

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates



सत्यमेव जयते

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIFTH
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DEBATES OF THE
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1972

(Budget Session)

Volume—II

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, July 13th, 1972

**The House met at 10 A.M. in the Assembly Chamber,
Shillong with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.**

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Voter List

Shri Kshirode Chandra Saikia asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the fact that thousand of names of bonafide voters of Dibrugarh District had been omitted and intentionally deleted from the voter lists in spite of the fact that these voters have been casting their votes since 1st General Election?

(b) What action Government propose to take to include the names of those persons in the voter lists?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a) There was no such intentional deletion or omission of names of eligible voters from the voters' lists. But there might be some omissions here and there due Partly to inadvertance and Partly due to lack of consciousness on the part of the general public as well

as the political Parties to bring such cases to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officer concerned in time. In this connection it may be mentioned here that in the electoral rolls prepared in 1970 for use in the last General Elections to the Lok Sabha the total electorate in Dibrugarh District was 5,21,315 whereas the figure for the same area stood at 5,86,949 in the electoral rolls prepared in 1971 for use in the last General Elections to the Assam Legislative Assembly. Thus there was an appreciable increase of about 12.6 per cent voters over those in 1970.

(b) Section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 50, provides that any eligible persons whose name is not included in the electoral roll of an Assembly Constituency and who desires to have his name so included in the electoral roll may apply to the Electoral Registration Officer of that constituency at any time for such inclusion in the form and in the manner prescribed under rule 26 of the Registration of Electors Rule, 1960. In the alternative the Hon'ble Member may kindly furnish the particulars of the persons whose names are alleged to have been omitted from the electoral rolls for necessary action by the Government at the time of the next revision of electoral rolls which will be undertaken in accordance with the directions of the Election Commission of India.

Shri Kshirode Chandra Saikia : Sir, from the list of voters published can one not presume that there was an unseen hand acting against it ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : There was no unseen hands.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund : Is it a fact that some names were struck off from the electoral rolls with red ink by somebody ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief minister) : We have no knowledge about it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : These persons, whose names have been excluded from this year's voter list, had been voters for a long time, they voted even in the mid-term poll. Therefore, are we not to understand that somebody have done these things intentionally ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief minister) : The normal procedure is that at the time of the revision of the electoral roll any person may object to the inclusion of name and it may be that on the application of some persons some names were excluded. Therefore, everybody should be alert that his or her name is included in the voters list.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The question is not that. The question is that if my name was in the voters list and I had been voting in all the elections then there is no point of my going and checking the voters list and find out whether my name is there or not. Therefore, may I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the Government is taking any step to ascertain that all the eligible voters are relisted ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief minister) : It seems, as the Hon'ble Member has stated, it is an abnormal state of affairs. If such things happen and are reported to us, then surely we will look into then and see what can be done.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : In respect of that the Government might have received representations and the Government most probably is aware of the fact that in Dibrugarh maximum number of voters have been excluded from the voters list. If so, what specific steps Government has taken, Specially, in respect of Dibrugarh ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, we will look into it.

Shri Indreswar Khaund : Sir, the actual difficulty is not that voters did not get any opportunity to cast their votes but there was not a 'Badjua' list which is generally published. So, when the voters went to check their names in the election office they did not find the Badjua list. Afterwards it was added. Whether the Government know it ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : It may be so, but it is not to my knowledge. As the Hon'ble Member has said, I shall look into it.

Shri Charan Narzary : Sir, although this question refers to the Dibrugarh District only, it is a very general question and these sorts of omissions are made everywhere in the whole State. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government whether it is a fact that these omissions of voters are made by the officers to make the position of the ruling party secure in times of election ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is not so. For compilation of the voters list there is a procedure. Certain names in the procedure, may be omitted and certain names included. So, in case of any particular area, if there is any large number of exclusion from the voters list and the 'Badjua' list is so large number as the Hon'ble Member Shri Indreswar Khaund has said, on specific complaints I shall enquire into it.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very general question no doubt. In our debate in the Governor's address and also during the question hour we had expressed our apprehension that large number of voters from villages after villages were excluded

and the Chief Minister assured us that he would look into it. Today again the Chief Minister has come to the House with the same reply that it is not in his knowledge and that he would look into the matter. He has quoted the figure of 5,21,315 electorates for the 1970 Lok Sabha election and 5,21,315 electorates for the 1971 Assembly election and therefore, he said, that there was an appreciable increase of about 12.6 per cent voters over those in 1970. May I know from the Chief Minister that when the population increased by 43 percent how the increase of voters by 12.6 justify his case?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : As the Hon'ble Member has just said that there is increase in population. Sir, there is more increase in the lower group of age and not in the higher group of age. Therefore it is just a case which may be taken as being proportionate.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : What about the "Badjua" list ?

Shri. Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : So far as the Badjua list is concerned, I have said that I shall look into it. The Hon'ble Member has said that there are complaints and we have said that we shall look into it. This is a complaint of general nature. As a matter of fact we fix up time for the revision of electoral rolls. What happens then ? We do not become alert at that time but we become alert just at the time of casting our vote and complaint that our name are not there. This is the difficulty. But so far as this particular case is concerned, we will look into it, but we cannot look into all the cases. If there is any particular complaint we will look into it.

Shri Gunendra Nath Pandit : I definitely know that lot of complaints were filed in the Nowwong election

office alleging deliberate and intentional exclusion of a large number of voters. Whether these complaints were disposed of? If not, whether these were enquired into and whether if any people are found responsible they will be brought to book?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is a new question, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Chief Minister said that if he gets specific cases he will look into them. He also assured the House that Government was taking necessary steps so that these things might not recur in future. We have given specific cases to Government through returning officers in the respective subdivisions; especially in Dibrugarh, they have submitted representations to the Government, but till to-day no specific reply has been given by Government, about the action taken on such important matter? May I know what specific steps have been taken by Government, since the Chief Minister gave the assurance to the House, to avoid such kind of anomaly in the voters' lists?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I do not think any assurance was given with respect to this particular list. So far as this list is concerned, we shall look into it.

Shri Romesh Chandra Saharia : May I know whether a good number of petitions were submitted by the people of Dibrugarh expressing their strong feelings at the irregularities committed and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I have already replied to it.

শ্রীৰমেশ মোহন কোলি : চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া ভোটাৰ লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰে তেতিয়া প্ৰত্যেক জন নমিনেচন পোৱা প্ৰতিনিধিলৈকে ভোটাৰ লিষ্ট দিব লাগে। আৰু সেইমতে যেতিয়া মানুহ বিলাক ভোট দিবলৈ যায় তেতিয়া পুলিছ অফিচাৰৰ হাতত থকা ভোটাৰ লিষ্টৰ পৰা মানুহৰ নাম চাই ভোট দিবলৈ দিয়ে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ : আপুনি খবৰহে দিছে প্ৰশ্ন কৰক।

শ্রীৰমেশ মোহন কোলি : কিন্তু সেই Polling officer বোৰৰ হাতত থকা ভোটাৰ লিষ্টত মানুহ বিলাকৰ নাম কাটি ধোয়াৰ কাৰণে মানুহ বিলাকে ভোট দিব নোৱাৰিলে। এই বিলাক কিয় হবলৈ পাইছে? আগৰ ভোটাৰ লিষ্টৰ পৰা মানুহ বিলাকৰ নাম কাটি দিছে কিয়? এই বিলাক Particular discrepancy কিয় হবলৈ পাইছে?

শ্রীশৰত চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : ৰাজনৈতিক দল বিলাকক ছটাকৈ কপি দিয়া হয়। (ভহচ-কপি দিয়া নাই) আৰু নাম বিলাক বঙা চিয়াহিৰে কটা আছে। যদি কপি দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু পুলিছ বোৰত নাম বিলাক বঙা চিয়াহিৰে কটা আছে এইটো বৰ অন্যায় হৈছে আৰু এইটো শুদ্ধ কৰা হব।

Shri Ataur Rahman : In case of exclusion of a person's name from the electoral roll on any ground whatsoever, is it not necessary that notice should be served on the person whose name is sought to be excluded?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I think so Sir.

Re : Post of Director of Supply

Shri Romesh Mohan Kauli, asked :

* 277. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Director of Supply has been decadre and it has be filled up by A. C. S. I Officer ?

(b) If so, who has been appointed in the said post?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a) Yes. It has been decided to decadre the post

but no A.C.S. (I) officer has been posted as yet.

(b) As in reply to (a) above.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Government have decided to decadre the post but has not yet filled up the post with an A. C. S. (I) Officer. Then what is the meaning of decadring the post?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) The post has been decadred owing to certain difficulties. It has not yet been given to A.C.S. (I), but it will be given.

শ্রীৰমেশ মোহন কোলি : যদি এইটোৱেই সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছে তেন্তে কোন ক্লাচৰ এ চি এচক দিয়া হ'ব?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : এ চি এচ ক্লাচ বানক দিয়া হ'ব।

শ্রীৰমেশ মোহন কোলি : যদি এ চি এচ ক্লাচ বানক দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে কোনজনক দিয়া হ'ব?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো এতিয়াই ক'ব পৰা নহ'ব।

Re : Training Course

Shri Indreswar Khound, asked :

• 278. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state.

(a) Whether there was any Sanitarian Training Course at the Chabua Health Centre?

(b) If so, since when training course was abolished?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) replied :

(a) yes.

(b) The course has not been abolished. It was discontinued in 1970.

Shri Indreswar Khound : The course was discontinued since 1970, but we know that the instructors posted for this purpose are still there. May I know what they are doing?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister) : Sir, the Chabua Health Training Centre is also a part of the Dibrugarh Medical College in the sense that a part of the Social and Preventive Medicine Wing is functioning from there. Therefore they are engaged in different capacities there.

Shri Indreswar Khound : These instructors although they have no work now and are passing their days gossiping, playing cards and visiting friends, are still drawing their T.A.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister) : They are doing some other works which have been allotted to them.

শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱা : তেওঁলোকক কি কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে ?

শ্রীহৰ সিং টেবণ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাবুৱাৰ এই ট্ৰেইনিং চেণ্টাৰটো ডিব্ৰুগড় মেডিকেল কলেজৰে এটা অংশ বুলি কব পাৰি। যি বিলাক ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী তাত শিকা লবলৈ যায় সেই সকলেও তাত গৈ সহায় কৰেগৈ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Is it a fact that one instructor named Lolit Sarma has been deputed by Government for training abroad ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister) : I shall require specific notice for this.

Shri Premadhr Bora : Since when the training course was functioning and what is the reason for its discontinuance ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister) : It had been functioning since 1957 and was discontinued in 1970. I would like to inform the hon'ble members that up till now about 287 trainees have passed out during this period and the hon'ble member is probably aware that the scope for employment of the sanitarians is very limited. Up till now we could employ only 114 sanitarians and there were reports that a good number of people were

facing difficulties regarding employment. Therefore we thought it may be desirable to discontinue the courses for the time being.

Re : Dispensary at Ratiadaha

Shri Kabir Chandra Roypadhani asked :

* 279. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state.

(a) Whether there is a public demand for Government subsidised dispensary at Ratiadaha which is not covered by any State dispensary ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to establish one Government subsidised dispensary at Ratiadaha ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) replied :

(a) No. There is a public representation for establishment of a State Dispensary at Ratiadaha.

(b) No. In view of paucity fund Government do not propose to establish a Government subsidised dispensary there now.

শ্রীকবির চন্দ্র রায় প্রশ্নানী : চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় জানে যে পোলোক গঞ্জৰ পৰা আগমনিলৈ কিমান দূৰ। আৰু সেই অঞ্চলটো কোনো ডিচপেনচাৰীয়ে চাৰ্ভ নকৰে। এই কথা বিলাক বিবেচনা কৰি সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে এখন ছোট ডিচপেনচাৰী মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবেন ?

শ্রীহৰজ সিং টেৰণ (মন্ত্রী) : তাত যে এখন ডিচপেনচাৰী হ'ব লাগে তাৰ কাৰণে বাইজে এখন প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰিছে। কিন্তু তাত ডিচপেনচাৰী দিব পৰা হ'ব বুলি এতিয়াই ক'ব নোৱাৰে।

শ্রীকবির চন্দ্র রায় প্রশ্নানী : অগত্যা মন্তব্য, চৰকাৰে এইটো কথা জানেনেকি যে, বতিয়া দাছা আৰু পোলোকগঞ্জত একে বাতিৰ দ্বিতৰতে গোট এনটা ইটিচ আৰু কলেৰা বেমাৰত বহুত মানুহ যে মৰিল সেইটোৰ খবৰ জানেনেকি ?

শ্রীচন্দ্ৰ সিং টেবন (মন্ত্রী) : সেইটো খবৰ মই নাজানো।

শ্রীকবির চন্দ্ৰ বায়ু প্রধানী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আগমনি আৰু গোলোকগঞ্জৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১০ মাইল দূৰ। এই দুখনৰ ভিতৰত কোনো ডাক্তৰ থানা নাই। তাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে এটা চিকিত্সালয় কৰাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিবনে?

শ্রীচন্দ্ৰ সিং টেবন (মন্ত্রী) : চাবচিলাইজ ডিচপেনচাৰী আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ দাখিল প্ৰথমতে, বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ নিয়মাবলী মতে আমাৰ বাইৰুৰ ওপৰত পৰে। সেইকাৰণে সেই কথাটোৰ বাবেই তাত ডিচপেনচাৰী পতাত অনুবিধা হৈছে।

Shri Premadhar Bora : Will the Minister make a thorough survey about number of dispensaries established throughout the State so as to remove disparity?

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : In course of my reply to the health budget I had indicated that there are some disparity in matters of State Dispensaries and how this disparity can be removed the Government is ceased of the problem. I quite appreciate the suggestion putforward by the hon'ble member and I can tell him that the Government will try to do everything possible.

শ্রীকবির চন্দ্ৰ বায়ু প্রধানী : চৰকাৰৰ এই পলিচি আছে নেকি যে, প্ৰতি ৫ মাইলৰ ঘূৰে ঘূৰে ডিচপেনচাৰী হব লাগে। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ম বিবেচনা কৰি হলেও এই ডাক্তৰখানা নথকা ঠাইত ডাক্তৰ থানা দিয়াৰ বিবেচনা কৰিবনে?

শ্রীচন্দ্ৰ সিং টেবন (মন্ত্রী) : এইটো নিয়ম আছে যে, ৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত এটা ডিচপেনচাৰী হব লাগে। এটা কথা হৈছে যে, ভেনেচুৱা সকল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বহুতো আছে। বৰ্তমান যিটো অৱস্থা সেই অৱস্থাত আমি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Starred Question No 280 was not Called for

Re : Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu asked :

* 281 : Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad did stand dissolved with effect from 1st January 1972 the date from which the jurisdiction of the said Mohkuma Parishad was altered under the provision of Section 22 of the Panchayat Act as amended up-to-date?

(b) If so, when the Mohkuma Parishad, Jorhat was reconstituted by the Government?

(c) Whether the defunct Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad was functioning since after it had automatically stood dissolved till it was reconstituted?

(d) Whether the members of the defunct Mohkuma Parishad, Jorhat are entitled to have travelling and halting allowances for attending the meeting called by the defunct Mohkma Parishad?

(e) Whether any member of the defunct Mohkuma Parishad, Jorhat did ever draw any travelling and halting allowances for attending the meetings called by the defunct Mohkuma Parishad?

(f) If so, who are they?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister, Panchayat and Community Development) replied :

(a) The Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad stood dissolved under Section 22 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959 as amended with effect from 25th May 1972, i.e, from the date of issue of the notification from the Panchayat and Community Development Department altering the jurisdiction of Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad.

(b) The Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad has not yet been reconstituted but an ad-hoc Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad has been constituted on 25th May 1972 for proper functioning of the said Mohkuma Parishad.

(c), (d), (e) & (f) Do not arise in view of the replies to (a) & (b) above. The Jorhat Mohkuma Parishad stood dissolved on 25th May 1972 and on the same date the ad-hoc Mohkuma Parishad was constituted.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Who was incharge of the Mahkuma Parishad during the period when the Mahakuma Parishad stood dissolved.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : I have already replied that it was actually dissolved on 25th May, 1972 and not on 1.1.72.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Whether there is any circular given to the D.C. and S.D.O. of Jorhat and Golaghat respectively to the effect that the Jorhat Mahakuma Parishad, Golaghat Mahakuma Parisad and Majuli Anchalik Panchayat stand dissolved under Sub-Section 4 of Sec 22 of the Panchayat Act ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Sir, I have replied to that without issuing circular and without any notification it cannot be dissolved.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : No, my question was whether there was any circular issued by the Government of Assam to the effect that Jorhat and Golaghat Mahakuma Parisad and Majuli Anchalik Panchayat stand dissolved ? If so, then how the Minister can say that with effect from 25.5.72 these were dissolved ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : No such circular was issued from the Deptt. to the effect that the

Mahakuma Parishad stands dissolved from 1.1.72. There was a notification from the Revenue Deptt. regarding the adjustment of the revenue boundary of the area on 1.1.72 but that does not mean that the Mahkuma Parishad is dissolved. In this connection a notification is necessary under Sub-sec 4 of Section 22 of the Panchayat Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Whether the Government will appoint a permanent Secretary immediately?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : The Planning Officer is automatically the ex-officio Secretary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : No that is not the point. Till today after the retirement of the former Secretary none was posted there.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : I will look into this Sir.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Sir, my question was that whether there is any provision under Sub-Sec 4 of Sec 22 to the effect that a notification is necessary ? If so, I would request the Minister to read it out.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (minister) : When the area of operation of a Mohkuma Parishad is altered or reduced under sub-section of Section 2 of this Act, the Mohkuma Parishad shall stand dissolved and the State Government shall make such alternative arrangements as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the functions, duties and powers to the Mohkuma Parishad so dissolved till a Mohkuma Parishad is reconstituted for the Mohkuma Parishad area in the manner provided in this Act.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : So, there is no provision for a notification by the Government.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Regarding the procedure of notification that is not laid down in the Act, but that is a general procedure.

শ্রীবেণুতী বালা দাস : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, মহকুমা পৰিষদত প্ৰেচিডেণ্টৰ নিৰ্ধাৰিত দৰমহা আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীসৈয়দ আহমদ আলি (মন্ত্রী) : কোনো নিৰ্ধাৰিত দৰমহা নাই। নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত টি. এ হে আছে।

Re: Recruitment of S.I. of Schools

Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique asked :

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

(a) Whether Government propose to recruit a certain percentage of senior, qualified Assistant Inspectors to the cadre of Inspector of Schools ?

(b) Whether Government is aware of the resentment prevailing among the Assistant Inspectors as there are no avenues of promotion for them ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied :

(a) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Government have no information.

Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique : If this is allowed to continue whether Government thinks that there will be continuous injustice towards these officers ?

Shri Harendranath Tulukdar (Minister) : Sir, the draft service rule is under consideration of the Government and this point will be taken into account when the service Rule will be finalised.

Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique : Whether Government considers the urgency of the matter ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar : Yes Sir.

Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli : At the time of consideration whether Government will consider cases of tribal candidates for appointments in this respect ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister) : That will be examined.

Re: Employees in the Cotton College

Shri Ayodhya Ram Das asked :

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

(a) The total employees in Cotton College with their gradation such as.

- (i) Class I.
- (ii) Class II.
- (iii) Grade III.
- (iv) Grade IV?

(b) The total employees in Cotton College belonging to the Scheduled Caste Community with their gradation such as.

- (i) Class I.
- (ii) Class II.
- (iii) Grade III.
- (iv) Grade IV ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied :

(a)

(i) Class I 42

(ii) Class II	...	96
(iii) Grade III	...	40
(iv) Grade IV	...	161

(b)

(i) Class I	I
(ii) Class II	I
(iii) Grade III	Nil.
(iv) Grade IV	3

Shri Ayodhya Ram Das : Sir, from the reply given by the Minister it is clear that out of 344 employees in the Cotton College, only five belong to the Scheduled Caste Community. May I know from the Minister why Scheduled Caste candidates could not be provided with jobs in the Cotton College, and also why the reservation quota could not be filled up ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister,) : The posts are filled up according to suitability. I think at the time of making appointments there were no suitable candidates from that particular community.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Whether there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister,) : There is reservation.

Shri Ayodhya Ram Das : The Constitution of India had been adopted on 25th January, 1950. May I know since then what attempt has been made to provide jobs to the Scheduled Caste people as enjoined in the Constitution ? Whether due to unsuitability of the candidates the quota could not be filled up ?

Sari Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : If the Hon'ble Member has refund to Cotton College, I have already replied to that.

Shri Indreswar Khound : The Minister has stated that the Scheduled Caste candidates lacked suitability. May I know whether even for Gr. IV jobs the Scheduled Caste candidates lack suitability ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister,) : I think at the time of making the appointments it was so.

Shri Charan Narzari : Whether there are employees in all the grades belonging to the Scheduled Tribes ? If so, what is their number ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, that is a completely new question.

Shri Ayodhya Ram Das : The Minister has stated that due to the unsuitability of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes no appointments could be made. May I know the reasons why even Gr. IV jobs could not be offered to Scheduled Caste Candidates ? Whether Government propose to give due protection to the Scheduled Caste people in future ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Yes Sir, Government. Will try to give due protection to the Scheduled Caste people.

শ্রী ব্রজদীপ দাস : যোগ্যতা আৰু অযোগ্যতাৰ বিচাৰ কি ভিত্তিত বিছাৰ কৰা হয় ?

শ্রী হৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : মেৰিট বেচিচত ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ কৰা হয় ।

বিষয় : বিষয়া নিয়োগ

শ্রী নগেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই সুধিছে :

*২৮৪। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে :

(ক) “বেণ্ডলেখন থি এক’ত ডি, পি, আই” আৰু “ইন্সপেক্টৰেডৰ” কাৰ্যালয়সমূহত কোনোবা প্ৰথম আৰু ২য় শ্ৰেণীৰ বিষয়া নিয়োজিত হৈ আছে নেকি ?

(খ) এই সকলৰ, কোনোবা বিষয়ক ইতিমধ্যে অপসৰিত কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী) উত্তৰ দিছে :

(ক) শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ সঞ্চালকৰ কাৰ্যালয়ত বেণ্ডলেখন থি এক’ত নিয়োগ কৰা কোনো বিষয়া এতিয়া নাই। কেবল মাত্ৰ হাকলণ্ডৰ স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শকৰ কাৰ্যালয়ত প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ গেজেটেড বিষয়া এজন আছে।

(খ) উপকৰ্ত্ত প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰৰ বাবে এই প্ৰশ্ন হুঠে।

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে কলে যে ডি, পি, আই অফিচত বেণ্ডলেখন থি, একত নিয়োগ কৰা কোনো মানুহকে এতিয়ালৈকে কামৰ পৰা অৰ্বাহত কৰা হোৱা নাই। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নেকোনোনে যে, ভেৰেডৰ নিৰ্দেশতে বেণ্ডলেখন থি, একত কাম কৰি থকা এজন প্লেনিং অফিচাৰক কামৰ পৰা আতৰাই দিয়া হৈছে ?

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন। জুলাই মাহৰ ৭ তাৰিখৰ আগতে কোনো মানুহকে কামৰ পৰা আতৰাই দিয়া নাই।

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ লগত সেই কথাটো জড়িত হৈ আছে। মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে কোনো মানুহকে আতৰাই দিয়া নাই বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু আমি জানো যে অসপতে এজন বেণ্ডলেখন থি, একত নিয়োগ কৰা প্লেনিং অফিচাৰক কামৰ পৰা আতৰাই পঠিয়াইছে যাৰ কাৰণে সেই লোক জনে মূখ্যমন্ত্ৰী পৰ্যন্ত স্মাৰকপত্ৰ আদি দিবলগা হৈছে। এই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : এই বিষয়ে সদনত ইতিমধ্যেই আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে। সেইকাৰণেই এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন বুলি কৈছো।

শ্ৰীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : কামৰ পৰা ভেৰেডক বিৰত কৰা হৈছে নেকি ? বেণ্ডলেখন থি, একত এবাৰ নিয়োগ কৰাৰ পিছত সেই মানুহজনক কিয় পিচত এ, পি, এচ, চিত পৰীক্ষা দিয়াৰ পৰা কিয় বিৰত কৰা হ’ল ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : শিক্ষা বিভাগত প্লেনিং কৰাৰ কাৰণে এখন প্লেনিং অফিচাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন হোৱাত এই পদটো সৃষ্টিকৰাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাৰ্থীজন এ, পি, এচ চি, ৰ পৰীক্ষাত বহিব লাগিব। যাতে ডাইৰেক্ট এপইণ্টমেণ্ট দিব-পৰা যায়। সেইটো প্ৰথম অৱস্থা। সেই সময়ত আমাৰ ভেনে কোনো প্ৰাৰ্থী নথকাৰ কাৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণ অস্থায়ী ভাৱে এই মানুহজনক নিয়োগ কৰা হয়। তাৰ পিছত যেতিয়া এই পদটোৰ কাৰণে এম, এ পাৰ্ছাৰৰ মানুহ লাগে বুলি কোৱা হয় আৰু যেতিয়া ডেপুটি ডাইৰেক্টৰ আহি গল তেতিয়া সেই অফিচাৰ জনক তেওঁৰ আগৰ পজিছনলৈ লৈ যোৱা হয়।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰুৱা : চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ পৰা ডেপুটি চেক্ৰেটাৰী বা জইণ্ট চেক্ৰেটাৰীলৈকে লিখা লিখি কৰাৰ পিছত এইটোৱেই থিক হয় যে গ্ৰেজুৱেশ্বন হলেই চলিব। কিন্তু পিছত যেতিয়া মাঠাৰ ডিগ্ৰী লাগে বুলি থিৰাং কৰা হয় তেতিয়া তাৰ আগতেই সেই মানুহ জনক নিয়োগ কৰিবই নোলাগিছিল। এবাৰ মানুহজনৰ যোগ্যতা অনুসৰি নিয়োগ কৰাৰ পিছত আকৌ সেই মানুহজনক নতুনকৈ কুৱালিফিকেচন ফিল কৰি কিয় তেওঁক কামৰ পৰা আতৰাব লগা হয়? দ্বিতীয়তে, বেঙলেশ্বন থি, একত্ৰ থকা অৰ্থাৎ এগৰ নিযুক্তি দিয়াৰ পিছত সেই মানুহ জনক কিয় এ, পি, এচ, চিত বহিবলৈ দিয়া নহয়?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : মই কৈছোৱেই যে এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ অস্থায়ী ভিত্তিত কৰা হৈছিল। তাৰ পিছত যেতিয়া ডেপুটি ডাইৰেক্টৰ প্লেনিং আহিল তেতিয়া তেওঁৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা নাইকীয়া হয় আৰু তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই এ, পি, এচ, চিৰ উল্লীৰ্ণ প্ৰাৰ্থীক লবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হয়।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰুৱা : কিয় এই মানুহ জনক এ, পি, এচ, চিৰ পৰীক্ষাত বাঢ়িবলৈ দিয়া নহয়? অভিজ্ঞতা থাকিলে গ্ৰেজুৱেশ্বনেই হ'ব বুলি কোৱাৰ পিছতো যেতিয়া এ, পি, এচ, চিলৈ পঠাব লগা হয় তেতিয়া একেবাৰিৰ ভিতৰতে এম, এ পাৰ্ছাৰৰ লাগে বুলি কিয় ক'ব লগা হয়?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : আমি কুৱালিফিকেচন ঠিক কৰিছো যদিও এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থাত তেখেতক নিয়োগকৰা হৈছে বুলি মই আগতেই কৈছো।

শ্রীপ্ৰমথৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ পৰা এইটো জানিব পাৰোনে যে এই প্লেনিং অফিচাৰৰ পোষ্টটো খোলাৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কেতিয়া কৰা হৈছিল আৰু বেণ্ডলেচন থি, একত কেতিয়া নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু কেতিয়ালৈকে কাম কৰি আছিল ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : অক্টোবৰ মাহত কৰিছিল আৰু তেখেতে কামত জ্বীন কৰিছিল ১৯৭১ চনৰ এক নবেম্বৰত।

শ্রীবেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : চাৰ এই যে বিষয়া জনক ১৯৭১ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল তেতিয়া তেওঁৰ কোৱালিফিকেশ্যন নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিয়া নাছিলনেকি ? বেণ্ডলেচন থি, একত নিয়োগ কৰি এই বিষয়াজনক এ, পি, এচ, চি, পৰীক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি পোষ্টটো আন জনক চমজাই দিয়াত অন্যান্য হোৱা নাইনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাৰ মই আগতে কৈ আহিছো যে এই কামটো সম্পূৰ্ণ অস্থায়ী আৰু কামটো চলোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেই বিষয়া জনক নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাৰ এই পোষ্টটো ক্ৰিয়েট কৰা হৈছিল মিনি-ট্ৰিয়েল এচ'চিয়েচনৰ দাবী অনুযায়ী আৰু সেই দাবী অনুযায়ীয়েই এই বিষয়া জনক নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল বেণ্ডলেচন থি, একত, কিন্তু মিনি-ট্ৰিয়েল এচ'চিয়েচনৰ দাবীৰ ওপৰত চোঁচা পানী ঢালি কিয় একে ব্যক্তিৰ ভিতৰতে কোৱালিফিকেশ্যন এম এ কৰা হ'ল।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাৰ এই পোষ্টটো ডাইৰেক্ট ইকুইপ-মেণ্টৰ, এইটো প্ৰমোচন পোষ্ট নহয়।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাৰ এই বিষয়া জনক বেণ্ডলেচন থি, একত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল এই কাৰণেই যাতে তেওঁ ভবিষ্যতে এ, পি, এচ চি পৰীক্ষাত ফেচ কৰিব পাৰে ; কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি কিয় তেওঁক অনীতি কৰি খেদোৱা হ'ল ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাৰ অনীতি হিচাবে খেদোৱা নাই।

Shrimati Renuka Debi Barkataki : Sir, whether it is a facts that Government is not satisfied with the work of this particular officer ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী): সেই কথা বৰ্ত্তমান কোৱা টান।

শ্রীহৰলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা: চাৰ মই নুখিৰ খুজিছো যে কাম নকৰাব বাবে তেওঁক খেদোৱা হ'লে তাদেই আছিল, কিন্তু তেওঁৰ অহঁতা নাই বুলি বা কোৱালিফিকেশ্যন নাই বুলি খেদোৱা হয় কিয়? Then why he has been driven out?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী): চাৰ মই আগতে কৈছো যে প্লেনিং ডেপুটি ডিৰেক্টৰ নাছিল আৰু তেওঁক কামটো অস্থায়ী ভাবে চলাবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল।

Re: Railway Selection Board

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked:

* 285. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be Pleased to state.

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Railway Minister has asked the State Government to select its nominee at the Railway Selection Board?

(b) If so, who is that nominee of the State Government?

(c) Whether Government of Assam has got reports from time to time from its nominee regarding placement of Assamese youth in the Railway Service?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Ministre, Transports) replied:

(a) Government has no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir may I know from the Hon'ble Minister who is the person in the Railway Selection Board to look after the interest of the Assamese youth in the Railway Service?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, as I have already stated there is no Selection Board in the Railway. But there is a recruitment committee.

Shreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir, is there any person in that Committee from Assam to look after the interest of the Assamese youth in the Railway Service?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, in the Railway Recruitment Committee Mr. Bhagaban Lahakar is there from Assam.

Shreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir, who has selected that gentleman to the committee?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, his name has been recommended by the Government of Assam for inclusion in the Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir, whether the Government of Assam has received any report from this gentleman regarding employment of Assamese youth in the Railway Service?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, as I have already stated he has got no connection with the Selection Board. He is in the Recruitment Committee.

শ্রীমতী আনন্দী বাল্লা বাৰ্তা : মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে কিমান অসমীয়া যুৱকে বেলেগে বিভাগত কাম কৰি আছে?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : এতিয়া সেই কথা কব নোৱাৰি।

Shreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir the Hon'ble Minister seems to be an expert not to tell spade a spade; he is expert in evading & avoiding reply of the points raised here. Sir, whether it is a Selection Committee or a Recruitment Committee does not matter to us. We want to know whether the Government of Assam has received any report from its nominee regarding the employment of Assamese youth in the Railway Service?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, we have got a report and that is with me.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, may I ask the Hon'ble Minister to place the report of that Committee on the table of the House ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, probably it cannot not be placed here.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, why it cannot be placed ? Sir, it was our demand to nominate one assamese gentleman in the Selection Board to look after the interest of the Assamese youth in the Railway Service properly. So, I think we must know the position from that report about the placement of Assamese youth in the Railway Service.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, that is up to the Hon'ble Speaker whether such report can be placed on the table of the House ?

Mr. Speaker : It is up to the Government whether they will be able to place the report on the table of the House or not ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, we shall have to examine it.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, I have got another question. Whether the Minister, who is keeping with him that secret document or magna-carta, is satisfied with the report ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, that was sent to the Government of India for consideration.

Shri Premdhar Bora : Sir, may I know the date of nomination of that gentleman in the Recruitment Committee ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, it is on 15.9.71.

শ্রীমতী : বেবতী বাস : আস : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কোন বছরত নিয়োগ
কৰা হৈছিল আৰু কাৰ্য্যকাল কিমান দিনলৈ থাকিল ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : ১৯৬৯-৭০ তাৰিখে নিয়োগ কৰা
হৈছিল আৰু আজিলৈ আছে।

শ্রীনগেন বৰুৱা : আৰু কিমান দিনলৈ থাকিব ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : সময়ে সময়ে, কাৰ্য্যকাল বাড়ি থাকে।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰুৱা : চাৰা এই মহুহ জনৰ বাৰা কিয়া পাৰগাচ চাবত
হৈছেনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চাব, পাৰগাচ ছাবত হব, মাত্ৰ
এখন মাটিঙেল তেওঁ গৈছে আৰু ভিত্তাভৰপৰীক্ষা এটাও যোগদান কৰিছে।

Starred Question nos. 286 & 287 were not Called for

Re : Associated Industry

Sri Dulal Chandra Barua, asked :

* 288. Will the minister in charge of Industries be pleased to state,

(a) Whether Government is aware of the fact that the Associated Industry, Chandrapur, Gauhati was closed down, by the Management during the last year ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Government assured the House to take over the charge of the management of the said Industry immediately after closure ?

(c) If so, whether Government has taken any effective steps in that direction ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister Industries) replied :

(a) Yes, in 1970-71.

(b) Yes, in 1970.

(c) A detail statement was made about this matter on 15th June 1972, before this House.

Government of India, vide their notification, dated 16th June 1972, have taken over the management of the textile unit of Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, at Chandrapur, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and appointed the National Textile Corporation Limited. (A Government of India undertaking) as its authorised controller, for re-opening this unit as early as possible.

The question of assisting this Company for re-opening the chemical unit is presently under examination of the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India Limited.

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

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has stated that the Government of India has taken over the Textile Industry. May I know whether they have taken over the same physically? If so, when?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister) : Yes Sir. The National Textile Corporation has sent Executive Officer very recently, I think on 29th June last and he has started recruitment of some people for cleaning the machinery, etc. That is, he has started the preliminary work.

শ্রীমানবেন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা : তাত আগৰ বিবিলাক কাম কৰা মানুহ আছে সেইবিলাকক বৰ্তমানে তাত লোৱা হব নেকি ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিস (মন্ত্রী) : এইটো চৰকাৰৰ পলিচি যে ভাৰত পত্ৰাৰ্থমণ্টৰ নীতি হিচাবে তাত বিবিলাকৰ কৰ্মচাৰী হৈছে তেওঁলোকক তাত লব লাগিব।

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Is it in the knowledge of the Government that out of 17 persons so far

recruited there is not a single hand from old staff?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): It is not so. 48 persons have been appointed for cleaning the machinery and all of them are from the old staff.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: At the time of making correspondence with the Government of India whether the Government of Assam pointed one matter that is, the employment question of those people who were working earlier?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): Yes Sir. We have sent our Industrial Advisor to obtain instruction from the Government of India and I know through communication that Government of India has issued a letter to us stating that preference will be given to the retrenched people.

শ্রীঅতুল শইকীয়া: ভাৰতে বিশেষ ভাবে নিয়োগ কৰা অফিচাৰ এজনে গুৱাহাটীৰ কিছুমান মাল্লহৰ পৰা কামৰ কাৰণে দৰ্খাষ্ট লৈছিল সেইবিলাকৰ ইণ্টাৰ ভিউ হৈছে নে? সেইসময়ত তাত কোনোবা অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধি উপস্থিত আছিল নেকি?

শ্রীমহমদ ইজিচ (মন্ত্রী): তেওঁ কোনো ইণ্টাৰভিউ লোৱা নাই। তেখেতে এটা অৱশ্যে যি বিজ্ঞাপন দিছে যে যদি কোনোৱা মাল্লহ আছে তেন্তে দৰখাষ্ট কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাত মিল খোলাৰ সংবাদ পাই কিছুমান নতুন মাল্লহেও চাকৰিৰ কাৰণে দৰখাষ্ট কৰিছে। চৰকাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিৰ বিষয়ে মই কও যে নেচনেল টেক্সটাইলছ জুনোৱা যতে এখন একজুকে ষিড অফিচাৰ তাত দিব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা এজনৰ নাম পঠাইছে।

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: In view of the fact that this Industry has been taken over by the Industrial

Textile Corporation, what will be the position of the former owner of the factory, M/s. Jatia & Co?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): That will be according to the provisions of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: What is the rule? whether he will be a partner share holder or equity share holder who will have no authority in the administration?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): As per this Act, whenever any such unit is taken over by the Government of India under the provision of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act all the liabilities can be frozen. The share holders of the company will have no say in the management etc. after it is taken over by the Government under that Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: What will be our focus stand?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): That I have given in my statement the other day and the hon'ble members might remember that I have said that in such arrangements, the State Government and the Central Government and N. T. C. will jointly manage the industries and the share of expenditure would be 51% for the N. T. C. and 49% for the State Government.

Shri Premodhar Bora: Can the Minister enlighten us with the amount of investment by the Government of Assam in this particular industry?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): That I have given in my statement, which I made on an earlier occasion.

Re : Second Jute-Mill in Assam

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

*289. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industry be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Central Government has agreed to issue license to set up a second Jute Mill in Assam ?

(b) If so, where is the location of the Jute Mill ?

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister of Industries) replied :

(a) & (b) The Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, has applied to the Government of India for licenses to set up Jute Mills in Kamrup, Darrang and Goalpara districts. Government of India's formal decision on these applications is awaited, after receiving which, a decision will be taken about location.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, it is now about one month that this matter was discussed in the House and the AIDC has applied for a licence for jute mill. May I know from the Minister how much time the Government of India will take for issue of the licence ?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister) : That is difficult for me say on behalf of the Government of India. What steps I have taken after the question was discussed on the floor of this August House are : we have sent the Managing Director of AIDC to personally contact the Jute Commissioner on 23.6.72 and he met him and placed the matter before him. We have also send reminder and the last reminder is dated 12.7.72.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Where this matter is hanging whether in the Ministry of Industrial Development or in the Ministry of Foreign Trade or in Jute Commissioner's office ?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): Both in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industrial Development.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Where it is initially hanging? Whether in the Ministry of Foreign Trade or in Jute Commissioner's office ?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister): Initially in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

শ্রীকবির চন্দ্র বায় প্রধানী: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কামৰূপ, গোৱালপাৰা আৰু দৰং এই তিনি ঠাইৰ ডিয়ালৈই জেৰুইন কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এটাৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ লাইচেন্স দিব। কাৰণেই এই তিনিখন জিলাৰ বাহ্যত কাৰিয়া লগাব খুজিছে নেকি ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইজিহ (মন্ত্রী): সেই কাৰণে এটাও লাইচেন্স আমাক নালাগে বুলি কয় নেকি ?

Starred Question No. 290 was not Called-for

Shri Charan Narzary: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a printing mistake in the question which has changed the very context of the question.

Mr. Speaker: You please hear the reply of the Minister first.

Re: Dotma Public Health Unit

Shri Charan Narzary asked:

*291. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state,

(a) Whether it is a fact that the construction of

the building of the Dotma Public Health Unit under Kokrajhar Subdivision has been held up because of negligence of the fact that payment are not being made to the contractor ?

b) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to speed up the completion of the building ?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman [Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

(a) No.

(b) Non-payment to contractor has not been the reason for non-completion of the work as yet as stated above. The progress has been delayed as the revised estimate for the scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

Shri Charan Narzary : Whether Government is aware that payments have already been made to the contractor concerned for constructing that particular building ?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman (Minister) : All payments have not been made. Up to February the contractor worked to certain extent and only a part payment was made and not the full payment. After February the contractor has done work worth about Rs. 887/- and that payment has not been made.

Shri Charan Narzary : Whether it is a fact that the contractor concerned used all the building materials viz : iron and steels materials and cement for construction of his own house ?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman (Minister) : That is not known to us.

Re: Gara-Ali P. W. D. Road

Shri Joy Chandra Bora asked :

•292. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state

(a) The total length that was left without black topping on Gara-Ali P. W. D. Road in the Subdivision of Jorhat ?

(b) Whether Government propose to complete the black topping from the rest of the road during this financial year ?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman [Minister, P. W. D. (R & B.)] replied :

(a) The total length that is left without black topping on Gara-Ali (C. T. Road) is 5.78 K. M.

(b) Due to paucity of fund black topping the rest portion of the road could not be taken up during 4th Five Year Plan period.

শ্রীজয়চন্দ্ৰ বৰা : বাটোৱাটোৰ অসম্পূৰ্ণ অবস্থাত বখাৰ কাৰণে বাটোৱা মাজত বহুতো খালৰ উত্পন্ন হৈছে আৰু ফলত মানুহৰ অনুবিধা হৈছে গতিকে চৰকাৰে অসম্পূৰ্ণ বাটোখিনি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ডঃ লুটফুৰ ৰহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : মানুহৰ অনুবিধা হোৱাতো চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰে। কিন্তু চতুৰ্থ পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত সেইবাটোৱাটোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ আচনি লোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু টকাৰ অভাৱত কৰিব পৰা নাই।

শ্রীহৰাল চন্দ্ৰ খাউণ্ড : বাটোৱাটো মেৰামতি নকৰাৰ কাৰণে বাটোৱাৰ মাজত কিছুমান পুখুৰি যে হৈছে সেইটো চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

ডঃ লুটফুৰ ৰহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো নাজানো। সেইটো মই চাম।

Mr, Speaker : Starred question No 293, this question is kept pending (For Supplimentaries)

Starred question No. 293 was deferred and starred question No 294 was not called for,

SHORT NOTICE

Re : Appointment of Shri Ajit Kumar Bora

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound asked :

14. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government is aware that the name of one Shri Ajit Kumar Bora was recommended to M/s. Jokai (Assam) Tea Company Limited., as candidate No. I in every list by the Shillong Employment Exchange in 1971 ?

(b) If so, whether Shri Bora was an employee of any concern (Public or Private) at the time his name was recommended ?

(c) Who was the Director of Employment in Assam during 1970-71 ?

(d) Whether the then Director of Employment is any way related to the said candidate ?

(e) Who is the father of the said candidate ?

(f) If the candidate is related to the Director, is it not a clear case of nepotism and favouritism ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister, Labour) replied :

(a) The Professional Executive Officer of the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

and not Shillong Employment Exchange submitted Shri Ajit Kumar Bora to M/s. Jokai (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd. for the post of Assistant Manager on three different occasions. On two occasions, his name was at Sl. 1 and in another occasion his name was at Sl. 10 in the list of candidates.

(b) Shri Bora submitted an application on 12th April 1971, intimating that he got an appointment under M/s. Octavious Steels and Co. Ltd., and he desired for consideration of his case against the vacancies involving more responsibilities and higher scale of pay. His name was submitted against the vacancy of Assistant Manager to M/s. Jokai (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd., on three occasions i. e., on 20th January 1971, 24th August 1971 and 12th October 1971. Thus his name was submitted on two occasions after this office received information regarding his appointment under M/s. Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.

(c) Shri B. C. Bora, I. A. S. was the Director of Employment during the period from 17th August 1970 to 8th January 1972.

(d) & (e) Shri B. C. Borah is the father of the said candidate.

(f) No.

Shri Du'al Chandra Khound: Sir, did the Government receive a letter from M/s. Jokai (Assam) Tea Company Limited protesting against the appearance of Shri Ajit Kr. Borah's name in the first place in the list of candidates? while he was in employment of M/s. Octavious Steels & Co.?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) : Sir, that information is not with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, I can read out a part of the letter from M/s. Jokai (Assam) Tea Company Ltd. "Shri Ajit Bora features as No. 1 in every list that is sent to us inspite of his being employed as Assistant Manager in Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd." Do the Government Learnt about this letter ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) : That is not with me and I do not know this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, whether it is a fact that Shri Ajit Bora's name occurred in the first place in the letter of recommendation sent to the United Bank of India ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) : That is a separate question, Sir.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataky : No, Sir. This shows as to how a senior officer of the Government, is behaving. Sir, this officer has been sending the name of his son mentioning him first in the list of candidates for appointment. When the Hon'ble member asked the question regarding favouritism and nepotism indulged in by senior government officer, the Minister's reply has been that 'it is a matter of opinion'. Sir when this government has been telling about 'Anyao Hotao', did not they fail to remove favouritism and nepotism in this case ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) : This is not the case of favouritism and nepotism.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : Is it not favouritism when the name of this person has been recommended 5 times by his father ?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister) : No, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, in the letter sent to Mazbat Tea Co. Shri Ajit Bora's name appeared in the first place, though in the list there was a candidate who is M. Sc. in Agriculture and Shri Ajit Borah is B. Sc (Agri), is it a fact?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister): Sir, I shall have to examine the case because Mazbat is not under Jokai (Assam) Tea Co.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, is it a fact that the father of Shri Ajit Borah, the then Director of Employment visited Jokai (Assam) Tea Company for pleading his son's case?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister): Sir, we have no information about this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound: Sir, I will now read out a sentence from the letter of Jokai (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd. "We received visit from his father who was given a copy of his son's letter informing us that he is employed in Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.". Sir, this shows that his father visited Jokai (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd. on behalf of his son.

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister): I have already replied I have no information about this letter and if the Hon'ble member passes the latter on to me I will examine it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Sir, will the Minister make a thorough enquiry about this affair?

Shri Gajen Tanti (Minister): Sir I have already replied that if the Hon'ble member passes on this letter to me I will examine it.

শ্রীনগেন বৰুৱা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জকাই চাহ-বাগিছালৈ এই অফিছাৰজন যাওঁতে ভ্ৰমণ-বানচ লৈছিল — তেওঁ ভ্ৰমণ বানচ কিয় লৈছিল — সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি ভ্ৰমণ বানচখিনি ঘূৰাই লোৱা হ'বনে ?

(উত্তৰ নাই)

Mr. Speaker: Question hour is over.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the matter which we have placed before the House in the form of an adjournment motion is of extra-ordinary nature and it has fulfilled all the conditions laid down in Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. Sir, it is a specific matter and of recent origin because a mass hunger-strike has taken place before this Assembly Secretariat this morning. Therefore, it is a matter of recent origin and also of great public importance. It has created an extra-ordinary situation ; it would have been a different matter if this incident would have taken place somewhere else ; this mass hunger-strike has taken place in front of this House and so it has created an extra-ordinary situation. The Rule-56 (1) states - ' not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting '. Sir, I have made only one such motion on one subject. This rule also states - ' not more than matter can be discussed on the same motion and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence '. Sir, it is a specific matter and of recent origin which has taken place only today in front of this Assembly and is still now continuing. The rule also states - ' the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given . . . ' Sir, the gov-

* Speech not Corrected.

ernment may take the plea that this matter has been discussed. Sir, this is free from this restriction also because I want to discuss the extra-ordinary situation through adjournment motion that has been created by the mass hunger strike in front of this Assembly by the Garkaptani Sramik Sangha.

Now" the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration". The extra-ordinary nature of the present adjournment motion was not previously anticipated. The item on the Agenda paper also does not cover the scope of the Adjournment motion. Because the extra-ordinary nature of the Adjournment which, as I have already pointed out, is beyond the purview of the item in the Agenda paper. By this hunger-strike an extra-ordinary situation has been created. Therefore, this Adjournments Motion is free from that restriction.

Then coming to Rule 56 (v), "the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved", the Adjournment Motion is also free from that restriction too. Because this a matter of urgent public importance, a question affecting the security of life of hundreds of Government employees who have been suddenly thrown out of employment due to the lapses on the part of the Government and due to no fault of these employees. Therefore when the House is in session and when these unfortunate employees are staging a hunger-strike in front of this House, admission of this Adjournment Motion is extremely desirable is also free from the restrictions of Clause 56 (vi) Therefore Sir, it is a matter of immediate importance that this House may discuss the conduct and the method of working of the administrative set-up.

If these people are driven out of their employment cruelly and mercilessly, then there will be chaos and confusion in the State. Therefore, Sir, when the House is in session, and in front of the House a hunger-strike is taken resort by the members of the Garkaptani Karmi Sangha who have been driven to such a miserable plight only by the action of the Government. I feel that it is of utmost importance that the House should have an opportunity to intervene so that the House can express its views on the matter and give necessary direction so that these hunger-striking employees may be persuaded to give up the hunger strike and return home, at least, with some hope of their legitimate grievance being attended to by the authority and removed.

With these few words, Sir, I commend the Adjournment Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Santiranjana Sen-Gupta : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to draw your attention to item No. 6 of the Order Paper where a similar item is coming up for discussion to-day, and under Rule 56 (iv), "the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration."

Shri Dulal Chandra Khaund : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very serious thing is going on just in front of the House. A large number of people are taking resort to hunger-strike which is an unusual event in front of the August House, and this has been started only this morning. So it is a matter of very recent occurrence. The matter that related to the hunger-strike is about non-fulfilment of the demand of a section of the P.W.D. workers. This is a serious matter. It involves the fate

of thousands of employees of the P.W.D. Because the retrenchment policy of the Government has forced these people to gather here and resort to the hunger-strike in front of this August House. So I support the admissibility of this Adjournment Motion so that the House may discuss threadbare the problem faced by these employees and we can persuade these people to go back home giving up the hunger-strike which is creating a great tension in the public mind and/is an unprecedented situation before the House.

শ্রীমতী বকরা :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই পবিত্ৰ সদনৰ সন্মুখত আজি পুৱাৰে পৰা অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৫০ জনমান গড়কপ্তানী বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আহি তেওঁলোকৰ অভিযোগ দৰ্শাই তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি যি অন্যায় চৰকাৰে কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকক চাকৰীৰ পৰা খেদাই দিয়াত তেওঁলোকে অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ সন্মুখত ধন্যঘট কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি সময়ত গৰিবী হাতাণ্ডৰ ২২নি দিছে দুখীয়া বাইচৰ দুখ-দৈন্য আতৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণ চেষ্টা কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে কিন্তু সেই সময়ত আৰ্থিক সংকট দেখুৱাই ইমান বিলাক মানুহক আৰ্থিক সংকটৰ ফালে ঠেলি দিছে, এই কথাবিলাক উল্লেখ কৰি তাৰ নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে বহুতো আবেদন-নিবেদন কৰাৰ পিছতো এই মানুহবিলাকে অনশনৰ নিচিনা এক চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্তত নামিব লগিয়া হৈছে আৰু বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখত বিক্ষুব্ধ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছে। গতিকে এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। এই বিষয়টো বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা বিধিৰ ৫৬ ধাৰা অনুযায়ী এই পৰিস্থিতিটো সদনত আলোচনা কৰি তাৰ এটা সুস্থ নীতি লৈ যাতে তাক নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে উত্থাপন কৰা এই মূলতুবী প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ মই অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক আপোনাক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যাতে বিধান সভাত আলোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা এই সমস্যাটোৰ এটা স্থায়ী সমাধান উলিয়াব পৰা যায়।

শ্রীপ্ৰেম বৰা :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই পৱিত্ৰ সদনত দৰিদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণৰ পূজাত আত্মাহুতিৰে সমাজবাদী নীতিলৈ যি আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহো ডাঙৰীয়া যিধৰণেৰে উপস্থিত হৈছিল, তেতিয়া আমি ভাবিছিলোঁ যে আমাৰ বাইজৰ আৰু একো দুখ-কষ্ট নহ'ব। কিন্তু বাস্তৱত যিটো দেখা গ'ল যে বাইজৰ সেই দুখ-কষ্ট দৰীভূত হোৱা দূৰৰে কথা, আজি এই পবিত্ৰ বিধানসভাৰ সন্মুখত আমাৰ এনে কিছুমান শ্ৰমীক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ যি বিলাকে নিজৰ জীৱন যাপনকৰি থাকিব নোৱাৰা এটা অৱস্থাৰ পৰিপ্ৰসংগত আহি উপস্থিত হৈছে। আমি ভাবিছিলোঁ যে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী এজন সহজ, সৰল মানুহ। গতিকে তেখেতে এইটো আগতেই অনুভৱ কৰি তাৰ এটা সমাধানৰ পথ উলিয়াব পাৰিলেহেতেন। আজি আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সংকোচন কৰাটোয়েই এটা বেয়া কথা হ'ল যাৰ কাৰণেই আজি এইধৰণৰ এটা সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হ'ব লগা হ'ল যাৰ কাৰণে আজি এটা সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱৰো উত্থাপন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে এই নিৰ্যাতিত, নীপিড়িত মানুহখিনিক যাতে উদ্ধাৰ কৰাৰ এটা সু-চিন্তিত পথ উলিয়াব পৰা যায় সেইবিষয়ে এটা আলোচনাৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰি সকলো সদস্যৰে মনোভাৱ ব্যক্ত কৰাৰ কাৰণে এটা সুবিধা দিবলৈ এই সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

*শ্ৰীদেবেন বৰা :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীজলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা দেৱে যিটো সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ সংযুক্ত গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ দ্বাৰা যি অনশন কাৰছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে এই সদনত ভালেমান আলোচনা হৈছে। যোৱা কালি গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ত এটা সবিশেষ বিবৃতি দাঙি ধৰিছে, এই বিবৃতি দাঙি ধৰাৰ পিছত আজি এই বিষয়টো গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ বুলি মই নাভাবোঁ। এই বিষয়টো পুনৰ আলোচনা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি সদনত বিশেষ সুবিধা পাম, যিহেতুকে ৬ নম্বৰ আইটেমত এই কথাটো সংলিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়টো বিবেচনা কৰি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এটা দীঘলীয়া বিবৃতি দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু আলোচনা কৰাৰ সুবিধা আমি পাম কাৰণে এই সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱটো নামঞ্জুৰ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Sir, may I submit ? I may be allowed to refer to Rule 57, clauses 3 and 4. That has already been explained by the Hon'ble Member Shri Dulal Barua with an adjective that this Government may take that plea. There is no plea. Clause 3 of Rule 57 says-the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session; Just two days back we had an occasion to discuss the same matter because some of the workers were alleged to have resorted to hunger strike somewhere else in Assam, may not be in front of the Assembly. An adjournment motion was brought on that issue, and that is why another adjournment motion cannot be brought. That is the interpretation of this clause. Then under clause 4 we have got ample opportunity to discuss this matter because a special motion is just before the House for discussion. We will have ample opportunity to discuss about hunger strike and retrenchment then. Moreover, it has been stated that an extraordinary situation has been created by this hunger strike in front of the Assembly. Sir, on the 3rd of April, 1969 Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi, Shri Giasuddin Ahmed and Shri Kehoram Hazarika tabled an adjournment motion which concerned the hunger strike resorted to by the youths and students in front of the Assembly House on that very day in pursuance of their demand for a second public sector Oil Refinery, solution of unemployment problem etc. The Chair observed that the House was seized of the problem of the second oil refinery by adopting a resolution in this regard, and the question of unemployment and industrialisation was also discussed in a specific motion at that time. There was a motion at that time. This

time also there is a special motion, besides there would be other opportunities to discuss this continuous problem in the near future. After stating the facts the Chair ruled as follows: "In view of the fact that the problems are continuous one and further, that the problems were discussed in the Budget Session of the Assembly and are going to be discussed very soon in connection with the motion submitted by the Hon'ble Members as above and also in view of the fact that there will be ample opportunity for the Hon'ble Members to discuss the problem in future, I disallow the motion." This was the ruling from the Chair. Moreover, Sir, regarding retrenchment policy there is also another ruling, retrenchment of 12,000 workers of the P. W. D. On 4th December, 1970 Shri Dulal Chandra Barua moved an adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising out of the Government decision to retrench 12,000 workers of the P.W.D. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee, M.L.A., and Shri Promote Gogoi M.L.A., also spoke in support of the motion. Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, Chief Minister clarified the position. The Chair then ruled as follows: "I have heard both sides on this matter which relates to the administration. The question of retrenchment or retention is a matter of administration." Moreover, Sir, I quote another ruling of Loka Sabha at, page 123 of the Parliamentary Procedure in India by Shri A.R. Mukherjee. "Any matter of day to day administration, e.g., alleged dismissal of an employee, cannot be the subject matter of an adjournment motion." In the circumstances this adjournment motion cannot be admitted by the House.

• Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Sir, I have heard very attentively the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble

Minister incharge of Parliamentary Affairs. He is trying to side-track the whole issue. As I have stated earlier, we have specifically mentioned one matter, i.e., hunger strike resorted to by the workers in front of the Assembly and thereby an extraordinary situation has been created. Our argument is mainly on that issue; the other matter may come in course of discussion. But the Government cannot anticipate that before hand. According to Kaul, the Speaker is to decide whether a particular subject matter is of public importance and extraordinary or not. The speaker is to decide whether this situation created by the hunger strike resorted to by the worker of the P.W.D. in front of the Assembly House is an extraordinary matter or not. We want to discuss that matter arising out of the hunger strike. The arguments put forward by the energetic member, Shri Bora, are not tenable. Probably he is coming here after taking his meal and he will again go to take his meal, but these people are without food. If the matter is not decided to-day and if in the meantime something happens then who will be responsible? The people will make us responsible. Therefore, my whole contention is that by considering the extraordinary situation created by the hunger strike you will be kind enough to allow this adjournment motion. About the question whether it is an extraordinary matter and of public importance or not, it is for the Hon'ble Speake to decide. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : I have already quoted the rulings from the Chair on a similar issue.

Mr. Speaker : I reserve my ruling. Now next item.

CALLING ATTENTION

- Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, under Rule 54

* Speech not Corrected.

of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Transport to the news item appearing in the 'Nilachal' dated the 7th June, 1972 under the caption "ষ্টেট পুলকাৰ কলক কাহিনী". So many things are mentioned in the report but I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading them. I have only drawn the attention of the Minister to this news item and I want to know what definite steps have been taken in this regard.

* Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): The attention of the State Government has been drawn to the news item published in the paper "NIIACHAL" dated 7.6.72 under the caption "ষ্টেট পুলকাৰ কলক কাহিনী". The entire matter of the State Pool car is still being audited by the Accountant General. In that view, it will be prematured to make any comment on the alleged irregularities highlighted in the aforesaid paper. I, however, assure the House that the Government will take appropriate action as may be necessary on the basis of the Audit report. The Audit party, I am sure, will take various instances given in the paper into consideration at the time of audit. From the Government side as well it will be our duty to place the instances shown in the paper to the Audit party which will give clue for further probe in the matter by the Audit.

I may however indicate the position briefly as follows.

A glance at the State Budget will reveal that the expenditure under the Head of State Pool car forms a

negligible percentage. The expenditure on maintenance, it would appear on a close scrutiny to be reasonable, however the Audit will throw a better light on this aspect of the matter. The allegation that the pool cars are not available to the Secretaries whereas such cars are used by officers of lower grade is not correct. Normally in the allotment of Pool cars, priorities are given according to the status of the officers subject to availability. The Government have no knowledge that there has been any misuse of pool car by Shri I.A. Choudhury assistant and Transport Officer, Pool as alleged. However, the matter is under enquiry.

In connection with Election works, one pool car was allotted to the Superintendent, Government : Press, Shillong and another to Joint Superintendent Government Press, Gauhati for a period of 2 months. No booking slip was issued to private car No. ASA-5515 as alleged, nor was there any misuse of Pool Jeep ASK-8467. It reveals from the records that car ASA-4668 was not allotted to the Finance Minister, though this vehicle was allotted to Minister, Supply, Minister Revenue, Prime Minister of India, Union Minister Agriculture, Home Secretary : Government of India, etc., during the last six months. The matter is being further investigated. It is not correct that vehicle No. ASA-4510 was out of order and the petrol was issued to that car wrongly. The Engineer requisitioned 70 litres of petrol for stationery and road test of vehicles No. ASA-7194, ASA-7900, ASA-6510, ASA-8002 and ASA-4510 when the vehicles were in the Workshop and accordingly petrol slip was issued, but 70 litres of petrol was shown against car No. ASA-4510 only. Similarly 10 litres of petrol were issued for ASK-8467 (Jeep). The car No. ASA-6791 was allotted

to the Addl: C.S. Shri Mallick. As the allotted Driver was ill, the Pool assistant drew the petrol with driver Saukat Ali who went to Silchar with Addl: C.S.

It is not correct that Shri I.A. Choudhury has not passed Matriculation Examination. Government have not received any complaint against Shri I.A. Choudhury for his misbehaviour. He is not incharge of allotment of drivers. As regards allegation against disposal of pool car No. ASA 5454, this car was earmarked for disposal by public auction, the pool Transport was under the erstwhile State Transport Department. At that time interchange of parts of pool car and State Transport Vehicles were made as and when found necessary. Accordingly the engine of ASA 5464 was taken out and fitted to the State Transport Line Car No.A.36 in the workshop when the engine of the Car No A-36 was found to be beyond repairs. As the car No.ASA 5464 was without engine, the valuation Committee assessed the value of the car at a smaller amount after deducting the cost of old engine. The car was disposed in auction by a Magistrate of Shillong Court.

The petrol slip issued for vehicle No.ASA 7992 under repairs in the workshop for stationery and road test, the signature of driver concerned is not required as the petrol is drawn by the Engineer.

There seems to be no scope for misappropriation of petrol by Shri I.A. Choudhury when the records are properly maintained. However, the allegation is being enquired into. There is on channel of promotion from driver to Mechanic. The present incumbent was appointed after proper practical test by the Engineer of the Corporation.

The present strength of pool vehicles is 52 out of which 11 vehicles are earmarked for disposal. The shut down position on the average is in the range of 20 to 25%. This is what I am to submit.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : On a point of clarification, Sir, What the Minister has said in his statement we have heard but I must say that he has been very incorrectly briefed by his department. There are sufficient materials with us to prove that all the allegations which were published in the Nilachal are cent percent true. Further, there are many instances of misusing the vehicles. One vehicle has been allotted to the I.G.P., Meghalaya and not a single farthing has been paid on that account. The D.C. Kamrup has got two pool vehicles and does not make any payment. Lots of officers are there who use pool vehicles as their private vehicles. Therefore, my point is that whether the Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a Committee or a person who do not belong to the Transport to make a thorough probe into the affairs.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : I have already stated in my statement that the Accountant General is auditing the accounts and I have also said that we are enquiring into the matter.

Mr. Speaker : Now item No. 2.

Discussion Under Rule 301

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the matter which we propose to move is a very important matter. It is regarding the scarcity of foodstuff at Nalbari as a result of which at gadira village two children have died very

recently and it has further been reported that in the rural areas of Nalbari Subdivision there are acute scarcity of food and the Government machinery has totally failed to provide foodstuff and other essential commodities to the people even through fair price shops. This matter was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner by some of the local representatives but though the Deputy Commissioner had assured that proper supply of foodstuff will be made to the affected area nothing has been done so far. And, as a result the scarcity has become so acute that people have taken to eating roots of trees. This has made many people sick and some of them have died. Therefore, I want to know from the Minister in charge of Revenue as well as from the Chief Minister that when the representatives of the area met the Deputy Commissioner, i.e., the agent of the Government why the Government did not take any effective steps to supply foodstuff to the area? Are we not to understand that due to negligence on the part of the Government there has been such distress and loss of lives? I want to know even now whether the Government has taken any action. The Government may come up with the explanation that the deaths have occurred not because of scarcity of foodstuff but due to something else as they gave the pleas in case of Nowgong. Therefore, I want to know from the Government whether they are investigating the matter and taking effective steps to meet the demand of the people who are and under starvation?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, only yesterday we have been served with a notice under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly and so

Sir, whatever information is available with us are being placed before the House. These are as follows :-

A telegram was received by the Chief Minister on 28th June, 1972 from one Bipin Chandra Haloi of Nalbari reading "two boys caused death due hunger.,, The S.D.O. was asked telephonically to have an enquiry into it and report. The enquiry was made by S.D.C., Nalbari who visited Kaibartachuba of village Godira to enquire into the starvation death alleged by president, Khakhrisal G.P. He also met the wives of Shri Moheswar Das and Shri Dhaneswar Das whose sons had reportedly died. The wife of Shri Moheswar Das stated that her son suffered from stomach trouble and dysentery since a month before death. In respect of other child the cause of the death could not be established though both the children were treated by a Homeopathic Doctor. The economic condition of the concerned persons were found to be poor, The S.D.O., directed the B.D.O. to give Gratuitous Relief from Flood Relief quota for a day or two and to give work in any Test Relief project of the Block

To relieve the distress caused by last year's drought Government undertook large scale relief measure particularly with a view to ensure that both Sali cultivation and Rabi cultivation do not fail

The crop position was satisfactory even though Rabi crops was slightly damaged due to Cyclone, Hails storm etc,

This year also the flood affected areas of Nalbari Subdivision have been rendered immediate relief and Sali seed Grant worth Rs. one lakh has also been sanctioned:

There was no report of large scale distress necessitating active Government intervention. Government will undertake measures like Rural Employment Scheme and will also sanction Test Relief Scheme after the flood season is over if it is considered necessary to give employment to the affected people.

Details Of Relief Sanctioned In Connection With Drought And Flood Of June 1971.

For drought (1971)

1. Gratuitous Relief	— Rs. 13,000/—
2. Yarn as Relief to widows	— Rs. 27,000/—
3. Subsidy in Atta issued through Cheap Grain Shop.	— Rs. 1,000,00/—
4. Transport subsidy in Rice	— Rs. 25,000/—
5. Charges of Power Pump for irrigation	— Rs. 1,38,844/—
6. Shallow tubewells for irrigation	— Rs. 6,33,711/— (45 tubewells installed):
7. Wheat seeds	— 1,300 quintals
8. Boro Seeds.	— 350 quintals.
9. Test Relief Schemes	— Rs. 8,84,945/— (Both drought & flood)

For flood (1971)

Recent flood (1972)

1. Gratuitous Relief. ... Rs. 60,000/-	Gratuitous Relief.... Rs. 15,000/
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2. Rehabilitation Grant. Rs. 16,100/- Sali Seed Grant....
Rs. 1,00,000/-

3. Rehabilitation Loan.... Rs. 1,000,00/-

The general economic condition of the people of Nalbari subdivision is alleged to have deteriorated which may be attributed to the after-effect of last year's drought and successive floods and the flood of this year. So far as the drought and flood of last year are concerned, a great deal of Relief Measures was undertaken.

This year also, Nalbari subdivision particularly Barbhag area have badly affected by the flood. To relieve the distress of the affected people, the following relief has been sanctioned till (12.7.72).

1. Gratuitous Relief- Rs.1,15,000/- 2. Sali Seed Grant-
Rs 1,00,000/- (Rs.1 lakh)

From the gift of the Governor of Bihar, Sugar six bags, Soyabean 172 bags and Milk powder 86lbs. have been allotted to the subdivision for distribution to the flood affected people.

The Government will sanction Test Relief Schemes wherever necessary after the flood season is over for giving employment to the affected people depending on the extent of the fund available at the disposal of Government. In the meantime, Test Relief Schemes for Rs.1.65 lakhs has been received from the S.D.O. for repairs of embankments, these schemes will be forwarded to the F.C. Control Deptt. for execution from their side.

শ্রী বদন চন্দ্র তালুকদার :— হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিকিৎসা করা বুলি
যে কৈছে, এচ, ডি, চি জনে কোন হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিকিৎসক দ্বারা করা

বুলি কৈছে? তেখেতক লগ ধৰিছে নেকি? তেনেধৰনৰ কোনো বিপোর্ট আছে নেকি?

শ্রীৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মন্ত্ৰী) : মই প্ৰথমেই কৈছো যে যোৱাকালিনৈকে আমাৰ যি সংবাদ আছিল সেই সংবাদৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিহে এই বিপোর্ট দাখিল কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই কথাটোৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে টেলিফোন যোগে জনাইছিল আৰু সেই পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিততে আমি পোৱা সংবাদমতে হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিবিংসা গ্ৰেহ কৰিছিল এচ, ডি, চি ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুসন্ধানত এইটো পাই আহিছে। এডিচনেল ১৯৭১ চনত কি কি কৰা হৈছিল আৰু ১৯৭২ চনত আগবঢ়োৱা সাহায্যৰ হিচাব দাখিল কৰিব পৰিলো। বাকী সংবাদ বৰ্তমান আমাৰ হাতত নাই।

শ্রীৰদন চন্দ্ৰ তালুকদাৰ : গাৰ্ভপ্ৰায়তৰ সভাপতিজনে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি খন টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰিছিল তাৰ কপি এটা মোকো দিছিল আৰু মই নিজে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক লগ কৰি টেলিগ্ৰামখন দিছিলো আৰু এতিয়া মই শ্রীধনেশ্বৰ আৰু শ্রীৰবেশ্বৰৰ ঘৰলৈও গৈছিলো কিন্তু এচ, ডি, চি, জন তালৈ যোৱা নাই বা পানীৰ কাৰণে যাব পৰা নাই, বেলেগ এখন গাৰ্ভৰ পৰা মাকক মাতি আনিছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ : তেখেতৰ হাতত যি বিপোর্ট আছে, তাকে দিছে।

শ্রীৰদন চন্দ্ৰ তালুকদাৰ : এই সম্পৰ্কে বাতৰিও ওলাইছে, সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহে এতিয়াও অন্ধাৰে অনাহাৰে দিন কটাইছে। এই অৱস্থা নিজে দেখি আহিছো। চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে আৰু যি অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই অৱস্থাৰ কোনো উপসম হোৱা নাই। ১৯৭১ চনত চৰকাৰে যি মিছাৰ লৈছিল এই বছৰত তাৰ কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। গতিকে এই অঞ্চলৰ লোক সকলৰ কৰ্ম সংস্থান নোহোৱাত চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে? কিবা টেকট বিলিফ লৈছে নেকি?

শ্রীৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মন্ত্ৰী) : টেকট বিলিফ চৰ্ত সাপেক্ষে দিয়া হয়। টেকট বিলিফৰ কাম কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে যি অৱস্থা হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ সেই অৱস্থা

হোৱা নাই। টেণ্ট বিলিক সাধাৰণতে পানী শুকাই যোৱাৰ পিচত চেপ্তেম্বৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ লোৱা হয়। এতিয়া বাৰিষা, মাননীয় সদস্য তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যদি স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ যোগে কিবা আচনিৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় হাতত লয়।

RULING BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. Speaker : order order, yesterday Hon'ble member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua raised a point of order to the effect that for introducing the Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1972 Governor's recommendation under the Constitution was necessary. While supporting his point of order he stated in particular that the amendment of Section 24 of the Principal Act amounted to regulation of tax and therefore Governor's recommendation was necessary under Art. 207 (1).

The Chief Minister stated in reply that Art 207(1) clearly stated the cases in which the Recommendation of the Governor was necessary for introducing a bill. The article specifically stated that a bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in Sub-Clause (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Art. 199 only required the recommendation of the Governor before introducing. He however stated that the present amending bill does not provide for any of those matters referred to in Article 199 (1) (a) to (f) and as such no recommendation of the Governor was necessary for introducing this bill.

I have gone through the provisions of this amending bill as well as the provisions of Art. 207 (1) and 199 (1) (a) to (f) and have come to the conclusion that none of the provisions of the bill can be said to

said to have dealt with any of the matters referred to in Clauses (a) to (f) of Art. 199 (1). I have also come to the conclusion that the proposed amendments, particularly the provisions of proposed Sec. 24 do not deal with matters relating to regulation of tax.

I therefore hold that no recommendation of the Governor is necessary for introducing this bill and as such, I hold the point of order to be out of order and rule out the same.

SPECIAL MOTION

• Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir while commencing my Motion for discussion of the House the Employment Review Committee's report, I want to make a few observations: Sir, you know that in our State the unemployment problem is not only acute but it is dangerous for the social order also. We expected that during the 4th Plan period some amount of avenues for employment of local people-both rural and urban-would be opened up. But if we evaluate the 4th plan we would find only frustration. The total population of Assam is nearabout crore 50 lakhs ; out of that nearly 105 lakhs are without any employment ; out of this 105 lakhs 67 lakhs are women and 40 lakhs are non-workers-both in rural and urban sector. If we evaluate properly we find that during the 3rd and 4th Plan periods we were not upto the mark in the matter of creating avenues of employment. It is a fact that there is unemployment everywhere in the world, but the question is the degree. But in our State it is of such a magnitude that it can never be compared with the rest of the country and the world. Assam is full of

* Speech not Corrected

potentials: Assam could prosper well in the matter of industrialisation and also in other ways, but due to wrong planning we have failed to achieve any tangible result during the last two plans. During the 4th Plan period Government proposed to create 70,770 new jobs. Now we are at the last stage of the 4th Plan but we have been able to create only 7% of the proposed jobs. The employment avenue proposed to be created taking the man power available in the State it has become -2. Government wants to show that there are 13 lakhs unemployed youths in the State-both technical and non technical, both educated and uneducated but according to my calculation it will be 105 lakhs. While calculating Government had forgotten the rural sector where the maximum number of man-power is available. I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to the fact that the calculation made by the Government is not correct. I shall try to show how they are incorrect. They have shown nearly 14 lakhs unemployed youths registered in the Employment Exchanges, and this year they have shown 7 lakhs registered in the various Employment Exchanges. But they have forgotten about the rural sector where there is the maximum number of excess manpower wasting their energy without any work. The Government also did not calculate the spill-over figures from the different plan periods. If we take into account the spill-over figures and deduct the womenfolk then the figures will come up to 26 lakhs uptodate. I would like to know in what way Government is going to tackle this gigantic problem of unemployment. Of the population, 6 lakh families are landless including tea garden population; They are also to be taken as

unemployed people because these people have also no means of livelihood. All the rosy schemes of the Government to solve the unemployment problem have remained paper schemes only. In the meantime the problem is becoming such that it would not be possible for the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues to solve it if they do not take some very concrete schemes. Unemployment problem to some extent can be solved by (1) Industrial development both public and private sector ;

(2) We are to create avenues in the field of agriculture and there should be a coordination between Agriculture and Industrial Sector and also we are to employment opportunities to the womenfolk in their own houses because many of the womenfolk are now busy in cooking and other things. Of course some of them have got lands. But this is not sufficient and even they cannot pull on half of the year from the produce of the land. Therefore, sir, my submission is that there should be coordination of all these sectors with the Rural Sector and this rural sector should be a major sector. The maximum emphasis should be given to the Rural Sector, sir. Now, I can come to the point how we can give emphasis for the development of rural sector. We can bring upliftment in our rural economy only when we can give maximum facilities to our cultivators and also to our villagers to develop their own industries properly. Sir, the rural sector should be given all possible facilities to solve the unemployment problem of our State. I submit to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, sir, that in our villages certain prominent industries are there, such as, cane making, bamboo making and guney-making industries etc. But these industries are

not getting proper marketing and other essential facilities for which they are almost dying. Therefore, sir, only by creating certain avenues by setting up two or 3 industries here in Assam we cannot solve the problem of unemployment. We cannot confine our rural labour forces in one or two particular fields. They should be given opportunity to be employed in various methods especially by reviving our old indigenous industries. And to develop these indigenous industries in the modern line it is essential that these industries are to be given proper power facilities also. Sir, if all the essential facilities are provided to the indigenous industries then our rural labour forces will be able to find out their own means of livelihood in their own areas. Now, sir, another problem has been further added by the Government itself. As you are aware, sir, in one way the Government is telling that "Shaini-hatao" অনায়া হটাও and in another way they have completely blocked the employment opportunity in the Government Department and by doing so the number of educated unemployed youth will be going on increasing which will have a cumulative affect in our State's economy and also in our society. Unless these things are properly considered with its real perspective, economic progress will suffer to a great extent. Sir, in the name of economy Government have stopped all kinds of promotion and prospects in Government service. This will on the other hand will completely block the future employment avenues of our younger generation. Coming to the major aspect of the thing, we find that Government have proposed to spend nearly Rs. 205 crores for 3 years programme alone, and along with it an additional amount of Rs. 220 crores will be electri-

fication etc. Sir, my whole question is this whether we will be in a position to materialise these kinds of schemes. Sir, our Chief Minister has assured in the House that a revolution of such kind of schemes through various plans and programmes will be initiated or given effect to from the month of October next. We are very glad to hear but before starting the schemes, may I submit, sir, whether Government is in a position to give us an assurance that all the relevant factors which are essential to make such kind of schemes successful will be provided by creating a congenial atmosphere. Sir, from my own experience I would like to caution the Chief Minister that in the past we have drawn up many schemes but why we cannot implement them inspite of the fact that we have got sufficient raw materials both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. From my experience, sir, I can say this is due to the fact that we did not take any special measure to enlighten our people about such kinds of schemes and programmes. As I have already stated, we must give emphasis to enlighten our people about the plans and schemes of the Government. They should know what is happening in our economic upliftment. At the same-time we must give special instruction to our officers in the field who are to implement those schemes and programmes to be very much vigilant and cautions about the implications of the schemes and programmes. They should also cooperate with the lower strata of the people and give them proper understanding for what purpose those schemes are being implemented. Those officers should also be properly trained about the subject matter of different schemes and programmes of the Government. Whethere these officers are in Panchayats or

under the Deputy Commissioner, they should be given such kind of special training. Sir, we do not ask to depute those type of officers who do not understand the minds of our people. Therefore, sir, my submission is that this time our Government will consider these things before taking up such schemes and programmes, so that the schemes that will be taken up at the cost of the public money will be implemented properly for the benefit of the people. If this is done, I am sure, we shall get maximum cooperation from the people. Sir, my other submission is that the restrictions that have been put in stopping the promotions and prospects of the Government service may be removed so that the employment avenues will further increase. These restrictions have already increased the additional burden in our employment position. Now, coming to another aspect of employment situation in tea industry, we find that the recent trend in employment situation in tea-industry plantations is none too happy and according to employment exchange statistics, the total employment in tea industry has come down from 4.57 lakhs on 31st March, 1957 to 4.26 lakhs on 30th September, 1969. The employment in tea plantation in Assam having reached the optimum, there is no further scope for generation of employment potential from this sector. That is also another blow to us. Our statistics will show in what way employment opportunities are decreasing in various fields.

Now, I must submit that in addition to what I have said that 13.6 lakhs another 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is already added to the figure from the tea gardens. Because, as has been discussed the other day, some of my friends have said that the tea garden managements are gradu-

ally declaring their gardens uneconomic and if we take the sum total of the tea garden employess who have been retrenched it will come to about 1-½ lakhs. Therefore, another problem is there before the Government and the Government should think over this issue very seriously. As per the statistical report, the number of technically qualified youths that is, engineers up to 1970 is 386, medical graduates 16, Agricultural and Vety. graduates 23, Post graduate up to this time—526, simple graduates about 4429, under-graduates—5734, Matriculates—14,197 and others—52,739, that means 7,8,0050, according to statistics and in addition the number comes to 13.6 by taking all accounts of unemployed persons in the State.

Now coming to one major thing, what has happened in the matter of employment in Central sector. It is worst in the Central Government establishments and other undertakings. There is a regional imbalance in the Country. We wanted an equal treatment from the Central Government as has been envisaged by the Constitution. We thought that proper treatment would be meted out to as has been done in the case of other advanced States. It is well known to all that Assam came under British subjugation last of all and as a result, other States in India advanced industrially before Assam could make a start in this respect. As I have pointed out the other day while taking part in the discussion of the Industries Department's Demand, Assam's position in the matter of Central investment in industrial sector is the lowest in Assam whereas Assam's potentialities in the matter of raw materials are the highest in India. Why we have been lagging? Because, I must say that it is due to Centre's

discriminatory policy. I know that our Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Minister, Industries and the Minister, Labour will come forward and say that we have not been discriminated in the matter of industrial development. But if they assess coolly they will find that we have been deprived of our legitimate dues by the Centre. I will give a few instances. There is a Central Secretariat and in that Secretariat about 18,000 people work. But Assam's representation in that Secretariat is a big zero. We have been asking the Government of India to give some representation in the Central Secretariat from Assam, but we have completely failed in that. In Lok Sabha Sectt., though there are 14 representatives are from our State, about 2700 people are working there, but Assam's representation is a big zero. In the same way, in the Railway Board, not to speak of a membership from the State, nearly 1,57,000 people are working, but Assam's position is nil. In the Shipping Corporation nearly 2½ lakhs of people are serving but there is not a single person from Assam. In the Union Public Service Commission, not to speak of a member from Assam out of about 1500 people working there and including Grade IV staff the number may come to 2000, there is not even a peon from Assam. In the L.I.C. the same thing has happened. Assam's representation is —2.%. In the Railway, including a few persons outside the State other than Maligaon Bongai-gaon etc it comes to 4½.%. The Chief Minister should not it. In the Indian Airlines Corporation, nobody should laugh at me, we have 4 persons, viz : one peon, one driver and two Assistants. This is the treatment we are getting from the Government of India in the matter of employment in Central Government establi-

shments and their undertakings. Apart from this, this Government replied to a question as to the total number of persons from this State serving outside, that is, in other States as 30, whereas lakhs of people are pouring in Assam from other States and exploiting us in such a way that we may not be able to raise our knees and heads; there will be no strength in our legs to stand up and say anything to them. If the Government of India takes such an attitude in the matter of employment, not the question of giving us employment, but allow the people of other States to encroach upon our soil and deprive us of our legitimate share in our own home it will mean depriving us of everything and nothing will remain of us. Therefore, I would request the Government, under the leadership of the present Chief Minister to take up the matter very seriously with the Government of India so that the regional imbalance is removed forthwith.

Now Sir, apart from this, the Chief Minister has rightly pointed out the decision of the National Integration Council, wherein recommendations have been made for giving preference to the local people in employment in the public and private sector industries and other undertakings and establishment of the Central Government where these are located.

There was find decision on the part of the Government of India, and declaration too made by the Prime Minister of India from time to time that employment potentialities have been opened for the different States from various projects and that local qualified youths should be given first preference in the matter of employment. Sir, what has happend in the State of Assam? A cold and calculated process is going on to deprive

the local people from the benefit of getting employment avenues in different sectors. Sir, there are reasons to believe that the Government of India has not only broken Assam into pieces politically, but they want to convert it a centre of exploitation and a colony for out-siders. I will point this out later on. Sir, there are instructions for but the industrial undertakings and other establishments that for posts carrying Rs. 500/- and below, these posts should be filled up by local qualified people. But in actual practice, what they have been doing ? Even porters, chowkidar, sorters and the like are brought from outside the State. Sir, I want to show as to how the mechaneries of the private and public sector industries are ignoring the claims of the local people. In this content, I want to say that at the instance of the Employment Review Committee's recommendations, the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, Mr. Ruatomji in a circular letter dated 17th September, 70 to the Heads of Major Industries and other Industries in Assam clearly mentioned in what way the employment opportunities should be given to the local youths, as per recommendations of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar in June/68. This circular has been circulated to all concerns both public and private sector but nobody is caring for this circular and executive order. The Planning And Development Commissioner and Secretary, Government of Assam, Planning & Development department had also communicated to all concerns and wanted that all such kinds of Industries should follow the instructions of the Government of India as well as the recommendations of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar in the matter of giving employment to local people. But nobody is so much

careful about it; rather they are depriving us from their legitimate share of employment. In this connection, I want to show in what way other government are dealing with this problem. The other governments are very much alert about this problem; they did not allow any Industry or Establishments to behave in a manner in which they are behaving in the State of Assam. Sir, in Haryana, the Chief Minister himself in an appeal issued to all major employers in the private sector stated as follows:—“The inspirations of local people to get a fair share of employment opportunities in the State are understandable. There will be considerable dissatisfaction among them if they find that even where suitable and qualified persons are locally available outsiders are preferred. With the spread of technical education and training facilities in all regions, a large number of qualified people are likely to be available locally for all jobs requiring ordinary skills and it may not be necessary for employers to recruit persons from outside the State for such jobs. It is necessary to remove this genuine grievance of the people. The Government are separately taking steps to safeguard the interest of local people in Government departments and public sector undertakings. With regard to the private-sector I am addressing this letter with the request that you may use your good offices to ensure that your constituent units employ local people in their concerns to the largest possible extent subject of course, to their suitability”

The Government of Kerela, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu have been very strict about this employment matter. The Government of Punjab has been also very strict in this regard. In Punjab,—“no percentage

is fixed for employment of local people except backward classes which are determined according to local conditions. Even Punjab and Haryana which States are so much developed industrially and in agriculture sector, they are taking so much precautionary measures on such issue. Sir, the views of the Employment Review Committee which visited various sectors of industries and establishments will surely convince the House how discriminatory policy has been adopted by the various industries and managements in the matter of employment. In this connection, Sir, let me quote from page 10 of the Report of the Employment Review Committee: "The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had in all 3788 employees on 31st May, 1969. The distribution of these employees by status and place of birth (Assam and outside Assam) shows that out of a total of 236 Class I officers, 214 or 90.68 per cent reported their birth place as outside Assam. Among 201 class-II officer, 179 or 89.05 per cent had their birth place outside the State of Assam and even in respect of Class III and Class IV posts, the persons who reported their birth place outside Assam accounts for respectively 28.36 p c and 13.16 per cent. Out of total number of Class I and Class II posts only 10 percent are held by persons who reported their birth place as Assam. For all classes of employees taken together, the proportion of persons who reported their birth place as Assam accounted for 67.95 per cent and the rest are from outside the State of Assam."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

(After lunch the Assembly met with the Dy. Speaker on the Chair)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Dy: Speaker, Sir, I was dealing with the question of employment strength of the local people of various categories in the different projects in Assam, specially in the private sector. My whole intension is to place before the House a clear picture of the position of employment in the various projects and factories established in Assam under the Government patronage during the recent times. Not to speak of jobs carrying high salaries, even unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, clerical and other minor jobs carrying pay scales below even Rs 500/-have not been given to the local unemployed youths of Assam inspite of the declared policy of the Government. In this connection, I referred to the employment position of local youths vis-a-vis those coming from outside the State. I stated that "the O.N.G.C. had in all 3,788 employees on 31st May, 1969. The distribution of these employees by status and place of birth (Assam and outside Assam) shows that out of a total of 236 Class I Officers, 214 or 90.68 per cent reported their birth place as outside Assam. "In the same way I had also shown the miserable position of employment of local youths in the O.N.G.C of Class III and Class IV posts.

Sir, now coming to the Sarda Plywood, Joypore which the Committee, I just quote their observation :

"Out of 190 employees in this Industry, 147 employees (or 77.4 per cent) are from outside Assam. It is surprising to note that in the supervisory and clerical category, 34 posts out of a total of 36 posts (i.e. 94.5 per cent) are held by persons whose birth place is outside the State of Assam. All the 4 Administrative/ Executive posts are held by persons from outside the State. Out of the 150 skilled and semi-skilled workers,

109 workers or 72.7 per cent) are also from outside Assam."

In the same way, Sir, the analysis of the employment data of M/s Woodcraft Product of Joypore, as observed and recorded by the Committee makes the same disappointing and dismal reading when it says,

"Out of 346 employees, only 91 employees (or 26.3%) had their birth place in Assam so that about three-fourths of the employees are from outside the State. Even in the category of skilled and semi-skilled workers, the recruitment from outside the State is as high as 74.4 per cent. It is interesting to note that both in administrative and supervisory categories, the percentage of persons born outside the State is found to be very high. The clerical category has also drawn fairly high percentage of persons (61.3 per cent) from outside the State."

In the Joypore Timber and Veneer Mills also : "There are 60 employees in this establishment of whom only 23 employees (38.3 per cent) have their place of birth in Assam, the rest are from outside the State. Out of 51 employees in skilled and semi-skilled categories, 30 employees are from outside the State. In the supervisory and clerical categories also, 6 out of 8 posts are held by persons from outside Assam. The only Administrative/Executive Officer in the Establishment is also from outside the State."

Then coming to M/s Woodcraft of Mariani on which this Government have been showing patronage by giving lease of forest lands for 21 long years, let us see how they are also behaving. This subject was discussed earlier also in the House from which it

appeared that this Company instead of making its contribution towards uplifting the economy of the State, deprived the Government of Rs. 48 lakhs as finance tax and thereby contributed its mite towards ruination of the State's economy. Not only that, they are now doing their best in depriving the local youths from getting jobs in the project, and our Government is still then going on merrily patronising the industry. Sir, the Committee approached the authority of this company in its anxiety to know first hand as to in what way it has been behaving, after receiving so much patronage from the Government, in the matter of giving employment opportunities to our local youths. But Sir we are sorry to observe that this Company are importing all the people from outside depriving the local youths. Sir, this Company is a veritable white elephant; it is an exploiting centre of the Birla Group of companies which are draining the economic market of the State. And still our Government are patronising this very centre of exploitation by giving various concessional advantage, in the name of helping the forest projects of the State. If you allow these things to go on in this manner, it is not far when the entire State will meet its economic doom. Therefore, Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Chief Minister who is out to bring about a socialist society in the State that if these industrialists who do not look the economic interest of the State, they should not be allowed to barter away the future of Assam.

Here it is observed 'the establishment had in all 538 employees on 31st July 1968. The data reveal that out of 8 Officers in the Administratives/Executive Managerial position, 7 Officers reported their birth-place outside

Assam". My information is that even the 8th Officer is also non-Assamese. When the former Manager, who was considered to be pre-Assamese, left, another driven out—another anti-Assamese man was appointed. Then, Mr. Barman, who was an executive there, has been compelled to leave the organisation and he is looking for a job. The report continues "Among 56 personnel in the supervisory position, 46 persons or 82.1 per cent had their birth place outside the State of Assam. Even in the jobs of lower category e.g. clerical, skilled workers and 'semi-skilled and unskilled workers' for which there is no dearth of persons from Assam, 25 persons out of 27 in the clerical level (92.6 per cent), 45 persons out of 65 skill workers (69.2 per cent) and 314 out of 332 semi-skilled and unskilled workers (82.2 per cent) are from outside Assam. It is also seen that the proportion of persons from Assam in the Administrative/Executive Managerial and Supervisory positions works out to be a meagre 17.2 per cent. Considering all categories of employees together, only one fifth reported their place of birth in Assam and the rest four-fifth reported their place of birth outside Assam. Most of these people were brought from Bihar and Orissa and some were from erstwhile East Pakistan, i.e. Bangladesh. Now, if this organisation behaves in this way, is there any justification on the part of the Government to give them concessional by having their timber at low cost and also giving long lease to the organisation? I do not understand why the Birla group was allowed to operate in Assam in the name of starting industries. Instead of starting any industries and giving any economic benefit to the people of Assam they are sucking the blood of our people.

Then, Sir, coming to the Fertiliser Corporations of India, Namrup, I want to point out how they are adopting a discriminatory policy in the matter of employment. Sir, our Committee has pointed out some test cases. One test case was in respect of the assistant Vigilance Officer. There were enough qualified candidates for this post available here. We have M. As., B.A.S B. Scs., also people who had served in short service commission. But their cases were ignored. At the instance of the high-ups, they have brought a man from outside, who had served in short service commission, thus depriving our local people. One K.L. Bhardwaj was sent from Delhi, ignoring the cases of ghatirams and batirams in Assam. Sir, we are really considered as ghatirams and batirams. We are considered 4th class citizens. Otherwise, when qualified local people are available, how does the organisation dare to bring people from outside the State? The explanation given to the Committee was not satisfactory.

Then another funny aspect is that if the husband has got appointment, his wife must also be appointed. The wife of Finance Manager was appointed as a lady doctor, though we have no dearth of qualified people in Assam. The explanation given was that she was recruited to this post since it was a leave vacancy for one year or so! You can, therefore, judge for yourself in what way they behave.

Then one Assistant Sales Officer has been posted at Barpeta who has no knowledge of the local language. Though there were good number of M. Scs., B.Scs and also agricultural graduates from the State, who applied for this job, they were rejected and an outsider was appointed, who has got no qualification and who is

not well-conversant with the local problems. We have been pushed to the dock. Even for the post of the Canteen Manager, our boys are not eligible. They advertised the post and prescribed Matriculation as the qualification. What happened? Even graduates applied. They called for an interview and straightaway brought a man from Kerala. Even for stenographers, though we are having qualified stenographers here they are not taken. In the speed test I know 7 of our boys were selected and out of them 3 have got a speed of 120 words per minute. But they were rejected. An interview was called and they have appointed people from outside the State as stenographers. They have arranged for some sort of in-service training. This training is not conducted here. They have some people from outside trained in the so-called in-service training centre and posted them in the organisation. This kind of discriminatory policy is going in this particular organisation.

Then I come to the O.N.G.C. Nazira. Even though there were highly qualified persons here, even doctorates, the headmaster of the Nazira O. N. G. C. High School was imported from outside. In this way those people who are at the helm of affairs there are betraying the cause of the people of this State. They have ignored our existence totally, they do not recognise the locus standi of the State Government and the State Government also is keeping certain loopholes in these matters.

Now, Sir, coming to the second report, I want to point out that in the case of the Fertiliser Corporation the data also reveals that out of 783 persons who have reported their birth place outside Assam the bulk of the employee is from Uttar Pradesh accounting for

23.63 per cent followed by Bihar, Pakistan, Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala with 16.22 per cent, 14.80 per cent, 13.14 percent, 9.39 per cent, 8.81 percent respectively.

The distribution of the employees (having their birth place outside Assam) by duration of stay in Assam presented in table 4.1 shows that 487 persons (or 62.20 per cent) are staying in Assam for less than 5 years followed by 24.14 percent who are staying in Assam for 6 to 9 years. The proportion of persons whose duration of stay in Assam is 10 years or more accounted for 10.59 per cent and 3.06 per cent did not report their duration of stay. It is to be noted, however, that 'duration' refers to the period of stay in Assam till the date of survey and not till the date of appointment in the organisation.

The distribution of the employees by emolument groups and status (table 5.1) shows that in the case of Class I and Class II jobs in almost all the emolument groups, the proportions of persons from outside the State of Assam are high. In the emolument group of Rs. 500-750, 6 out of 17 Class I jobs are held by persons from outside Assam and in the case of Class II jobs 61.5 percent is shared by them against 38.5 per cent from Assam in this emolument group. In the emolument group of Rs 750-1,000, the employees from Assam claim only 11.7 percent in Class I jobs and 29.6 percent in Class II jobs as against 88.2 percent and 70.1 per cent from outside Assam respectively in Class I and Class II jobs. In the emolument group of Rs 1100-1,500 31 out of 33 officers in Class I (or 81.6 per cent) are also from outside Assam, 16 out of 11 officers in Class I (or 88.9 per cent) are also from

outside Assam in the higher emolument brackets of Rs. 1,500 and above.

In the emolument group of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 the majority of the employees are from Assam forming 71.9 percent in case of Class III jobs and 68.7 per cent in case of Class IV jobs against 28.1 percent and 31.3 percent respectively from outside Assam. It is interesting to note that while the overall percentage of employees from Assam is higher (61.5 percent) compared with 38.5 per cent from outside Assam, the bulk of the employees from Assam (62 percent) are holding low-paid jobs and are in the emolument group of Rs. 250 or less.

In this connection I would like to point out that even in Grade IV jobs where no technical knowledge is required, our boys should get cent percent jobs. But these officers while coming here on appointment bring with them their own people from outside the State. Therefore, even in Grade IV posts we have been deprived of our legitimate share.

Coming to Noon-mati refinery, the same thing is being followed. In the case of 119 Class I Officers, in the highest emolument group of Rs. 1,800 and above, all the 7 officers are from outside the State of Assam. In the emolument group of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,799, out of 11 officers, 7 or 63.64 percent are from outside Assam. In the emolument group of Rs. 1,000-1499, 13 (52 percent) officers out of 25 officers are from Assam while in the emolument group of Rs. 750-999 out of 73 officers 34 or 46.57 per cent are from Assam. In the lowest emolument group Rs. 500-749, 2 out of the 3 officers are from Assam. In this project also we have

been deprived of our legitimate share in the matter of employment. Sir, we had been agitating for such kind of industry in Assam and you were also a victim because you were also fighting for it. Everybody was fighting for it in the hope that Assam would be industrialised and through industrialisation our people will be benefitted because employment avenues would be opened up for them. But the people who are at the helm of affairs of these industries are behaving in a discriminating way.

Sir, I do not like to talk about the Associated Industries because it is no more there. There also at the time of examination by the Committee nearly 82% of the posts were held by outsiders.

Now, coming to the Assam Match Factory, the total strength of the employees in different categories of posts in the establishment is 1,790 as on 30th June, 1970. The distribution of employees according to status and place of birth shown in table 1.1. reveals that out of the total 17 administrative officers posts, 10 of the officers or 58.83 per cent reported their birth place as outside Assam. Among 68 supervisory and 52 clerical posts, the persons who reported their birth place outside Assam accounted for 41.18 percent and 34.62 per cent respectively. In case of Skilled and unskilled workers the employees who reported their birth place as outside Assam are 140 and 560 out of the total employees of 300 and 1,344 and their percentage being 45.31 per cent and 41.61 per cent respectively. For all categories of posts taken together the first portion of employees who reported their birth place as Assam accounted for 57.76 per cent and the rest 42.24 per

cent are from outside the State of Assam. These people who are there in that organisation, mostly they are from Bihar and Nepal, some of them are also from West Bengal.

The distribution of 756 nos. of employees (birth place outside Assam) by duration of stay in Assam presented in table 1.4 shows that 450 employees (59.53 per cent) who are staying in Assam more than 15 years, followed by 105 employees (13.88 per cent) who are staying in Assam for 5 to 9 years. There are 114 employees (15.08 per cent) who are staying in Assam for less than 5 years. This table also reveals that the 756 employees from outside Assam, 410 nos. (54.24 per cent) from Bihar followed by 151 from East Pakistan, 91 from West Bengal 80, from U.P. etc.

The distribution of employees by status and emolument groups shows that in the lowest emolument group of Rs. 500 to Rs. 749 for Administrative Officers cadre, 66.67 of the employees are from the State of Assam and in the emolument group of Rs. 750 to 999 and Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1449, the employees of Assam claim 60 per cent and 66.67 per cent respectively. It is interesting to note that out of 10 employees in administrative officer cadre from outside Assam 6 of them are in the highest emolument group of Rs. 1,800 and above while there is not a single officer from Assam in that group. In this way in all the projects by taking advantage of timid policy of our Government discrimination is being done. Such things could not have taken place in West Bengal or in Tamil Nadu because they know what to do or not to do. I have said it many time that if I do not look after my family well

I cannot go and advise therso to look after their families properly. Unless we know how to respect our own mother we cannot respect others' mother. I think that thing should be remembered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. We may love others but it must be reciprocated. In the same way, the Congress group and its leaders have affection towards Mrs. Indira Gandhi and if Mrs. Gandhi does not behave well but does it in a discriminatory way then will the affection still continue.

Now, coming to India Carbon Ltd., Guwahati. This concern had in all 267 employees as on 31st December, 1969. The table 1.1 reveals that out of 11 officers in the administrative/Executive/Managerial position, 6 officers or 54.55 per cent reported their birth place outside Assam. The number of officers who reported their birth place in Assam in the above posts is 45.45. Here also you will find that the the India Carbon Ltd., Guwahati is not giving due share of employment to the local youths.

Now, coming to Steelsworth Private Ltd., Gauhati which was visited by our Committee, you will find that out of 117 employees who reported their birth place in Assam, there are 41 persons who have their mother tongue other than Assamese. Out of 255 employees, 138 employees are from outside Assam. In the distribution of employees it has been clearly mentioned in what way we have been deprived of our legitimate share. The funniest part of the thing is in regard to Everest Cycles, Ltd. Gauhati. The Government has a'so a share in it a 5 lakh share and even this project has deprived us of our legitimate share of employment of local youths. When the Government is a share holder

of this concern it is not understood how and in what way outsiders can come in and manipulate the entire employment position.

In the same way, in the Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat, which is one of the oldest concerns in State, which was started by the Britishers you will find that almost all the top posts except one is manned by outsiders and in the lower categories of posts nearly 67.0% are from outside the State. This way everybody is betraying the cause of Assam.

Now, coming to Assam Hardboards Ltd. in the statement the percentage of "local people" was given as 31.9%. These local people meant, people who had been residing for more than ten years in the State. Here also we have been deprived of our legitimate claims.

Now coming to Oil India Limited, Duliajan. Here the total strength of employees was 3633 as on 31st August, '70. The distribution of the total employees shown in table 1 reveals that out of a total of 149 Senior Executive, only 53 and reported their birthplace in Assam and the rest 96 were from outside Assam. Among 186 Junior Executives, 82 had their birthplace outside the State of Assam and out of 250 supervisory and 474 clerical posts, the persons who reported their birthplace as outside Assam accounted for 44.80 per cent and 37.76 percent respectively. In the case of skilled and unskilled workers, the employees who reported their birth place in Assam were 459 and 759 out of the total employees of 1033 and 1541. In this way this organisation is also betraying the cause of the people. In this connection I want to point out that statistics are being maintained in the Employment Exchange.

during 1964-1970 out of 414 vacancies notified by the Employment Exchange for Duliajan Unit only 27 were local people. What is the reason for this more than 90% reduction is not known to us. These posts were not advertised and the vacancies were filled up by appointing outsiders. From the statistics of the Employment Exchange it shows that the total strength of Duliajan staff in 1964 was 2500 which increased to 2905 in 1965 and to 3265 in 1966. The increase in the vacancies during the latter two years being 364 and 360 respectively. Though the Government has a declared policy that all the posts, specially those which are carrying salaries less than Rs. 500/- per month should be filled in through the Employment Exchange, that instruction is not been followed by these organisations. Sir, apart from this I want to point out another aspect of the matter which is very important. In these organisations, specially in the Duliajan Oil Company we have a Board of Directors in which Assam Government is represented by a high official but you will be surprised to hear that not a single meeting of the Selection Board was attended to by any of the Government officials to see whether proper justice was being done to the people or not. As for instance, the Managing Director of the Company, Shri Das Gupta stays in Delhi. There was a post lying vacant. Advertisement was made and accordingly they have applied for that particular post and for that the interview was also arranged. But as Mr. Das Gupta's son could come for the interview in time the interview was postponed till his son was carried by a helicopter from Delhi. Sir, is it not a discriminatory policy followed by the Government? Our boys are mostly coming from the poorer

section of the community and if in this way they are deprived of their legitimate claim then that will happen to them. One post was advertised and a local candidate having all the qualification applied for the post but ultimately his case was rejected on the ground that he has no experience. On the other hand they have appointed one man from Delhi to that post. If our boys having all the qualification, being graduates are made unqualified for appointment in any post than what will happen in due course. There will be large scale unemployment in the State. Now, Sir, coming to another aspect of the matter I would like to say that there were instructions to appointment local posts as far as practicable. I have got the copies of those letters addressed to Industrial Development Corporation on 18.8.68 another on 15th February, 1968. These letters carried instructions about employing local youths to various posts. There are many who said that they did not receive any such instruction from any quarter. On the other hand they ignored the cases of local candidates. If this is the fate of our people then I would very painfully say that such industries should not be established in the State. In other words we are against such industrial development. Our people offered, lend and their services with a high hope that it will be beneficial to them but to their utter surprise they found that it is nothing for them.

Sir, coming to another aspect regarding tea gardens; I would like to say that there are 758 tea gardens in the State. The total number of managerial posts comes to 1832 and out of this only 134 posts are offered to the people of Assam and the rest are manned by the outsiders. Employment in the tea industry in the esta-

establishments stationed in other places like Calcutta and others they managed to nearly Rs. 3332 various categories of posts. Not only that oil is produced in this State but we have been ignored altogether in respect of employment and other opportunities. Government have taken no step in this respect. In the oil India at Duliajan they have adopted a policy to depute officers to other places for various purposes ignoring the people from the state. They do it perhaps they do consider us as human being.

In respect of factories also our fate is the same. We are draining out all the wealth of the state under the Congress Government feeding the big capitalists in the name of Socialist society and Co-operative Society. They are welcoming the Birla group of exploiters to suck the blood of the Assamese people. I would like to warn the Government that time has come unless Government takes step the people themselves will take law in their own hands. Sir, all the Officials of Employment Exchanges are outsiders and our boys find that the doors are closed against them. Banks has been nationalised but no fruit is coming out of it in favour of local people. It is really a case of carelessness on the part of the Government.

Another point Sir, a Selection Committee was formed for appointments in the O. N. G. C. The Government asked Mr. Hazarika not to attend the meeting. This gentleman who was doing well there has been deprived of the chance to represent our cases in the Committee what was the result? The result was that as none from our side was there our claims had gone unrepresented. Shri A. P. Ghose Joint Manager of O. N. G. C. thereafter written a letter to Mr. Hazarika, Liaison Officer that none was available from our side to attend the Sele-

ction Committee meeting. If this is so then how can our Government can solve this burning problem. Mr. S. C. Sinha, the Chief Minister who is willing to bring about a change, a revolutionary change with in October should look in to this matter. If this sort of things go on then all his sincerety will go in vain. Sir, I do not like take much time of the House, I will touch a few points on P & T administration. During 1970 the post Master General given a promise to look in to the affairs of local youths in respect of appointments. He a'iso promised to in to the unemployment in the state and appoint as many as possible in his Deptt. Our Government which is out to bring b ut a structural charge in the administration could not take any step in this regard. We are not having proper representation in this regard. We are not having proper representation in that organisation.

at last I would request the Government to adopt a firm policy in the matter of employment and to see that the employment exchanges should be more vigorous in the matter of dealing with the unemployment problem in the State.

There should not be only sample survey but there should be thorough survey and the Committee which is going to be constituted by the Speaker should be allowed to function affectively. If necessary for proper functioning of the Committee there should be a special cell with honest and qualified officers. In this we would be guided by this document. We must thank late lamented Shri Bimaja Prasad Chaliha for his foresight in constituting the Employment Review Committee. There should be co-ordination between the Employment Exchanges, the Statistical Evaluation Committee, the Man power Committee and this Committee. Government sho-

uld also see that no permits or licences are issued without pre-conditions of giving employment to the local people. In West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu they are already having such pre-conditions. Unless the licences fulfill the conditions no raw-materials and other concessions are given. In these States all posts below Rs.500 (cent per cent) are to go to the local people. But in our State under the pretext of non-availability of suitable persons, scores of people have been appointed from outside the State. This must stop. We must build up our organisations in such a manner that in the name of non-availability of suitable persons, people from outside cannot be imported. And for that, if necessary, the entire curriculum of technical education should be changed. Education much be job-oriented. Unless it is done the unemployment problem will take serious turn. In the technical institutions and in the Dibrugarh University new subjects should be introduced. If that is not done what will happen to our projects. In the Bokajan Cement factory even though no less a person than Shri F. A. Ahmed while he came to inaugurate the factory assured that cent percent jobs would go to the local people, even a mechanic and Gr. IV people are being brought from outside. To man the Namrup Petro-Chemical Complex and the Bongai-gaon project we must train our own boys from now on.

Last but not the least, I want to speak about interviews and selection. If you go through the report you will find that the employers want to amend their rules in such a way so that they can brought in people from outside the State. Therefore Government should be vigilant about this, and under no circumstances the head offices of the industries in Assam are allowed to be shifted from within the State. I have already

stated that the unemployment problem cannot be solved cent per cent. But if we are sincere enough and organise things properly with proper co-ordination between department, this problem. I believe could be solved to some extent.

With these observations, Sir, I commend my motion for discussion in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I have got a long list of Hon'ble Members who desire to take part in the discussion. So should I fix the time, or we should continue as the Hon'ble Members like.

(Voices : Let it be continued)

Shri Lila Kanta Bora : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are glad that this important motion has been brought by Hon'ble member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, for discussion in this House. This is an important motion as the number of unemployment has gradually been going up. This is one of the burning problems not only for Assam but for the country as a whole. Unemployment and poverty have haunted our State and India too since the days of the British regime. But then, Sir, it has become more and more important since India attained independence. After independence, high hopes had been enough among the people for betterment of their economic lot. This is, I think, quite natural and as citizens of independent India everybody has a right to get a share of the wealth. It is rather a bit difficult to precisely assess the magnitude of unemployment in the State. Though the Employment exchanges have registered the number of unemployed youths in various parts of the state, but then, Sir, this gives only a partial view of the nature and extent of the unemployment problem. Prof M. L. Dantawalla who was appointed as Chairman of one of the Committees by the Government of India

for studying the unemployment problem has his to say "It is important to recognise that many of the limitations of the estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment are inherent in the socio-economic condition of our country and cannot be wholly overcome by conceptual refinements or improvements in the technique of estimates." So, Sir, it is difficult to precisely to assess the unemployment problem. Though the Employment Exchanges have registered names of unemployed people but there are number of complaints against them. This is mainly with regard to forwarding the names of candidates when a particular vacancy occurs. In this connection I would like to cite an instance. For filling up some clerical jobs in our Jute Mill we advertised in the local papers and the Employment Exchanges were also.

The Employment Exchange was also asked to send the list of candidates. From the list submitted by the Employment Exchanges, we find that among the local people there was practically no suitable candidate and among the names of outsiders some good candidates were there. What we understand from that is either the local people do not like to get their names registered in the Employment Exchanges or it is the Employment Exchanges which did not forward the names of the suitable local people. Sir, now I have come to know that Government have decided to recruit persons from the lists submitted by the Employment Exchanges. If it is so, Sir, then I doubt very much that our local people will be deprived of employment within their own state and naturally we shall be compelled to take candidates from outside for the efficiency of our concerns. Sir, we will naturally try to appoint suitable candidates for our organisations; and for this if necessary we shall have to go in for the outsiders if suitable local candidates are not available

from the list submitted by the Employment Exchanges. In such a state we shall have two alternatives, either we shall have to go in for suitable candidates from outside when they are not locally available or we shall have to appoint those who are locally available. If the latter is accepted, then the efficiency of the industry will suffer. In case of productive industries, when efficiency will suffer for non-availability of suitable candidates the production will be less and when the production will be less it will be a national loss. So, Sir, I would request the Government to consider whether we should stick to the lists submitted by the Employment Exchanges. I think, Sir, we should keep this matter open because most of our suitable boys do not like to get their names registered in the Employment Exchanges because they know the limitation & efficiency of the employment Exchanges. Hence, Sir, I request the Government to consider the matter. Sir, the Planning Commission in its report during the third period had suggested to set apart a sum of Rs- 150 crores and by that it was expected to create employment potential for about a lakh of people in the rural sector. It was further expected that at the end of the plan period it would create employment of further 25 lakhs of people. But, then Sir, it did not come to our expectation. It had to be slowed down and it could hardly achieve the desired result. Now, Sir, again in the 4th plan, i.e., in the year 1969 this matter was totally dropped with a sour remark that the results achieved were not commensurate with the expenditures incurred, and as a result of this, Sir we have been facing unemployment problem in this State and in the Country more and more. This has become a chronic problem now because it has been increasing day by day. Sir, it appears that the Government of India had appointed a number of committees to study this intricate problem

and to suggest ways and means or avenues for employment prof. M. L. Dantawalla Committee was also appointed. The recommendations of that Committee did not bear any fruitful result. Sir, we find that another Committee has been appointed very recently under the Chairmanship of Shri B. C. Bhagawati known as the Bhagawati Commission. Sir, this Bhagawati Committee has suggested short-term remedial measures which are only meant to meet the urgency of the problem for the next two years. This committee has released an interim report has suggested instant employment specially in the public works programme. The interim recommendations of the Committee was published on 12th February, 1972, and in that recommendation it was provided that a sum of Rs. 740 crores should be set apart for creating new job to the tune of 4 millions of people. But now, Sir, the implementation of the recommendations of this Committee is eagerly awaited. Sir, it is one thing to Formulate Schemes but it is quite a different thing to implement the same. The implementation of the recommendations is the main thing which will create employment avenues. So, Sir, we are eagerly awaiting to see the implementation of the recommendations of the Bhagawati Commission. Sir, much has been said by my friend Mr. Baruah about the employment position of our State, specially in the industrial sector. The number of employment in 6 undertakings, such as, (1) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Nazira. (2) Sarda Plywood, Joypur, (3) Woodcrafts, Joypur, (4) Joypore Timber and Veneer Mills, Joypore, (5) Woodcrafts, Mariani and (6) Regional Research Laboratory listed in para I was 5,181 of whom 2,985 persons were born in Assam while the other 2,196 were born outside the State of Assam, the percentages being 57.6 and 42.4 respectively. Again the number of employees

in the 9 undertakings, such as, (1) M/s. Food Corporation of India, (2) M/s. Pheros & Company, Gauhati, (3) M/s. Assam Canvas Grafts Industries, Gauhati, (4) M/s. Eastern Chemicals & Rhino Industries, Gauhati, (5) M/s. Assam Carbon, Gauhati (6) M/s. Barua Industries, Gauhati, (7) M/s. Assam Hard Boards, Panikhaitv, Gauhati, (8) M/s. Kamrup Flour Mills, Gauhati and (9) M/s. Assam Flour Mills, Gauhati, was 10,803 belonging to different classes, the percentages being 54.2 and 45.8 respectively. Sir, I do not like to take much time of this House by citing the instances. But I would like to mention here about the instructions of the Government regarding those posts carrying salary of Rs. 500/- and below. Sir, according to the circular of the Government these jobs are to go to the local people. But exactly we do not know what definite steps the Government have so far taken to implement this instruction to employ the local people in those jobs carrying the salary of Rs. 500/- and below. I do not whether the Government has sent any circular to these concerns. If the Government remains apathetic and simply suggests by certain letters these concerns will never give employment to our people. So Sir, something of the nature of legislation should be brought in this House compelling these concerns to employ our local people. Mere wise will not help them; it is something by way of legislation may help our youths and I do not think that it should be limited to only 500/- or below; it should go up. Because, a good number of our boys have qualified themselves in different trades and subjects and they should be given employment in the concerns where there is possibility.

Now, Sir, one thing I would like to mention that in order to qualify our boyes, Government should take certain definite training schemes. It has been suggested

that in the Universities there should be some sort of training facilities. But as far as University course is concerned, I find that it will be a course of 3 to 4 years or at least, minimum 2 years. Even then it is a long period and our boys cannot wait such a long time. So Sir, some sort of training facilities in the concerns where they are appointed should be made available. I can tell you in this connection that in our Jute Mill we sent 8 boys outside for training. We sent one to Belfast for Managerial training. We have 6 trainers from Calcutta to give training to our boys. I do not know why other concerns cannot provide similar training facilities to our boys and give employment to them. I think, Government should take s'rie measures in this respect. The Employment Review Committee has also mentioned this matter. The Committee felt that there was not sufficient emphasis on training. Although a Cement factory and Petro Chemical Complex and other ancillary industries were coming up, there was no proper planning for training of manpower to man the jobs in the different trades that would be coming up in these industries. "So Sir, I think, Government should take special note on this. As it has been said, the second Jute Mill is coming up, I do not know what steps Government have taken to train up our boys so that when it comes up our boys so that when it comes up our boys can have employment in this industry. To train them for supervisory posts, if we are to send them to Calcutta in the Jute Technology Institute, it will take 3 years. So, if we do not take steps from now on, I am sure, this industry will again be filled up by outside people. Therefore, I hope, the Government will think over this matter very seriously and arrange training of local boys so that they can get employment in this industry when it comes up.

Now, in the paper I have seen some news that some of our engineers waited upon the Chief Minister in a deputation and the Chief Minister assured them necessary steps would be taken for their training by the Government, if the Bongaigaon Refinery and the Petro Chemical Complex did not arrange for the training. I do not know what concrete steps Government have taken for their training.

Now Sir, we know that unemployment situation in the state has become rather explosive ; it has become a matter of grave concern for us. To me Sir, it appears it is like a volcano and it may erupt any moment. Hence, I think Sir, we should take all possible action to deal with this problem. Sir, the number of unemployed youths is going up from year to year, but the employment opportunities have not increased. Whatever employment opportunities were created by way of new Jobs, the same has to be curbed down due to drive for economy. Sir, we are really sorry that the drive for economy has come at a time when we all were determined to drive away poverty from the State or 'Garibi Hatao' and to give employment to our people. It is most unfortunate that worst financial crisis has come at this critical juncture. But whatever the case may be, we must try our level best to keep our promises to give employment to the youths and to drive the honesty from our state.

Shri Premadhar Bora : Sir, on a point of clarification, for whose fault our local boys have been deprived of employment in the industries ?

Shri Lila Kanta Bora : I have already said it. Now, whatever employment opportunities are created the

same has been curbed for drive for economy and it is most unfortunate that the financial crisis has come at this critical juncture. Whatever it may be, we must try our level best to keep our promise to give employment to our boys: I hope, our Government will take up the matter with the Government of India because it is not only our responsibility; but is also the responsibility of the Government of India to give employment to our boys and also to remove poverty from the state. I would like to give a few suggestions regarding employment potential of our state. It appears that employment opportunities in Agriculture is the highest, because most of the unemployed youths come from the rural areas. Further, agriculture is the main economic stay of our people and its multiplier affect will benefit others sections of the economy too. Thirdly, we should try to improve the farming method by modernisation, because there is much scope for employment in this scheme.

Sir, next in importance is the growth of cottage industry: Cottage industry played a vital role in the economy of Assam, We know Cottage industry is the second economic stay of our people. Since we have become industrial minded as an effect of modernisation, we prefer big industries coming up. But unfortunately big industries have not come according to our expectation and whatever cottage industries we had have gradually died down and the economy of our people has been greatly shattered. Cottage industries for which there is national environment and for which there is liking of the people, these must be allowed to grow as early as possible, rather it should be speeded up. In this connection I would like to make one mention. In the Budget, as I have seen, provision for sericulture and weaving has been increased for the current year; but so far as the cottage industries are concerned, the budget provision has been less than the previous year. In the Plan some provision has

been made for cottage industries and if we can avoid waste and if we can spend whatever provision has been made in the Plan Budget, we hope, we can take these industries to a great extent forward. I hope the government will consider this matter very seriously. While considering the question of unemployment, I should say that there is unemployment, not only among the boys but among girls also. Sir, there is very little scope for employment of girls in the big industries. If we want to build up the economy of our State, we must give employment not only to our boys but to our girls too. Sir, I think, the employment opportunities for our girls are greater in cottage industries than elsewhere. So, I hope, the government will explore all possible means for employment of girls as well. Sir, as I have seen, the greatest enemy for employment of our youths is their service mentality. Our boys do prefer jobs of lesser income than to enter into a life of stress and strain is a life of struggle. This mentality rather this environment which is surrounding our boys will have to be removed as early as possible. But we should not blame the boys alone for this because the parents or the guardians are responsible for that. They only think in terms of getting into some jobs; they cannot think of seeking employment for their sons and daughters in other spheres. So, Sir, this environment in our society will have to be changed if we want to give employment to our youths elsewhere. In this regard, I would like to make few suggestions. In the first place, it is the duty of the State to invite all those who are interested in industries that can be started in a particular area. Then technical know-how is to be given to them at governmental cost; this technical know-how is the great problem which really debar our youths from getting employment. So, provision for technical know-how should

be arranged well-ahead of time. The next point is credit facilities on easy and attractive terms should be made available to them. As a matter of fact, our boys do not know wherefrom these credit facilities will be available. We have told that bank would give them these facilities. But as we have seen, most of the banks are not coming forward with these facilities. Some banks say that they can give facilities within 10 miles radius from their head quarters. Sir, banks have not gone into the interior of our villages. Only a few banks have been established in the town. So, Sir, how the boys can get this credit facility. This point should be considered by the government and credit facilities should be made available to them. Then Sir, marketing facilities for the goods that they product should be arranged ahead so that there may not be dumping of goods and if there be dumping of goods, in that case, they will have to incur loss and once they get the bad taste of loss they would be dissuaded from joining this sort of industries. Next there should be a sort of guidance and in the nature of follow-up. I would like to mention another very important point. A great hindrance for employment is the growth of population. We shall have to arrest this unhealthy growth of population. Whatever plan we may make, this would be frustrated if the growth of population is not checked. As a matter of fact, we find that the more a man is poor, the greater the number of children he gets; that is the usual course as we see. I am citing one instance from Nowgaon. When late Shri Prakash was the Governor of Assam, he went to Nowgaon and he went to our Congress office also. Then one middle-aged poor man came with a petition to the Governor, late Sriprakash. Late Shriprakash asked him to explain the contents of his application. Then that man stated that he had 11 children and that he

could not give them food and education. Then late Shri Prakash resorted - "Am I responsible for giving birth to so many children by you" So, there should be a check in the growth of population. Now I would make mention of another important aspect in this connection. Sir, for arresting the growth of population some provision has been made in the Family Planning Department. With the limited scope they have of course tried their best to check the growth of population. We have also amended the Hindu Law of marriage with a view to restricting the growth of population. According to previous Hindu Law of marriage, one person could marry many wives; but that have been restricted to only one notes. While in one case, this restriction has been made, this is not so in the case of Mohammadans. They are allowed to have 4 wives at a time.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Can the Hon'ble cite an example ?

Shri Lila Kanta Bora : There is no necessity of citing any example because it is provided in the Law and number of such instates why are ? My points is that if we can restrict this in one case, why can't we do so in the other case ? Our Hindu Hrishis due to the exigencies of the time allowed another then one wife at a time. At present due to change of circumstances state it has been restricted to only one wife. Why the Mohammadans cannot change the Mohammadans law ? So, Sir, I would like to appeal to the good conscience of all the Maulavis and Maulanas to do so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Hon'ble member can ask the Hon'ble member sitting by his side about this.

Shri Umaruddin : Sir the purpose can be achieved by birth control ; and there is social restriction also.

Shri Lila Kanta Bora : So, Sir, mere wish will not bring us any fruitful result.

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Whether the Hon'ble Member is speaking with regret or in repentance?

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali (Minister): On a point of clarification, Sir I think this analogy is not correct. Because of increase of population does not depend on the number of the wives. Supposing if one marries only one wife, the other women will be married by other men and they will also be producing children. Therefore I say that population is dependent upon the number of women in the country and not on the number wives a man takes.

Shri Dilip Chandra Barua: Does the Hon'ble Minister mean to say that a man should marry four or five times.

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali (Minister): The Honourable speaker was referring to family planning in this speech.

Shri Lila Kanta Bora: What I wanted to say is that if a man marry only one wife, he will be producing less number of children and thereby the growth of population may be arrested. From that point of view, it is necessary that the Mohammadan law also should be amended so that the unhealthy growth of population may be checked. Unless the growth of population is checked, no amount of Planning can meet with success if there is no restriction as to the numbers of children are produces. We can plan for a limited number of people only, but we cannot plan for unlimited number of people. Then again, Sir, the migration of people from outside the State should also be stopped. This problem has been creating great head-ache to our State. If we want to check the population growth in the State, this question of migration will have to be tackled affectively.

With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by Shri Baruah.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Before the next member speaks I propose to give my Ruling on the adjournment Motion.

To-day Hon'ble Members Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Premodhar Bora, Shri Charan Narzary, Shri Pitsing Konwar, Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, Shri Nogendra Nath Borua and Shri Badan Chandra Talukdar and Shri Soneswar Bora gave a notice of an adjournment motion and in course of speaking on the admissibility of the same they stated that the members of the Garkaptani Sramik Sangha has resorted to mass hunger strike in front of the Assembly to-day which has created extra-ordinary situation and that this situation should be discussed through an adjournment motion. While opposing the notice Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, stated that the House had discussed this very matter two or three days back when the hunger-strike resorted to by the P.W.D. workers, though not in front of the Assembly, came up before the House. He also stated in the list of business for today there is a special motion for taking into consideration the situation arising out for retrenchment of P.W.D worker and the House will have ample opportunity of discussing this matter when that motion is taken up. According to Clause (iv) of Rules 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly an adjournment motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

I think in view of the inclusion of the special motion in today's list of business and also in view of

the fact that tomorrow is also allotted for Private Members' Business the House is likely to have ample opportunity within a responsible time for discussing this subject threadbare taking into consideration to-day's hunger strike also and as such I hold that the notice of Shri Barua is not in order and so I withhold my consent to the same.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister went to meet the hunger strikers and I have been told that he had given an assurance to the hunger-strikers. Now I want to know from Hon'ble Chief Minister about the present position of the matter.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Mr. speaker, Sir, I along with the P.W.D. Minister and also the Hon'ble Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua met the workers and we asked them to put their demands in writing and submit them and then we have assured them that in the light of the said demands, the Hon'ble, P.W.D. Minister will consider their case.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the present motion on the first and second Reports of the Employment Review Committee, I would like to say that this August House set up this Committee- this Employment Review Committee-on a Particular back-ground. The back-ground was the background of acute unemployment and the resentment among our people because of this situation. In that back-ground that Committee was appointed. It is a fact that the question of unemployment in the State cannot be solved so long as the entire economy is not balanced. Without a balanced economy the unemployment question cannot be solved. But in Assam the unemployment problem has been made more acute due to the fact there has been not only stagnation of the economic growth, but there has been also deprivation of the local people by

various industries coming up in our State. In that particular back-ground this particular Committee was appointed. This Committee did a signal service not that it could alter or improve the existing position of unemployment in the country but because this Committee could focus the attention of the people and of this House to that problem of unemployment and particularly to the discriminatory practice against our local people in the matter of employment of local youths by the various Industrial units in the State. But after the publication of the Report of the Committee, what do we see, what is the present position? Is there any improvement in the position? Practically speaking, nothing. In spite of the fact that this Committee had visited the different industrial units and submitted two reports and recommended various suggestions, the despite fact, the position has not improved; there has been no impact on the industries, and very unfortunately, there was no impact on the Government also. Because in the industries, the position continues to be the same as it was before the visit of this Committee to the Industrial units or even before the appointment of this Committee. I propose to cite only a few instances, I do not propose to go into all the statistical figures as it will take a long time. Even after publication of the Report, few companies recruited local people. The present position continues to be the same as before. This is the position:

In Wood craft 75 p.c. are from outside Assam. In sarada Plywood, Joypore 79 p.c. are from outside the State. In Wood-craft, Marini 82 p.c. from outside the state. In the Fertilizer Corpn. of Namrup 71 p.c. of the posts are held by persons coming from outside the state of Assam.

In the Indian Refinery at Guwahati even in Class III and IV posts are held by outside people.

In Oil India, Duliajan more than 50 p.c. of the posts are held by persons from outside the State.

In the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat even Class IV posts are held by persons from outside the state. In the Laboratory 42 p.c. of the posts are held by persons from outside the State.

Bokajan Cement Factory is another major industrial Unit in the State, and what is the position there ? These are the figures which are most revealing :

Engineers— One from Assam and 6 from outside.

Overseers— 2 from Assam and 12 from outside the State.

Office Staff 2 from Assam and 12 from outside.

Stores Department— From Assam—Nil and from outside the State 10.

Drivers, Peons etc, Assam Nil, outside 10 ; Administrative staff Assam nil, outside 1 ; sectional Officer Assam 1, outside Nil. So 6 employees are from Assam and are from outside. These posts are not the post of Project Engineers or highly technical posts but ordinary posts of peons, Drivers etc. But even then these people have been brought from outside. This is the position still continuing and unfortunately the Government of Assam is still taking up the problem in a very casual manner because it has not given any serious thought. We have seen that in the Selection Board or Committee the Liaison Officer used to be present and he did a good work but now he has been debarred from attending the Committee. Even now no serious attempt is being made by the State Government to improve the position. Sir, I do not heard on one point that the Central Government is mal-treating us. Whatever may be done by the Central Government I shall hold the State Government responsible if the interest of the local people is in jeopardy. If the interest of the local people are

not safeguarded, I shall hold the State Government responsible because the State Government must act as the watch dog of interest of the people. Sir, where is the training programme. In 1956-57, demanding oil refinery we went to jail. What did the State Government do? They printed 25,000 posters and distributed them throughout the State asking the people not to join the refinery movement when we demanded training facilities for the people for the coming refinery, the State Government printed posters asking the people not to join the refinery movement. Sir, the Central Government may be responsible and are responsible but can we say that the State Government not responsible? Can they go scot free when the interest of the local people is going by default? Apart from industries, even in the Government Department like P.W.D. what is happening? Not only that retrenchment is going on and people are resorting to hunger strike even the P.W.D. contracts for roads and buildings and the E.& D. contracts are being grouped together. There are different sections of works, some are profitable and some are not. The Departments are grouping together all the profitable sections of works and making them bigger involving huge amount of money so that local contractors may not tender for the work and big contractors from outside may get the works. Even in the matter of contracts the local people are deprived of their legitimate demand.

Then again Sir, in the tea industry there is a programme of rationalisation. Rationalisation means simply amalgamation. In some garden factories are closed and they are amalgamated, thereby the number of workers are reduced but the work-load is increased. Then again the tea gardens are being purchased by the Indian monopolists who are reducing the number of local employees but the Government is not intervening in the matter. I have already cited an ins-

tance in the House in one tea garden in Jorhat out of 30 employees only 4 are from Assam and rest are from outside the State. Sir, in Jorhat the Birlas are purchasing gardens and they are removing all local employees from their employment and they are bringing people from Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, what our State Government is doing? What are the methods they employ? The methods employed by them either to by pass the laws or the recommendations of the Srinagar Conference. One method they employ is that employees are transferred to Assam from outside. The vacancies are created outside and people are recruited there and then transferred to Assam. So that no recruitment is made in Assam. I can give you an example. In ONGC some posts of Jr. Accounts Assistants in the scale of Rs. 120-220/- and Sr. Accounts Assistants carrying the pay Scale of Rs. 150-320/- were vacant and they wanted to fill up the vacancies by bringing people from Dehradun and Gujrat by depriving local people at Sibsagar. But after a very strong public agitation they dropped the idea.

Again, what they are doing in Bokajan Cement Factory? On 20.10.1969 one Shri Rupal Singh was appointed as Overseer in Madhya Pradesh at Mendhar and he was shown as transferred to Bokajan and he reported at Bokajan on the same day. How that is possible? Even if one comes in a jet he cannot reach and report at Bokajan and the man reported at Bokajan on the same day. Then in another case a person was appointed at Delhi and he was shown as transferred to Bokajan on the same day. He is a Driver. How is it possible for him to get the appointment on 23.3.72 at Delhi and report for duty at Bokajan on the same day? This is a problem which must be solved. This problem we have raised in this House on a number of occasions. In our Petro-chemical Complex at Bangaigaon the same problem will arise; the people will be sent

the candidates sponsored by them have been selected

on transfer from Gujrat to Bongaigaon and there will be no local recruitment. Therefore, we demand that the headquarters of the Petro Chemical Complex should be at Bongaigaon.

The second method adopted by the employers is the imaginary job specification. Whenever they find that there are local candidates with requisite qualifications, they create imaginary job specification so that local candidates may be deprived of the jobs and outsiders may be employed. In the Fertilizer Corporation of India, some junior Chemists were to be recruited. The All India norm for such post is simple Science Graduate, but as there were many fresh local Science Graduate for this job, the authorities created a new job, specification demanding 2 years experience. Naturally as these fresh graduates did not have any experience, they were excluded. This is another method by which they exclude the local candidates.

Another problem is about the placement of candidates recommended by the local Employment Exchange. There is a compulsory provision for notification but one thing, Sir, then candidates are sponsored by the Employment Exchanges these candidates are not employed by the Industrial unites. The percentage placement of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange is 123. But Sir from the side of our Government there is no analysis, there is no research as to what is the reason that these candidates cannot be employed. The employers simply say that the candidates sponsored by employment Exchanges are deficient. In what way they are deficient; no analysis is made and this has been stated in the report of the Employment Review Committee also but no analysis has been made. In the Employment Review Committee first report, it has been stated that Employment Exchange officers will follow up from the industries whether the candidates sponsored by them have been selected and

if selected how many of them; if now in what way the way candidates sponsored by them were deficient. A note to all the Employment Exchanges were issued. But this has not been done. There is no follow up action, no research, no analysis has been made. The fourth problem is that the most of the big industrial units in Assam have got their head quarters outside the State. They call interview, they hold selection test etc. Out side Assam and because of that it is not possible for the people of Assam to appear in the selection test or interview held outside Assam and this is a serious problem. If the selection or interview are not held within Assam then our local candidates' interests will always go by default and therefore the State Government should take up with all the industrial units functioning in Assam that they must hold their selections tests or interview within Assam. They must not be allowed to hold their selections tests or interviews outside Assam. Then Sir, another very serious problem which must be solved—that is the criterion of the local people. In our Employment Exchanges we have seen that anybody and everybody can come and register themselves. They give their address as 'care of' some friends or some relatives and he may hail from Kerala or Tamil or any place. He can come and get his name registered nadu in the Employment exchange and what the Employment Exchanges sponsor the names of candidates names of such persons also are included. So, the problem is that the criterion of the local people must be fixed. What is the criterion of local people and what is the norm must be established by the State Government. Whatout that norm the definition of the local people cannot be established and the Employment Exchanges will continue to sponsor the names of the actual outsiders who are giving 'care of' address along with those who are living in Assam. Then

Sir, another deficiency of the State Government is that there is no permanent machinery to evaluate, to study the problem. The statistical officer at Jorhat was collecting some data of the Tea Gardens, Bank and other industries regarding employment of ONGC etc. But, Sir, do you know that not only the State Government has not strengthened that department where 3 persons could have done the work but of late the State Government have withdrawn the Typist even. The Typist if also withdrawn from that office so that the Statistical office who was doing some useful jobs by collecting data is not allowed to function. This statistical Officer happens to be the person who worked with the Employment Review Committee and Employment Review Committee also had said some good words of praise because of his useful service and that officer is so handicapped that even his typist has been withdrawn and so he cannot collect any data and this is the action the State Government is taking to safeguard the interest of our local people. Then Sir, one very important factor in that there is provision for compulsory notification of vacancies to the Employment Exchange as per the Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 but Sir, the interesting thing is that though the notification is compulsory there is no obligation on the part of the employer to employ the persons sponsored by the Employment Exchanges. If today the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat or ONGC or any other industry in Assam refuses to employ a candidate sponsored by the local Employment Exchanges the state Government can do nothing legally it can do nothing against those employers. So the State Government is completely powerless against these employers because of the fact that sub clause (4) of this Act provides that nothing in sub section 1 and 2 shall be deemed to impose any obligation upon any employer to recruit any

person through the Employment Exchange to fill any vacancy morely because that vacancy has been notified under any of those sub sections. So, notification is compulsory but employment is not compulsory. Moreover, the employment rules framed under this Act contains some other provisions which have enabled these employers to beat the recommendation of the Srinagar Integration Council as well as any circular, any instruction given by the State Government. What is the rule? Vacancies in posts of a technical or scientific nature carrying a basic pay of Rs. 200 or more per month occurring in establishments of Central Government S., the Director of the Regional Research Laboratory took this plea that we are bound by the Employment Exchange rules but we are not bound by the recommendations of the Srinagar Integration Council. Then there is another rule. Vacancies which an employer may desire to be circulated to the Employment Exchanges outside the State or Union Territory in which the establishment is situated shall be notified through the Central Employment Exchange by passing the Local Employment Exchanges only because the employer wishes to or seeks to do it. According to the will of the employer he can notify the Vacancies outside the State and he can bring outsiders through the Employment Exchanges situated outside the State. Only because of his will or his wish. And because it is a Central Act the state Government have no authority to amend it and as a consequence our State Government will be completely powerless against the employers who are continuing to work against the interest of our local people. Then Sir, there is the Apprenticeship Act, 1951. According to this Act any industrial establishment must take a particular quota of apprentices. But this Act is not strictly enforced in our State.

One example I can give you here. The Railways has got various workshops in Assam and according to the Act they should take apprentice from amongst the boys coming out of the I. T. I. But because of the fact that a large number of employees in the Railways are outsiders they prefer apprentice from outsiders and thereby deprive the local people from their legitimate demands. So Sir, I would request the Government that this Apprenticeship Act should be legally enforced so that our people can get inservice training after passing from the industrial unites. Another point is there about compulsory notification that there is no obligation on the part of the employers to employ the local people. Of course there is compulsion in respect of notification. There are innumerable employers who conveniently violated this Act, but uptil now not a single employer has been prosecuted by the State Government. The State Government can enforce law. It has got power to enforce it when it concerns the people of the State, the common people of the State. But when a rich employer is in fault the Government hesitates to take any action against him. Not a single employer has yet been prosecuted by the State Government. Last of all this Committee in its report, First Report, Second Report has recommended various things. I do not know what action Government has taken on this. The recommendations of the Committee is there but not action has been taken. The Chief Secretary has written a letter to the Industrial Units stressing on the notification that all the vacancies should be properly notified through the Local Employment Exchanges. This letter does not impose any compulsion on the industrial establishments to employ local people. What is the theme of the Chief Secretary's letter? The letter No. is PWR (MP). 274/70/97, dated 17/9/72. I quote from the letter. "All industries and

establishments should in future arrange that their vacancies are invariably notified in the Local Employment Exchange and that recruitment is made from amongst the candidate sponsored by the Exchange."

Only about the notification stress is given but nothing is said about the employment of local people. Against regarding the circular of the Government of India that jobs carrying salary upto Rs. 500 per month should be given to the local people. It is said that various industrial establishments including Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat did not receive any such circular. Our State Government also did not ascertain it whether or not such a circular was issued to them. Then again there was a letter from the Union Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs letter No. being PTC 14.d) 68, dated 15.2.68. In this letter also what did we find? Simply stress on the proper notification and nothing else. There is no indication that such and such people should be employed in such and such establishments. Only it was stated that the vacancies should be notified through the Local Employment Exchanges. Then Sir, I would like to point out something more in this connection. There were certain recommendations of the Committee and what more the actions on the part of the Government. The Government has written to the Home Ministry as well as to the Bihar Government about this. Was there any reply from any quarter? Did the Government receive any reply from them? No, nothing was there and on that no action was taken by our Government. Our Government have written to the Home Ministry and also to Bihar Government but did not pursue it. The only action Government took, a letter was addressed to different Governments regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Gajendragadker Commission which was incor-

porated in this report, that whenever people are uprooted from any place for any in erecting any industrial establishments or for anyother purpose the uprooted people should be given the first chance in respect of employment. Is it folloved in Assam? In case of establishment of various ONGC units, the people uprooted but nothing was done for their safety. This has happened not only in case of industrial units but it has also happened in case of Education Deptt. as well. The people who were uprooted they were never given any chance of employment. In Jorhat when the Science College was established a large number of people were uprooted but they did not get any chance anywhere. Even the Grade IV employees are brought from outside the State. About the attendance of the Liaison officer in Selection Board I have already raised this question in this August House and hence I do not like to mention about it again. This Committee recommended that in the matter of Selection of persons for first grade and second grade posts Assam Public Service Commission should be associated. Here the Government in this report the Government has given an Indirect answer. What is that the Appointment Deptt. was requested to take up the matter with the Assam Public Service Commission. What is the result? Whether the Appointment Deptt. took up the matter with Public Service Commission? What is the opinion of the Public Service Commission? Nothing has been said by the Governm nt except this reply that Appointment Deptt. has been instructed to contact the Public Service Commission, and nothing more has been done and the matter now rests there. So Sir, this is position. The House Committee visited different industrial units and given some valuable recommendations and our Government is sleeping on that. Our Government is im-

plementing those recommendations and therefore the situation has become more acute.

If I am permitted to say, the employment situation in Assam has become volatile, explosive. If the Government does not take strong measures and allows the interest of our local people to be in Jeopardy continuously, then a time will come when this volcano will burst. The Government should know to read the writings on the wall, and, I think the present Government will try to read the writings on the wall. If it neglects a time will come when the volcano will burst out and will destroy not only the Government but also the social stability in Assam. Therefore, the Assam Government while taking up the matters which are necessary to be taken up with the Central Government, must take some measures. What are the measures? The Assam Government must take up a comprehensive plan of industrialisation of Assam. I am not with somebody who says that we do not want industrialisation because I cannot say that when the patient is ill for curing the illness the patient should be killed. There must be industrialisation of Assam—industries must be set up including cottage industries, medium industries and also big industries. So far the history, and past practice of the Assam Government are very very sad. When we were going to jail for the refinery in the Public Sector the Assam Government was sitting tight. The Assam Government was doing only one thing, and that is to arrest us. So this practice must be changed and a total comprehensive industrialisation plan must be taken by the Government of Assam. To fit into that a comprehensive training programme for our local people may be taken so that they can be fitted into industries whenever they come up in our state. Right from 1955-56 the Assam Government is neglecting a total comprehensive plan, and right from 1955-56 the people of Assam are deman-

ding it. When we were students of University in 1956 we resorted to strike on this subjects. When we were students of Cotton College in 1953 we resorted to strike with the demand that for industrialisation of Assam, the Assam Government must take up a training programme. But what was the result? We were arrested and beaten back. No industrial training programme was taken up. Here and there sporadically some persons were trained and appointed. I remember one thing. When we demanded that the Digboi Oil Company must employ people from Assam, the Digboi Oil Company appointed two persons as representatives of the people of Assam. One happened to be a son of Shri Debeswar Sarma and the other happened to be a son of late lamented Kuladhar Chaliha. By appointing the sons of Shri Debeswar Sarma and Kuladhar Chaliha the Digboi Oil Company finished with the job and the Assam Government also became satisfied. This must not be allowed to continue. If I am permitted to say, the people of Assam will not permit the Government of Assam to continue this state of affairs. Then, Sir, a permanent machinery must be created to look after the interest of our people in different industrial units. A permanent Evaluating organisation to evaluate to study and to conduct research regarding requirements of industries etc. must be created by the Government so that our people can be posted with the information as well as training to be absorbed in local industries. The employment Review Committee studied the employment position in various industries, but there are some major industries which are yet to be studied. These are the tea industry, Banks in Assam, the Railways, the Accountant General's Office, Indian Airlines etc. In the near future these must be visited by the coming Employment Review Committee

which is going to be nominated and the interest of the local people must be looked after.

Last of all I would like to discuss one theoretical point. We have got an apprehension. The Assam Government which is so strong, and robust while in shillong trembles in Delhi. Their action during the last 25 years have proved this to the hilt. 25 years is the history of the trembling of the Assam Government before the Central Government. The apprehension is that we shall be called parochial. Are we parochial if the people of Assam demand for two square meals and piece of cloth for them and that our children should have some kind of education. Are we to be called parochial for that? Maharashtra has reserved employment for the Maharastrians, Bihar has reserved quota for the Biharis, West Bengal has reservation, Orissa has even tied down the employment of local people even with the mighty Tata Company. Everybody is allowed to safeguard their interests, only Assam is not allowed. That cannot be. For this sorry state of affairs the Central Government is also responsible, but more so the Government of Assam. We should not accuse the Central Government alone, we shall make the State Government responsible in future if the interest of our local people are not safeguarded.

With these words I conclude.

* শ্রীলক্ষীকান্ত শইকীয়া : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ এই সন্মানীত সদনত এটা বিশেষ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। সদন নিযুক্তি দিয়া হৈছে। এনে এটা কমিটীৰ এখন প্ৰতিবেদন আমি আলোচনা কৰি আছো। সেইখন হৈছে কৰ্ম নিয়োগ সমীক্ষা সমিতি প্ৰতিবেদন। আজি আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য কেইবাগৰাকীয়েও এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ অসমৰ ডেকা সমাজ আৰু গোটেই অসমৰ বাইজে যি এটা অসন্তুষ্টি প্ৰকাশ কৰি আহিছে সেই অসন্তুষ্টি সঁচা। এই অসন্তুষ্টি প্ৰদান কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেতে বাট দেখুৱাই গৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰোঁতে আমাৰ বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ সন্মানীত সদস্য সকলে এটা কথা বাৰে বাৰে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু সুধিছে সেইটো হৈছে, আজি অসমৰ নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো অসন্তুষ্টি দেখা দিছে, তাৰবাবে কোন দায়ী? মই এই সদনৰ এজন সদস্য হিচাপে আৰু গণ-তন্ত্ৰৰ বিশ্বাস থকা এজন ব্যক্তি হিচাবে মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে আজি এখন ৰাজ্যৰ বা দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই দেশৰ চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্বও আটাইতকৈ প্ৰধান আৰু প্ৰথম।

গতিকে আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিখিনি কাম কৰিছে বা আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰাত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ধৰণেৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিছিল, সেইখিনি পূৰামাত্ৰাই আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু চৰকাৰ চলোৱা দলৰে এজন হিচাপে মইও কওঁ যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ পূৰামাত্ৰাই সফল হ'ব পৰা নাই। অকল চাকৰিৰেই আমাৰ নিবন্ধন সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কিন্তু নিযুক্তিৰ দ্বাৰাই যিখিনি সমাধান কৰিব পাৰি সেইখিনি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। প্ৰতিবন্ধনত উল্লেখ কৰামতে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি কিমান পৰিমাণে সফলকাম হ'ব পাৰিছো সেইটো আমি বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগিব। প্ৰতিবেদনত যিখিনি দাখিল কৰিছে যে অকল আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহত নহ'ব আমাৰ নিজৰ সচিবালয়তে আমাৰ নিজৰ ল'ৰাৰ কাৰণেই সংস্থাপনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই নিজৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰে অগ্ৰষ্ঠান বিলাকত আমাৰ থলুৱা লোকে কোনো স্থান পোৱা নাইকোঁৱা। এইবোৰ এটা নিঘাত সত্য কথা। প্ৰতিবেদনত আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ মনোভাৱ হুটা ভলিউমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এইখিনিৰেই আমাৰ চূড়ান্ত উদাহৰণ। যিখন প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰা হৈছে তাত যথেষ্ট আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ জীৱন-মৰণৰ প্ৰশ্ন জড়িত আছে। গতিকে সেইকাৰণে এইখন ক্ষেত্ৰত সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব পাবে তাৰ কাৰণে আমিও বিশেষভাৱে চিন্তা কৰা দৰকাৰ। এই প্ৰতিবেদনত উল্লেখিত বিবিলাক পৰামৰ্শ আছে সেইবিলাক যাতে আখৰে আখৰে পালন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ

কাৰণে আমি অহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰিব লাগিব। মই ব্যক্তিগতভাৱে কোনো দোষা-
 ৰোপ কৰিব নোখোজোঁ। কিন্তু এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথা ক'ব পাৰোঁ যে
 ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰণতেই হওঁক বা অন্যান্য কাৰণতেই হওঁক অসমীয়াৰ কথা
 বেছিকৈ কলেই এটা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি হয়। তাৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ যে, এবাৰ
 আমাৰ তৎপূৰ্ব মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াই থলুৱা লোকৰ নিযুক্তিলৈ লক্ষ্যকৰি
 অসম অসমীয়াৰ বুলি কওঁতে তাৰ এটা প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল যি এটা
 বেলেগ আন্দোলন বা ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। গতিকে কিবা এটা
 কাম কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে 'কোনোবাই বেয়া পাব বা কোনোৱাই ভাল পাব
 এইবিলাক বিচাৰ কৰি আমি কাম কৰিলে নহব।' এই ধাৰণা আমি কাম
 কৰিলে আমাৰ জনসংখ্যা আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত সমস্যা যি ধৰণে বাঢ়ি গৈছে তাৰ
 সন্মুখত ই কাম নিদিব বা ভৱিষ্যতে আমাৰ বংশধৰ সকল আনাক কেতি-
 য়াও ক্ষমা নকৰিব। আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীখাউণ্ড ডাঙৰীয়াই কাল কৈ গৈছে
 যে কেলি শোখনাগাৰৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকল জেজলৈ যাব লগা হৈছিল। সেইদৰে
 মইও কওঁ যে মইও জেজলৈ যাব লগা হৈছিল। সেইবুলি এই ব্যক্তিগত কথা ক'বলৈ
 খোজা নাইকীয়া। কিন্তু মই শোখনাগাৰত যদি আমাৰ স্থানীয় ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে
 চাকৰি আদিৰ সুবিধা আদি নেপায় বা যদি সেইবিলাকতে আহি বাহিৰৰ মানুহে
 বুলি মাৰি সংস্থাপন ল'ব নোৱাৰে তাৰবাবে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত হ'ব। আৰু এটা
 কথা যে, কাশ্মীৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সন্মিলনীত থলুৱা লোকৰ নিযুক্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেনেকৈ
 আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্য আৰু অনন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ ভাব নাইকীয়া কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে
 ঠিক সেইদৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জানো চিন্তা কৰিছে? এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে
 একো বিচাৰ কৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ কথাটোও আহি যায়।
 মই আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক আমাৰ কোন সকল প্ৰকৃততে থলুৱা
 সেইটো পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাৱে চিনাক্তকৰণ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।
 থলুৱা লোকৰ চিনাক্তকৰণৰ কাৰণে ইংৰাজীত দুটা ব্যাখ্যা দিছে। থলুৱা
 লোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত কথা আছে। মোটা দৰমহাৰ অংশত
 কিছুমানে অসমীয়া বুলি ক'ব পাৰে কিন্তু তাৰ পিছত এটা অসন্তুষ্টি ভাৱে
 সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে। সাধাৰণতে ২৫-৩০ চনৰ পিছত যিবিলাক
 মানুহ বাহিৰৰ সকলো ৰাজ্যৰ লগত সকলো সম্বন্ধ ত্যাগ কৰি ইয়ালৈ
 আহি বসবাস কৰেতি তেওঁলোকেই স্থানীয়। তাৰ পিছত অন্ধ, তেলেঙ্গেনা
 আদি ৰাজ্যত যেনেকৈ একেৰাহে ১৫ বছৰকাল থাকিলেহে চাকৰি আদি
 পাবপৰাৰ কাৰণে যি আইন আদি প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে সেইদৰে আমাৰ দেশতো
 তেনে আইন আদি প্ৰযোজ্য হোৱাটো বাঞ্ছনীয়। কাৰণ বাহিৰৰ পৰা
 আহিছেই যদি আমাৰ থলুৱা ঠিকনা আদি দি চাকৰি আদি লয় আমাৰ
 ল'ৰাই চাকৰি আদি পোৱাত অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। গতিকে মই আমাৰ

মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে থলুৱাৰ এটা ব্যাখ্যা তেখেতে দিয়ক আৰু সেইটো আমাৰ অন্যান্য সদস্য সকলে আলোচনা আদিৰ জৰিয়তে তাৰ এটা সিদ্ধান্ত লওক তাৰ কাৰণে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰকো এই বিষয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগিব যিহেতু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত তাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ক্ষমতা আছে। গতিকে অন্ধ্ৰ, তেলংগানা আদিৰ দৰে ব্যৱস্থা আমিও কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ পিছত মেম্বাৰেল ইন্সটিটিউছন কাউন্সিলৰ যি পৰামৰ্শ যে ৫০০ টকাৰ ভলুৰ পদ আদিৰ কাৰণে থলুৱা মানুহ লাগিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি কব লাগিব কিয়নো আমাৰ অসমৰ ভৌগোলিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত ইয়াৰ সঙ্গত আছে। লগতে প্ৰতিযোগিতা আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো কথা জড়িত হৈ আছে সেই পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত আমি এটা সৰ্বভাৰতীয় নীতি লৈ নহব। এই বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাৰ আগতে আমি কথাটোৰ আৱশ্যকতা আৰু দকৈ চিন্তা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন আজি আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ যিবিলাক অফিচ আমাৰ ইয়াত আছে যেনে, এ, জি, বেংক, এল, আই, চি, পি এণ্ড টি আদি আৰু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ যিবিলাক অফিচ ওততো দেখা যায় যে বাহিৰৰ মানুহ সংখ্যা হৈ বেছি প্ৰতিদেৱত যি এটা নতুন অস্থায়ী সচিবালয় খোলাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে সেই পৰামৰ্শ মতে কাৰ্য নকৰিলে বা আৰু যিবিলাক প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰিব সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ মিছাকৈয়ে ৰাজহুৱা ধনৰে অশচয় কৰা হব গতিকে তাৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। মই আশা কৰো নতুন সমিতি খনক যেতিয়া দায়িত্ব আগবঢ়াব তেতিয়া এই গোটটোইখিনি কথা গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব যাতে আমাৰ থলুৱা লোকে নিষ্পত্তিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয়। আৰু যদি তাকেই কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়াহলে আমাৰ ভবিষ্যত বংশধৰ সকলে আমাক ক্ষমা নকৰিব এইখিনি কৈয়েই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Mr. Speaker : order, order. The House stands Adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow the 14th July, 1972.

(The House adjourned at 4-32 p.m.)

ADJOURNMENT

The House then rose at 4-32 p.m. and stood adjourned till 9 a. m., the 14th July, 1972.

Dated Sillong

The 13th July, 1972

U. Tahbildar

Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly