

Proceedings of the First session of the Assam legislative Assembly Assembled after the Fifth General Elections under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India:

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 3rd April 1972:

PRESENT

Shri Ramesh Barooah, B.A.; B.L., Speaker in the Chair, Eight Ministers, Three Ministers of State and Seventy three Members:

STARRED

QUESTION AND ANSWER

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Evacuees from Bangladesh

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked:

*1. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether all the evacuees who came and stayed in the State of Assam in various camps after the debacle in Bangladesh during the month of March, April and May 1971 left for their home after the War was over?

(b) The total amount so far spent by the Government in maintaining various camps and also in providing food, clothings to the evacuees during the period of their stay in Assam?

(c) Whether the amount has already been reimbursed by the Government of India?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied:

1. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Government have so far spent to the tune of Rs. 7,55,41,821 in maintaining various camps and also in providing food, clothings, etc., to the evacuees till the closing of the financial year i. e. 1971-72.

(c)—The Government of India have so far granted ad-hoc advance to the extent of Rs. 693 lakhs and the expenditure incurred are being adjusted against that grant.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the hon. Minister in charge of R & R whether the entire amount would be reimbursed by the Govt. of India?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Yes.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know whether it is a fact that the gifts and other things that were received in camps from various agencies have been misused?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : That information is not in our Department. That is being dealt with by the Red Cross.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The articles which have been given as gifts were allowed to be distributed through our State agencies. My point is whether it is a fact that these articles and vehicles were misused by the different camps?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : I have no such information.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, the Minister said that the information is with the Red Cross: Whether it is a fact that the Governor of Assam is the head of the Assam Red Cross Society and that the Deputy Commissioners of all the districts are respectively the heads of the Red Cross Societies of the districts?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Yes, Sir, but the R & R Deptt. has got no concern with the distribution of these articles. That is under the Medical Department.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : What was the cost of construction of the camps ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : The cost of construction of camps in Assam and Mizo Hills (excluding Meghalays) was Rs. 2 36,55,730/—.

Shri Soneswar Bora : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো কথা সঁচানেকি যে আজি দুইমাহ মানব আগতে এই শরণার্থী সকললৈ অহা কিছুমান কণ্ঠল ছুৰি হৈছিল। এই সংক্ৰান্তত ইন্সপেক্টৰ পৰ্যায়ৰ কেইজনমানক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। আৰু এজন অফিচাৰৰ ঘৰত ২৫ খন কণ্ঠল ওলাইছিল। এখ কথা সঁচানেকি ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : এইটো খবৰ মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the supply of ration has been done through the Relief and Rehabilitation Department ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Yes, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that even those things which were meant for the camps did not reach the destination ; that these were sold in the Gauhati market ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, I personally also heard some allegations regarding maldistribution, of ration, clothing etc. I made enquiries of the R & R Department and came to know that there is no record of such allegation and also there is no record to show that any enquiry was made.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, many of the evacuees were accommodated in many of the schools and colleges in the district of Kamrup, Goalpara and

Garó Hills. May I know whether the repairing cost of these schools and colleges have been reimbursed by the Govt. of India. And whether the furniture etc. of these schools and colleges which were damaged during this period were required?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: Sir, many furniture of these schools and colleges were damaged and the Education Department through their Inspector of schools of different districts were instructed to submit estimates for repair of the institutions as also the furniture. I understand that some estimates and demands were submitted by the different Inspectors of schools through the Education Department and they were processed through to the R & R Department. I will collect the information as to whether all this have been paid.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, I want a categorical answer from the Minister as to whether the cost of repair of the institutions as well as the furniture will be paid by the Government?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: So far as I know, a part of this has been paid.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: I want to know whether it will be paid fully?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: It will be paid.

Shri Pitsing Konwar: Sir, I want to know whether any camp was constructed at Nilbagan in Nowgong District? If so, what is the cost of construction of the camp?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: Sir, two camps were constructed: one at Nilbagan and another at Hojai and the agency of construction was P. W. D. The cost of construction of Nilbagan camp was 17,67,380/-

Shri Pitsing Konwar: Who were the constructors?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: That information is not with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, to my earlier question the Minister had stated. in respect of supply of ration, no records were available to show whether these allegations were correct or not. May I know from the Minister in charge of R&R Depatt. that since the issuing authority was the Supply Department whether these informations are not available with the Supply Department? It has now become the topic of the day that maximum malpractices in respect of distribution of ration etc. among the refugees was there. Considering all these aspects do Govt. not propose to conduct an enquiry into the whole affair?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : It is a fact that these rations were distributed by the Supply Department in collaboration with the R&R Deptt. There are many allegations. I personally came across some such allegations in my own constituency: I visited the camps and heard certain genuine allegations but when I.....

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : But when I took up this portfolio I enquired about these allegations, but these were not found. Might be these might have been destroyed or disappeared. At present also there is no such record in the Department. I am not getting any record—I must speak the truth. I may assure the House that if I get any clue from any hon. member and if I get any material from any of them I will cause a through enquiry and after enquiry if anybody is found guilty drastic action will be taken.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Let me help the Hon'ble Minister with a specific allegation. In the month of December last, 7 truck-loads of rations meant for the refugee camp at Karimganj were supposed to be carried from Gauhati to Karimganj. But these trucks did not

reach their destination and instead the rations were sold at Gauhati itself. Will the hon' Minister in charge of Relief & Rehabilitation enquire into this allegation?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- Sir, I am taking note of this. At the same time I request the hon. member to give this to me in writing, so that I may make an enquiry.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ছত্রশালা কেম্পটো বাতি ৪টা বজাতে আতবাই নিয়াত গাওঁখনৰ মানুহৰ অত্যন্ত দুখ হৈছিল, এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ কিবা তদন্ত হৈছেনে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- I want fresh notice.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :- The Hon'ble Minister stated that the total cost of construction of the camps was Rs. 2, 30,00,00/- and odd. May I know whether the whole amount has been paid to the contractors? If not, what is the amount outstanding and why?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- Except with regard to Hojai and Barkona camps, others were paid.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :- Whether there was any allegation of misuse of money by the officers concerned as regards the other camps and, if so, whether these allegations had been disposed of before payment to the contractors?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- Sir, I have already said that excepting these two camps, payments for other camps have been paid. The payment is done on receipt of bills from the contractors through the agencies. There are four agencies, the P. W. D., the Engineering Wing of the R&R Department, the D. C. and the Forest Department. All the bills received from the contractors were processed and after approval by the Finance Department payments were made.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar :- May I know what was the total cost of construction of the refugee camp at Sorbhog aerodrome?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- There were two central camps in Kamrup one at Sorbhog and other at Changsari and another at Bahalpur in Goalpara district. But the information sought is not with me now. If the hon. member wants I can furnish later.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :- May I take it granted that Government have agreed to wishilnte an enquiry into the whole affair?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- I have already given an assurance that if I get specific material in writing I shall cause an enquiry.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :- The Hon'ble Minister himself said that he himself got some allegations when he was not Minister of this Department and when he took over this portfolio he could not find any record of those allegations. The records somehow had gone out of the office. Can we, therefore, take it that the Government have agreed to cause an enquiry in to whole affair of the Relief & Rehabilitation Department?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- I should get some material for an enquiry.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :- Themterials are there. He himself admitted that he got certain allegations but he could no find them in the Department.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya : What more material does he need? The material is very simple, that crores of rupees were alleged to havebeen spent for the refugees and that a fair portion thereof had been misused and the records [thereof had been lost

from the Government office. What more material is necessary?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: That is my presumption. The records might have disappeared or might have been destroyed. I am not definite about this. I personally lodged a written allegation; that also I could not find. There might have been other allegations like this. So, I want some clue, some material from the hon. members. I want specific case. It is difficult to proceed on vague allegations.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: The Minister himself said that he had lodged a complaint and that was also missing. He said that the records were lost. That itself is an allegation. Therefore, will the Government enquire into the whole affair of how the records were lost? That may bring to light the mal-practices and corruption indulged in by departmental officers.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: I will enquire into it if possible without any material.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোলোকগঞ্জ কেম্পৰ ছোৱালী এজনী হেৰুৱা সংক্ৰান্তত এজন মানুহ এবাৰ ক'ব হৈছিল আৰু গোচৰটো কোৰ্টটো উঠিছিল। এই কেচটোৰ সম্পৰ্কে আৰু আন আন যিবিলাক fictitious figure দি টকা draw কৰি আছে, এইবিলাক তদন্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিবা কমিচন গঠন কৰিছেনে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: মাননীয় সদস্যই লিখিত ভাবে আপত্তি দিলে তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: In reply to (a), the Minister said "Yes"; i. e., all the efacuees have left our State. He most probably was referring to the registered evacuees. But there were some unregistered

evacuees staying with their relatives. May I know whether they have also left?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : This Department is concerned with those evacuees who stayed in the camps and not others who remained outside. It is for the Political Department to give information about them. But with regard to those who stayed in the camps, they have already left before the target date. As regards those staying outside, that information is not with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to enlighten us about them?

Mr. Speaker : How can he say now?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Without looking into the records it is not possible.

Re : Sluice gate in Jhanji Mukh

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

1. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Govt. is aware of the fact that a yes jue to non-construction of sluice gate on Jhanji Mukh (Neamati) E & D bund in Jorhat E & D Division the entire Hatigarh and Chaukhat Mauzas are being inundated with heavy flood every year causing untold miseries to the people of that area?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Govt. promised to take up the construction of the project long before?

(c) If so, the reasons for delay in executing the said project?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a) Yes.

(b) Brahmaputra Dyke from Jhanji Mukh to Neamati in Jorhat Sub Division was constructed to protect certain area from floods of the Brahmaputra. Number of small streams the main being Kakojan and Melang river flow into this area and their flow finds way into Brahmaputra through Melang river. The area immediately behind the Brahmaputra like is low and remains for or less submerged wing to spill flow. About 13530 acres are effected. Studies of rain fall in the catchment area of the Melang river were also made. The proposal of constructing a sluice was placed before the Board of Consultants on 19-3-72. After E/ examination of the entire survey of the area, floods and rainfall data the Board of Consultants suggested that it will be advisable to construct two back water floods embankments viz, (i) along the right bank of Kakojan and (ii) another long left bank Melang river, starting from National High Way and terminating at Brahmaputra Dyke. With the construction of these embankments, the bank flow of Brahmaputra will contained in the area within the two rivers. To drain rain water from the low lying areas adjoining the Brahmaputra Dyke two small drainage-slucce may be constructed each another side of the Brahmaputra Dyke to drain as and when river condition permits. The entire scheme is now being prepared after conducting proper surveys at site and analysing flood and rainfall data. The revised scheme will be put up to the Board of Consultants for their approval.

(c) It will be seen from the above that the matter is receiving priority and the best suitable remedial measure is being formulated. This when finalised will be implemented.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Chief Minister in his statement said that some concrete steps have been taken. For the 5th time the proposal of the projects has been changed. May I know whether there will be any further change to be effected by the Board of Consultants ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Sir, this is a matter on which we must depend on the opinion of the Experts and without the Consultants Board it is very difficult to implement the work.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is Chief minister aware of the fact that we got an assurance in the House from the then Minister Incharge, Flood Control that constructions of the work to be taken during the year 1970-71 but there has been delay in the work causing untold misery to the people ? By considering all these facts my request to the Chief Minister is to take up the projects immediately ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Sir, I quite appreciate the anxiety of the members but in such cases we cannot avoid the expert opinion and if we start the work without their opinion there may be more misery to the people.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : At least the construction of the bunds along the river Maleng and Teok should be taken up ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Sir, this matter is taking priority.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani - মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, Expert ব Opinion মতে বান্ধ নির্মাণ কৰা হৈছে। Expert সকলৰ মতে যি বান্ধ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে সেই বিলাক Scientific basis ত হৈছেনে Political ডিচিন মতে কৰা হৈছে।

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Sbri Sarat Chandra Sinha :- Sir, some are from the point of view of scientific advice and some are from political pressure, there is no doubt about it;

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani :- পলিটিকেল ডিচিন মতে যত যত বান্ধ কৰা হৈছে তাত পুনৰ Diversion কৰা হৈছে এইটো সচানে?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : It may not be always, Sir.

Regarding breachis on Jiadhal E & D Bund?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Asked :

2. Will be Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Govt. is aware of the fact that due to heavy breaches on Jiadhal E & D and Comen E & U retirement (Dam) Bund under Dhemaji E & D Division there was heavy recurrances of floods in that area during the last year causing unto d miseries of the people?

(b) If so, whether Govt. has taken up any immediate effective steps for repairing the breaches with a view of to save the entire rural population of that area from the ravages of floods?

(c) If not, the reasons, thereof?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Chief Minister replied :

(a) Yes,

(b) Jiadhal river is flowing very close to the 14 mile long flood embankment and is eroding it at several places. The alignment is in a zig-zag way and the condition of the embankment is rather weak. A servey of this area is being made and full and scheme for flood protection is being finalised;

Breaches can be closed but the embankment on account of above reasons may again give any as last year unless the embankment is realigned and constructed according to proper standard and supplemented with river Training works.

Regarding Siemen the river has to be trained to its original course by providing a strong embankment and stone spurs.

(c) The approximate cost for providing embankment and training works on the Jiadhal would be of the order of Rs. 2 Crores,. If only breaches are closed which may again give way would cost about Rs. 15 Lakhs.

Regarding Siemen the embankment with training works will cost about Rs. 50 Lakhs. If only closure of brach is made in may cost about Rs. 10 Lakhs. But as in the case of Jiadhal may not stand the floods

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli : An indicated in the Chief Minister's reply we have seen that the close of breach last year was lately one and because of that the other was devastated. May I know why the closer of the breaches in the Siemen and Jiadhal privous should not be done earlier?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Sir, Subdivision has already been opened to study the behaviour of the rivers and it is not yat complete. Jiadhal is flowing in such a way that it strikon the embankment at the right angle and it is not possible for the embankment to stand from the volecity of the flow of river. The construction of the embankment is also peculiar and the whole thing is being surveyed and a revised

estimates for re alignment will be made. So, the closer of the breaches often is not possible.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Koul: Sir, the Chief Minister was dealing with the mention of permanent construction of bunds and so on. My question is about the closer of breaches of Simen and Jiadhar. May I know since when the river has diverted the course towards the Dhemaaji town and since when it has caused breaches?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha: I have already replied the question. The reply is quite clear that if we want to close the embankment it would not stand; it will give away.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, there are two aspects of the thing. The Chief Minister was perhaps wrongly briefed. The whole thing is this that the construction and repairing of the breaches have been taking very lately last year. There is a breach on the Jiadhal embankment. Our question is not about the long term project. We have been told that long term project has been taken. Our contention is why the breach could not be filled up during current year's earlier season?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister): Sir, whether the breach was closed earlier or late does not matter much. It was closed as the expert thought that it cannot stand to flood because Jiadhal hit the embankment at the right angle. So it cannot stand. This is the opinion of the expert. Therefore, whether it has been closed earlier or late it is immaterial. Technically it cannot stand.

Shri Premodhar Bora: এই জিয়াধল বান্ধতে অসম্ভব

কমিচন নোহোৱাৰ আগতে কৰা হৈছিল। এতিয়া ধেমাজী মহকুমা হ'ল; কিন্তু এতিয়াও এই Breach টো Repair কৰা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰত কৈছে যে Long Term ত এই বান্ধটো অৰ্থাৎ চিমেণ্ট আদি দি কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে, কিন্তু এই কাম চলাব আগতে ইয়াৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাম হ'বনে নহয়?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :- এতিয়া অনুবিধা দৈছে যে বান্ধটো বন্ধা হয়; কিন্তু বান পানীৰ সময়ত আকৌ ভাঙি যায়।

Shri Govinda Chandra Bora : Sir, whether it is a fact that all the embankments in the North Lakhimpur Sub-Division which were demaned by floods have not been repaired as yet?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : This is a new question.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli :- তেখেতে কৈছে যে যিটো Breach বন্ধা হয় সেইটো ভাঙি যায় আৰু ৰোৱা বহুৰ ভাঙিছেও। কাৰণ March April মাহত Breach টো close কৰিছে আৰু বাৰিষাত উৰাই লৈ গৈছে। কিন্তু এই অনুবিধাটো কেনেকৈ দূৰ কৰিব পৰা যায়। তাৰ বাবে October, November মাহতে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাইছিল নেকি?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :- মই আগতে কৈছোঁ যে Breach টো Weak, River টো Flaxible আৰু River Bed ওপৰলৈ উঠা। গতিকে পানীয়ে nonpecdiularly Right Angle ৰ Emba kment ত আহি Hit কৰে। গতিকে Breach টো বান্ধিলেও ভাঙিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Borua :- এইটো কথা হয়নে যে যোৱাবাৰ বান্ধটো কৰিছে আৰু সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ নহওঁতেই অৰ্থাৎ আধা আধি হওঁতে বান পানীয়ে উঠুৱাই লৈ যায়। এতিয়া মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কমিচন হ'লে ভাল ভাল project হ'ব, মানুহৰ দুখ কষ্ট গুচি যাব, এই বিলাক ভাল কথা আৰু এই Long Term ৰ project ৰ

দ্বাৰা বাইজক বন্ধা কৰিব বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিবলৈ লোৱাতো নিশ্চয় ভাল হৈছে।

কিন্তু কথা হল অহা বাৰিষাত তাৰ মানুহ খিনি খাবলৈ নাপাই মৰিব এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানে নে নাই? যদি জানে এই মানুহখিনিক অহা বাৰিষাৰ পৰা বচাবৰ কাৰণে বন্দৰস্ত কৰিছে নে নাই।

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :- সেইটো চোৱা হব।

Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki :- পোন প্ৰথমে মই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক কব খুজিছোঁ যে এই প্ৰশ্নৰ লগত সময়ৰ কথা আছে। খৰালিতহে এই বান্ধ বিলাক ঠিকমতে বান্ধিব পাৰে। কিন্তু এই Breach বিলাক বান্ধোতে দেৰি কৰে। দেৰি কৰাৰ কাৰণ মই পোন-পটীয়াকৈ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক সুধিব খুজিছোঁ যে বানপানী অহালৈ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে বাট চাই থাকেনেকি যাতে বানপানী আহিলে শিল বালি আদিৰ হিচাব চৰকাৰে লব নোৱাৰে। সেইটো দেৰিকৰাৰ মূল কাৰণ নেকি?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha :- দেৰি কৰা হৈছিল যদিও এতিয়া আৰু দেৰি কৰা নহব।

Shri Md. Umaruddin : Sir, the Chife Minister has said that the original bund was weak. May I know whether before it was constructed whether technical opinion was obtained as to the feasibility of the bund?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : Sir, again I have to say that on many occasions, such bunds are constructed on the pressure of the public even without waiting for the expert opinion. The hon'ble members are now pressing for closing the breach which will also give away.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- But that was constructed by the experts. It may be on the political basis but the construction was done by the engineers. In

this case I want to know what specific measures are proposed to be taken to save the people from the flood in that area?

Shrimati Renuka Debi Barkataki:- And why no action has been taken against the experts?

Shri Kabri Chandra Roy Prodhani:- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বান্ধ বিলাক বন্ধা হয়, কিন্তু আকৌ ভাঙি যায়। গতিকে অসমৰ গোটেই বিলাক নদীৰ Master Plane ৰ proposal আছে নেকি?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha:- অসমৰ গোটেই বিলাক নদ-নদীৰ বাবে Master Plane কৰা কথাটো সহজ নহয়?

Re : Number of Questions received by the Assembly Secretariat for the Session.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed - Sir, a point of order, it appears that history is going to repeat. We find that only one starred question has been replied may I know how many questions have been received in the secretariat up till now.

Mr. Speaker:- I will enquire into it.

Shri Ramesh Mohon Kouli:- আৰু এটা কথা যে short Notice question ত মোৰ নামটোও আছিল, ইয়াত দেখোন মোৰ নামটো নিদিলেই। মোৰ নামটো এক নম্বৰতেই থাকিব লাগিছিল।

Mr. Speaker - সেইটো চাম।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:- Sir you are alling the Minister labour to make a statement I have given notice-

Mr. Speaker It will be taken up just after mad.

18 STATEMENT BY MINISTER REGARDING 3rd April
LOCK-OUT IN BALIMARA TEA ESTATE

Shri Gajen Tanti, (Minister, Labour)- Mr. Speaker,
Sir, Balimara T. E. has been under lock-out since 23.
3. 72. The circumstances leading to the lockout are
as follows :

The Management of the garden removed some
machinery of the factory, to nearby Satyanarayan T. E.
This gave rise to apprehension amongst the workers
as they feared large scale retrenchment. This happened
during the early part of 1972.

Following upon the removal of machinery the
management reduced some 8 members of the staff on
the ground of their being surplus to requirement.
This was resented by both labour and staff who jointly
demanded their re-instatement and also re-opening of
the factory which had by then closed down. After this
the parties held bilateral discussion without any result.

The management then started uprooting of the garden
for the purpose of re-planting. The labourers resented
this uprooting as they feared loss of earning. The
management on their part entrusted this uprooting work
to labour recruited from Satyanarayan T. E. This was
then resisted by the workers of Balimara T. E. where-
upon the management declared a lockout.

Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh however intervened
at this stage and issued orders under Defence of India
Rules directing the management to lift the lockout.
This order was subsequently stayed on appeal from the
management.

On 6th March, 1972 a conciliation proceeding was
held by Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Dibrugarh and
a settlement was effected lifting the lockout. The

workers also agreed to co-operate with the management in the development work of the garden.

The garden was re-opened on 7-3-72 but immediately on re-opening the management directed the workers to dismantle the factory. This was refused by the workers. Bilateral discussions were fixed by the parties but did not take place. Then on 21-3-72, which was a day for distributing rations, ration was not brought to the garden and the workers were agitated over the matter. On the plea that the management was being "gheraao" by the workers on account of this they put the garden office under lock and key. The garden remained closed since then.

The labour department is seized of the matter and attempts are still being made to bring about an amicable settlement, failing which necessary steps may have to be taken prohibiting continuance of the lockout.

Assistant Labour Commissioner has initiated formal conciliation proceedings at the request of the parties and some meetings have already been held. The last meeting has been adjourned to 6th April, 1972. The Addl. Labour Commissioner is proceeding to Dibrugarh and he will try to bring about a settlement.

Adjournment Motion-Lathi-Charge by Police in front of Nehru Stadium on 2nd April 1972

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have given you notice of an adjournment motion under rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. I now want to address you about the admissibility of the

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BY POLICE IN FRONT OF NEHRU STADIUM
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motion. Sir, in order to have the motion admitted first of all the matter should be of recent occurrence. The matter which I propose to discuss is of very recent occurrence, namely it took place last evening. And it should be a definite matter. the matter is very definite because it took place last evening in front of the Nehru Stadium at Gauhati where there was going on a wrestling contest in that stadium. For some days past there was a great deal of publicity with regard to this big show and people were sought to be attracted to that place; big posters and also placards showing the figures of the wrestlers were displayed all throughout the city and a great deal of fan-fare was made with regard to the great event, people were invited to that place. In response to that great publicity people came and when people came there it was found that all of them could not be accomodated inside the stadium. There was naturally some amount of commotion. This commtion or this sort of commotions takes place whenever there is a big gatherin of people. There is nothing unusual; this sort of commotion takes place in Siva Ratri Mela and in the wrestling competition such a commotion was there in the previous show in the stadium itself. But it appears as though some people were blood-thirsty yesterday, as though some people were out to create some scene and therefore on the plea of there being a commotion the policemen began to push the people and when there was pushing there was some amount of resistance as usual. Then there was wanton lathi charge on the people and thereafter it happened as it was to happen. The police did not rest content with lathi charge, they also used bayonets

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POLICE IN FRONT OF NEHRU STADIUM
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and fired tear gas shells. It is said that some people rushed to a nearby house to take shelter there. The police wanted them to come out but they did not come out. Thereafter, one version is that when the people did not come out the police set fire to their houses. The other version is that the police had thrown tear gas shells and when these shells burst the house caught fire and as a result of the fire there was some electric dislocation and one man was electrocuted by a falling wire and the man died on the spot. This is the version of the police and the All India Radio and the other version is that he was killed by the police.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, On a point of order. I think the case is under investigation, so we should not go into its merit.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: One version is that he was taken out and after being taken out, the allegation is, he was killed. I do not know whether this version is true or that version is true. This is for a court of enquiry to find out. As a result of that there was naturally and very legitimately a great deal of public resentment. The public resented these tear-gassing, lathi-charging and other police atrocities as a result of which according to the All India Radio 54 persons got injured and according to the people's version more than 100 people were injured and many of them seriously. So, this is what is happening while the Assembly is in session. We thought that, there were atrocities in the past because there were "annayas". This time we were promised like the "garibi hotao" that those "annayas" will be removed and here there will be a good administration in the country. If this

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is the beginning, as morning shows the day, this does not auger well. This motion fulfils all the condions that are required to be fulfilled under rules 56 and 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business because this mattear is a definite matter; it is urgent, of public importance and it is of recent occurrence. It has not been discussed on the floor of the House before as it could not be. Here there is only one motion, one issue and it took place in the present session. Nor does it raise any question of privilege, nor does it in terfere with any adjudication by a court of law and this matter is not primarily the concern of the Govt. of Assam.

Therefore, all the conditions that are to be fulfilled under the rules have been fulfilled by this motion. I therefore. request you to permit me to beg leave of this House to move this motion so that the matter may be discussed thoroughly in the House setting aside all other items of the agenda for the day.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon Leader of the Oppisition has already stated earlier that it is a motion which has fulfilled all the conditions of the Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure of this House, I do not like to go into details of the provision of the Rule. I only want to point out the restrictions on power to make motion as mentioned in Clause (viii) of the Rule 57. Here, it is stated-"That it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governmeat of the State." Now, this matter which has been raised by us is a matter which is primarily the concern of the Government. It is beyond doubt that it is the failure of the Goverment

machinery itself which resorted to wanton lathi-charge on the innocent crowd. That is not all. The blood-thirsty policemen resorted to lathi charge, used bayonets and fired tear gas shells on the crowd outside the Stadium and in the public road. As a result, one person was killed and more than 100 persons were injured. As the Leader of Opposition has rightly said elaborate arrangements were made by giving advertisements and propaganda to invite people to the wrestling bout. Sir, in the presence of the Chief Minister who was present at Guwahati at that time—which is known from his tour diary, and in the presence of many other high police personnel, such an incident took place and it is astonished to find that no precautionary measures have been taken to prevent atrocities.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: The honourable member should only speak on the admissibility of the motion and not on the merit of the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, I am only referring to the provision laid down in Clause (VIII). Now, I am going to refer Rule 57 of Rules of Procedure of the House. I am only going to show how the matter is primarily the concern of the Government. Government have totally failed not only to protect the life and property of the people but the Government machinery itself is indulging in the wanton lathi charging and firing tear gas shells on innocent crowd in the open public road near the Stadium. It is a very serious matter when the House is in Session. An extraordinary situation has been created by the Government machinery itself. Therefore, I feel it is a fit case to

be discussed in the House. I, therefore, request you that you will be kind enough to allow us to discuss this important matter through an adjournment motion.

In this connection, I want to quote from Kaul's practice and procedure of Parliament—page 345. Here, it is stated under the Sub-heads—"Matter must be of public Importance"—"To be in order, an adjournment motion must raise a matter of sufficient public importance to warrant interruption of normal business of the House." Sir, I must say that this is a matter of great public importance and it is necessary to warrant interruption of normal business of the House.

Sir, considering the extra-ordinary situation that has been created by the Government machinery, you will surely bear us out that this is a great matter of sufficient public importance to warrant interruption of normal business of the House.

So far as the question of public importance is concerned: "The question of public importance is decided on the merits in each individual case. It is always a relative question and in a vast country like India the importance of an incident has to be judged in the background of the entire administration of the country." So, considering the background that Government machinery has totally failed to make effective and proper arrangements to safeguard the life and property of the people, you can decide the issue. Sir, it is up to you to decide. Therefore, considering all aspects of the matter, I submit, Sir, you will be kind enough to allow us to discuss this matter through the adjournment motion.

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(Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words regarding admissibility of the adjournment motion. Sir, an unusual situation has been created in the last evening outside the Nehru Stadium at Gauhati. It has been reported in the news paper that one person was killed and at least 60 persons were injured in clash between the police and the crowd, outside the Nehru Stadium. It is a grave concern and the lives of the people are at stake. People were invited to witness the wrestling bout. When they were gathered there, the police whose duty is to maintain law and order and to protect life and property, resorted to wanton lathi charge, used bayonets and fired several rounds of tear-gas shells on the crowd. My personal information is that one person was killed and under thne 100 persons were injured. The police failed to protect the life of the people. But I am not going to speak on the merit of the case, I am just speaking on the gravity of the situation.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, :- On a point of order, Sir, the honouradle member should speak only on the admissibility of the motion and not on the gravity of the situation.

(Interruption)

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund : Sir, it is definte mttter of urgent publie importance and it is also a matter of great concern. So, it should get the preference over other matters of the business of the House.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a question of law and order- a day to affair:

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(Voice- But we understand one man was killed)

This is unfortunate. When it has happend, I should be allowed to make a statement on the matter. I think this should not interfere with the business of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, our aim is not to get a statement. What we want is intervention of the House after a full-scale discussion so that these things do not happen again.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : We would like that the Chief Minister will make a statement. We have already got some statements. One such statement was issued by the organisers of the Wrestling Debut. According to them everything was peaceful, only some peace breakers wanted to create some trouble and that the people themselves set fire to the house. What we want is to have a discussion where the Chief Minister can give his statement and others can also give their statements so that the matter may be before the public to judge who tells the truth and who hides the truth.

Mr. Speaker : I have heard both the sides and I reserve my ruling Now let us take up item No. 2

Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent
Public Importance Mysterious disappearance
of a quota of cement for ground.

Shri Soneswar Bora :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্যপৰিচালনা বিধিৰ ৫৪ নিয়ম অনুসৰি অসমৰ জনস্বার্থৰ অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় বিষয়টোৰ মাননীয় অসমৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা যথাযথ উত্তৰ পাবৰ অৰ্থে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিলো।

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URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A QUOTA
OF CEMENT MEANT FOR JORHAT

বিষয়টো যোৱা ১-৩-৭২ তাৰিখে সপ্তাহিক “জনমভূমি” কাকতত প্ৰথম পৃষ্ঠাত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে।

প্ৰকাশিত বাতৰিটো এই—“মোৰ হাতলৈ অহা চিমেন্টৰ বহুসংখ্যক অন্তৰ্ধান”।

উক্ত শিৰোনামাৰে প্ৰকাশিত বাতৰিটোৱে আৰু প্ৰকাশিত বাতৰিটোত কৰা অভিযোগ খিনিয়ে অসমৰ বাইজৰ মাজত এক ভীষণ চঞ্চল্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। বাজহুৱা স্বাৰ্থৰ অন্ত্যন্ত এই জৰুৰী বিষয়টো দৃষ্টি আৰ্কষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Mohitosh Purkayastha (Minister Supply) : Mr; Speaker, Sir, It has been contended in a news item published in the ‘Janambhumi’ dated 1 3. 72 that 3500 bags of cement which arrived at Jorhat were despatched to Nagaland at a time when there was local scarcity of cement at Jorhat and that when this matter was brought to the notice of the supply Authorities at Jorhat by the dealers they could not throw any light on the matter even though the supply authorities are to look after the distribution of cement and even though Railway Receipts are to be countersigned by the Supply Authorities before delivery can be effected by the Railways. It has been further contended that the people of Jorhat are facing lots of difficulties in getting cement from dealers and that an improved system of cement distribution to consumers should be brought into effect.

It appears that a public delegation made a verbal complaint to the D. C., Jorhat about this matter on 18. 3. 72 and subsequently another delegation met him on 19. 3. 72 and gave him a piece of paper containing

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OUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A QUOTA OF
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the names of consignees and wagon numbers of cement alleged to have been received at Jorhat and despatched to other stations. On receipt of this complaint the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat entrusted the Sr. Extra Asstt. Commissioner and Magistrate Ist. Class to make a detailed enquiry into the matter which is still going on.

However on the basis of a preliminary report received from the Enquiring Magistrate the facts appear to be as follows :—

Seven wagons of cement were despatched to Jorhat by M/s. Kalyanpur Cement & Lime Works of Bihar on 31.1.72. According to the loading advice of the Cement Factory the consignments were despatched under Invoice No. 3-K and RR No. 081128 pertaining to 976 bags of cement to M/s. Ganesh Ram Sarma & Co; under Invoice No. 1-K and R. R. No. 081118 dated 31.1.72 pertaining to 986 bags of cement to M/s. Raihabadur Chunilal & Sons, Jorhat and under Invoice No. 2-K & R. R. No. 081119 dated 31.1.72 pertaining to 1432 bags of cement to M/s. Gatani & Co; Jorhat. The last loading advice was in favour of M/s. Ganesh Ram Sarma & Co. but actually addressed to M/s Gatani & Co.

The actual consignees could not take delivery of the consignments from the Railway Station and some other endorsed consignees actually removed the cement from the Railway Station. In fact, the cement under Invoice No. 3-K was removed by M/s. Raj Cement Products on behalf of one Aresing Ac of Nagaland;

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the cement under Invoice No. 1-K was taken delivery of by the same party and the consignment under Invoice No. 2-K was taken delivery of by M/s. Cement Tile Manufacturing Co. Jorhat on 19.2.72. The endorsed consignees who removed the cement was indicated above and utilised the stock as per their statement for their factories at Jorhat. M/s. Raj Cement Products has stated that they utilised the entire stock in manufacturing cement pipes etc.

The cement factory according to loading advice informed the indenting dealers who incented the cement through the sole Agent of the factory i. e. M/s. Hind Marketing Corporation (P) Ltd. that the R. Rs. Would follow through D. O. It is not known to the dealers what was actually meant by D. O.

The dealers who actually ordered the cement did not make advance payment against consignments. In this case it appears the R. Rs. were sent by D. O. i. e. through some persons who sold them to others. In fact it appears that both M/s. Raj Cement Products and M/s. Cement Title Manufacturing Co. purchased the R. Rs. from M/s. Shew Prasad Kanhayalal of Gauhati.

It further appears that the indenting firms did not follow up their indents with enough interest and did not care to enquire about their consignments even though they entered into some correspondence with the Sole Selling Agent viz M/s. Hind Marketing Corporation (P) Ltd. of Bihar through which the cement was ordered.

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In his preliminary report the Enquiring Magistrate has reported that according to the statement by the Senior Goods Clerk all the three R. Rs. containing the countersignatures of the D. D. S. Jorhat and supdt. of Taxes were presented on 19. 2. 72 and one Supply Sub-Inspector was deputed by the D. D. S. to effect delivery of the consignments in his presence to the endorsed consignees as indicated above. The Enquiring Magistrate has further observed that he learnt from Railway Station Staff that the R. Rs. were seized by the Special Police Estt. Shillong on 26. 2. 72. after the consignments were taken delivery of.

The Enquiring Magistrate called for the Register in which a record is kept of the R. Rs. countersigned by the D. D. S. He has stated that from this Register it is seen that R. R. No. 081118 (Invoice No. 1-K dated 31. 1. 72) was endorsed to Shew Prasad Kanhayalal consigned to M/s. Raj Cement Products and the D. D. S., Jorhat allowed the delivery of this consignment to M/s Raj Cement Products Jorhat. The R. R. No 081120 (Invoice No. 3-K dt. 31. 1. 72) appears to have been endorsed to M/s. Gauri Sankar Khemka of Haihargaon, Nowgong and delivery was allowed to Areshingang Ao of Mokokchung, Nagaland.

On the basis of these facts collected by him the Enquiring Magistrate in his preliminary report has indicated that it has to be seen whether M/s. Shew Prasad Kanhayalal of Gauhati and Gauri Sankar Khemka of Nowgong could get wagons that were allotted to Jorhat and that it is to be seen whether it was the duty of the D. D. S to examine this aspect and also how the cement

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originally sent to Jorhat dealers for sale to the public could be diverted for consumption in Industries and other business. The Enquiring Magistrate has opined that if these two points had been looked into and an enquiry held by the Supply Staff, the entire story would have been revealed and this crsftymenthod through which some outsiders removed the cement meant for public consumption would have been detected.

The Enquiring Magistrate has indicated that he is expecting some more information in the matter and that he would take a few days more to complete the enquiry.

Government will take appropriate steps on receipt of the final report from the Enquiring Magistrate.

In the meentime Director Supply is being ditected to proceed to Jorhat immediately to hold further enquiry.

Shri Lakshya Nath Doley : Whether, the enquiring magistrate is an executive magistrate or judicial magistrate.

Shri Mohitosh Purkayasthya : A Senior EAC, who is an executive magistrate

Shri Premadhar Bora :- এই Complain টো যোৰহাটৰ D. C. ক কেতিয়া দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু D. C. য়ে কেতিয়া অনুসন্ধান কৰিছিল?

Shri Mohitosh Purkayasthay :- এই Complain টো Jorhat ৰ D. C. ক মাৰ্চৰ ১৮ তাৰিখে দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু মনে মনে Jorhat ৰ অনুসন্ধানৰ অনুসন্ধান চলিছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- এইটো কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে? যে যোৰহাটত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে cement দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু এই cement যোৰহাটলৈ নগৈ বাহিৰে বাহিৰে Agent সকলে Artificial allotement couorgmentলৈ বাহিৰে বাহিৰে নগালেঙলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri Mohtiosh Purkayasthya - তেনেকুৱা complain আমি পাইছো আৰু সেই complain অনুসন্ধান চলি আছে।

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* Shri Dulal Chandr Borua : Mr. Speaker, I was dealing with Clause-3(1). Subject to the provision of the Act and not withstanding any contract to the contrary, no landlord should be entitled to charge rent for any house higher than the standard rent ; It is quite alright if there would have been provision for certain punishment, if any landlord or tenant violates any provision of this Act. But as there is no such provision, the amendment which we have put forward from this side of the House should be added so that the main purpose of this Bill can be fruitfully utilised for the benefit of both the landlord and the tenant. In our amendment, we have clearly mentioned in what way this is to be added. I think that this amendment is very simple and government will readily accept it. Here in the amendment, we have given—subject to the provision of the Act and not withstanding any contract to the contrary, any landlord charging rent for any house at a rate higher than the standard rent as determined under or in violation of the provision of the Act or refusing to register or let out any vacant house with the intention of avoiding the provisions of this Act, there shall be punishment with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and also liable to fine.' I think, the Government will give thought over this amendment, and if this amendment is accept, I think, this Act will be more effective. With this observation, we commend our amendment for the acceptance of the house.

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Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, as I have already stated, the reason for giving this amendment is that if this Bill is passed with any penal provision, than no Act can be effective.

Mr. Speaker : You have already spoken on this. If so, you need not speak.

Shri paramananda Gogoi, (Minister, Revenue) : The only amendment clause which needs consideration in detail is amendment to clause 3 (1) whereby the hon. Member seeks to provide a penalty. This penalty clause would be perfectly in consonance with the establishment of a machinery like "Controller of Rent" if there is any default on the part of the owners'.

Mr. Speaker : This the corrolary of 'Controller of Rent', and the 'Controller of Rent' has been rejected. This has been the stand.

Shri Paramananda Gogoi : In my opinion, from the point of equity and social justice the hon Mover of this amendment has not suggested any penalty against the delinquent or the defaulting tenants who refused to pay rent. So their suggestion is one-sided. Moreover, the House has rejected the previous amendment. So this is not acceptable.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, may I clarify one point? The hon. Minister has argued that there is no provision.....

(interruption)

Mr. Speaker : You have spoken twice.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I am speaking on a new point. The hon'ble Minister has said that there

is no provision for penalty against the tenant; but the provision is there.

Shri Paramananda Gogoi: I have slid about the defaulting tenants.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: In the original Bill, there is provision that if any tenant fails to pay rent within certain time and if he fails to satisfy the other conditions to the tenancy, he is liable to be evicted. That is there. Therefore, his argument is not tenable.

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali: Sir, regarding this eviction matter, this does not come under criminal penalty clause. On the other hand, my colleague has rightly argued that this the course of natural Justice. A landlord will invest huge amount and at the same time he will be forced to face some penalty. I think, that will be a natural justice.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Then what is the necessity of this bill?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi: He will be compelled to accept the house rent.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Where is the compulsion?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi: In the matter of renting houses, it is basically a mutual agreement between the house owners and the tenants. After the renting of any house, if there is any dispute, that would be referred to the civil court. That is given in Clause-4.

Mr. Speaker: I put the amendments moved by Messrs Ahmed, Dulal Chandra Barua, Pitsing Kenwar and other to clause 3.

(The amendments are lost by voice vote).

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Now the questions is that clause 3 of the Bill do from part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted).

Now clause 4.

* Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : There is an amendment to clause 4 My amendment is this that the existing clause 4 should be substituted by the following. But before I go into the details of the amendment I would like to discuss the existing provision of this Bill Here clause 4 sub-clause (1) says "If any dispute arises regarding the rent payable in respect of any house, it shall be determined by the Court." Sir, this provision is unrealistic, impracticable and in other words it is an intelligent device to help the landlord in fixing rent arbitrarily in clear violation of the provision of this Act with regard to standard rent. It has been provided that if any dispute arises the court shall determine the rent. The court does not move on its own motion. Somebody must go the court and file a suit and then and then only the court can give a decision ; otherwise the court does not have any locus standi. If any dispute arises regarding rent between the landlord and the tenant, the aggrieved party may file a suit in the court but how rent will be fixed initially by the Court ? Suppose a Government employee is transferred from Gauhati to Dhubri, and he wants a house at Dhubri. He approaches the landlord for a house and the landlord demands Rs. 30 for a house whereas the standard rent of the house should be Rs. 100. How will this would-be tenant know what would be the standard rent, what

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was the cost of construction, the value of land and the Municipal taxes on the basis of which the standard rent is fixed? So, the landlord will be in an advantageous position to dictate rent in spite of the provision of this Bill. He will be in a position to fix the rent at much higher level than the standard rent as laid down in this Act. Then again, it has been provided that if any dispute arises between the landlord and the tenant. Now here this particular gentleman is not a tenant upto now and therefore he cannot file a suit and if he files it will be rejected. Before you go to the court, you must prove that you have a relationship with the landlord. Until and unless there is such a relationship between the landlord and the tenant the tenant has no locus standi to file any suit. So, initially what happens is that the landlord will have the upper hand in fixing the rent in spite of the provision for standard rent. So, I say that this provision is unrealistic, and impracticable and I should say that the Government which is piloting the Bill is helping the landlord to violate the provisions of this Act. If this provision is accepted, I should say that it is an intelligent device by the so called socialist Government to help the landlord to violate the Act with regard to the standard rent.

Now, Sir, sub-clause (2) of clause 4 says—"The Court shall on application made by either the landlord or the tenant issue notice on both the parties and after making such enquiry as it thinks fit determine the monthly rent for the house in accordance with

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the provisions of section 3 and the rent so determined shall be binding on both the parties." This is possible when there is a relationship between the landlord and the tenant. For establishing relationship between the landlord and the tenant the first thing they will have to do is to negotiate through a third party who is neither landlord nor tenant. He approaches the landlord for the house and there will be negotiation.....

There will be negotiations, certain conditions will be laid down, rent will be fixed and he will be allowed to stay in the house. So, after fulfillment of all these conditions and agreements there will be a relationship between the landlord and the tenant and after that if any dispute arises, i e, say initially the rent was fixed at Rs. 100 p. m., which was already higher than the standard rent ; subsequently the landlord demanded further increment of rent. So, after a few months the landlord demanded that the rent should be raised to Rs. 250 p. m., or Rs. 300 p. m. ; then and then only a dispute may occur and then and then only the tenant may go to the Court. It may happen subsequently. But I am speaking about the initial stage, before the relationship was established, before I became a tenant under the landlord. Who would fix the rent? Well. I have no right, I have no locus standi to fight against the landlord in a Court of Law. If I file a suit in a Court of Law stating that I approached such and such a person for hiring a house and he was demanding a higher rent than the standard rent, then my petition will be rejected outright on the ground that I am not

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tenant, I have got no locus-standi in that case: Am I clear, Sir, I hope so, so I said that these provision are quite unrealistic and impracticable. I again repeat this is an intelligent device to help the landlord for exploitation of the tenants and I hope if the Government is true to what they say, what they profess to be, then they will be agreeable to my amendments which are these :

"Procedure for registration of houses and determination of fair rent."

(1) There shall be for each civil subdivision, a Controller of rent whose function shall be to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(2) No house shall be let out without prior registration and determination of rent by the controller of rent as per provisions of this Act.

(3) The Controller of rent shall maintain a register of houses let out or to be let out in the prescribed form.

(4) Every landlord desiring to let out any house or houses shall submit to the controller of rent an application in prescribed form with particulars regarding the date of commencement of construction, value of the land on the date of commencement the house, actual cost of construction and the total municipal taxes payable in respect of the house, for the purpose of registration in accordance with the subclause (2) above :

Provided that the houses which were let out before commencement of this Act shall also be registered in the manner specified above.

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(5) Every such landlord shall pay as registration fee, a sum equal to Rs. 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the house subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000 for each house.

Sir, in clause (2) above-mentioned I gave a definition of the words 'Controller of Rent' which was rejected Sir, unfortunately. But better late than never. At that time the hon'ble Minister could not follow the significance of his functions. Now as he says, with regard to the penal provisions, he stated that this amendment is justified no doubt but as 'we have not made any provision for any Controller of Rent, so we cannot accept this amendment, that was his argument but he was agreed with me that there should be a penal provision but he could not accept it only on the ground they did not make any provision for any officer as Controller of Rent. Now, Sir, he has become wiser at this late stage and at this stage also we can make provisions for Controller of Rent although the Controller of Rent has not been defined in the Definition Chapter. So, I said that there shall be for each civil subdivision, a controller of rent whose function shall be to enforce the provisions of this Act. Now, in each subdivision what this Rent Controller will do? The hon'ble Minister in charge may argue that it will involve a huge expenditure which would not be possible for this Government to bear at this stage. As against this I would like to suggest that we have so many executive Magistrates E. A. Cs, with first class powers and without incurring any extra expenditure the Government can entrust any one of these Magistrates with first class

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power, designating them as Controller of Rent for purposes of functions of the Controller of Rent. So, it will not involve any cost at all. Any of the existing Magistrate can be entrusted with this job, and what will be the procedure? He will maintain a Register of houses and it will be mandatory on the part of the landlords to register his house which is meant for letting out. He will submit an application with particulars. What will be particulars in that prescribed form? The Government will prescribe a form of application for registration. In that form the particulars will be there particulars such as the cost of construction of the house, the value of the land at the time of construction of the house and the municipal taxes; all these things will be mentioned in the prescribed form, then the Controller of Rent will make an enquiry as to the cost of construction, he may consult the Public Works Department, with regard to the value of the land, he may enquire from the adjacent landowners and with regard to the municipal taxes, he may enquire of the Municipal Officer. After all these enquiries he will come to a finding and on the basis of that finding he will determine the rent, not the tenant or the landlord. At the initial stage the Controller of Rent will fix rent. If we give chance to the landlord to fix rent it will be just like keeping the chicken in custody of a jackal. May I know, Sir, what is the rent which is being paid for the residence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister? I can challenge that that rent has been fixed in clear violation of this Act. The Government itself is violating the provisions of this Act.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : (Chief Minister) : On a personal clarification, Sir, I have not rented any house.

* Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I am not saying about the present Chief Minister, for the previous Chief Minister a huge amount was paid for the residence of the Chief Minister and other Ministers also and the rent of a Minister's residence I think, was never below Rs. 800 and rent of a Minister's residence all these rents were fixed in violation of these provisions. How is, it Sir? We are framing laws here. We are legislating here, for what purpose? For implementation of those laws, if we keep certain loopholes, certain defects in the laws through which one can violate the provisions of the Act in any way one likes, then what is the use of those legislations. So, in the initial stages I would like to suggest that there should be some third person, a Government official who will fix the rent the initial stage. That is why I said that there should be controller of rent for his subaivision;

After arriving at a point the Controller of rent will determine the rent and accordingly the tenants will pay to the landlord. Sir, as our state is very poor, I am giving some suggestion whereby we can earn good revenue for the public exchequer. I have not made any calculation as to the total amount of revenue but I suppose the figure will be not less than one crore all over Assam. That is a very big income and I hope the Chief Minister will take the matter into consideration. I have provided for an administration fee. A sum equal to Re. 1 percent of the total cost of construction of the house. If the cost of

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construction is in excess to Rs. 10,000 then 1 percent is to be paid as registration fee. Will it not help? Of course there is a maximum limit subject to the maximum of one thousand.

Then against Sub-clause 6 notwithstanding any contract or agreement the Controller of rent shall, on proper enquiry about the date of commencement of construction, value of the land on such date, actual cost of construction, and the municipal taxes payable, shall on the basis of his findings, determine the amount for landlord and the tenant. So, at the initial stage the Controller of rent will determine the rent and that will be binding on them. I have made provision "provided that any party aggrieved by the decision of the Controller of rent may prefer an appeal against such decision before the court within 30 days from the date of order of Controller of rent and the decision of the court shall be final and binding." Supposing that the Controller of rent has fixed a rent which is not acceptable to the landlord then he may file and appeal to the Civil Court and on the other side if the tenant is aggrieved that the rent fixed is not proper then he may file a suit within 30 days from the date of issue of order. As a matter of fact I am not unkind to the landlord. There is provision for them. After all we do not profess laissez-faire theory. Every individual may like to exploit all others and if they do not construct house or if they refuse to let out the House which was made for that purpose, I have made a provision here. "Subject to the

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provisions of this Act and notwithstanding any contract to the contrary any landlord charging rent for any house at a rate higher than the standard rent as determined under provisions of or violating any provisions of this Act as refusing to register or let any vacant house with the intention of avoiding the provisions of this Act shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine". If you have a House and the rent is not acceptable to you and if you refuse to let out the House then the law will take its own course. He will have to be punished; after all freedom does not mean that freedom to do anything and everything that one likes. So, these are my amendments and there is provision for appeal. I would ask the Government to accept these amendments if they are really very serious about the implementation of the provisions of this bill. Therefore, if they are not serious and if there seriousness is just to show that they are making some progressive legislation and go on indirectly helping the landlords then nothing can be done. We have found that in many cases of legislations there are some loopholes kept for taking some chance in time of difficulty. If that is the intention of the Government then I have nothing to say. We are very much disappointed. So, I hope they will prove in practice what they profess. Thank you, Sir.

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Mr. Speaker Sir, what has been stated by my friend Shri Giasuddin Ahmed to that I only want to add few things. Here

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the Minister-in-charge of the Bill Clause in 4 (1) has stated that "if any dispute arises regarding the rent payable in respect of any house, it shall be determined by the Court." The second clause has already overthrew clause 1. Here he said that, "The Court shall on application made by either the landlord or the tenant issue notice on both the parties, and after making such enquiry as it thinks fit determine the monthly rent for the house in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 and the rent so determined shall be binding on both the parties." But how a man can be a tenant? Unless a man goes and occupy a house he can never be a tenant.

You may presume something that such and such person, x, y, z will be the tenants, but in law that is not so. In law there should be specific things to be dealt with. As my friend has rightly pointed out that an officer coming from a distant place to some other place shall have to take a rented house, then the question of bargain over the rent will come in. The owner will demand say Rs. 400 and the officer concerned may be ready to pay say Rs. 250 then the owner will refuse to let out the house to that officer. Will the court accept the application of that particular officer if he files before the Court? Where is the provision? There is no such provision. Therefore, no law should be passed on vague term. Law should be on the basis of real perspective. If they laws are made in this way, in the present case, ignoring the amendments put forward by this side of the house.

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these will remain as paper without any locus standi in the executive field. Therefore, I submit that let the Government give us a proper clarification about the standard rent. What is the standard rent? Who will fix it? By Public Works Department or by certain other officer to be entrusted to make the standard rent? Unless a register is maintained in a particular area then the law can never be given effect. As I have said in the case of Adhjar, we have passed the Adhjar Act long before and we wanted to give effect to the provisions of the Act to the fullest extent. But we find that a system of 50-50 is going on mutual understanding. If these things are allowed to continue there is no use of passing a law or Act by this House. The whole contention of this side of the House is that whenever any legislation is passed it should be purposeful and it should be given a realistic approach in all respects. Now, they have said "standard rent". There is no machinery that will fix the standard rent. It is said that the tenants will take the help of the court. But unless a man becomes a tenant how can he go to the court? The provisions of this Bill are just to give protection to the richer section of the people. We want justice and equity. Most of the people who are always in troubles regarding hiring of houses are the petty Government officers for whom no housing arrangement is made by the Government. Suppose an officer who is getting a salary of Rs. 500 and having three children, as per Family planing Programme, may be required to pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 for a house and it can well be imagined his condition

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after paying the house rent. Why there will not be corruption? He will definitely indulge in corruption. If you make an assessment of the tenants in urban areas, you will find that officers of this categories are the people who go for hiring the houses in the absence of the housing arrangement made by the Government. They are getting a fixed salary. How can you think that after paying house rent he will be able to meet the necessity of his family when the prices of essential commodities have gone up so high. If the Chief Minister is keen for a socialistic pattern of society he should see that housing privilege is not given to the privileged class only. As for instance, though I am not jealous of their position, the I. A. S. officers, by virtue of their high position they get a very high scale of pay. Some of them get super-time scale. And at the same time they are enjoying the facilities of Government housing accommodation. In the same way the high officers of the police Department are having that sort of facilities in respect of accommodation. They are getting more pay and at the same time more facilities. But the 3rd grade and 4th grade officers who are working in the urban areas are facing the difficulties and they have to pay exorbitant rent. This is why there is corruption and corruption is a must in the administration now a days. Now, here we find that by this Bill Government is trying to protect the rights and privileges of the landlords. There may be some poorer section of the people to rent out their houses, but their number is very insignificant. They are mostly the richer section of the people and we are going

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to give them protection. It has been said "The Court shall on application made by either the landlord or the tenant issue notice on both the parties, and after making such enquiry as it thinks fit determine the monthly rent for the house in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 and the rent so determined shall be binding on both the parties." By this, Government is encouraging both the parties to quarrel. Sir, the business of renting house is something like marriage by natural understanding between the boy and the girl. If something happens after the marriage this is dangerous. In this way the renting of house should be on mutual understanding between the house owner and the tenant; the relationship between them should be a cordial one otherwise there is bound to be some unhappy incidents afterwards. If there is some misunderstanding between them, particularly over the rent, etc. it happens that sometime the water is stopped, light is disconnected and so on (voice: sometime goondas are employed). These things are happening at Shillong and other towns. Now, if the amendments as has been put forward, are not accepted, Government will give ample scope to this sort of problems and will encourage constant quarrel between the landlords and the tenants. Therefore, I hope that Government will accept our amendments and I particularly request the Minister-in-charge that when he comes with the Bill he should come with a clear conception of the provisions of the Bill so that there may not be any reflection on the House. Because Sir, I feel, if a close scrutiny is made of all the Acts

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we have made during the last 10 years, you will find that almost in all the Acts there are some defects.

The treasury benches, they examine a Bill more on political consideration than on the proper perspective or take into consideration the economic condition of the society. Therefore, the main purpose of the Bill has totally failed and for that reason almost all the poorer section of the people are becoming poorer day by day. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that if our amendment cannot be accepted in toto there should be some sort of mutual arrangement so that this Bill can be made more effective. I repeat that the hon'ble Minister should not take a decision on political consideration alone; he must see the far reaching consequences of the Bill and I hope that he will accept our amendment.

* Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Sir, if the amendment moved by the hon'ble Opposition Member is accepted in that case no landlord will come forward to construct any house and also that will amount to infringement of the fundamental rights enumerated under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. My friend, the mover of the amendment has said that there is no provision for a person to go to the court without making himself a tenant. Here in clause (4) it has been clearly mentioned that if any dispute arises regarding rent payable in respect of any house it shall be determined by the court. The dispute may be regarding high rent or standard rent or the rent higher than the standard rent. If the landlord through

mistake charges rent lower than the standard rent the landlord also can go to the court. If through mistake the rent could not be fixed on the basis laid down in the Act the court should fix the rent. The tenant also can go to the court on the ground that the rent fixed by the landlord is much higher than the standard rent. If a landlord suggests Rs. 500 per month for his house and the tenant later on comes to know that this Rs. 500 is not the standard rent then the tenant can go to the court with the plea that the rent of Rs. 500 is not the standard rent. So there is no such fear that the tenant cannot go to the court and clause (3) here also says "Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, no landlord shall be entitled to charge rent for any house at a figure higher than the standard rent." Here, Sir, suppose an agreement has been made between a landlord and the tenant Rs. 500 is to be paid by the tenant and the tenant, finding no other alternative, has agreed to pay the amount to the landlord per month and then later on the tenant finds that the rent is much higher, there is no bar for the tenant to go to the court because the rent is high. There is no such provision that the tenant cannot go to the court simply because he made an agreement with the landlord. The main point of attack on the part of the Opposition is that the tenant cannot go to the court after an agreement has been made with regard to rent. But here section 3 is clear. Even if through mistake the tenant came to the agreement with the landlord to pay higher rent, even after that tenant can go to the court and there is no

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such provision that the tenant cannot go to the court for redress. Both the tenant and the landlord can go to the court for redress and so there is no point in bringing the amendment by the Opposition.

* Sri Giasuddin Ahmed: Perhaps the hon. Member just could not follow what I said. I said that to have remedy under clause (4) there must be a relationship between landlord and the tenant but before an agreement is made, before the house is let out to a particular man there cannot be any relationship between the landlord and the tenant. This subclause presumes that there is a relationship between X and Y, of landlord and tenant. One can go to the court only when there is relationship between X the landlord and Y the tenant. If there is no such relationship existing then none can go to the court. Another point my learned friend has raised that subsequently also any party can go to the court. Suppose rent is fixed at Rs. 500 which is higher than the standard rent and the tenant subsequently came to know that this amount was higher than the standard, he can go to the court. But this is impracticable. After an understanding has been reached, an agreement made and subsequently he came to know that the rent is higher he files a case. If this is so there will be thousands, lakhs of applications which is not at all possible. After all who are the tenants; the tenants are generally lower income group people, middle income group people who prefer an easy going life, they do not like litigation. Suppose a Government employee drawing a salary of Rs. 500 pays Rs. 150

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as rent and thereafter he finds that the rent is higher do you think that he will go to court? It is a fantastic proposal. This is indirectly helping the landlord, nothing less and if the Government is really socialistic there is no other way but to accept our amendment."

Shri Manabendra Nath Sarma: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Rent Control Act ৰ Section ৪ৰত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীগিৰীচুদ্দিন আহমদ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি সংশোধনী আনিছে, এই সংক্ৰান্তত মই তেখেতৰ পৰা কেইটামান কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ।। তেখেতে কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে যি আইন আনিছে সেই আইন কেৱল Landlord ৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণেহে। কিন্তু মই তেখেতৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে এই আইন সংশোধনী Landlor ৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে আনিছনে Tenant ৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে আনিছে? কাৰণ তেখেতে তাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে Controller of Rent এ Rent fix কৰিব আৰু যদি কোনোবা Aggrieved হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁ ৩০ দিনৰ ভিতৰত Civil Court লৈ যাব পাৰে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে Landlord আৰু Tenant ৰ ভিতৰত Relationship নাথাকিলে Civil Court লৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াত যি সংশোধনী আনিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা এইটো বুজিছোঁ যে এজন Tenant এ যদি ঘৰ এটা লব খোজে সেই ঘৰটো Civil Court ৰ Decision নোহোৱালৈকে লব নোৱাৰিব। Civil Court ৰ Decision হ'বলৈ কিমান সময় লাগে সেইটো মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীগিৰীচুদ্দিন চাহাবে নজনা নহয়। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যিখন আইন আনিছে, তাৰ Section ৪ ৰত যিটো Provision দিছে, সেই Provision মতে Tenant বেই সুবিধা হ'ব বুলি আমি ভাবিছোঁ। আৰু এই কাৰণেই Tenant এ ঘৰ লোৱাৰ পাচতো Civil Court লৈ যাব পাৰে। এই সংশোধনী দিছে, আৰু তাৰ যিটো

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Provision, সেই Provision মতে Tenant এ ঘৰ লোৱাৰ আগতে
যুজ বাগৰ কৰিহে ঘৰ লব পাৰিব।

(এটি স্বৰ: সেইটো নহয়)

মই যেনেকৈ বুজিছো তেনেকৈ কৈছো।

কাৰণ তেখেতে কৈছে Controller of Rent এ Rent fix কৰাৰ
তাচত Landlord এ Civil Court লৈ যাব পাৰে। তাৰ পাচত Court
এ Rent fixed কৰি দিয়াৰ পাচতহে Tenant এ ঘৰ লব পাৰিব। এই
সংশোধন মতে Tenant সকলৰ অসুবিধাহে হব। গতিকেই মই এই
সংশোধন প্ৰস্তাৱটো পেশ নকৰিবলৈ আৰু চৰকাৰী বিলত যিটো
Section আছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন জনাবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

* Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister, Revenue): Mr.
Speaker, Sir this proposed piece of legislation is to minimise
the housing problems. No doubt, there is acute housing
problems in the urban areas in our State. But at the
same time the Government contemplate to regulate the
house rent in the urban areas and to fix the ceiling of
the urban area property. So, it can be said that it
is an interim arrangement.

The honourable mover of the amendments wanted
to change the entire provision of the existing clause
4, but since the House has not accepted the previous
amendments, I do not find any reason for bringing this
amendment. I find that the whole amendments under
Clause 4 are procedural.

As regards enforcing the provision of the Act, that
can be done by the provision defined in Clause 2. Sir,
what is the practice of renting houses now? The
present practice of renting a house is determined by

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mutual arrangement made between the tenant and the house owner. Honourable member, Shri Giasuddin Ahmed wants to establish that relationship prior to arrangement through court of Law. But, Sir, after establishing the relationship, if one is aggrieved, he has every right to go to the Court of Law and that is provided in the bill.

I do not want to go into details of other procedural amendments raised under clause 4. It is a fact that we have not examined the clauses particularly the provision of the State control, neither the public opinion is also invited.

Sir, there cannot be a provision that there shall be for each Civil Subdivision a Controller of rent. The honourable members will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons why this piece of legislation has been brought. It brought only to regulate the present rent of houses in the urban areas in the State.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is also clearly stated that the views of the State Law Commission on the old Act have been accepted and incorporated in this bill. We have examined in detail the present method of enhancement,

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know whether the Government have collected information with regard to the Rent Control Act of other States?

Shri Paramanandra Gogoi : I have not gone through the details of the Bill personally but definitely the provisions of the bill have been discussed thredbare.

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Since the House has rejected the other amendment the amendment brought under clause 4 is also not acceptable. I, therefore, request the honourable mover to withdraw his amendment.

(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker : Will the hon. Member withdraw his amendment ?

(Voice :—No).

Mr. Speaker : I put the amendment to clause 4. The amendments are lost (voice vote) Clause 4 will form part of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 5 to 7. Clauses 5 to 7 will form part of the bill. In clause 8 there is an amendment.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : This amendment is consequential. I think sooner or later the Government will understand the significance of this amendment and will come forward with a fresh bill for a through change of the Urban Areas Rent Control Act, if they really mean business.

Shri Paramaranda Gogoi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amendment is a consequential amendmen, and I appreciate the views of the hon. Member Shri Giasuddin Ahmed. The Government will surely come up with a Bill in the near future.

Mr. Speaker : The amendment stands withdrawn Clause 8 will form part of the Bill. In clauses 9 and 10 there are no amendments. Clauses 9 and 10 will do form part of the Bill. Cause 1 will form part of the Bill.

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Shri Paramananda Gogoi : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Bill, 1972 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation
(Amendment) Bill, 1972

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Transport : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendmen) Bill 1972 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. The question is rent the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxat on (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though there is no amendment on this particular bill I want to make certain observations. In the statement of objects and reasons it has been stated that "It is proposed to levy a surcharge on all Motor Vehicles other than those used for hire or reward. Hence the Bill. I want to know from the Government whether the Govt. is aware that there are huge arrears of taxes yet to be realised under this Act. The Govt. is going to introduce an amendment for realisation of taxes, but under the provisions of the old Act itself huge arrears are still lying uncollected. In this connection I want to point out that the Government has issued permits

indiscriminately for taxis here in the capital (no more capital for us) and other district headquarters and subdivisional headquarters. The Govt. has also issued permits for Tourist taxis. Sir, information is that the realisation of the road tax or the tax is not up to the mark. For Collection of taxes nment machinery is there—there are the D. T. Os, Vehicle Inspectors and others. Even inspite of such nery being in existence there even no assesment has for realisation not to speak of realisation. Apart from that there is tax evasion in collusion Departmental officers. We have brought such instances Govt on many occasions, but no action seems to have taken. In the past the number of bus permits were held by members of the power without paying any taxes. The Govt.....

Government did not care to take any steps for realisation of such taxes and if the Government or the new Minister-in-charge is taken in the matter, be can depute one officer of high rank not belonging to his own department (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Will you take some time;

Shri Dulal Chandr Barua: Yes, Sir.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch)

Shri Dulal Chandar Barua: Sir, I was pointing out how the taxes have remince unrealised though there is a machinery for the purpose. In this connection I would like to point out the observations that have

been made in the Audit Report for 1969-70. At page 6 of the said report it has been stated that in the Transport Organisation the sundry debtors stood at Rs. 2.48 crores upto 31st March, 1969. In the same book at page 129, under the head "Transport Organisation" it has been pointed out how the Department is becoming a losing concern instead of becoming a profit making concern and there are reasons for that. Sir, we have pointed out on many occasions that the tax collecting machinery in the districts does not function properly. Now, in the statement of objects and reasons it is stated "it is proposed to levy a surcharge on all Motor Vehicles other than these used for hire or reward." This has excluded the taxis and other vehicles used for hire or reward but the ultimate result will be that the common people will be harassed as they are being harassed under the present system. Sir, whatever rules and Acts may be passed, the object should be to give relief to the common people. But our opinion is that all the Acts passed impose burden on the common people. I am raising this point because this Government was authorised by this august House to realise taxes under the Motor Vehicles Act to strengthen the State exchequer, but these provisions were misused, rather these were not used at all. Sir, there are instances known to me and if I cite some of them, people will say that I am indulging in meanness. Sir, in Jorhat Subdivision I know that the people of the highest strata of the Society belonging to the party in power have not paid motor vehicle tax for several years. This matter was brought to the notice of the district authorities even

I remember this was raised in this House, but to no effect. If these things are allowed to continue, I am afraid, the proposed Act will also be of no use. Sir there are vehicles which are plying without any valid permit but these are treated as private vehicles but these are used as taxis in collaboration with the Police and the district transport authorities. In Jorhat town itself there are only a few taxis, the number will not exceed 14, but there are may so called private taxis which carry passengers not only from Jorhat to Sibsagar but from Sadia to Dhubri and Shillong and by doing so, they deprive the State exchequer of the legitimate revenue. I personally pointed it out to the traffic officers and requested them to stop this. But what I found is that all the private taxis are not parking in the town but they park beyond the Bhogdoi river where from they carry passengers before the very nose of the police and the transport officers. In this way we are losing our legitimate revenue. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the arrear of revenue till to-day from 1970 71 and how much tax has so far been realised during the said period. I think these figures will enlighten the House as to how the taxes are being realised under the provision of this Act. Sir, we have brought this matter to the notice of the Government on a number of occasions in various forms but nothing has so far been done. I find that this Department is not meant to help the Government or the people but it is meant to help itself. Of course, when the entire social structure is populated and there is corruption, nepotism and favouritism everywhere, I do not blame only that section of the

employees who are serving in that Department Sir, this social structure.....

Sir, this social structure has been polluted with such kind of mentality. We are blaming the officers for indulging in corruption, but who are these people? They also belong to the same society some do. This mentality is ingrained in our society. My feeling is we are equally responsible for this So the educated section of the people and the leaders are equally responsible for indulging in such kind of corruption. Corruption has crept into our very administrative machinery. I can give a long list of instances, but I do not like to take the time of the House now as we shall get ample opportunity to discuss this matter threadbare. As I have already said, Sir, we are making laws and we are also breaking laws. Therefore I submit that before introduction of such kind of legislation it is necessary for us to know what effect has been given to the previous legislations passed by us. Parkinson's Law is having a free play in our administration. Parkinson in his book has pointed out that this Government stands first in the matter of missing legislations. He says that the main function of a State legislature or of the Parliament is to us legislations one after another. But with what effect? The whole administrative machinery moves in a circle. I say vicious circle, without achieving much result. This is how democracy functions in the world, and more particularly, in India. Now, Sir, let us see what happens. This piece of legislation is passed. It will lie on the table of the Minister for a few months, then it will go to the Secretary, from Secretary it will

go to the Joint Secretary, from Joint Secretary to the Deputy Secretary, from Deputy Secretary to the under Secretary, who will then refer it to the Superintendent. From Superintendent it will go to the Assistant Superintendent, from him it will go to the Upper Division Assistant, the Upper Division Assistant will send it to the Lower Division Assistant, who will then start noting on it. Then in the reverse way it will go up step by step upto the Minister. The Minister will be busy touring and he will have no time to look into it. Then suddenly something will crop up and the Bill will be found out and ultimately referred to the Legal Remembrar. The Legal Remembrancer will take nearly 6 months or so and then after reminder he will say that Advocate-General's opinion is necessary. In this way, Sir, things are moving, as I said, in a vicious circle, and nothing can be given effect to and main purpose of the Bill gets lost. The same thing happened with the Purchase Tax Bill. Therefore, my whole contention is that before coming forward with this kind of legislation, the Transport Minister should let us know whether the provisions of the former Act regarding taxation on vehicles have been fully implemented and taxes realised. I, therefore, submit that the first thing should be an overhaul of the entire administrative machinery. We cannot achieve anything unless the outlook of the entire administration is changed. The Transport Department has the maximum number of officers, Transport Commissioner, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary, and so on, down to the D.T.Os. and Assistant D.T.Os. We are increasing the staff and officers of this Department. If we go through the Audit Report we will find that this is the most expensive

department and practically it is a losing concern. The Department claims that they are earning a profit on the Shillong-Gauhati route, but no profit on other routes. But if we make a final assessment, a horrible picture will emerge and that is mostly due to the fact that unauthorised vehicles are allowed to play with the collaboration of officers. In any case, this route will definitely go to Meghalaya. If we leave this route, out, then the earning of the Transport Department under the head "Road Taxes" will be minus big zero. The Audit Report at page 129 has clearly shown in what way this Government is losing revenue in the Transport Department. The ultimate burden.

The ultimate burden will be on the common people. As I have already said, Sir, in a particular place the demand for taxi permit is more but inspite of our repeated requests the Government are not increasing the number of taxi permit. Instead of making such provisions or amendments on this particular Act I want to suggest that the number of taxi permits in every district headquarters should be increased to a great extent. (2) The number of Tourist Taxi Permits are also to be increased but here I submit that the tourist taxis should be made to remain in headquarters in some cases I have seen that the tourist taxis which are meant for Golaghat (headquarter) are stationed at Shillong and move around. Some permits have been issued with headquarters at Dibrugarh but are stationed at Gauhati without any check. And if you examine the question more closely you will find that last time the House agreed to issue more permit to educated unemployed youths but after enquiries I found that 5%

of these permits only have gone to genuine unemployed educated youths whereas 95% of the permits have gone to the business community whom we call the exploiters of the society. Therefore, I want to have a clear picture from the Minister-in-charge of Transport as to the number of Taxi Permits so far issued during the last one year, i. e., 1971-1972. I also would like to have the names of those permit holders, whether they are the real educated youths or whether they are the privileged class people. Therefore, Sir I want to conclude my speech by saying that the purpose for which the House generally pass Bills, 99% of such purpose has been maligned by the inactivity of the Government machinery and therefore I want to know in what way the hon'ble Minister propose to remove these defects and make provisions of this Act effective for the the benefit of the State and the people in general.

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani:- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই সুযোগতে মই কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো। বিধান সভাত বিল আনি সংশোধন কৰিয়েই মন্ত্ৰী সকলে যদি ভাবে যে তেখেত সকলৰ কামই গ'ল তেনেহলে বিলৰ দ্বাৰা একো কাম নহ'ব। কাৰণ মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ হাততেই executive ক্ষমতা থাকে। অফিচাৰ সকলৰ কৰ্ত্তৃত্ব ওপৰতো মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ হাত আছে, কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী সকলেহে অফিচাৰক grade হিচাবে লয়, লাইচেন্সৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কওঁ যে কিছুমান মানুহে Taxi ব লাইচেন্স নোলোৱাকৈ private গাড়ী বিলাক Taxi হিচাবে চলাই থাকে অৰ্থাৎ মানুহ কঢ়িয়াই পইচা লয়, তেনেহলে Taxi কৰি কি লাভ আছে? উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ধুবুৰীত কিমান টেক্সী দিছে Taxi লাইচেন্সৰ কাৰো নাই কিন্তু private গাড়ীয়েই চুবকৈ ভাড়া মাৰিছে। election ব সময়ত সকলো private car হওক বা লৰি, বাচ আদি একো গাড়ীয়েই এনেয়ে নাপায় কিন্তু টকা দিলে সকলো পায়। টকা

লওক, কিন্তু মই Department ৰ ভালব কাৰণেই কৈছো, টকা বিলাক অৰ্থাৎ Tax যিটো Transport Department জমা হব লাগে, সেইটো ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে লাভ হয়। Transport Department টো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ Department যিটো নহলে আমি চলিবই নোৱাৰো গতিকে। যি খন আইন কৰিছে সেইখন যদি ঠিক মতে প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আইন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। আৰু এটা কথা কও এই যে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ পুলিচ বিলাকে যি কোনো গাড়ীতেই বিনা পইচাই অহা যোৱা কৰে। কাৰণ যিবিলাকে চুৰকৈ ভাড়া মাৰে সেই বিলাকে পুলিচে নধৰিবলৈ টকা দিয়ে। মই কও, Transport ৰ মানুহ থকা স্বতঃপূৰ্ণ পুলিচ বিভাগে কিয় টকা বিলাক লব লাগে। সেই বিলাক টকাহঁতো আমাৰ state জমা হ'লহেতেন। যদি এইটোৱেই হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে ভৱিষ্যতে ভাল আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। নতুন চৰকাৰৰ পৰিবহন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদি কয় তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় আশা কৰিব পাৰো। ইমান দিনে যি corruptden হৈছে, সেই বিলাক হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেইবোৰ আঙুলাই মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে এইবোৰৰ বাবে উচিত সিদ্ধান্ত লয়। এই খিনিষেই মোৰ আজিৰ বক্তব্য।

Shri Harenbra Nath Talukdar :— (Minister, Transport)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard hon' Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua and Mr. Pradhani. Mr. Barua has rightly said that I am a new Minister so It will not be possible for me to give explanation in details.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— But the Government machinery is not new.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdra : Any way, I can give only a portion of the information regarding arrear taxes. The arrear of taxes involved in Bakijai cases in the bistricts of Sibsagar, Nowgong, Lakhimpur (including Dibrugarh and present Lakhimpur distict) Darranf and

Goalpara as on 31. 12. 70 is about Rs. 28 lakhs. In addition there is a sum of Rs. 49 lakhs outstanding from A. S. R. T. C.

49 lakhs from Road Transport Corporation and from the Kamrup district there are arrears including Bakijai cases Rs. 1. 50 lakhs. Another point Mr. Barua has raised that this amendment Act and levy of taxes will touch the common people but I would like to say that this amendments will not touch the common people. I can tell you this. It may be pointed out that this additional levy will affect neither the most transport operators in general as the buses (Stage Carriage), taxis (Contract carriage), public carrier i. e. vehicle used for transport of goods on hire and other public service vehicles have not been brought within the purview of this additional levy nor the users of such vehicles. The incidence of this levy will be on the affluent Section of the community who can afford to possess motor vehicles for personal use and comfort. In otherwords, this additional levy is tantamount to a tax luxury, and so it will not touch the common people. (Voices What about the vehicles which will not carry passengers and goods)? The vehicles are used for Ministers M. L. As. and M. Ps and others. (Voice : About those vehicles which are unused what about that ?)

(Mr. Speaker vacated and Shri Lila Bora occupied the Chair.)

Those will come. Those are taxis and private cars and will come under this clause.

Now Sir, another point regarding private cars using as taxis. It will be very difficult for the officers to detect, If the passengers travel in these cars on hire then how can it be possible to detect, It is very difficult to detect

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who are passengers and who are not. I therefore, seek co-operation from the hon. members if they can help me in this matter, I shall definitely look into the matter. Regarding other observations like detection of corruption etc. I would say that whatever proper is necessary such measures will be taken up to remove corruption and anomalies. I can assure the House. I think this will cover the observations of Mr. Barua and Mr. Pradhani.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Only one clarification I am very much glad to hear the Minister incharge./ So many ass,

But so many assurances gone unfruitful and even we are having the assurance Committee to look into this matter I want to know from the hon. Minister what kind of action he likes to take to stop these corrupt activities.

Shri Harendranath Talukdar : Not now, I will examine and find out all the possible methods.

Shri Nogen Boruah : আমি জনতা আমাব প্রত্যেকটো বিভাগতে দুর্নীতি চলি আছে। এইটো অশ্রিয় হলেও সত্যকথা কিন্তু এই দুর্নীতি কেনেকৈ দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি এই বিষয়ে কওক।

Shri Horendra Nath Talukdar - এতিয়াই কোৱা টান। কত কত দুৰ্নীতি চলি আছে সেইটো জানি ললেহে তাৰ ওপৰত বিহিত বাবস্থা লবলৈ সুবিধা হব।

Shri Lila Bora - Mr. Chairman The question is that the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment, Bill, 1972 be passed. (The question was adopted)

66 THE GAUHATI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) 3rd April
BILL, 1972

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister, Education) : Sir I beg to move that the Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman : The question is that Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration. (The question was adopted.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Khourd : Sir, I beg to move the amendment to Clause 2 Sub-clause 3 of the Bill. The clause shall be substituted by the following :— One representative shall be elected by the medical students of the University from amongst themselves". Provided that a student to be selected must have been a student of the University for at least one year prior to this election. Provided further that no student who has taken more than one year in excess of the period prescribed for the course of which he is a student would be eligible for such election.

Sir, in moving these amendments, I would like to make some observations in support of my amendments. The principle enunciated and followed by this bill, I fully support those principles that students should participate in the management of the educational institutions and universities. Because students are vitally concerned with the well being of the University. So, regarding the general principle followed by this Bill I have got no objection. But the mechanism of students' representation made by the Bill is defective. The fact is that the Bill provides for representation only from post-graduate students. But apart from the post graduate students a large number of post graduate and undergraduate students.....

But the mechanism of students representation created in the Bill is defective, because of the fact that this Bill provides for the representation of only the post-graduate students. Apart from the post-graduate students there are large number of students and the vast majority of the students are not the post-graduate students. The students in the other affiliated colleges or in the Engineering College or Medical Colleges are not included. But they are also vitally concerned and connection with the affairs of the University. But no provision has been made for the representation of these students. Moreover, the very concept of post-graduate student as enunciated in the draft bill is sectarian because of the fact that this bill does not indicate which section of the post-graduate students will come under the Act. Gauhati University has the post-graduate classes directly under its control in the University campus and also in other colleges. As for example, post-graduate classes have been started in the Cotton College. In Shillong also post-graduate classes have been started. They are also the post-graduate students, but there is no mechanism for the representation of these students in the Court. Sir, is it because that there was an agitation in the University Campus, both in the Guwahati and Dibrugarh the hon'ble Minister, Education is coming forward with a legislation only to appease the students who have agitated? Is it for that reason alone the Minister is coming up with the Bill?

The the Medical students and the Engineering students are also the students of the University and they have got their own special problems to face.

The medical students and the Engineering students will not represent their cases. Except the post M.B.B.S. and except the post B.E. students they will not be regarded as post graduate students and their representation will go by default. Therefore, my amendment is that at least some representation of the medical students and engineering students should be in the Court.

Then Sir, the draft Bill provides a very dangerous provision at least in Assam. It provides for the nomination of two post-graduate students by the Vice-Chancellor. What is our experience in Assam. I know that the hon'ble Minister will quote in his reply from the report of the Gajendra Gadkar Committee. But what is experience? I have served under this University for 15 years and my friend the Minister of Education was also under the University. What is his experience. Our experience is that the University authority, both in Guwahati and Dibrugarh, they try to create some vested interest among the students. I know, in the Dibrugarh University, the officers adopt the principal of divide and rule. They engaged one section of the students against another and encouraged the strike. The officers even provided the motor cars, and paid the bills of the hotels for the strike so that one section of students can go against another when they raise any legitimate grievances. To counter such demand of the students they want a group of the students with them. So this nomination will create further dissension among the students. Already it has created suspicion and apprehension in the minds of the students. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to

draw the attention of the Minister, Education to a news item published in the Assam Tribune dated 2.3.72 of course, it refers to the Dibrugarh University. But as the Bills of both the Universities are identical I am reading it out. It reads as "Decision to include student Representatives in Dibrugarh University Court Hailed—Dibrugarh March, 19—The students of Dibrugarh University expressed their deep sense of satisfaction at the decision of the Chancellor to include representatives of the students in the Court of University. From now onward, it is learnt, two student representatives from PG Classes, one from Law classes and two other students to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor would be able to attend the meeting of the Court of the University.

The students are, however, of opinion that nomination of two students by the Vice-Chancellor might create misunderstanding among the students and undermine their unity, and the basic interest of the University might be hampered." So, my submission is that this provision for nomination of the students by the Vice Chancellor should be omitted. I do not want to take much time of the House because my friend the hon'ble Minister, Education was himself a teacher and I would only request him to take the opinion of many of the teachers in the Treasury Bench, at least their previous experience. I shall request the Education Minister one thing that not to think that the wisdom is concentrated in the Cabinet or in the Secretariat tables, but also to consult his party members and teachers to know what they say from their own previous experience. And also not to make this issue

a prestige issue and affect the future the students—the future generation of the State. I would request him to come to the merit of the case and to consider my amendments on the merit of the amendment and not as an amendment which is coming from this side of the House. I know that it might be a touchy thing for the prestige of the Minister to accept my amendment. In that case I am also prepared to withdraw my amendment if the Education Minister himself come with a similar amendment. Before I resume my seat, I will again request the Education Minister to consider the amendment on its merit and not as a prestige issue of the Government. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri Nagen Baruah :- মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি নতুন নীতি এটা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ যি খন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ সংশোধনী বিল অনা হৈছে। নীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি বিলাক নীতি সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীধাউণ্ড ডাঙৰীয়াই যিকেইটা সংশোধনী আনিছে সেই কেইটাৰ সমৰ্থনত মই দুবাৰ মান কৰ খুজিছো।

আমাৰ ছাত্ৰসকলক পঢ়া অনুস্থানত বা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত প্রশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰ সমৰি তেওঁলোকৰ নামত যিটো অশান্তি সৃষ্টি হৈছে বা সমাজত যিটো অশান্তি আছে দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু যি ভাবে এই বিলখনত তেওঁলোকক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবলৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেইটোয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ মনত যি অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে সেই অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিব সেইটো মই নাভাবো। কিয়নো ইয়াত Post Graduate নামৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ court লৈ নিৰ্বাচনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেই সমস্যা সামাধান নহব বুলি ভাবো। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও বিভিন্ন পৰ্যায় অন্যান্য ছাত্ৰসকলক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা দিলেহে ভাল হব। কিন্তু এই বিলত এই সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি

লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ইয়াত কৰা হোৱা নাই।

অন্যান্য যি বিলাক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান সমূহতো এনে দৰে ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। কেৱল এক শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ কৰ্ত্তত ললে আৰু অসম্ভৱিণ্ডিয়ে ছাত্ৰ সমাজত দেখা দিয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনাৰ স্থল আছে। ফলত আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি নহব। আমি যদি প্ৰশাসনীয় গাঠনীৰ কিবা কৰিব বিচাৰো তেন্তে মনোনিত ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ কৰ্ত্তত লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা উচিত হোৱা নাই। মনোনিত ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি কৰ্ত্তত থকাৰ অন্তৰালত কি বহুস্থ আছে আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত বহুস্য ইয়াত পৰিষ্কাৰ কৈ দিয়া আছে। Two post-graduate students to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. A student who has demonstrated his academic merit and proficiency in extra-curricular and co-curricular activities shall be preferred.

Shri Nagen Barua :- সেই সকল ছাত্ৰই গনতান্ত্ৰিক ভোটৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ কৰ্ত্তলৈ আহিব পাৰে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত যি সকল মেধাবী ছাত্ৰ আছে সেই সকলৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি মনোনীত কৰি অনাৰ ফলত এটা বেলেগ ধৰণৰ অশান্তি আহিব পাৰে, এনে ধৰণৰ উদাহৰণ আমাৰ হাতত আছে। সেই বিলাকৰ বহুল বাখ্যা মই কৰিব নোখোজো।

আন এটা কথা কব খোজো যে ছাত্ৰী প্ৰতিনিধিও কৰ্ত্তৰ সদস্য হব লাগে। Voice, Both Sex বুলি কোৱা আছে।

মহিলাক বাদ দিলে নহব। গতিকে, সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থনত এই কেই আধাৰ কথা কলো আৰু আমি আশা কৰিছো মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা গিৰি চিন্তা কৰি এটা বিহিত বাৰুমা কৰে যেন আৰু এই বিল খনৰ যিটো Spirit সেই Spirit ৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তিত সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত মনোনিবেশ কৰে যেন।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Mr. Chairman, Sir, While supporting the amendment moved by my friend Shri Khaund I want to submit a few points. This amendment Bill should not be taken as a very simple Bill. It has got very serious complications and under the present circumstances the House should be very much careful about these provisions in the Bill because if we do not consider these things very seriously at this stage it may tell upon the coming generation. This Bill is not meant for us, this Bill is meant for the coming generation and it will also tell upon the future of the institutions through which we want to build up a nation. Now, these ideas would not have come to the mind of the Govt. unless there was pressure from the students and now under pressure the Govt. want to do something. We appreciate the principle or the spirit of this Bill but the question is about the implementation. I do not understand how the experts from the Education Department have suggested amendments of the earlier clauses. Now a days it seems that we for our political reasons want to be popular among the students even by supporting wrong things. As for instance last time when there was a movement started by a section of students especially in the Sibsagar Dist. boycotting the Pre-University examinations and when we got the scope to verify the background, my friends Shri Khaund and Shri Handique were the worst sufferers, we found that the background is horrible and its root lies in the University itself and later on what happened is that there was district-wise break-up of students, that is Lakhimpur district and Sibsagar district, and the Sibsagar district students refrained from appearing in

the examinations. This time I have assessed the reason. Formerly the Sibsagar district boys used to get the major share of seats in the medical colleges but this time only one got the chance in first M. B. B. S. and Pre-medical only three. These are the things we are to take into consideration. Yesterday a news-item has been published that again those people who represented the students in the University Court, on their instance the Court members were "gheraoed." It may tell upon my career but I must tell that we should not in any way encourage or we should not submit to the whims of a section of the students and there are students who want to remain for ever in the University. Therefore, now the University should never allow itself to be converted into a political institution. What is the trend that is gradually coming

Formerly, Assam was free from such kind of things but now these things are going on unabated. In this connection I want to show how two post-graduates were nominated by the Vice Chancellor in the Agricultural University. Many stories are a float regarding this nomination. The matter went to such an extent that some statement had to be made by some members. One of the nominated person did not pass the Master Degree. Though he was not a student he is continuing for last 9 years as a member and he is still nominated by the Vice Chancellor. Can anybody say that this done purely on consideration of high academic qualification that he is nominated. In this way all sort of political games are going on. Many major appointments are also given simply on political consideration. By the name of God, I would urge upon the authority

to see that appointments in the University must not be made on political consideration. If this sort of things are allowed to continue in the University I am afraid, this University will be converted into a political field instead of an educational institution. I therefore, humbly appeal to the Chief Minister to abandon the idea of giving nomination by the Vice Chancellor. That practice should be abandoned not only for the sake of the University but also for the welfare of the people at large. This bill is not made for the elderly people like us it is meant for the young people of our future generation. We have no future—we are at the verge of third stage of life. If we accept this bill, it will tell upon our future. Therefore, the amendment which has been moved by my friend Shri Khaund, is to be accepted and nomination system should be abolished forthwith. I have said already that it is a very delicate issue. This is not a bill of this type or that type—this is not an ordinary bill. This is not like finance bill. Fate of future generation of our youngmen depends on this bill. There is one representation from the Law Court. Now, we have faculties of Law, Arts, Science and Medicine. Representation should be made in such a way that election should be through various faculties. If the nomination system is abolished, automatically the representation will be made from various faculties. We want that selection should be made through proper election and not through nomination. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the honourable Chief Minister to go into detail of affairs of the University himself. The state of affairs of the three Universities in Assam are very unsatisfactory. They are not run smoothly. I am not

an expert in the line, but my friend Shri Khaund has better experience and he is representing the University Court. He is of the same opinion that these Universities are not running well. If these state of affairs are allowed to continue, it is better to abolish the University. Even if the University is here, it will serve no purpose. I again request the Chief Minister and the minister in charge of Education to have a through discussion with the Vice Chancellor and other experts in the educational line and find out ways and means to overhaul the entire machinery and gear it up to a marked degree. Consequent upon the rapid growth of various types of schools and colleges, more Universities may have to be established. High schools L. P. schools and colleges are there without amenities. Then what is the use of starting new Universities. After all what results we have achieved? If we cannot produce really qualified people to serve the nation, there is no use of having kind of Universities. It will only increase the quantum of unemployment. Therefore, Government should think over the matter very seriously and take appropriate steps, if necessary, by promulgating new rules and allotting more funds for the purpose. As the University is an autonomous body, we cannot ask the Government to interfere the affairs of the University directly. But Government should have some hand over the financial matter of the University. The Government should every administrative control over the University and should act as a treasurer of the University. This Government have every right to know what amount has been spent on what purposes. With these observation, I feel, that the amendment brought by my friend Shri Khaund is appropriate and I should

say very sensible. If the Minister in charge of Education means business, he should accept it without any hesitation.

Shri Bejoy Krishna Handique: This Bill is a momentous step and taken before it is too late. Sir, the students have long been demanding a greater say and share in the running of the educational institutions. I am inclined even to maintain that this should be extended not only to educational institution but to all social and political institutions. The Bill has accepted in principle that the students should be given the burden of responsibility, power and freedom and a sense of participation in the management of their own institutions because it is their own institution and they owe their existence to them. This and this alone, Sir, will restore their confidence in the very purpose of the educational institutions which, I am afraid, of late have gone down in this estimation because educational institutions have failed to give them productive education. I appreciate the Bill for another point. At least we have the wisdom to realise that the basic conflict of interests between the generations should be recognised. Though it may sound unpalatable to many, yet, I must say, that the old must cease to claim the monopoly of power, wisdom and above all, the custodianship of the interest of the young. The intelligence of the young and their judgment should be treated with respect. While instruction is imparted to them the ordering of their lives should be left to themselves. They should be encouraged to think for themselves, to lead their lives according to their own light, and to fashion the future according to their own genius. In a country

like India where the overwhelming percentage of the educated or even literate people consists of student community, it is neither possible, nor advisable to avoid politicalization of students as a class. I am sure since the students themselves will participate now in the management of the institutions much of the ills which they allege are due to mismanagement will tend to disappear because they will act as watchdogs. I, however, want to forward a suggestion to the Education Minister that this representation should be extended to the Medical and Engineering students and also to the undergraduate students who form the bulk of the student population. I further appeal to the Education Minister to watch how these arrangements work and to review it from time to time so that more power and responsibility could be given to the students in managing their own affairs.

I also appeal to the Education Minister to consider the suggestions that representation should be extended to the Medical and Engineering students particularly to the undergraduate students.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri Lakhi Kants Saikia : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ আইন সংশোধনী বিল অনুৰ বাবে মই প্ৰথমেই আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। এই আইনৰ সংশোধনী মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীজুলাল খাউণ্ডে সদনত দাঙি ধৰা বাবে তেখেতক প্ৰশংসা কৰিছো। যি হওক এই বিলখন অনুৰ বাবে অভিনন্দ জনাইছো কাৰণ এইটো আলোচনা হৈছে যে কিছুমান ছাত্ৰই আন্দোলন কৰাৰ কাৰণে আৰু সেই ছাত্ৰসকলক সন্তুষ্ট কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই আইনৰ সংশোধনী অনু হৈছে নেকি? এই বিলত এই প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

মই কৈছো যে, শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিশ্চয় সেই অৰ্থে এই সংশোধন অনা নাই। আপোনালোক সকলোৱে এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে, সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাই হওক বা শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই হওক এই সকলোতে ছাত্ৰ আৰু যুৱকসকলে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়তেই নহয়, আজি সমগ্ৰ পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতে এটা জাগৰণৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আন্দোলনৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। বিপ্লৱৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এইটো অতি সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা যে আজি সমাজেও এই বিপ্লৱৰ ষিটো মূল কথা সেইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। এই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা, শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাত ছাত্ৰৰ যোগদান যে অতি আৱশ্যকীয় সেই কথাও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণেই আমি কেইখন মান দেশত শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ছাত্ৰৰ যোগদান স্বীকাৰ কৰি লৈছো। আমাৰ মাত্ৰ কেইখন মান বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়তহে এই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। আমি সদায় হুখ কৰি থাকো যে, অসম সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে অতি পিছপৰা, পিচ লুহকি আছে। কিন্তু এটা বিষয়ে অসমে গৌৰৱ কৰিব পাৰে যে, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ছাত্ৰই Ordinance যোগেদি যোগদান কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। ছাত্ৰ সকলক যে প্ৰশাসনত যোগ দান দিবলৈ সুবিধা দিবলানে সেই বিষয়ে বাখ্যা কৰাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যকতা নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীবিজয় সন্দিকৈয়ে কৈছে য, প্ৰশাসনৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰসকল আতৰি থকাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰ এটা বেলেগ বস্তু বুলি ভাবে। প্ৰশাসনত যোগদান কৰিব নোৱাৰা বাবেই Sense of belongingness তেওঁলোকৰ নাথাকে। ইকাৰণে কতৃপক্ষক বিৰোধী পক্ষ বুলি বিবেচনা কৰে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকক প্ৰশাসনত যোগদান দিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হ'লে তেওঁলোকৰ Sense of Belongingness টো আহি যাব। অৱশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ পিচ লুহকি থকা নাই। শ্ৰীখাউণ্ড ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কেইটা পৰামৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰিছে মই সচাকৈয়ে ভাল পাইছো। তেখেতে কেইটামান faculty ৰ কথা কৈছে। ছাত্ৰৰ যোগদান অকল Court তে নহয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়তো। আজি আচল কাম কৰে একাডেমিক কাউন্সিল,

একজিকিউটিভ কাউন্সিল আদিয়ে। এই কাউন্সিল বিলাকত তেওঁলোকক নমিনেশ্যন দি হলেও কামবিলাক পৰীক্ষামূলক ভাৱে কৰিব লাগে। ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত অলপতে এটা ঘটনা হৈ গল। সেইটো হল যি সকলে সুস্থিৰ নাপায় সেই সকলেহে আন্দোলন কৰে। গোটেই বস্তুটো নতুন হিচাবে লোৱাত আমাৰ মাজত খেলি মেলি হোৱা স্বাভাৱিক।

গতিকে ইয়াত কোনো বেয়া উদ্দেশ্য নাই। আৰম্ভণিতে এইটো এটা পৰীক্ষামূলক ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিছে। সন্মানিত সদস্য সকলে পৰামৰ্শ অগ-বঢ়োৱাৰ দৰে মই আশা কৰিছো, বৰ্তমান যিটো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে সচাকৈ এইটো যদি ভাল হয় তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ পিচত আৰু সংশোধনী আহিব আৰু ইয়াৰ পিচত হয়তো আৰু ভাল সংশোধনী আহিব। অকল Court তে কিয় ইয়াৰ পিচত ভাল অনুস্থান, Academic Council Executive Council আদিত ছাত্ৰসকলে যোগদান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হব। ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং মেডিকেল, affiliated কলেজ আদিত এই ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰয়োগ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সংশোধন আহিব। Court বিলাকত ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি নথকাৰ ফলত বহুতো খেলিমেলি চলি আছে। মই শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিব খুজিছো যে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সমূহত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ যোগাযোগ থাকিব লাগে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সমূহত কিছুমান কমিটি আছে যিবিলাক কমিটিয়ে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ভিতৰুৱা কামবিলাক কৰে। যেনে Penchance কমিটি আদি, এইবিলাকত ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি থাকিব লাগে বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই ঠিকেই উল্লেখ কৰিছে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সমূহত বাইজৰ যোগাযোগ নথকাত সদায়ে অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈয়ে আছে। এই অশান্তিৰ ওৰ পেলালে কিছুমান ভুক্তভোগী লোকক ইয়াত অংশ লবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে।

সচাকৈ তুখেৰে সৈতে উল্লেখ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে যে শিক্ষাৰ আঁজি একোৱেই নোহোৱা বুলি যি অভিযোগ তুলিছে ই সচাকৈ শিক্ষা বিভাগত থকা খেলিমেলিৰ কাৰণে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বিলাক যি আশাৰে স্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল সেই আশা পূৰণ হোৱা নাই। এই খেলিমেলি বিলাক

যিসকলে ভুক্তভোগী তেওঁলোকেহে বুজিব। গতিকে মই পৰামৰ্শ আগ-
বঢ়াও যে শিক্ষা নীতিত আমি হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিব নালাগে কিন্তু যোগাযোগ
ৰাখিব লাগে। এই যোগাযোগ নোহোৱাৰ ফলত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ
যিসকলক দায়িত্ব দিছে তেওঁলোকে কি কৰিব লাগিছে যি চেষ্টা কৰিব
সি বুজিব পাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বিলাকত হস্ত-
ক্ষেপ নকৰি সঘনে যোগাযোগ ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। মই এটা
উদাহৰণ দিছো গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত এটা সাংবাদিক বুলি বিভাগ
খোলা হৈছে য'ত এজন বা দুজনে পাচ কৰে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ইয়াত
কোনো যোগাযোগ নথকাত প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ অফিচৰ নিয়োগৰ কাৰণে
বাহিৰৰ পৰা টেইনিং দি মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। অথচ
আমাৰ লবাই সাংবাদিক পাচ কৰি এনেয়ে বহি আছে। আমাৰ কোনো
যোগাযোগ নথকাৰ কাৰণেই এই অৱস্থা। আমি অভিযোগ কৰো যে
আমাৰ চিন্তাশীল ব্যক্তি নাই বা কম আছে। অসমৰ নিচিনা সমস্যাবহুল
ৰাজ্যখনত ভাল চিন্তাশীল ব্যক্তিব বৰঙণি নাপায়। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত ইমান
Doctorate আছে Prof. আছে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা বৰঙণি আশা কৰিব
নোৱাৰিনে? নিশ্চয় পাবো। তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব জনা
নাই মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব আৰু সংযোগ
ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

মাননীয় নগৰ্য শ্ৰীজুলাল খাউণ্ড ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে এইটো
প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়া টান যে এজন মনোনীত ল'ৰা বেয়া বা নিৰ্বৰচিত ল'ৰা
ভাল। ছোৱাভন ভাল বা বেয়া হব পাৰে। আমি আশা কৰিছো
চৰকাৰে ইয়াতকৈয়ো অধিকতৰ সুবিধাৰে সংশোধন দাঙি ধৰিব। এই
খিনিকে কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki :- চেয়াৰমেন ডাঙৰীয়া,
যিখন বিলৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা চলি আছে সেই বিলখনৰ বিষয়ে
তুৱাৰমান কব খুজিছো। গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ সংশোধনীৰ এই বিলখন
তুই এগৰাকী কংগ্ৰেচী সদস্যইও আদৰণি জনোৱাত আনন্দিত হৈছো।
মই ও নীতিগত ভাৱে এই বিলখনক আদৰণি জনাইছো।

এই বিলখনৰ সংশোধনী মতে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ প্ৰতিনিধিক যে নিৰ্বাচনত স্থিৰ কৰিব লাগে যে তাত কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্য সকলেও সম্মতি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। আমাৰ parliamentary affairs মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটো কথা কৈছে যে নিৰ্বাচিত সদস্যজন বেয়া হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে আৰু আনহাতে মনোনীত সদস্য জনক বিশেষ কিছুমান restricted prescribed qualification ৰ দ্বাৰা উপযুক্ত ছাত্ৰক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবলৈ দিব পাৰে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সমূহৰ পটভূমিত মই কব খুজিছো যে উপাচাৰ্য্যক মনোনয়নৰ দায়িত্ব দিলে যি পৰিমাণে আহিব নলগীয়া ছাত্ৰ মনোনীত হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱা ছাত্ৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতকৈ কোনো গুনে কম নহয়। মই বেনাৰস হিন্দু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ select committee ত আছিলো। সেই সুবিধা এই বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ সকলো কথা খবচিমাৰি অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ সুযোগ পাইছিলো। তাত দেখিছিলো বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ এই মনোনয়ন বা নিৰ্বাচনৰ খেলিমেলিৰ কাৰণে ৯ মাহ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বন্ধ থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছিল।

মই কৰলৈ হলে উপাচাৰ্য্য নিয়োগ আদিৰ-ক্ষেত্ৰত বাস্তৱিক স্বার্থনিহীত থাকিব নালাগে। যোৰহাট কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ উপাচাৰ্য্যক নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো একে ব্যৱস্থাৰ উদাহৰণ দিব পাৰি। উপাচাৰ্য্য সকল অৱসৰ প্ৰাপ্ত চৰকাৰী বিষয়া, বাজনীতিজ্ঞ কামকৰি থকা চৰকাৰী বিষয় বা তেনে ধৰনৰ অনভিজ্ঞ মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ফলত শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নথকা লোকক উপাচাৰ্য্য নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ফলত এই খেলিমেলিবিলাকৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। সেই একে অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে কি বেনাৰস, কি অসম কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কি গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বা ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বা ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সকলোতে একে কেবোন। গতিকে ইয়াৰ আৱশ্যকতা অনুভৱ কৰি মই আশা কৰো Minister for Parliamentary affairs য়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে মনোনীত ছাত্ৰ সদস্যজন ভাল হব পাৰে বা নিৰ্বাচিত সদস্য জনো ভাল বা বেয়া হব পাৰে বা দুয়োজন বেয়া হব পাৰে মই ভাৱো এই বিষয়ে সময়লৈ ছাত্ৰ

মাজত বিদ্রোহৰ সৃষ্টি নোহোৱাতে ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰি সংশোধনীটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। ইতিমধ্যে ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত ছাত্ৰ সকল নিৰ্বাচিত হ'ব লাগে বুলি আন্দোলন আৰম্ভ কৰিছেই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ এটা ভাল পন্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। ভালকাম এটা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে ভাল আৰম্ভণীয়ে নহ'ব ভাল সামবনিও আমি আশা কৰিছো। গতিকে শিক্ষা-মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথাটো গভীৰ ভাৱে চিন্তা কৰি সেইমতে ব্যৱস্থা ললে সুখী হম।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- (Minister Parliamentary Affairs :) On a point of clarification, Sir, I have said that the qualification laid down for nomination is there in the Bill.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkatky : The same qualification can be prescribed for the students to be elected.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : The general qualification is there, no doubt. The member who may represent the students in the University Court should be students of post-graduate class. That is the general qualification but as regards the nominated member, special qualification is there and that I have already read out, and this nomination or appointment is not done by the government. This is done by the Head of the Autonomous Body, i. e., by the Vice-Chancellor.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- That is our main objection. The Vice-Chancellor should not be allowed any way to nominate the representative of the students. As my hon'ble friend has said-nominated member may be a good person and elected member person may be a bad one. But who are to fix the responsibility. The students who are vitally concerned with the administration, let them send their own representative. Why do you take away their right to select their own representative ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :- That is quite different.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs. He has stated that an elected may be bad and a nominated student may be good. My friend Shri Saikira used the term 'Bhal Lora' Sir, I have been a teacher for the last 15 years and I am still unable to find out the definition of 'Bhal Lora', good student. Let me cite a case. Suppose there is a student who is very social and he participates in the community life of the students. He takes keen interest in the welfare of the students but he secures 50% marks in the examination. Another student who only crams and does not participate in community life of the students, and he secures 70% marks in the examination. Now, from the academic proficiency the second boy should come to the Court. Will it be justified? I want to know whether it will be justified for the second boy to come to the court or the first boy. Now let me give another example. The Dibrugarh University appointed a Physical officer, one Mr. Sing, an outsider, and he was put in charge of sports and games of the University as if there was nobody available in Assam. He was brought from Jadavpur University by the then Vice-Chancellor. He never played any game except 'Kabadi' He was working with the then Vice Chancellor when he was working in the Jadavpur University. He was brought to Dibrugarh University by giving a very high salary. Now, is it going to be the manner of nomination by the Vice-Chancellor?

Secondly, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said that the elected student may be bad and the

nominated student may be good. I accept it. Suppose the nominated student is good but whose confidence he will carry? He will carry the confidence of one person, whereas the elected student will carry the confidence of hundreds of students, and when he will speak in the court, he will speak on behalf of hundreds of students. Even if the nominated student is good, he will only carry the confidence of the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice Chancellors are not infallible people. My friend Shri Barua has cited the example of Jorhat Agricultural University. There the General Secretary continued for seven years and he failed to pass any examination. Afterwards he was passed by manipulation. What about the Vice Chancellors of Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University? There was enquiry commission against the then Vice-Chancellor of Gauhati University and there was enquiry commission against Vice-Chancellor of Dibrugarh University. So, Vice-Chancellors are not infallible people. We are giving the right to the Vice Chancellor to decide the fate of hundreds and thousands of students and he will nominate a student who will speak on behalf of hundreds of students although he will not carry the confidence of the students. Therefore, will the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs clarify the point as to which of the two students I have mentioned would come to the Court? I want to know.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali: Sir, the hon. Member misunderstood me when I said about nomination and election. I said about the general guiding principle and not about a particular case. I said that the basic principles should be considered. Moreover, Sir, highly academic qualification is necessary because University

Court is not fact finding court; it is a policy making court;

Shri Lakhi Kanta Saikia :- মাননীয় চেয়ারমেন মহোদয়
মাননীয় সন্দ্য শ্রীহুলাল খাউণ্ড দেবে মই ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা এটা শব্দৰ
অৰ্থ বিচাৰিছে আৰু সেই বিষয়ে মই দুবাৰ মান কবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছোঁ।
(স্বৰ :- সেইটো পাছত হব। আপুনি বহক)।
(মাননীয় সদস্য বহে)

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : I fully appreciate the suggestions made by the hon. Member Shri Khound through his amendments. But I would like to apprise the House of the fact as to how this Bill has come to this House. Hon. Member Shri Khound has said that this Bill has come to this House due to some agitations made by the students. But it is not a fact. Sir in 1969 there was a conference of the Vice Chancellors of all the Indian Universities and in that conference it was decided how best a formula could be evolved to administer the Universities and college educations and their administrations and it was ultimately decided that there should be some Committees to find out the ways and means and accordingly the University Grants Commission set up two Committees, one known as Gajendragadkar Committee and another P. T. Tandi Committee. The Gajendragadkar Committee would deal with the affairs of the Universities and the Tandi Committee would deal with the affairs of the colleges. Now, the Committee has submitted a report. They decided to submit the reports in three parts, first about the governance of the Universities, second, about the governance of the colleges and third one about the service conditions, emoluments and other conditions, of the teachers of the educational institutions. Now,

the Committee has submitted only first part of the report and the Assam Government has accepted its recommendations in principle because there are many recommendations to be examined thoroughly and I think there will be a number of revisions in the Gauhati University Act and Dibrugarh University Act if we accept all the recommendations of the Committee. We are also waiting to see how the Central Govt, pass legislations in the centrally administered Universities. We have also come to know that recently on the Banaras University one bill has been placed in the Parliament and we are waiting to see how they accept the recommendations and formulate the recommendations in the Constitution of University Act. We will consult that legislation also. Sir, I will like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that so far as I know Gauhati University is the second University and Dibrugarh third. And Kerala University is the first University in giving students representation to the Court numbering three and that too to be nominated by the Chancellor. I have already said that we have accepted the recommendations in principle. The Gajendra Gadkar Committee has recommended the representation of the student & at the same time representation of the students to extra curricular activities, academic merit and proficiency have been included in the clause which Mr. Khaund seeks in his amendment. Sir, this Bill, I have already said, is placed only because we have accepted the recommendations in principle and not because of agitations by the students. Sir, regarding this clause I fully agree with our Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the suggestions put forward by our Hon'ble Member, Shri Saikia. That the recommendations

made by the Gajendra Gadkar Committee in regard to utilise the services of the talented students should be utilised in the academic and administrative life of university. If this clause for nomination is not there, I think, the best talented boy will not come for election. Therefore, I think there will be enough scope when we will give thorough study and go for accepting the recommendations. I have already said that there will second report regarding governance of colleges and in that report I think the question of participation by students will also come. When this question comes for discussion we will get scope to discuss and suggest ways and means as to how the colleges can be governed representing the students also. I hope Mr. Khaund will be satisfied and withdraw his amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Khaund, will you withdraw your amendments?

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund: If the hon. Minister gives an assurance that within a reasonable time they will review the Bill then I can withdraw. He must give a definite assurance.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar: Sir, I have already said that there will be enough of scope for discussion of the matter when the second report for the governance of colleges will come.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, that is not an assurance. The hon. Member Shri Khaund wanted a definite assurance that this Bill will be reviewed and amended in future according to the suggestions made by him.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund: I want an assurance

that this Act will be reviewed to see how the Act is being implemented, how the representations of the students are working all this will be reviewed after one accademic session. And then only I can withdraw the amendment. I am not insisting that my amendments have to be adopted but I insist that there will be a review.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : Sir, I have already said that there will be enough scope for discussion since we have undertaken to examine it thoroughly. And, After examination only it will be possible,

Shri Lila Kanta Bora (Chairman) : Mr. Khaund, do you still press your amendments ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund : I do not press my amendments.

Shri Lila Bora (Chairman) : The question is that clause 2 & 3 of the Bill do form part of the Bill.

(The moton was adopted)

The question is the Short title and preamble of the Bill do from part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : Sir, I beg to move that the Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved. The question is that the Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed;

(The motion was adopted).

THE DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY (FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister : Sir, I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (First Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved. The question is that the Dibrugarh University (First Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund : These are indetical amendments, so I do not want to press them.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : Sir, I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (First Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved. The question is (at this point of time Mr. Speaker took the Chair and Mr. Chairman vacated it)

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Dibrugarh University (First Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

The Dibrugarh University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : Sir, I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. The question is that the Dibrugarh University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar : Sir, I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. The question is that the Dibrugarh University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1972 be passed.

(The motion was adopted).

Dr. Robin Goswami : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী লীলা কান্ত ববাই যিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

যদিও অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত এই ভাষণ খন প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে কেইটামান অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় আৰু গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ কথাৰ বিষয়ে এই ভাষণ খনত সম্যক উল্লেখ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি কিছু অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছো। এই কথাৰাৰ কবলৈ যাওঁতে মোৰ এটা কথালৈ মনত পৰিছে। Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle Thomas - Jefferson.

বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বাংলা দেশৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু তাৰ লগত জড়িত কথা তিনিটা বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত একে বাবেই আলোক পাত কৰা হ'ল।

প্ৰথমতে, বাংলা দেশৰ এই মুক্তি সংগ্ৰামৰ এটা বিশেষ তাৎপৰ্য্য আছে। সেই তাৎপৰ্য্য হৈছে ই সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদ বিৰোধী সংগ্ৰাম আছিল আৰু তাৰ পৰিণতি স্বৰূপেই বাংলা দেশত আমেৰিকাৰ নৱ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদক সমাধিস্থ কৰা হ'ল।

দ্বিতীয়তে, ভাৰত ৰুচ মৈত্ৰী চুক্তিৰ কথা বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হোৱা নাই, অথচ আজি আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ প্ৰবাৰ্ধনীতিৰ মাজত যি বলীষ্ঠতা আৰু স্বকীয়তা দেখা পাইছো সেই বলীষ্ঠতা আৰু স্বকীয়তা এই চুক্তিৰ মাজেদি প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। আৰু আমি এই বলিষ্ঠতাক সাদৰ অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। তৃতীয়তে বাংলাদেশ সৃষ্টিৰ পাচত বিশেষকৈ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ ওপৰত যি সূদূৰ প্ৰসাৰী প্ৰভাৱ পৰিব তাৰ পৰি প্ৰেক্ষিত ১৯ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে সম্পাদিত হোৱা ভাৰত বাংলাদেশ মৈত্ৰী চুক্তিৰ বিষয়ে বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষাত উল্লেখ নকৰাটো মন কৰিব লগা কথা। বাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা আৰু কুটা-ঘাট মূলক বাধাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অইন এটা বিষয়লৈ সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিছাৰিছো আৰু নতুন দিল্লীৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত

হোৱা ২৬ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখৰ লিঙ্গ মেগাজিনৰ ৫৩ পৃষ্ঠাত লিখা কেইটামান লাইন পঢ়িদিছো, In the other border state of Assam the U. S. lobby has been active for a long time as has been the C. I. A. The U. S. Information Service has corrupted a good number of intellectuals, journalists, social and political workers.

এই বিষয়টো মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সবিশেষ অনুসন্ধান কৰি সদন জাগ্ৰত সতৰ্ক দৃষ্টি যাতে ৰাখে কাৰণ এই অনুসন্ধানটো আমেৰিকাৰ সামৰিক উদ্যোগীক পাপচক্ৰৰ ক্ৰীড়াভূমিত পৰিণত হৈ আন এখন ভিয়েটনাম নষ্ট হোৱাতো কামনা নকৰো।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দুৰ্নীতি ধৰা পেলোৱা আৰু মিস্ত্ৰুল কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উল্লেখযোগ্য সফলতা লাভ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে। তাৰ প্ৰমান হিচাবে কেইশমান অভিযোগ তদন্ত কৰা আৰু নিষ্পত্তি কৰাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দুৰ্নীতিৰ মূল কাৰণটো উচ্ছেদ নকৰি কেইজনমান নিয়ৰ্ণায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক শাস্তি দিয়াটো বিষ বৃক্ষৰ গুৰি উঠালি নেপেলাই মাজে সময়ে তাৰ ডাল পাত কাটি থকাৰ দৰে কথাহে হব। যি ধৰাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় দুৰ্নীতিয়ে জনসাধাৰনক জৰ্জৰিত কৰিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত অন্যতম হল "Speed money" ৰ ব্যৱসায় ইয়াক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় কাম এটা খৰতকীয়া কৰিবলৈ, office ৰ file তো speed up কৰিবলৈ এই সম্পৰ্কত শাস্তাবাম কমিটিৰ প্ৰতিবেদনত এই বুলি কোৱা হৈছে The anxiety to avoid delay has encouraged the growth of dishonest practices like the system of "speed money".

The anxiety to avoid delay has encouraged the growth of dishonest practices like the system of "speed money". Generally the bribe giver does not wish to get anything done unlawfully, but wants to speed up the process of the movement of files and communications relating to decisions. It was stated by a Secretary

that even after an order has been passed, the fact of the passing of the order is not communicated to the person concerned and the order itself is kept back till the unfortunate applicant has paid appropriate gratification to the subordinate concerned. This custom of "speed money" has become one of the most serious causes of delay and inefficiency".

ভেটি খোঁয়া বা চৰকাৰী ধন আত্মসাৎ কৰা নিশ্চয় ক্ষতি কাৰক কিন্তু ইয়াতকৈ হেজাৰ গুণে ক্ষতি কাৰক এই speed money বা ব্যৱসায় এই ব্যৱসায় আমি এটা নিকা, দুৰ্নীতি মুক্ত প্রশাসন ব্যৱস্থা বাইজক দিবই লাগিব। তাৰ বাবে প্ৰথম অৰ্ধ হৈছে যি সময়ত যিটো কাম কৰাৰ দৰকাৰ সেইটো কাম সেই সময়ত কৰিবই লাগিব তাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় ববমূৰীয়া সকল আৰু জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত সকল দায়ী থাকিব লাগিব আৰু ইয়াৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম হলে অনি বাৰ্থা শাস্তি পাবই লাগিব। যাতে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে নাগৰিকৰ প্ৰত্যেকটো কাম কৰি দিবৰ কাৰণে বা চৰকাৰী সিদ্ধান্ত যথা সময়ত আবেদন কাৰীক জনোৱাৰ বাবে speed money লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাথাকে এই উদ্দেশ্যে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ববমূৰীয়া সকলৰ দায়িত্ব স্থিৰ কৰি দিব লাগিব। আৰু এই বিষয়ে সোনকালেই যাবতীয় নিৰ্দেশ জাৰী কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা কওঁতে আৰু এটি বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি মই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো। বিষয়টো হল ১৯৭১ চনৰ ৪ আগষ্ট তাৰিখৰ সপ্তাহীক নীলাচলত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা বাতৰি এটাৰ প্ৰতি যাব গিৰো নাম। হল বাজ নৈতিক বিবেচনাত দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিযোগৰ বিচাৰ বন্ধ কৰি বখা হৈছে নে কি? ইয়াৰোপৰি পুলিচ কেচ নং 20 (5)/ 66 under section 409 I. P. C. বহুত জনক ভাবে গাপদি বখা হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত ১৮.২.৬৯ MA/116/68 চিঠিৰ যোগেদি অনুসন্ধানো কৰিছিল, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে এই বিষয়ে একো জানিব পৰা নগল।

দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা কওঁতে মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ ছটা কথা কব বিচাৰিছো।

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (মুখ্য মন্ত্রী) :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উদ্ধৃতিটো ধৰিব পৰা নাই।

Dr. Robin Goswami :- দৰকাৰ হ'লে কামজখমকে দিব পাৰো।

Mr. Speaker :- মোৰ জড়িততে দিব।

Dr. Robin Goswami :- মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ দুটা কথা কৰ খুজিছো উন্নয়ন অহ'তা পূৰ্ণ প্রার্থী থকা স্বত্বেও গুৱাহাটীৰ মেডিকেল কলেজত Social and Preventive Medicine ব মহাকাৰী অধ্যাপকৰ পদ আজি পর্যন্ত খালি কৰি বাখিছে। কাৰণ উক্ত বিভাগৰ অধ্যাপকৰ পৰিবাৰৰ কাৰণে খালি কৰি বাখিছে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা শিলচৰ চিভিল হস্পিটেলৰ চার্জিন চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট শিলঙতে কাম কৰি থাকে, শিলচৰলৈ নাযায়, কিন্তু তেওঁৰ Payslip খন A.G য়ে শিলচৰলৈ পঠায়, যোহ'ত তেওঁ শিলচৰ চিভিল হস্পিটেলৰ চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট। আমি আশা কৰিছো যে নতুন চৰকাৰে এই বিষয় বিলাকৰ কথা যুক্ত অতিকার গুলক ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ নতুন নতুন উদ্যোগ, কলকাৰখানা পতাৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু নতুন নতুন কলকাৰখানা পতাৰ কুসকাৰাজ চলি থকাৰ সময়ত পুৰনি উদ্যোগবোৰ যে বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে সেইবোৰৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। বন্ধ হৈ যোৱা উদ্যোগবোৰ হৈছে Associated Industries of Assam, The Assam Conductors etc.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পুৰ্জি পতিয়ে অসমৰ উদ্যোগীক উন্নয়নৰ দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকে অসমক শোষণৰ অৰাধ ক্ষেত্ৰ আৰু কেচামালৰ লাভজনক উপনিবেশ বুলি ৰাখিবলৈ বিচাৰে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১ লা নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এখন অধ্যাদেশ জাৰি কৰিছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা বন্ধ হৈ যোৱা উদ্যোগ বোৰ আৰু mismanaged উদ্যোগবোৰ পুনৰ চালু কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে বন্ধ হোৱা উদ্যোগবোৰ

বিশেষকৈ Associated Industries গুণৰ চালু কৰাৰ সক্ৰিয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব আৰু তাৰকাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ১ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখে জাৰিকৰা Industrial (Repd Development of Regulation) Amended ordinance 1971ৰ 13 A. A ধাৰাৰ সুযোগ পাব। বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে শিৱসাগৰৰ জোৰা জনত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণৰ উৎকৃষ্ট গুণ বিশিষ্ট থাকুৱা তেল ওলাইছে। এই বাতৰি যদি সচা হয় তেনেহলে এটা নতুন শোধানাগাৰৰ পতাৰ বিষয়ে এতিয়াৰে পৰা চিন্তা কৰাৰ সময় হল, শিৱসাগৰৰ বাইজে তাত এটা শোধানাগাৰৰ দাবী সদায় কৰি আহিছে। আমি আশা কৰিছো যে চৰকাৰে তাত এটা শোধানাগাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

লগতে কঙ বোৱা কালি কাগজত দৈনিক অশ্রুত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে বজাই গাঁৱত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা পেট্ৰ'কেমিকেল ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিৰ নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত স্থানীয়লোক বঞ্চিত হৈছে। ইয়াত আমি গভীৰ উদ্বেগ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো আৰু আমি আশা কৰিছো যে শিল্প মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বিষয়ে আমাক এটা যথোপযুক্ত সমিধান এই বিধান সভাতে দিব।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত চাহ নীলাম কেন্দ্ৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰাত আমি সুখ পাইছো। বৰ্তমান এই কেন্দ্ৰই এটা সঙ্কট জনক পৰিস্থিতিৰ সাজেদি আগবাঢ়িছে। অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া আপুনি নিজে এজন চাহ খেতিয়ক আপুনি জানে এই কেন্দ্ৰটোলৈ অহা চাহৰ পৰিমাণ যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা কমি আহিছে। ইয়াৰোপৰি এই কেন্দ্ৰ সমূহে অপেক্ষাকৃত ভাৱে চাহৰ দাম কম পায় আৰু প্ৰয়োজনীয় ও উপযুক্ত সা-সুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰাৰ বাবে যেনে, টেলিফোন, গাড়ী আদি দিব নোৱাৰা বাবে বাঢ়িয়া, ইবান, ইজিপ্ত আদি বিভিন্ন দেশৰ প্ৰধান প্ৰধান বিদেশী ক্ৰোতাসকলক আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াত উৎকৃষ্ট গুণ বিশিষ্ট চাহ যেনে orthodox variety চাহৰ এই কেন্দ্ৰত বিক্ৰি নাই বুলি কলেই হয়। ফলত এই কেন্দ্ৰতো এখন ২য় শ্ৰেণীৰ বজাৰত পৰিণত হৈছে। ক্ৰোতা সকলৰ বহুতো অভিযোগ থকা স্বত্বেও গুণা গুণ বিচাৰ নকৰি যতে ততে যাকে তাকে ware house

ADDRESS

খুলিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছে। নীলাম কেন্দ্ৰৰ Secretary য়ে নীলাম সমিতিৰ অনুমোদন নোলোৱাকৈ ware house খুলিবলৈ permission দিয়াৰ উদাহৰণ আছে। ইয়াৰে এটা উদাহৰণ মই সদনত জনাব খুজিছো। এই চিঠিখন Secretary ৰ চিঠিৰ নং TAW / 70 /2931. dt 14-12-70 ত এই কেন্দ্ৰতো খোলা হৈছিল অসমৰ থলুৱা উদ্যোগী উৎসাহী নিৰুৱা যুৱক সকলৰ কৰ্মসংস্থানৰ নিমিত্তে কিন্তু বৰ্তমান ই এটা Club ত পৰিণত হৈছে। Club of old retired people যাব চাহ উদ্যোগৰ লগত কোনো প্ৰত্যক্ষ সম্বন্ধ নাই।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali - on a point of information Sir, if any Member refers to any paper or letter, it should be passed on to the Speaker :-

Dr. Robin Goswami - I will do mast. অধ্যক্ষ ডাক্তৰীয়া, নিবন্ধৰ সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। বেলগুৱে চাকৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দাবী জনাব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ quota নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিয়ে। 3rd grade ৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগ আৰু 4th grade ৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ১০০ ভাগ। ইয়াৰোপৰি বেলগুৱে Recruitment বোৰ্ডত অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধিও আছে। এই প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে মাত্ৰ ইণ্টাৰভিউৰ সময়ত হে Candidate বিলাক Select কৰাৰ সুবিধা পায়। Advertisement ৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি written Test Interview লৈ মতালৈকে সকলো মাত্ৰীয় কাম N.F বেলগুৱে অফিচৰ সকলো কৰে। গতিকে আমি চৰকাৰক দাবী কৰো যাতে আৰম্ভণীৰে পৰা শেষলৈকে অৰ্থাৎ Advertisement ৰ পৰা Interview লৈকে এই Railway Recruiting Board ক সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব দিয়ে যত আমাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি জনো আছে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত Publicity য়ে Department ৰ পৰা সংস্কৃতি শাখাটোক পৃথকিকৰণৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। নিজৰ কৰ্ম্যৱলীৰ দ্বাৰাহে এই পৃথকিকৰণৰ নায্যতা প্ৰমাণ হ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত কৰিব লগা কামৰ বিষয়ে মোৰ কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ আছে।

১। কাহিলীপাৰাত যিটো Studio আছে তাৰো বহুত আসোৱাই আছে সেই বিলাক অতি সোনকালে ছব কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এইটো য়াতে corporation ৰ তললৈ নিব পাৰি তালৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত এটা তদন্ত কমিটিও কৰি দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু আমি আশা কৰো য়াতে এই কমিটিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন অতি সোনকালে সদনত দাখিল কৰা হয়।

২। অসমৰ কলামোদী বাইজব বহু দিনিয়া দাবী গুৱাহাটীৰ বৰীন্দ ভৱনটো এটা জাতীয় নাট্যশালালৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে। এই মন্ত্ৰে আমাৰ প্ৰখ্যাত শিল্পী শ্ৰীকুলদা কুমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এটা আচনি দাখিল কৰিছিল।

৩। অসমৰ পাহাৰে পৰ্বতে লুইতৰ পাৰে পাৰে বিভিন্ন লোক গোষ্ঠীৰ মাজত সিচৰিত হৈ থকা লোকগীত সমূহ taprecord কৰি অসমীয়া লোক সঙ্গীতৰ এটা tape recorder library গঠন।

৪। মাদ্ৰাজৰ কলাকেন্দ্ৰ বা কলিকতা বৰীন্দ ভাৰতীৰ দৰে অসমৰ নৃত্যগীতৰ Assam School of Dancing & Music ৰ এটা উচ্চ শিক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন।

৫। গুৱাহাটীত এটা আৰ্ট গেলেৰী স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে আৰু Art and craft স্কুল খনৰ উন্নতি কৰি Residential স্কুল কৰিব লাগে।

৬। আমাৰ অসমৰ যি সকল শিল্পীক বিদেশত চিত্ৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী পাতিবৰ বাবে আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয়, তেখেত সকলৰ অৰ্থৰ সাহায্য দিয়াৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত মই এজন শিল্পীৰ নাম সদনৰ আগত জনাও তেওঁ হল শ্ৰীপুলক গগৈ। তেওঁ বিদেশত চিত্ৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী দেখুৱাবৰ বাবে আমন্ত্ৰণ পাইও অৰ্থৰ অভাৱত সেই আমন্ত্ৰণ বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা নাই।

৭। এই থিনিতে মোৰ আৰু এটা পৰামৰ্শ আছে যে বিশেষকৈ youth welfare and culture বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। স্কুল কলেজৰ যিবিলাক ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে কলা বিভাগত বিশেষ পাৰদৰ্শিতা দেখুৱাব পাৰে অৰ্থাৎ যি জন ভাল অভিনেতা বা ভাল গায়ক হিচাবে পৰিগণিত হয় তেওঁলোকক বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই পৰামৰ্শটো আগবঢ়োৱাৰ মোৰ এটা কাৰণ হৈছে সেইটো হল প্ৰতিভা

বিকাশৰ স্থায়ী সুযোগৰ অভাৱত আমাৰ অসমত বহুতো শিল্পী কৰ্ম ক্ষমতাৰ শিখৰত থাকিও শীয়াতেই একো একোটা স্মৃতি স্তম্ভত পৰিণত হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই তেজপুৰৰ জবাজীৰ্ণ প্ৰাপ্ত আৰু ঐতিহ্যময় বন বঙ্গমঞ্চৰ কথালৈ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰিলো। মই আশাকৰো এই বঙ্গমঞ্চটোৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যাতে চেষ্টা কৰে। কাৰণ এই বঙ্গমঞ্চই সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল নাট্যকাৰ পদ্মনাথ গোহাঁইবৰুৱাৰ, ৰূপকোঁৱৰ জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ, কলাগুৰু বিষ্ণুপ্ৰসাদ বাতাৰ নটসূৰ্য্য ফনি শৰ্ম্মা আৰু সঙ্গীত সম্ৰাট শ্ৰীভূপেন হাভৰীকা। গতিকে এই বঙ্গমঞ্চটোৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যত শিল্পীসকলৰ ভৱিষ্যত শিল্প প্ৰতিভা বিকাশত সহায়তা কৰিব লাগে।

আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰাই আমাৰ উত্তৰপৰীয়া বাইজে নিবেদন কৰি আহিছে যে ভৰলীৰ চকি ঘাটত আৰু এখন দলং লাগে। এই দলং নিৰ্ম্মাণ হ'লে উত্তৰ পাৰৰ বাইজৰ বহুতো অসুবিধা হ্ৰাস হ'ব। ইয়াৰ বাদেও শিলঘাট ভোমোবাগুৰি অঞ্চলত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত আৰু এখন দলঙৰ দাবী বাইজে কৰি আহিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এটা পৰামৰ্শ আছে উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ গঙ্গাৰ ওপৰত দলং সাজিবলৈ Bank ৰ পৰা Loan লৈছে ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে অসম চৰকাৰেও Bank ৰ Loan লৈ এই দলং সাজিব পাৰে আৰু দলঙৰ ওপৰত Toll money লগাই এই ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিব পাৰে। সদনত আজি প্ৰথম বাৰৰ বাবে বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ ঠিয় হৈ মোৰ মনত পৰিছে চাৰ্লচ ডিকেন্সৰ উপন্যাসৰ সেই বিখ্যাত বালক Oliver Twist লৈ এই উপন্যাসখনত এখন অনাথ আশ্ৰমৰ কথা বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে। এই আশ্ৰমৰ অনাথ সকলক মাত্ৰ আধাপোৱাকৈ আহাৰ দিয়া হয় আৰু পেট নভৰিলেও সিহঁত নীৰৱে তাতেই সন্তুষ্ট হৈ থাকিছিল। কিন্তু অনাথ আশ্ৰমলৈ এদিন আহিল Oliver Twist তাৰ খোৱা পাটত মাত্ৰ এহেতা আহাৰ দি বিলনীয়া গুটি যাব খোজোতেই সি চিঞৰি উঠিল "I want more" মোক আৰু লাগে।

মই কব খুজিছো অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া চৰকাৰে আমাক যি দিছে তাক মই অস্বীকাৰ নকৰো কিন্তু আমি তাতেই সন্তুষ্ট নহয় “we want more” আমাক আক লাগে। ইমান দিনে আমাৰ দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা সেই অনাথ আশ্রমৰ বাসিন্দাবোৰৰ দৰে আছিল, আধাপেটে থাকিলেও নীৰৱে নিশৰে সহ্য কৰি গৈছিল। কিন্তু আমি প্ৰত্যেকেই Oliver Twist ৰ দৰে চিঞৰি উঠিছে “I want more, I want more” — ধন্যবাদ।

Shrimati Renuka Devi Borkataki: অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত কবলৈ যাওঁতে মই প্ৰথমতে এটা কথা কবলৈ বিচাৰিছোঁ—যে আজি ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত অসম দেশে এটা নতুন চেহেৰা লৈছে। সঁচাকৈ অসম দেশৰ কপৰ সলনি হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই সলনি আজি আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা গাওঁ সমূহৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা শিল্প উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা কৃষ্টি উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা যাতায়ত পৰিবহনৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা জীৱন যাপনৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে হোৱা নাই। আজি এই ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত সীমান্তবাসী অসম দেশখন টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰি সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য কৰা হৈছে। এই অসমৰ ভিতৰতে মেঘালয় নগা-ৰাজ্য আৰু মিজোৰাম তাৰ লগতে আজি কেইদিন মানৰ আগতে নেফাক অৰুণাচল নাম দি নতুন প্ৰদেশ কৰা হৈছে। অসমৰ এই সীমান্তত এই আটাইবিলাক সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য হোৱাৰ পিচত অসমৰ কপ আৰু ভৌগোলিক যি চিত্ৰ বা বিৱৰণ আছিল তাক সলনি কৰা হৈছে। এই কপৰ সলনি অসমীয়াৰ কাৰণে, অসমবাসীৰ কাৰণে এটা দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছিল যে অসমত কেৱল ভৈয়ামৰ জিলা কেইখনহে আছে। মই কব খুজিছোঁ যে অসমত অসমবাসীৰ কাৰণে কেৱল বিশাল ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰখন, তাৰ বানপানী আৰু গৰা খহনীয়া হৈ আছে। তাৰ বাহিৰে আজি অসমবাসীৰ গোঁৱৰ কৰিবলগীয়া বিশেষ একো নাই। এই সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য বিলাকত; এহাতে দিল্লীৰ যি সকল শাসক-গোষ্ঠী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ যি নিজৰ আত্মীয় স্বজন ভাই ভাগিন ভতিজাকক

চাকৰি দিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু আনহাতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেই হওক বা অসমৰ যিসকল নেতা আছে তেখেতসকলে নিজৰ দাবী দিল্লীৰ দৰাবত পেচ কৰাত দুৰ্বলতা থকা কাৰণেই হওক এই অসমখন ভাঙি চিঙি টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰা হ'ল। তাতেই তেখেতসকল সন্তুষ্ট হোৱা নাই। দিল্লীৰ শাসক গোষ্ঠীয়ে অ জি বিভেদকামী শক্তি সমূহক কেৱল উৎসাহিত কৰাই নহয়, এই বিভেদকামী শক্তি বিলাকক Political আৰু Administrative Recognition দিছে। এই সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য গঠন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ গঠন হৈছে। Constiment Assmby ৰ সময়ত Hills Area commission কৰা হৈছিল। এই কমিচনৰ Report ত কোৱা হৈছিল অসমৰ পাহাৰী এলেকা বিলাক অসমৰ লগত অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে চামিল কৰা উচিত হ'ব। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচতে নগা ভাই সকল দাবী নগা ৰাজ্য পালে সেইসময়ত লোক সভাত পণ্ডিতজীয়ে কৈছিল যে নেফা অসমৰ লগত চামিল কৰা হ'ব, অসমীয়া আৰু পাহাৰী জাতি আটাই বিলাকে একে লগে থাকিব। কিন্তু আজি ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ দিল্লীৰ শাসক বৰ্গই অসমক টুকুৰাটুকুৰ কৰিলে। টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰাৰ পাছত এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত Economic Development ৰ কাৰণে এটা unified approach দিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থা হ'ল লগতে National security ৰ কাৰণেও সমস্যা হৈছে। এই সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য বিলাকৰ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে যি শাসনৰ ক্ষমতা দিয়া উচিত আছিল সেই ক্ষমতা কাঢ়ি নি কেন্দ্ৰত ঘনীভূত কৰা হৈছে। এই সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত ক্ষমতা হান্সকৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমই আটাইতকৈ বেচি ভুক্তভোগী।

অসমৰ হাতত আৰু সৰু সৰু ৰাজ্য বিলাকৰ হাতত যি ক্ষমতা আছিল এই ক্ষমতাৰ বেছি ভাগেই কেন্দ্ৰৰ হাতলৈ গৈছে। পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ গঠন কৰা হ'ল যদিও এই council ৰ ক্ষমতা কেন্দ্ৰৰ হাততহে আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডুবীয়া অসমখন ভাঙি চিঙি টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত যি মূদূৰ প্ৰসাৰী ফল হ'ব সেই ফলৰ বাবে শাসক গোষ্ঠীয়েই দায়ী

লগ লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে পণ্ডিত নেহৰুৱে যি আশ্বাস দিছিল সেই আশ্বাস পালন কৰা দূৰৰ কথা union Territory কৰি অসমক ছাগল কৰা হ'ল আৰু দিল্লীৰ শানক গোষ্ঠীয়ে তাত চাকৰি যোগাবৰ বাবে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ।

নেফাত আগতে শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত অসমীয়া মাধ্যম আছিল আৰু নেফাৰ জনজাতি লোক সকলে এতিয়াও অসমীয়াতে কথা পাতে। তেওঁলোকে অসমীয়া ভাষা linghatranca হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। কিন্তু আজি কেইমাহমান আগতে মাত্ৰ নেফা Administration য়ে নেফাত ইংৰাজী মাধ্যমত শিক্ষাদিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

এতিয়া তাৰ লৰাছোৱালী বিলাকে ইংৰাজীতে পঢ়া শুনা কৰিব লাগে। অসম চৰকাৰে এনেয়ে অসমীয়া ডেকাক চাকৰি দিব নোৱাৰে। অসম চৰকাৰে অসমৰ ভিতৰতে থকা Railway post and Telegraph আদি কোনো অনুষ্ঠানতে অসমীয়া ডেকাক চাকৰি দিব নোৱাৰে। নেফাৰ পৰ্বতে পাহাৰে আমাৰ ডেকা সকলে নিজে আগবঢ়ি আহি চাকৰি কৰিছিল। কিন্তু ইংৰাজী মাধ্যম ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ পাছত আটাই বিলাকে চাকৰিৰ পৰা খেদা খাবলগীয়া অৱস্থা হৈছে। তাক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই মুখ খুলি কথা কবৰ কোনো ক্ষমতা হোৱা নাই যে—নেফাত অসমীয়া ভাষাহে হ'ব লাগে।

নেফাৰ শাসক গোষ্ঠীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ আত্মীয় স্বজনক চাকৰি আদিৰ সুবিধা কৰিবলৈ এইবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আনহাতে অসমীয়া ভাষা প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠান আছে সেইবিলাকক চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো উৎসাহ দিয়া নাই।

তাৰ পাছত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বাংলা দেশৰ কথা কৈছে। বাংলা-দেশৰ অভ্যুদয়ত আটায়ে গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰিছে। পৃথিৱীৰ বুৰঞ্জীত বাংলাদেশৰ নিশ্চেষ্ট জনসাধাৰণৰ বিজয় গৌৰৱৰ কথা লিখা থাকিব। বাংলাদেশ স্বাধীন কৰাত আমাৰ যিটো দৃষ্টি, ৰাজনৈতিক সাকল্য

সেইটোত মই গুৰু দিব নোখোজো।

অৱশ্যে বাৰ্জনৈতিক ভাৱে সমস্যা সমাধানত ব্যৰ্থ হোৱাতহে ভাৰত-বৰ্ষই যুদ্ধত নামিব লগীয়া হ'ল আৰু যিহেতু যুদ্ধত আমাৰ সৈন্যবাহিনীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষমতা দেখুৱাবলৈ সমৰ্থ হ'ল তাৰ কাৰণে আমি গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰিছো। এজন ব্যক্তি বিশেষেই তাৰ কাৰণে গৌৰৱৰ কাৰণ নহয়। গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মাজে, গোটেই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণেহে তাৰ কাৰণে গৌৰৱৰ কাৰণ।

আনহাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বাংলাদেশৰ কথা প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈছে যে বাংলাদেশৰ বিজয়ৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ তথা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীহে এই গৌৰৱৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশংসাৰ পাত্ৰ। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসম দেশৰ বাইজে কৰা দুখ-কষ্ট ত্যাগৰ কথা উল্লেখ নকৰিলে। বাংলাদেশৰ শৰণাৰ্থীৰ কাৰণে শিবিৰ খুলিবলৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে যি কষ্ট আৰু ত্যাগ আৰু স্বাৰ্থ ত্যাগ কৰি দিলে, জনসাধাৰণে যি দুখ কষ্ট বৰণ কৰিলে সেই কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিয়নো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণে বাংলাদেশৰ শৰণাৰ্থীৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট কষ্ট স্বীকাৰ কৰিছিল।

আনহাতে বাংলাদেশ সৃষ্টি হোৱাত আমাৰ কিছুমান উপকাৰো নোহোৱা নহয়, বাংলা দেশৰ লগত আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি, যোগাযোগ আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ, গঙ্গা আৰু বঙ্গোপসাগৰ লগ হব আৰু ই যে আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশত এটা ডাঙৰ বৰঙনি যোগাব সেইটো সত্য।

কিন্তু তাতোকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হ'ব যে সীমামূৰীয়া এখন শত্ৰু দেশৰ ঠাইত এখন বন্ধুৰ দেশ হ'ব। ভাৰত আৰু বাংলাদেশৰ সীমামূৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে Border Security Force আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ যি খৰচ হৈছিল সি নাইকীয়া হ'ব। কিন্তু এই প্ৰসঙ্গত বাংলাদেশ আৰু অসমৰ ভৱিষ্যত সম্পৰ্কৰ বিষয়ে কিছু ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা আছে। বাংলাদেশ সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ আগতে হাজিৰ হাজিৰি অসমপ্ৰৱেশকাৰী বাংলাদেশৰ পৰা অসমত সোমাইছিল, সেইবিলাকৰ বহুতকৈ আজিলৈ অসমৰ পৰা আতৰ কৰিব

পৰা নগ'ল। চৰকাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে লোৱা সকলো প্ৰতিষেধক মূলক ব্যৱস্থাই ব্যৰ্থ হ'ল। অন্য হাতেদি সেই অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী বিলাক অবাধে অহা যোৱা বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ আমি সীমান্তৰ চকী-ঘাটি পহৰা আদি শক্তিশালী কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। ফলত সেই অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী বিলাক অসঙ্কত ইমান বেচি হৈছিল যে আমাৰ কোনো অঞ্চলত Population Compesetion Character টোকে সলনি হোৱাৰো সন্তাৱনা হৈছিল। কিন্তু বাংলাদেশ এতিয়া আমাৰ বন্ধু দেশ, হলেও বাংলাদেশৰ পৰা আহি গৈ থকা প্ৰব্ৰজন বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নাই বা যি অলপ আছে সিয়ো অতি দুৰ্বল। সেই দেশৰ পৰা অহা লোকে যদি আমাৰ দেশত নিগাজী ভাবে বসবাস কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰে তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে লবলৈও এই চৰকাৰৰ দক্ষতা আছে নে নাই তাত মোৰ সন্দেহ হয়।

মই আজি এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত এটা কথা সকলোৰে আগত থও যে ভবিষ্যতে বাংলাদেশৰ পৰা অসমৰ যি ভয় আছে সেই ভয় যদি বাস্তৱত পৰিণত হয় তেতিয়াহলে তাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী হব একমাত্ৰ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ সি হ চৰকাৰ।

মই যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত সংঘটিত হোৱা কেইটামান বিষয়লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। মোৰ স-ষ্টৰ অন্তৰ্গত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ চ'ৰ এলেকাত এটা বিশেষ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ হাজাৰে হাজাৰে বসবাস কৰিছে। মই যেতিয়া সেই অঞ্চললৈ ভোট খুজিবলৈ গৈছিলো তেতিয়া মোক তেওঁলোকে কৈছিল “আপোনাক ভোট দি আমাৰ কি লাভ হব”—কংগ্ৰেছক ভোট দিলেহে আমাৰ লাভ হব কাৰণ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে আমাক আমাৰ যিসকল আত্মীয়-কুটুম্ব আগতে অসম চৰকাৰে পূব-পাকিস্তানলৈ খেদি পঠিয়াইছিল তেওঁলোকক আহিবলৈ দিব আৰু লগতে আমাৰ যিসকল আত্মীয় স্বজন ইমান দিনে আহিব পৰা নাই তেওঁলোককো এতিয়া বাংলাদেশৰ পৰা ইয়ালৈ আহিবলৈ দিব? এই পৰিপেক্ষিতত মই কব বিচাৰিছো যে এই মত হয়তো সিংহ চৰকাৰৰ নহবও পাৰে আৰু হয়তো কিছুমান কাণ্ড-জালহীন কংগ্ৰেছী লোকে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু তাৎপৰ্য্যপূৰ্ণ কথা খিনি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে। অসমৰ ভৱিষ্যত মুখ্য-

মন্ত্রী হবলৈ সপোন দেখা বিশেষ সম্প্রদায়ৰ নেতাই সিংহ চৰকাৰক আগত দাব-বন্ধী পাতি মুখ্যমন্ত্রী হোৱাৰ পথ সুগম কৰিবলৈকে Population Composition ৰ আগুল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ প্রয়াস কৰিছে বুলি মই স্বঃসিদ্ধ ভাৱে ধৰি লৈছো। যদিহে এই বিবাট পথযাত্ৰাত আমাৰ সিংহ চৰকাৰে অংশীদাৰ হয়, তেনেহলে অকল আমি কবাই নহয় আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যত বংশধৰ সকলেও সিংহ চৰকাৰক ক্ষমা নকৰিব।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে, এই বাংলাদেশৰ পৰিপেক্ষিতত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ এতিয়া আমাৰ সীমান্ত বন্ধা আদি বিলাকত যি নিৰাপত্তামূলক ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইবিলাক অসমৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ মঙ্গলৰ হকে অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু নিকপকপীয়া কৰা উচিত। সীমান্তৰ চকী পহৰা আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এতিয়াও তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি দিয়া উচিত আৰু অহা-যোৱা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে S. D. O. & A. C. আদিয়ে certificate passport আদি দিয়াৰ যি বৰ্তমান নিয়ম আছে সেইটো উঠাই দিব লাগে। বাংলাদেশ বৰ্তমান বন্ধদেশ যদিও মালুহ বিলাকে যি ইচ্ছা তাকেই কৰিব তাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। অহা-যোৱা যাতে ইচ্ছামতে কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে আগতে যি ব্যৱস্থা আছিল তাক আগৰ দৰেই বাহাল ৰাখিব লাগে। আৰু যিবিলাক শৰণাৰ্থীয়ে ইতিমধ্যে প্ৰবেশ কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াত আছে তেওঁলোকক ঘূৰাই পথোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

তৃতীয়তে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত নিৰ্বাচনী সম্পৰ্কে কৈছে যে এটা বৰ Fair Slection হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু তাক আমি Fair Slection বুলি কোনো মতেই কব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ এই নিৰ্বাচনত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক কাম কৰিছে—সেইবিলাকৰ ওপৰত Fair Slection হোৱা বুলি কলে ভুল কৰা হ'ব।

আজি মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়া তেখেতৰ দলৰ সভাপতি, তেখেতক কব বিচাৰিছো যে বিশেষ সম্প্রদায়ৰ তৃষ্ণন কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিশেষ সম্প্রদায়ৰ মাজত গৈ যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনী অভিযানত ভোট বিচাৰিছিলগৈ, কোন কোন

অঞ্চলত তেওঁলোক গৈছিল সেই সময়ৰ তেওঁলোকৰ Tour Programme ত সেইবিলাক বিষয়ে পোৱা যাব। তেওঁলোকে কিমান Non commercial হিচাবে কাম কৰিছিলে তাত যথেষ্ট প্ৰমাণ আছে। মই কব বিচাৰিছো যে এই কংগ্ৰেছেই বিশেষ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহক বিশেষ বিশেষ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ অঞ্চলত ভোট বিচাৰিবলৈ পঠিয়াইছিল। মোৰ সমষ্টিত Sched. Caste আৰু Sched. Tribe অঞ্চলত Gauhati ৰ এজন Sched. Caste নেতা আৰু এখন হাইস্কুলৰ হেডমাষ্টাৰক ভোট বিচাৰিবলৈ পঠিয়াইছিল। কংগ্ৰেছে Secularisem ৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কথা কয়, এই কংগ্ৰেছেই আকৌ বিশেষ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহক বিশেষ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ অঞ্চললৈ ভোট বিচাৰি পঠিওৱাৰ কি Justification আছে।

চৰকাৰৰ নিৰিখমতে যিকোনো প্ৰাৰ্থীয়ে নিৰ্বাচনত ৯ হাজাৰতকৈ বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে কিন্তু নিৰ্বাচনী অভিযানত কংগ্ৰেছী প্ৰাৰ্থী সকলে যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিলে সি ৯ হাজাৰতকৈ বহু গুণে বেচি। এই সদনৰে বহুতো কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যই কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ পৰা আৰ্থিক অনুদান ইয়াতকৈ বহুত বেছি পাইছে। নিৰ্বাচনত যেনেকৈ ধনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছিল তাৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিও :—

আমি পোৱা খবচ মতে শিলচৰত বিবলাৰ এজন এজেণ্টে ধনৰ বাকচ লৈ গৈ শাসককংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰাদ্ৰ্শীক সকলক মহৰি কৰিছিল তিনিচুকীয়াত এগৰাকী নিৰ্বাচনী কমিটীৰ সভাপতি যাক সদৰমহল আৰু চেৰাপভাটীৰ কুলকৰ পাৰি কংগ্ৰেছৰ নিৰ্বাচনী কমিটীৰ সভাপতি কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহ হোৱাটো আটায়ে আশাকৰো তাৰ ঠাইত অনাকংগ্ৰেছী ধনকুৰেব সকলক সভাপতি পতাৰ অৰ্থ কি হব পাৰে। আটাইকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে এই নিৰ্বাচনত বহুত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ভোটাৰৰ নাম ভোটাৰ list ৰ পৰা বাদ পৰাটো কোনো কোনো ঠাইত গাওঁ হিচাবে মানুহৰ নাম ভোটাৰৰ তালিকাৰ পৰা বাদ পৰিছে। এই নাগৰিক সকলৰ নাম কিয় voter list ৰ পৰা বাদ দিয়া হৈছে। সেই কথাটো অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি চৰকাৰে জনাবনে? অথচ এই সকল লোকক ভোট দিবলৈ সংবিধানিক অধিকাৰ আছে কিন্তু

তেওঁ লোকক ভোটৰ list ৰ পৰা বাদ দি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ নাগৰিক সেই সংবিধানক অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে।

এই চৰকাৰে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰিবনে কাৰ কাৰণে বা কেনেকৈ ভোটৰ সকল এনেকৈ বঞ্চিত হ'ব লাগিয়া হল ? ভুলবশতঃ ১/১ জন ভোটাৰৰ নাম কটা যাব পাৰে কিন্তু কেনেকৈ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ভোটাৰৰ নাম কটা যায় এই বিষয়ে মোৰ সন্দেহ হয় যে ইয়াৰ অন্তৰালত কিবা ছব্ভিসন্ধি আছে। মই মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰীক সুধিব বিচাৰিছো নিৰ্বাচনৰ যিবিলাক কেবোন সেই বিলাক অনুমোদন কৰি যথাযথ ভাবে উত্তৰ দিবনে ? আইন হাতেদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী এগৰাকীয়ে Oil India ৰ Helicopter লৈ নিৰ্বাচনৰ অভিযান চলাইছিল। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনত সেইদিনা উত্তৰ দিছিল যে যিকোনোদলে ভাড়াত লৈ হেলিকোপ্তাৰ নেলাগে এবোপ্লেনো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে। মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক আজি সুধিব খুজিছো কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী মইনুল হক চৌধুৰীয়ে Oil India Ltd ৰ helicopter লৈ নিৰ্বাচনী অভিযান চলোৱা বাবদ ক'গ্ৰেছদলে Oil India Ltd কিমান টকা দিলে ?

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

চ্যামেন মহোদয়, মই আক সদনৰ বেচি সময় মলও মাত্ৰ আক ছবাৰ কথাকৈ সামবনি ন'বিম। নিবহুৱা সমস্তাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি এটা বহুত কথাই এই সদনত কোৱা গৈছে, চৰকাৰেও নিজকে সমাজবাদ আৰু বিহতোওৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুত বুলি কৈ ফুৰিছে কিন্তু সমাজবাদ আনিবলৈ বা অন্যায় হতাও জগাই দিব কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ কেবল মালীকানাস্বত্ব বা ownship বিলোপ সাধন কৰিবলৈ Legislation আনি সেই কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰি ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ৪১ নং ধাৰাত থকা Directive principle ৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে এবিধ নোৱাৰে সংবিধানৰ ৪১ ধাৰামতে।

The responsibility to see that every Citizen shall have the right ; "to work, to education and to public assistance in case & unemployment, old age, sickness & disabled move & the right to a living ways".

গতিকে মই কব বিচাৰিছো—

The state must take the responsibility to Provide unemployment or to provide unemployment insurance. With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 4th April, 1972.

Shillong
The U. Tahbildar,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.