights and any sum payable for a season ticket or for hire of a taxable vehicle. There are some ferries which are plying in the Brahmaputra at different points and tolls are realised from passengers and for goods carried across. Now the question is whether this toll can be construed as freight or fare. It is not clear here and I hope the Finance Minister will clarify this point.

Mr. SPEAKER: You refer to Clause 2, Sub-Clause 6, the word is defined there.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Now, Sir, under, this bill it will be very difficult to control boats and motor vehicles unless Government take proper steps to establish co-ordination between the department in charge of administration of this law and the Motor Vehicles Department. Otherwise the amount of revenue as expected from the Act will all fall short of the estimated target.

Then, Sir, this bill has got certain provision which are analogous to the provisions of the Assam Sales Act, and therefore, I find nothing wrong in them.

Sir, this taxation measure is very essential in the interest of our people and for the development of the State. Therefore, this taxation measure should be supported.

***Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1962 and I want to make a few observations in this respect.

Sir, I fully agree with the hon. member Shri Umaruddin Sir, the aim and object of this bill is no doubt to tax the poor people and to strengthen the economic condition of the State and the Exchequer. Sir, before doing anything, we have to see the economic conditions of the people because aim of our Government is to establish welfare state. We have to see how much

benefit our poor people will derive from this proposed taxation. All the hon. members are aware about the economic condition of our people. What I feel is that if this measure of taxation is passed, there will be an additional burden of taxation on shoulder of our poor people. The impact of 10 per cent of this taxation will be a very heavy burden to our people because it is the poor and common people who will bear this burden. Sir, according to the Hand Book compiled by V.K. Rao "Note on Indian Taxation" the freight rate of Assam is the highest in India.

Sir, when we are talking of economic development of the common people, this tax will very badly affect our common people.

Sir, when we are going to establish socialist democracy, we have to see how we can relieve our poor people from the burden of tax. But instead we are going to impose additional burden on these people who are not capable of paying. So Sir, I say that it is not the proper time to bring this measure of taxation, it is not favourable to impose this tax. All the hon. members are aware that there is heavy flood in Assam and the people are in distress for which this House is going to be adjourned. If at this moment this taxation proposal is passed, the common people will lose their confidence on the Government. They will think that at the time of this calamity government is going to tax them again. Apart from this, Sir, because there is another important point about the method of collection of the tax, that is, No. 4, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there is every possibility of evasion, as in the case of other taxes. More so there is another vague term which has come from a very sharp brain, that is the liability in the case of discontinued firm or association will be on the person who at the time of such discontinuance or dissolution was a partner of such firm or member of such association; it can not make them responsible.

Mr. SPEAKER Which Clause

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) The Clause No. 14 Sir. This is regarding association and co-operative and other things. When the Co-operative will be no more in existence after that it will not be possible to collect the tax from the individuals who were the members of the Co-operatives. When they fail to collect even the sales tax because we are aware what effective measures have been taken up by the Government for collection of sales tax. It is sure Sir, they will not be able to collect the proposed tax altogether. Another important point also Sir, that is, an Appeal to the prescribed authority, under Clause 18 (1), in which reduction policy will be adopted on appeal but there will be discrimination and anomaly. Sir, I am not an economist. This is, I am submitting from my lay experience and it is also understood that a huge staff will be required to give an effective drive for collection. For that reason, we shall have to spend a huge amount to have effective collection. Then what will be left for development scheme

Mr. SPEAKER : This will be good to solve the unemployment problem.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The question of unemployment will come latter on, Sir.

Therefore, by considering all these things, I think, it is not proper time to come with such kind of new proposal of taxation to be imposed on the common people. Apart from that there is a most important factor which should be considered very carefully. That is the soaring price of Commodities. Now you are going to levy tax on carrying goods and there is also the transport bottle-neck, so the price will go high and that will

give another blow to the poor common people. Specially we and the people like the hon. Minister will not feel. Until and unless proper measures can be taken to stabilise the price of commodities, by the Government there is no reason of having such kind of taxation. This will practically give a death blow upon the economic condition of the poor class of people.

Apart from all these things Sir, I want to make some observations as a lay man and our Leader already referred about the Motor Vehicles Act. I fully agree with the hon. Member Mr. Umaruddin that State Government has the right to collect the tax or adopt bill for such purposes. But Sir, when the Motor Vehicles Act has been adopted in the Central Legislature by adopting such kind of Bill, we can not over right the said Bill. Therefore, there will surely arise some sort of conflict as referred by our Leader that is in case of non-payment of such kind of tax for plying of motor cars or vehicles. When our Government will stop plying such vehicles the owner of the car or vehicle will surely go to high court for the simple reason that according to Clause 16 of the Government of India Act they are entitled to ply their vehicles.

Mr. SPEAKER : Only that particular section will be declared null and void and not the entire Act.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : By considering all these factors, I think it is not proper time to enforce such kind of taxation Bill, more so when there is some sort of anomalies between two Acts, this matter may be referred to the Select Committee Sir.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir it is a fact of common knowledge that of late Government have imposed tremendous tax on the mass people of this country and the people have already been over-burdened by taxes; they can not pay any more. In the Second Plan period, we have found that for taxation, the people had to pay much and in the Third Plan period also the people are going to pay a tremendous amount.

Now Sir, if direct tax is levied then the rich people and the people who are in the position of high-ups of the Society. They can pay. This Taxation policy may be called a progressive one but when the common people are hard hit by the indirect taxation then we may term it repressive policy of taxation.

Already our hon. Members have stated in this August House that the people are over-burdened by taxation and they can not pay any more. Sir, if we take into account the explanation of our hon Minister that out of this taxation, we shall get about 87 lakhs of rupees and about a lakh of rupees will be spent for the administration of this new taxation. Now, Sir, it will be necessary to make the post of one Commission for Taxes and so on and so forth and we shall have to open another Branch to tackle the problem. Sir, we shall only get 87 lakhs of rupees by this taxation but who will be hard hit by this taxation the common people who will travel from one corner to another, from one place to another, they will have to pay. We can also find that the owner of the vehicle shall have to submit an account to the proper Authorities, weekly or monthly and he shall have to pay to the State Exchequer the amount which we will get from Passengers. Sir, it will be found that only common people shall have to pay the tax at the rate of 10 nP. per rupee. Though it seems that 10 nP. per rupee is nothing but the common people if he travels from a distance, say the fare of which is Rs. 5 then he has to pay 50 nP. for his travel.

From this point of view, I am of opinion that this matter may be referred to a Select Committee for going into the details and we should not take this bill very quickly without going into details of everything.

Now, Sir, under this provision, we find that not only the people who will be hard hit but the persons who are plying these vehicles etc. will also be in much difficulty. The Government have empowered by these many Clauses the Commissioner of Taxes and others to realise taxes and they will be empowered to inspect, they will be empowered to go into the houses of the persons and inspect everything for their satisfaction. In this connection, I would like to say that it is also in the Clause that if anybody fails to pay for 15 days, the amount realised from the Passengers, he will not be allowed to ply vehicle after 15 days even if he comes to higher Authorities with an appeal yet first of all he shall have to pay the amount; and then he has to go to the Appellate Authority.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P. M. for Lunch.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch).

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Bhattacharjee your time will be 5 minutes more.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to clause 4 which says "The tax shall be collected by the owner and paid to the State Government in the prescribed manner: Provided that in the case of a boat or a transport vehicle owned by a public carrier the State Government may accept a lump sum in lieu of the tax chargeable on fare in the manner prescribed".

Sir, this prescribed authority, that is the person authorised by the Government will have the option to levy whatever tax he likes and this would give scope for corruption.

Now, Sir, according to Clause 6(1) "An owner may be required to keep such accounts and to submit such returns at such intervals and to such authority as may be prescribed and Clause 6(2), "If any owner fails, without reasonable cause, to submit any return or pay the tax due according to such return within fifteen days of the due date, the assessing authority may direct that such owner shall, by way of penalty, pay, in addition to the amount of tax payable by him, a sum not exceeding five rupees for each day of the period during which the default continues". It is a harsh clause too, Sir.

Now, according to Clause 25, "No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction in any matter, which the State Government or any prescribed authority is empowered by this Act or the rule made thereunder to dispose of or take cognizance of, and regarding the manner in which the State Government or any prescribed authority may exercise any power vested in it by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder".

Sir, according to our Constitution (Article 21) "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" i.e., everybody has the right to go to the court and no Legislature can deprive a person from going to the court.

Sir, Article 254 of the Constitution of India says "If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, subject to the provisions of clause (2), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such State, or, as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void". Well, this has been already referred to by our Leader Shri Goswami and I do not like to lay any emphasis on that.

But, Sir, I want to draw your attention to Article 154 of the Constitution of India. It states that (1) the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution "But" nothing in this article shall—

(a) be deemed to transfer to the Governor any functions conferred by any existing law on any other authority ;

Sir, if in this Act Governor has to give his consent to pass the Act, he cannot go against the Constitution.

This is my submission to you, Sir.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY, (Patachar-kuchi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিখন Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill 1962 নামৰ বিল এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে, মই তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

এই বিলখন যদি পাচ হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ গৰীব বাইজৰ ভয়ঙ্কৰ অপকাৰ হ'ব গতিকে এই বিলখন পাচ হোৱাৰ আগেয়ে এই বিলখন বাইজৰ মাজত প্রচাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

মহোদয়, প্রথমতে মই আকৌ এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে যে যেতিয়া বাজেটখন সদনৰ সদস্য সকলক দিয়া হৈছিল তেতিয়া তাৰ সমালোচনা কৰোতে মই দুটা কথা কৈছিলো এটা হল, জয়জয়তে দেখা যায় যে এই বাজেটখন বাহি বাজেট দ্বিতীয়তে এই বাজেটখন দুখীয়াক টাঙেন মাৰা বাজেট। যদিও বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই বাজেটখন বাহি বাজেট নহয় বুলি কৈছিল তথাপি যিখন কিতাপৰ পৰা উদ্ধৃত কৰি মই বাহি বাজেট বুলি কৈছিলো, সেই কিতাপখন এতিয়াও স্পষ্টভাৱে বাহি বাজেট বুলি উল্লেখ কৰা আছে। ওপৰে ওপৰে চালে বাজেটখন বাহি, কিন্তু প্রকৃততে সেই কথাটোৰে বাইজক ভুৱা দিয়াৰ এটা প্ৰয়াস মাত্ৰ।

যিহেতু, এই বাজেটত এনেধৰণেৰে দুখীয়া বাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগোৱা ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

কৰৰ প্রকৃত উদ্দেশ্য হল যে ধনীৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাই ধনী আৰু দুখীয়াৰ আয়ৰ বৈষম্য কিছু পৰিমাণে দূৰীকৰণ কৰা আৰু উন্নয়নৰ কাৰ্য্যে অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰখা। বৰ্ত্তমানে যি নতুন ট্যাক্স লগোৱা হৈছে সেইটো হল যাত্ৰীবাহী আৰু ভাৰাবাহী গাড়ীৰ ওপৰত Tax লগাই গৰিব বাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা দিয়া হৈছে। ধনী সকলক ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ৰচাইবাখি দুখীয়াক কেনেকৈ মাৰিছে মই তাকে কও।

এই বিলৰ clause ও ত কৈছে “on all fares in respect of all passengers and goods carried in a taxable vehicle at the rate of ten naye paise per rupee.”

দেখা যায় যে বাচ আৰু টেক্সীৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাব। কিন্তু এই বিলাকত যি কৈছে কোন? গৰীব মানুহ আৰু কম দৰমহা পোৱা চাকৰীয়া সকল, যি সকলে নিজে গাড়ী কিনিব নোৱাৰে, ধনী সকলে বহুত গাড়ী ৰাখি নিজৰ গাড়ীত ঘূৰিব, গতিকে তেওঁলোকে নিৰ্বিকাবে কৰৰ পৰা মুক্ত হৈ থাকিব। গতিকে দেখা যায়, এই কৰ অকল গৰীব সকলে যাব নিজৰ গাড়ী নাই, তেওঁলোকেহে দিব লাগিব। এতিয়া ছিন্ডিকেটত বহুতো কম দৰমহা পোৱা নিজে গাড়ী কিনিব নোৱাৰা সকলে এই কৰৰ বোজা লব আৰু উচ্চ গাড়ী থকা কৰ্মচাৰীসকল সদায় এই কৰৰ পৰা মুক্ত হৈ থাকিব। আজি বহুতো মানুহ বিষ্ণুপুৰ বা মতিনগৰৰ পৰা অফিচলৈ বাচত আহে তেওঁলোকে কৰ দিব লাগিব ইয়াত কি মুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে নাই কৰ নোৱাৰে।

তেনেকৈ যিটো প্ৰনোদ কৰ (Amusement tax) সিও গাওলীয়া ৰাইজ আৰু কম দৰমহা পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে আৰু ধনীৰ পৰোক্ষভাবে সুবিধা হৈছে।

দুৱাহাটীত জালুকবাৰীৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ সকল আহিব লাগে তেওঁলোকে কৰ দিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে মনত ৰখা উচিত যে কলিকতাত ট্ৰান্স ভাড়া এক নয়া পইছা বাঢ়োতে ট্ৰান্স বাচ পুৰিছিল আৰু ৭ জন মানুহ মৰিছিল। আমাৰ ইয়াতো তলখা-পৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু গৰীব ৰাইজে এই কৰৰ পৰা ভুগিব লাগিব। এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে বেচিকৈ ভুগিব। কিন্তু ধনীৰ এই কৰৰ পৰা কোনো লোকচান নাই বৰং লাভহে।

তেনেকৈ গৰিব সকলেই ভাড়া কৰি অলপ বস্তু অমানিয়া কৰে গতিকে তেওঁলোকে কৰ দিব, ধনীৰ নিজৰেই বাচ মটৰ থাকে।

সেইকাৰণে এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা গৰীবক মাৰি ধনীক সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে।

Sales tax ধনীয়েও দিয়ে দুখীয়াইও দিয়ে, বিড়ি খায় গৰীবে আৰু চিগাৰেট খায় ধনীয়ে; Distribution of national Income টো সমীকৰণ কৰাও কৰৰ এটা উদ্দেশ্য হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ।

সৰ্বমোপিনৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে এই বাজেটখন দুখীয়াক টাঙোণ মৰা বাজেট হৈছে।

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত যি কৰ লগাব তাৰ দ্বাৰা যেন ধনী আৰু দুখীয়াৰ ব্যৱধান হ্ৰাস হৈ যায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Sales tax লগাইছে কিনা বস্তুৰ ওপৰত অৰ্থাৎ কিনোতাই টকাত পাচ নয়া পয়ছাতি বেছিকৈ ভৰিব লাগে। এই কৰ ধনী দুখীয়া সকলোৱে দিয়ে। গৰীব সকলে খেল, কৰি জীৱিকা উপাৰ্জন কৰে সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে অকল বিড়ি, চিগাৰেট, তেতিয়া নিমখ আদিৰ কাৰণেহে নিৰ্জি কৰ ভৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এনে কোন গৰীব আছে যি বাচত নাহে বা মালবস্তু অনা নিয়া নকৰে? এই বিল খনে গৰীবক ভালকৈয়ে টাঙোন

মাৰিব। ইকালে তৃতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যত কোৱা হৈছে যে “Tax policies have an important role and shall be used to bring the net earnings of those in high income brackets to reasonable levels.” আৰু কৈছে যে “An important aspect of the problem of income disparities concerns the gap between the rural and non-rural incomes, which tends to widen under the impact of industrial and economic development.” আমাৰ এই পিচপৰা ৰাজ্যখনত যত অলপ অচৰপ শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থা হ'ব ধৰিছে, সেই সময়ত যদি tax measures ভালকৈ লোৱা নহয় তেনেহলে ধনী ধনীহৈ যাব আৰু গৰীব গৰীবহৈ যাব। তেতিয়া গণতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ গঠনৰ সপোন বিফল হৈ যাব। আমেৰিকা, ইউৰোপ আদিত শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থা দিনক-দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু সেইদৰেই ধনীৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজাও বেচি হৈছে আৰু গৰীবৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা কমাই আণ-বঢ়ায় নিয়ে। আমাৰ দেশত কিন্তু শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থাৰ নামত ধনীক আগুৱাই যাব দিছে। আৰু কৰ লগোৱাও নাই তেওলোকৰ ওপৰত। আজি ছিলঙতে চাওক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বিষয়াসকলে ছিলং, গুৱাহাটী, যোৰহাট আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় সকলোতে ঘৰ সাজি ভাৰা দিছে আৰু নিজে কম ভাৰাত চৰকাৰী ঘৰত আছে। যেনেকৈ মাটিৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে; সেইদৰে ঘৰ বেচি হলেও কৰ বহুৱাব লাগে। এই বিলখনৰ দ্বাৰা গৰীবক টাঙোন মাৰিবৰহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ মতামত ৪ৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ মতামতৰ কাৰণে বিলখন পঠাব লাগে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখন জনমত সংগ্ৰহৰ কাৰণে পঠাব লাগে।

Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1962, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিলেই সকলো কৰিব পাৰে। কেৱল পুৰুষক মহিলা কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু মহিলাক পুৰুষ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। জনমতৰ কাৰণে পঠালেও তেওঁলোকৰ হাততে হাতিয়াব আছে--যেনে; গাঁও সভা আছে, পঞ্চায়ত আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জৰিয়তে গৃহীত কৰাই বিলখন পাচ কৰাব পাৰে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণক স্বংগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। যিসকলৰ মূল্যবান সা-সম্পত্তি আছে, বেৰুত অজস্ৰ ধন জমা আছে তেওঁলোকৰ জেপৰ পৰা আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। কোনোবাই নাৱেৰে বস্তু অনা-নিয়া কৰিলে কৰ দিব লাগিব। Public Carriers বা Taxi ত, গলে বা মাল নিলে এই কৰ দিব লাগিব। আনকি State Bus ত গলেও টকাত ১০ নং পং কৰ দিব লাগিব।

বিলখনৰ ২-১টা ধাৰা সমালোচনা কৰি কওঁ যে এতিয়া ধৰক কোনোবা বন্ধুৱে বিনা দামে গাড়ীত তুলি নিছিল বা কোনোবা গৰীবক মৰমতে কোনোৱাই গাড়ীত তুলি নিছিল; এতিয়া নব নোৱাৰে। এতিয়া মৰম ধৰম বাদ দিব লাগিব। আনকি পুতেকেও বাপেকৰ পৰা কৰ ল'ব লাগিব। (হৰ্ষধ্বনি--বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনী)

কিছুমান চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকৰ গাড়ী আছে, যাৰ বস্তু বিলাক লৈ জাহাজ ঘাট বা বেল ষ্টেচনত দি আহিব অথবা বেল ষ্টেচনত আৰু জাহাজ ঘাটৰ পৰা লৈ আহিব। তেতিয়া হলে, এই মাল বস্তুবিলাকৰ ওপৰত দিব লগা টেক্সৰ পৰা ৰাদ পৰিল।

তাৰ পিচত, কৈছে ; বচিদ বহি থাকিব আৰু বচিদ দিব লাগিব আৰু ১৫ দিনৰ মূৰে মূৰে কিমান বিক্ৰি হৈছে নহৈছে তাৰ হিচাব চৰকাৰক দিব লাগিব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে কও, চৰকাৰনো আৰু কিমান ফৰ্ম দিব ? চৰকাৰী অনেক বিভাগ আছে, যত ফৰ্ম পাবলৈ নাই। সমৰায় বিভাগত ছোৱালীয়ে উইডিংৰ কাৰণে দৰ্শাস্ত দিবলৈ ফৰ্ম নাইকিয়া হৈছে বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰিবলৈ।

(এই বিল পাচ কৰিলেই হব)

(Voices)

Shri DEVKANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):

সমৰায় বিভাগত কি ছোৱালী বেজিষ্টাৰ হ'ব ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

উইডিংৰ কাৰণে বেজিষ্টাৰ হয়। গতিকে যদি, এই বিলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ফৰ্ম নোহোৱা হও, তেন্তে আইন মতে ১৫ দিনৰ ভিতৰত আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব দিব নোৱাৰিলে দিনে পাচ টকা ফাইন দিব লাগিব। ইয়াতো দুৰ্নীতি সীমা নোহোৱা হব। দুৰ্নীতিৰ পৰিধি কিমান বাঢ়িছে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয়। কোনো অফিচতে, পয়চা নিদিলে, কাম পেৰা নাযায়। এই দৰেই এই দুৰ্নীতিয়ে সাবতি লব এই 'চেকপষ্ট' ভিতৰতো। তাৰ পিচত, ইয়াত আহিব, কিছুমান ভাল পোৱা বেয়া পোৱাৰ কথা ; বিশেষকৈ মহী মহোদয়ে অথবা ওপৰতাল ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে। এই ভাল পোৱা আৰু বেয়া পোৱা নিয়ন্ত্ৰীৰ ৰীতি ; সকলো ঠাইত, সকলো পাৰ্টিতে আছে।

(মাননীয় সদস্যই মানুহ ভাল পাবলৈও নাই, বেয়া পাবলৈও নাই কাৰণ তেখেতৰ পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ এজনেই—voices).

কাৰেই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, কমিচনাৰৰ পয়চা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব।

তাৰ পিচত, 'চেকপষ্ট' বিলাকত মানুহৰ বিলাই বিপত্তিৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হব। এই 'চেকপষ্ট' বিলাকৰ কাণ্ড কাৰখানাৰ কথা সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয়। কিছুদিনৰ আগতে, এজন ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ হাত কটা নাৰোৱাৰীক মিঠা তেলৰ টিংটেল যাওতে বাটতে মৰানত কানি সন্ধানৰ নামত লাটমাটি কৰিলে।

(কানি ওলালে নে নাই ? voices).

পাব কেনেকৈ ? এই ব্যবসায়, ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মানুহ বিলাকে কৰে।
(সময়ৰ সংকেট)

তাৰ পিচত ২১ ধাৰা মতে, উচ্চ আদালতলৈ যোৱাটোও সৰু সৰু মানুহৰ কাৰণে সম্ভৱ নহয়। কৰৰ বোজাত, সৰু সৰু চাহৰ দোকান, অথবা ব্যবসায়ী বিলাকে ব্যবসায় এৰিব লগা হৈছে। উদাহৰণ সৰূপে জানিব, শ্ৰীগণেশ শইকীয়াৰ চাহৰ দোকান ধন...

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি কি আলোচনা কৰিছে ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মই ইয়াকেই কব খুজিছো যে, সৰু সৰু মানুহ বিলাকেই সকলো বিলাক কৰ বৰ লাগে আৰু এই কৰৰ বোজাত তেওঁলোকেই হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰেই, সকলো বিলাক চিন্তা কৰি, এই বিলখন আজিৰ সদনত পাচ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰি, জনমত আহ্বানৰ কাৰণে থঠাৰ লাগে।

Shri MODHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্ত-মন্ত্রী মহোদয় মটৰ গাড়ীৰ যাত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত আৰু মাল অনা নিয়া কৰা যান বাহনৰ ওপৰত যি কৰৰ প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে। সেই প্ৰস্তাবৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বহুত বক্তৃতা দিছে। ময়ো এই বিলখনৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি, বিৰোধীতা কৰা সদস্যৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াম।

এই কৰৰ প্ৰস্তাবত যি সকল সদস্যই আপত্তি কৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ আপত্তি কৰাৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হ'ল যে এই কৰ দিয়াৰ ভাৰ দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। আমাৰ ধনী মানুহৰ যি দুই এজনে বাচ আদিত অহা যোৱা কৰে তেওঁলোকেও অবশ্যে এই কৰ বহন কৰিব কিন্তু সাধাৰণতে ধনী মানুহ সকলে নিজৰ গাড়ীতে অহা যোৱা কৰে। শতকৰা ৯০ জন মানুহেই দুখীয়া মানুহ আৰু এই কৰ তেওঁলোকেও বহন কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জন মানুহেই খেতিয়ক গতিকে এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক আৰু মধ্যবিত্ত মানুহৰ ওপৰত হে অবশ্যে এই কৰ কৰিবগৈ। মাল বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়াৰ ওপৰত কৰ যদি বঢ়োৱা হয় তেন্তে মাল বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িব। আমাৰ বিত্ত-মন্ত্রী মহোদয় দয়ালু মানুহ তেখেতে দুখীয়াৰ দুখ বুজি গতিকে তেখেতক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যে তেখেতে এই কথাটো ভাবি চাই এই বিলখন প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰে। অন্য উপায়ে ধনী মানুহৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহুৱাই দুখীয়া মানুহক কৰৰ বোজাৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আৰু যদি তেখেতে প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰিলে তেখেত সকলে সংখ্যা গণিষ্ঠৰ কাৰণে কৰৰ বিলখন পাঁচ কৰাইয়ো লব পাৰে। গতিকে মই তেওঁক জনাও যে পাঁচ কৰি আগতে হাবটো যাতে হাস কৰে সেইবাবে অনুৰোধ জনাও। ১০ নয়া পইচাৰ ঠাইত অন্ততঃ ৫ নয়া পইচা পৰে। আৰু এটি কথা এই বিলখনৰ সম্বন্ধে বৈধতাৰ প্ৰশ্নও উঠিছে। বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিল চুপ্ৰিম কোৰ্টে নাকচ কৰিব পাৰে বুলি সদনক জনাইছে গতিকে সেইটো কথা ভাবি চোৱা উচিত হ'ব। এই সদনে কেবাখনো বিল পাঁচ কৰাৰ পাচতো চুপ্ৰিম কোৰ্টে নাকচ (*ultra vires*) কৰিছে।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): My hon. Friend is an advocate of eminence can he give an instance where this legislation has been declared *ultra-vires*.

Shri MODHUSUDHAN DAS: এবাৰ মৰাপাটৰ কৰ সম্বন্ধীয় বিল চুপ্ৰিম কোৰ্টে নাকচ কৰিছে। গতিকে সেই ফালৰ পৰাও যেন এই কথাটো চিন্তা কৰি চায়। অহাৰাৰ অবিবেচনত যদি এই বিল ভালদৰে আলোচনা কৰে তেন্তে ভাল হয়। দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগোৱাৰ আগতে প্ৰাইভেট গাড়ীত উঠি ফুৰে তেওঁলোকৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা উচিত আছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত যাতে বেচি কৰ লগাব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰে। এই কেইটা কথা কৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ মতামতৰ কাৰণে যাতে এই বিলখন পঠায় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, quite a number of members have taken part in the discussion of this Bill. Most of the hon. Members from the Opposition benches have opposed this Bill on two main grounds, one is the constitutional or legal ground and the other is the ground that the incidence of this taxation proposal will fall on the poor section of the people, and for that reason, it should not be enacted. Sir, I will in the beginning deal with the legal or constitutional point which has been raised rather haphazardly by many of the hon. Members and only with some seriousness by the Leader of the Opposition. This question can be considered under two different categories.

First of all we have to consider whether the State legislation is competent to enact a provision of this nature. Secondly, if this legislature is competent to enact a legislation and while enacting if it enacts a provision which is inconsistent with the provision of any Central Act and whether to that extent that provision is repugnant. These are the two questions which have been raised by my hon. Friend. So far as the first question is concerned, Sir, under List II, if the hon. Member will be pleased to see the item 56—taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways—that will indicate that so far as the competency of this legislature is concerned, there can be no doubt whatsoever that the State Legislature is competent to enact a law which deals with the taxes on goods and passengers carried by the road or inland waterways. Now, if that is so, we have to read the entire provision of this Bill and then come to a decision whether the sum and substance of this provision are in conformity with what the Legislature is competent to legislate, and also are in conformity with Item 56, List II. Then, my submission is that the Legislature is competent to do it, and whatever is enacted here will be a good law.

Secondly, my hon. Friend has particularly drawn attention to Clause 17 of our Bill which, according to him, is repugnant to Section 60 of the Indian Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, and he has said that because Clause 17 is repugnant, therefore it is *ultra vires* and will be held void by the Court. Now, in this connection, I would like the hon. Member to remember that so far as Clause 17 is concerned, it is only a clause under which a penalty in the form of restriction of plying the vehicle has been provided, and it will be no use of enacting law for taxation on goods and passengers unless and until there is a provision under which we can realise taxes imposed upon those people, and it is for that purpose this provision has been made. Now a question has arisen that when it is repugnant to the provisions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, whether this clause will be held a good law, so far as our Act is concerned. Sir, my submission in this connection is that it will be a good law. Here Sir, I will cite one or two examples. Take for instance that under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act there is a provision that on satisfying certain conditions a permit or a licence will be issued for plying of vehicles and when these conditions are infringed the authorities are given powers to cancel the licence. My friend tried to show that because the power of cancelling the registration has been given to an authority under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, no authority in the State can exercise this power. Now, suppose a permit has been issued to a particular party for running buses on a particular road leading to Barabazar and if, in the interest of law and order, the police comes with an order and says that plying of buses cannot be allowed on this particular road. Is it the contention of the hon. Member that it cannot be restricted simply because that a licence has been issued by the authority? Sir, I can in this way multiply the instance.

Mr. SPEAKER: But these provisions are already there in the Motor Vehicles Act.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): It is no use putting arguments by you and by me. I will try to convince the hon. Member by placing before him the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, and the case was also considered by the Privy Council. It will also help my friend in future. Sir, I am referring to a case reported in A.I.R., Calcutta, 1949 at page 1. An ordinance was promulgated by the State Government and in that ordinance there were certain provisions which were repugnant to some of the sections of the Penal Code and the question arose that because some of the provisions of the ordinance were repugnant to the Section of the Indian Penal Code, to that extent the ordinance was *ultra-vires* and this matter was considered by the High Court and this was what the High Court said:

"There can be no doubt that the provisions of this Ordinance are in conflict with certain provisions the Code of Criminal Procedure and it appears to me that it would be practically impossible to legislate on preventive detention and with regard to persons subjected to such detention without affecting the provisions of the Code or Criminal Procedure.

(35) Sections 54, 60, 75, to 81, 85 and 86, Criminal Procedure Code., deal with arrest and upon what grounds a person can be arrested. Preventive detention may well contemplate arrest without the person arrested being even suspected of committing a crime. He may be arrested because it is feared that he may take a course which be dangerous to public order. Further, Ss. 60, 61 and 86, Criminal Procedure Code provide for judicial orders authorising detention after arrest. But legislation with regard to preventive detention might well authorise detention without reference to the Courts as required by the Code of Criminal Procedure. In short, it appear to me that it must have been clear to the framers of the Government of India Act that legislation with regard to the matters in item 1 of the Provincial list might well be repugnant to Legislation on Items and 2 in the Concurrent Legislative List. Nevertheless a Provincial Legislature is entitled to legislate on these matters.

(36) Again legislation with regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts in respect of preventive detention and of persons subjected to such detention might well come in conflict with existing law, e.g., the Letter Patent of this Court and S.492(491), Criminal P.C. Nevertheless, the Provincial Legislature was expressly authorised to legislate on such subjects. If the whole of a piece of legislation is confined to matters within the Provincial Legislative List, can that Legislation or any part of it be void for repugnancy because it may come in conflict with Dominion laws or existing laws applicable to the Dominion of India, and does a Provincial Act relating to such matters require the assent of the Governor-General to prevent the whole of it or certain provisions in it being void for repugnancy?

(37) It provides that if any provision of a provincial Law is repugnant to a provision of a Dominion law or existing law then such provisions in the provincial law is void for repugnancy unless the assent of the Governor-General is obtained for the piece of legislation as required by sub-s.(2) of that section. It is therefore, necessary to consider what construction should be given to S.107 of the Act and in particular to sub-section (1) of what Section.

(38) Fortunately this matter has come before their Lordship of the Privy Council in recent cases and in my view the effect of these decisions is that legislation by a Provincial Legislature List is valid though such legislation may also to some extent be regarded as legislation touching matters in the Concurrent Legislative List.

This matter was also considered in another case viz. Prafulla Kumar Mookherjee, V. Bank of Commerce, Ltd. There also their Lordships had to consider the Bengal Money Lenders Act, 1940. This Act *inter-alia* restricted the amount of interest which a lender could recover on a loan. It had been contended in the Courts of India that in so far as the Act dealt with interest on promissory notes it was *ultra-vires* because the Provincial Government had no right to legislate on negotiable instruments and promissory notes which were matters reserved for the Federal Legislature being item 28 in the Federal Legislative List. The Bengal Money Lenders Act undoubtedly restricted the rights of the holder of a promissory note to recover interest beyond a certain rate and to that extent the legislation could be regarded as legislation in respect of Item 28 in the Federal Legislative List. Nevertheless their Lordships of the Privy Council held that as the Act was in pith and substance an Act dealing with money lending which is item 27 in the Provincial Legislative List the legislation was *ultra vires* and valid.

It is clear from these two decisions that if the subject matter of a piece of Provincial legislation falls wholly within an item in the Provincial Legislative List then the legislation is valid and no question of repugnancy can arise under s.107(1), Government of India Act even if the legislation trenches incidentally upon items in the concurrent List.

Therefore, Sir, I can multiply the number of cases wherefrom it can be shown that the Legislature is competent to deal with a particular subject and in course of dealing may make provisions which may be repugnant to the provisions of a Central law but that law will be a good law and cannot be held *ultra-vires*, and I am supported by the rulings of the High Court and Privy Council. In this connection I can also cite the decision of the Assam High Court. This question was more or less raised under the Road Transport Act which deals with certain powers. There the Assam High Court says as follows:—

"Mr. Ghose argued that s.13 and 14 of the Assam State Road Transport Act, 1954 which deal with certain powers under this Act "notwithstanding any provision in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 or any other law" as repugnant to the Motor Vehicles Act which was an Act of the Central Legislature and drew our attention to the provisions of Art.245 and 246 of the Constitution, but the learned Advocate General argued that the relevant provision applying to the circumstances is Art. 254 (2) of the Constitution ...". It is admitted that the sanction of the President had been obtained in regard to the impugned Act... and therefore no objection can be taken as to the validity of its provisions within the State, as contended by the learned Advocate General, in spite of the Motor Vehicles Act."

Therefore, Sir, the decision was conclusive. I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that more or less similar provisions exist in Madras Act, Section 11. The Madras Act also made the same provision.....

Similar provision also exists under the Bombay Act. As I have pointed out that there are a number of rulings which support the contention. That is the substance of a Legislation. That is a matter which the Legislature is competent to legislate. That is a provision which is necessary for bringing that law. That this is not a bad law and it cannot be declared *ultra-vires* and in addition to that we have more grounds for those provisions. If it would have been *ultra-vires* people would have gone to the High Courts in Bombay and Calcutta and would have annulled the provisions in the Acts and this State would have the rulings.

I hope, my hon. Friends will consider these matters after they have heard my reply. There is no substance which some of them have taken on legal grounds.

Now, the other objection which has been taken up by some hon. Friends are superficial observation and on the cry that this tax is going to hit the poorer section of the people. Sir, the other day, I took considerable pains in submitting before this House that our financial position is such that we cannot do without finding more resources not only for the purpose of paying our debt for which we are paying annually as interest Rs.10 lakhs, and it is necessary for us for finding resources for the Third Five Year Plan. If the hon. Members would carefully go through the budget they will find that even after the surplus for the current year which is being utilised for clearing up debts in our ways and means by the end of the year we anticipate a deficit of over Rs.2,30,00,000. On account of the fact that the State is facing a big flood it has become necessary for us to spend bigger amount by way of gratuitous relief, test relief, loans, etc., and I cannot say what expenditure will be incurred for such purposes, but it is certainly going to have an adverse effect on our financial position.

Not only we have to take account of this particular year but of the remaining three years of the Third Five Year Plan in course of which it will be necessary for us to provide Rs.30 crores to which we are committed. Now, we cannot understand how can any hon. Member can oppose this taxation measure for the purpose of the development of the State. I do not know whether it is the contention of the hon. Members that we should cry a halt and say that there need not be expansion of our education, there need not be more hospitals, there need not be increase in the number of roads, there need not be better agricultural production and so on, in that case I can understand, but we have found that these hon. Members are blaming the Government for not doing this and that and spending money in sufficiently for this head and that, but until and unless we have resources how can we be expected to do all these things. One of the hon. Members criticising this proposal did not suggest any alternative proposal through which our resources can be raised.

If you have been given it is quite good and there is no use talking about only on superficial matters. I have given my reply on the question. raised and even now if any hon. Member is not satisfied I cannot help it.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): We have got every right to express our opinion.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): What I said is that the hon. Members in criticising did not give any figure to support their contention.

Now, here it has been said that the poor people will be affected. The other day my friend, Shri Tripathi, quoted certain figures. He said about the incidence of taxation on the various categories of people living in our State. He said that most the people in our State who live in rural areas, the incidence of taxation on them is about 2.57 per cent. Most of the people living in the urban areas it 16 or 17 per cent. The rich people and other industries their taxation is 65 or 66 per cent. Now, can any hon. Member say that in taking into consideration for taxation we have not taxed those people who can afford to pay? Even then we are criticised that the incidence of taxation will fall on poor people. They should have given figures to substantiate their argument. Over 50 per cent of the taxation will be realised from tea and jute. The other day we discussed about realising from tea road tax then most of the tax will fall on tea and jute. It is true that some people will have to pay to use buses, boats, and other transports by this legislation, but what is the incidence? I have worked out. It will be *per capita* per year 31 naya Paisa. Similarly, so far as fare is concerned it will only be 1 naya Paisa *per capita* per year. We should not merely argue but we should substantiate our argument with facts and figures that the poor people will be hit. On freight it will be 31 naya Paisa per individual per year and on fare it will be 1 naya Paisa per individual per year. Are these too much? Our people would not grudge to spare this small amount and thus sacrifice for the future development of the State, for their children and for themselves.

(Voice—They have already made sacrifice).

That is what I want the hon. Members to realise. We should not talk about this matter simply on emotion—simply taking figures into consideration. We must know what is the position and where is the defect—whether all the people can sacrifice or not—whether money collected from this source will be utilised for the development of rural people or not etc., etc—these aspects should be considered by the hon. Members. They should suggest how best we can achieve our developmental programmes. So, I submit, Sir, their objection is entirely wrong in simply saying that the entire burden will fall on the poor people.

I beg your pardon, Sir. Just I have received the correct figure of incidence of present tax. It is 17 naya Paisa *per capita* per annum on passengers.

My friend said that the entire money thus collected will be utilised for the expenditure on machinery and nothing will be kept for rural development purposes. It is entirely wrong. We may expect an increased income of Rs.87 lakhs from this taxation measure, and expenditure may in the vicinity of Rs.4.5 lakhs. Spending 4½ lakhs on account of establishment and other charges means providing some unemployed youngmen of our country. The net income of Rs.80 lakhs or so is not a bad income. Without putting any severe burden on our poor people, if we get Rs.80 lakhs or so, it is a very good thing.

Shri TARAPADA BHATACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know from our Finance Minister where he proposes to spend this 4½ lakhs of money.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): That I have said already. That is due to staff and other cost of the machinery.

My friend Shri Md. Umaruddin made one or two suggestions. He was doubtful whether the fare will be charged as toll. This is under the provision of the Bill. Therefore it does not say whether it includes tolls. Tolls are generally realised from vehicles for crossing a bridge or from a boat crossing a river from one side to the other. The persons who realise such tolls are either Government employees or Government licencees. It does not include tax. It is entirely a different thing. Sir, regarding the big boats plying for the purpose of taking goods and passengers and the steamers etc., I assure the House that we will see what we can do in this respect.

Now, I think, I have dealt with all the objections raised by my hon. Members and I hope they are satisfied with my explanation. So, I suggest that this motion may be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, have you any other point?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): No.

Mr. SPEAKER: On a point of order raised by Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami has been examined by me. I quite agree with the Finance Minister and I believe that the defect pointed out by Shri Goswami regarding Clause 17 of the Bill is curable under Clause 2 of Art. 154. Therefore, I rule out the point of order as void.

Then I put the main question. The question is that the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill be taken into consideration.

HOUSE DIVIDED

AYES—63

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| 1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha | 11. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi |
| 2. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee | 12. Shri Radhika Ram Das |
| 3. Shri Chatrasing Teron | 13. Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika |
| 4. Shri Dev Kant Borooah | 14. Srimati Komol Kumari Barua |
| 5. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | 15. Shri Lalit Kumar Doley |
| 6. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi | 16. Shri Abdul Jalil Chaudhury |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika | 17. Shri Abdul Munim Choudhury |
| 8. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury | 18. Begum Afia Ahmed |
| 9. Shri Rup Nath Brahma | 19. Raja Ajit Narayan Dev. |
| 10. Shri Siddhinath Sarma | 20. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das. |

AYES—*concl'd.*

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| 21. Shri Bahadur Basumatary | 43. Shri Mohananda Bora |
| 22. Shri Baliram Das | 44. Shri Mohi Kanta Das |
| 23. Shri Bazlul Basit | 45. Shri Molia Tanti |
| 24. Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya | 46. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma |
| 25. Shri Chanoo Kheria | 47. Shri Omeo Kumar Das |
| 26. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika | 48. Shrimati Padma Kumari
Gohain. |
| 27. Shri Dandiram Dutta | |
| 28. Shri Derajuddin Sarkar | 49. Shri Pulakeshi Singh |
| 29. Shri Durgeswar Saikia | 50. Shri Radha Krishna Khemka |
| 30. Shri Emonsing Sangma | 51. Shri Ramdeb Mala |
| 31. Dr. Ghanashyam Das | 52. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah |
| 32. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha | 53. Shri Ram Nath Das |
| 33. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar | 54. Shri Sai Sai Terang |
| 34. Shri J. B. Hagjer | 55. Shri Sarat Chandra Singh |
| 35. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla | 56. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami |
| 36. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath | 57. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi |
| 37. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta | 58. Shri Siba Prasad Sarma |
| 38. Shri Lokhya Nath Doley | 59. Shri Surendra Nath Das |
| 39. Shri Mahmmed Umaruddin | 60. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali |
| 40. Shri Mahadev Das | 61. Shri Tankeswar Chetia |
| 41. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu | 62. Shri Tilok Gogoi |
| 42. Shri Manik Chandra Das | 63. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan. |

NOES—10

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua | 6. Shri Madhusudhan Das |
| 2. Shri Haladhar Uzir | 7. Shri Rampirit Rudrapul |
| 3. Shri Homeswar Deb Choudhury | 8. Shri Ram Prasad Das |
| 4. Shri Khogen Barbaruah | 9. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed |
| 5. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami | 10. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee. |

Mr. SPEAKER : Here is the result.

Ayes	..	...	...	...	...	...	63
Noes	...	...	..	...	...	...	10

As there is no amendment the Minister may straightway move the item 4 (c).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1962 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1962 be passed.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, I oppose passing of this Bill. In course of the reply by our Finance Minister, he stated that the Members from the opposition bench did not point out or did not suggest the sources wherefrom they will get fund to be utilised for the development works and in planning matters, etc. This is not a fact Sir. He did not pay heed to what we said. I suggested in my observations on the Budget that people should not be forced to pay; for instance, I suggested to enhance the land revenue in Tea Gardens.

Mr. SPEAKER : We have increased the agricultural income tax by 15 nP. per rupee.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, for instance, he can enhance the land revenue in the Tea Gardens.. They pay 12 annas per bigha, we have to pay Re.1/4/- for our Sali paddy field. Again by way of profit tax he can raise money. Huge amount of profits are being drained away from the State.

Mr. SPEAKER : Half of the land revenue that will be collected will be paid by the Tea and Jute industries.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, in spite of this the Tea Industry is reaping huge profit every year, say 20 lakhs of rupees a day is being reaped by the foreign industrialists; by the Capitalists. Government can tax them, this is another source of raising money.

Thirdly Sir, vehicles are provided to the officers. They are utilising the Cars for their own purpose. Funds are being misused in this way.

In this way by enhancing the land revenue in the Tea Garden, by cutting short the unnecessary expenditures here and there, the Government can just afford to meet the expenses for development works. Government is not tapping these sources. Simply Government is going to make tax proposal. That is why I oppose passing of this Bill.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I do not wish to offend my hon. Friend, there is nothing new in what has been contained in this bill. Nor my Friend has said anything new. It has been repeated by him even now that to increase the resources for the purpose of financing the 3rd 5-year Plan, we should further impose taxes on Tea.

He has been pleased to give a figure that the Tea Industry is earning 20 lakhs rupees a day, that is 72 crores per year, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got this figure.

(Voices)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, as regards the suggestions of imposing more taxes on Tea I have dealt at length in my reply to the Budget discussion. We have to take in totality the incidence of taxation on the Tea. Apart from what we realise as land revenue, goods Tax and Agricultural Income-tax; we also have to take into consideration what the Tea Industry is paying by way of Excise Duty to the Central Government we also have to bear in mind that increase in the production of Tea is a necessity but it is possible to do so only when there is demand for our Tea from market outside the country. It has to be remembered that our Tea is a very good foreign exchange earner. If we impose a heavy burden on our Tea which it can not bear, our tea will not be able to compete with Tea from other countries. This will bring about a complicated situation as a result of which we may have to close down many of the Tea Gardens, as happened in Cachar some time ago. This will inevitably throw a number of people out of employment.

This is not such a simple matter which can be solved by making sweeping statement, that this should be done and that should not be done. I have given cogent reason, in support of the extent to which now we should increase tax on tea. What is possible, has been done by us. It is our policy that taxes should be imposed on those who are in a position to pay and that principle has been followed by us, as will be evident from the impact of taxation on various categories of our country. Today no one can accuse the Congress Government, for imposing tax on the poor people for the mere benefit of the richer section. On the other hand it has been our privilege to administer the country by following the principle of realising tax from the richer section and to spend it on all, particularly poorer section in order to improve their conditions and help the reduce the imbalance. I hope, Sir, the hon. Member will see and realise the lesson on which our taxation proposals are based. I shall welcome such suggestions and the hon. Members may have to offer on the question of raising further resources which will have to be done in the interest of development of our State. It may not be possible for them to give the suggestions right now. But I shall be grateful if the hon. Members may give in writing their suggestion as to what resources they consider, we should tax for the purpose of raising funds for meeting necessary expenditure on our development projects.

I have made these observation with all sincerity, in order to get co-operation, and to invite suggestions from the hon. Members. I hope I should get it. He may be pleased to draw his opposition to the passing of this bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved. I put the question. The question is that the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1962 be passed.

House Divided

AYES—63

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha | 33. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar |
| 2. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee | 34. Shri J. B. Hagjer |
| 3. Shri Chatrasing Teron | 35. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla |
| 4. Shri Dev Kant Borooah | 36. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath |
| 5. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | 37. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta |
| 6. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi | 38. Shri Lakhya Nath Doley |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika | 39. Shri Mahamad Umaruddin |
| 8. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury | 40. Shri Mahadev Das |
| 9. Shri Rup Nath Brahma | 41. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu |
| 10. Shri Siddhinath Sarma | 42. Shri Manik Chandra Das |
| 11. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi | 43. Shri Mohananda Bora |
| 12. Shri Radhika Ram Das | 44. Shri Mohi Kanta Das |
| 13. Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika | 45. Shri Molia Tanti |
| 14. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua | 46. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma |
| 15. Shri Lalit Kumar Doley | 47. Shri Omeo Kumar Das |
| 16. Shri Abdul Jalil Choudhury | 48. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain. |
| 17. Shri Abdul Mumin Choudhury | 49. Shri Pulakeshi Singh |
| 18. Shrimati Afia Ahmed | 50. Shri Radha Kishan Khemka |
| 19. Raja Ajit Narayan Deb | 51. Shri Ramdeb Malah |
| 20. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das | 52. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah |
| 21. Shri Bahadur Basumatary | 53. Shri Ram Prasad Das |
| 22. Shri Baliram Das | 54. Shri Sai Sai Terang |
| 23. Shri Bazlul Basit | 55. Shri Sarat Chandra Singha |
| 24. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya | 56. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami |
| 25. Shri Chanoo Kheria | 57. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi |
| 26. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika | 58. Shri Siba Prasad Sarma |
| 27. Shri Dandiram Dutta | 59. Shri Surendra Nath Das |
| 28. Shri Derajuddin Sarkar | 60. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali |
| 29. Shri Durgeswar Saikia | 61. Shri Tankeswar Chetia |
| 30. Shri Emensing Sangma | 62. Shri Tilok Gogoi |
| 31. Dr. Ghanashyam Das | 63. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan. |
| 32. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha | |

NOES—10

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua | 6. Shri Madhusudhan Das |
| 2. Shri Haladhar Uzir | 7. Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul |
| 3. Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury | 8. Shri Ram Prasad Das |
| 4. Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah | 9. Shri Tajuddin Ahmed |
| 5. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami | 10. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee. |

Mr. SPEAKER: In the meanwhile I may read a letter addressed by the Chief Engineer, Assam, to the Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.

Subject:—Closure of North-Gauhati Ferry Services.

I have the honour to say that as the river Brahmaputra since 26th last is in spate accompanied by very strong current carrying drift wood and floating jungles, all services by the "Motor Vehicle Gauhati" and other stand-by vessels have been suspended.

The ferry services will remain closed until the condition of the river becomes normal. I am to request you kindly to circulate the above information to all the hon. Members of the Assembly for their guidance.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Does that include Silghat, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: No, only Pandu-Gauhati. We have no information from Silghat.

Order, order. Here is the result. Ayes 63, Noes. 10.

(The question was adopted)

The Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) Bill, 1962

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) Bill, 1962, be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) Bill, 1962, be passed.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted).

The Assam Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Local Self-Government): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration.

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, L.S.G.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962, be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962, be passed.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted.)

The Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1962

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): I beg to move that the Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1962, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—Minister-in-charge and Deputy Minister-in-charge, Education, Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Shri Akshoy Kumar Das, Shri Mohi Kanta Das, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deva Sarma, Shri Durgeswar Saikia, Shri Madhusudhan Das and Shri Abdul Jalil Choudhury. The Committee is to submit its report by 31st July 1962. Four members will form the quorum.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1962, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—(1) Minister-in-charge, Education, (2) Deputy Minister-in-charge, Education, (3) Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, (4) Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, (5) Shri Akshoy Kumar Das, (6) Shri Mohi Kanta Das, (7) Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, (8) Dwijesh Chandra Dev Sarma, (9) Shri Durgeswar Saikia, (10) Shri Madhusudhan Das, (11) Shri Abdul Jalil Choudhury. The Committee is to submit its report by 31st July, 1962. Four members will form the quorum.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted).

The Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): I beg to move that the amendments to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, be adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the amendments to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, be adopted.

(The Motion was put as question and adopted).

Presentation of Report of Various Legislature Committees

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Chairman, Public Accounts Committee): I beg to present the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts, 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961, and Finance Accounts, 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1960.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Department of Stationery and Printing (Assam Government Press).

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Chairman, Committee on Estimate): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Revenue Department (Tea garden lands).

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances): As authorised by the Committee, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Chairman, Committee on Subordinate Legislation): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on the Subordinate Legislation.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned *sine die*.

R. N. BARUA,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

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