

REFERENCE

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Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Proceedings of the Second Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Fourth General Elections under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 3rd July, 1967.

PRESENT

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI, B. A. (Cal.), M. A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, 11 Ministers, 6 Ministers of State, 2 Deputy Ministers and 92 Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Finance (Taxation) Department.

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

*২০৪। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে?

(ক) চৰকাৰৰ কৰ বিভাগ [Fin. (T) Department] কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল?

(খ) কৰ বিভাগৰ কমিচনাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় যোগ্যতা কেনে ধৰণৰ? বৰ্তমান কমিচনাৰজন কোন? তেখেত কিমান বছৰ ধৰি চাকৰিত মকবল আছে?

(গ) কমিচনাৰজনৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় যোগ্যতাৰ বাহিৰেও অন্য বিশেষ যোগ্যতা আছে নেকি?

(ঘ) এই কথা সঁচানে যে এজন সহকাৰী কমিচনাৰ পদবী আছে? যদি সঁচা, উক্ত পদবীত কাৰোবাক মকবল কৰা হৈছে নে?

(ঙ) এই পদ আই, এ, এচ পৰ্যায়ৰ নে প্ৰমোচন পৰ্যায়ৰ? এই পদবী এজন চিনিয়ৰ চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টক দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব নে?

*২০৫।(ক) কৰ বিভাগত চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট আৰু ইন্সপেক্টৰৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

(খ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে কৰ বিভাগৰ এনফ'ৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগ নামে এটি বিভাগ আছে? যদি আছে, উক্ত বিভাগত কাম কৰা চাকৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

- (গ) এনফৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যালয় কত? এই বিভাগত চৰকাৰে কিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰে?
- (ঘ) এনফৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগে কিমান কৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰাত সক্ষম হৈছে?
- (ঙ) এনফৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগৰ চাকৰিয়ালৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় অৰ্হতা কেনে ধৰণৰ?
- (চ) বৰ্তমান এনফৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগত প্ৰয়োজনীয় অৰ্হতাবিহীন চাকৰিয়াল আছে নে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance)
replied:

*২০৪। (ক)—১৯৪৭ চনৰ জুন মাহৰ পৰা।

(খ)—কমিচনাৰ যোগ্যতা হৈছে আই এ, এচ. কেডাৰৰ অভিজ্ঞ বিষয়া হোৱা। বৰ্তমান কমিচনাৰ শীৰ্ষি, আৰ, কৃষ্ণমুৰ্ত্তি। তেখেতে ৭ মে, ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা আই এ, এচ পৰ্যায়ত আছে।

(গ)—হয়। তেখেতে চৰকাৰ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ বিষয়ে ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনত অক্সফৰ্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত প্ৰিন্সিপাল লৈছিল।

(ঘ)—এজন নহয়, ৪ জন সহকাৰী কমিচনাৰ আছে। চাৰিওটা পদতে বিষয়া মকবল কৰা আছে।

(ঙ)—এই পদ চাৰিটা প্ৰমোচন পৰ্যায়ৰ। চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টৰ পৰা প্ৰমোচন দি চাৰিওটা পদত ভৰ্ত্তি কৰা হৈছে।

২০৫ (ক)—চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট ৪৬ জন আৰু ইন্সপেক্টৰ ১১৮ জন।

(খ)—হয় আছে, এনফৰ্চমেণ্ট বিভাগত নিম্নলিখিত চাকৰিয়ালসকল আছে—

(১) সহকাৰী কৰ আয়ুক্ত	...	...	এজন
(২) কৰ অধীক্ষক	...	...	৪ জন
(৩) কৰ পৰিদৰ্শক	...	...	৭ জন
(৪) উচ্চবৰ্গ সহকাৰী	...	...	২ জন
(৫) নিম্নবৰ্গ সহকাৰী	...	...	৩ জন
(৬) মুদ্ৰলেখন যন্ত্ৰী	...	...	এজন
(৭) চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ বিষয়া	...	...	১৪ জন

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও ১৭টা কৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰ পৰা একোজন কৰ পৰিদৰ্শকে এই বিভাগৰ কাম কৰে।

(গ)—মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যালয় শ্বিলঙত। বছৰি প্ৰায় ৬০,০০০ টকা ব্যয় হয়।

(ঘ)—এই শাখাৰ উদ্দেশ্য কৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা নহয়, কৰ অৱমৰ্চনা আটক কৰাইহে ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য। এতিয়ালৈকে এই শাখাই ১৪,৪৯,৬৫১ টকাৰ কৰ অৱমৰ্চনা আটক কৰিছে।

(ঙ)—এই শাখা কৰ বিভাগৰ এটা বিশেষ শাখা মাত্ৰ; ইয়াত মকবলৰ কাৰণে অন্য কোনো বিশেষ অৰ্হতাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই।

(চ)—নাই।

Re: Encroachment made by Mizos in Reserved Forests of Cachar District

Shri TAZAMMUL ALI LASKAR asked:

*২০৬। মাননীয় ৰাজস্বমন্ত্ৰী অনুগ্ৰহপূৰ্বক জানাবেন কি—

(ক) কাছাডেৰ বনাঞ্চলে মিজোৱা কত পৰিমাণ জমি জবৰদস্তি দখল কৰিয়াছে ?

(গ) এই দখলী জমি উদ্ধাৰৰ জন্ম সরকার কোন চেষ্টা কৰিতেছেন কি না ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests) replied:

206. (a)—About 10,000 acres of land in a scattered way have been encroached by Mizos and Reangs in various Reserve Forests of Cachar District, mostly along the southern boundary of Cachar District.

কাছাড জিলাৰ যাবতীয় বনাঞ্চলে মিজো এবং ৰিয়াংৱা প্ৰায় ১০,০০০ (দশ হাজাৰ) একৰ জমি বেদখল কৰিয়া আছে। বেদখলী জমিৰ বেশীৰ ভাগ জিলাৰ দক্ষিণ সীমানায় অৱস্থিত।

(b)—Necessary steps are being taken to evict the encroachers.

বেদখলকাৰীদেৰ উচ্ছেদেৰ যথাবিহিত ব্যবস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হইতেছে।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: কাছাডেৰ দক্ষিণ বনাঞ্চলেৰ এই দখলিকৃত জমি বলতে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় কি মিজো-কাছাড জেলা সংলগ্ন অঞ্চল সম্বন্ধে বলছেন ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: হাঁ।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: দখল করেছে কারা—
সরকার বলতে পারেন কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: মিজো
এবং রিয়াংরা ।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: সরকার খবর রাখেন নাকি
মিজো এবং রিয়াংরা যে সমস্ত জায়গা দখল করেছে মিজোরা তাদের এলাকা বলে
দাবী করে থাকেন ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: দাবী করেন
নি ।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: সরকার এ বিষয়ে খবর
করবেন কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: না, তারা
দাবী করেন নি ।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: জোর জবরদস্তি করে দখলিকৃত
জমি গুলি খাস নাকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: এগুলি সংরক্ষিত
বনাঞ্চলের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ।

Shri PHANI BORA: এই অঞ্চল কাছাব জিলাব ভিতরত পবে
নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: হয়,
সেইটো কাছাব জিলাব ভিতরত পবে ।

Shri PHANI BORA: মীজোসকলে বলপূর্বক দখল কবা বনাঞ্চলত
গছ গছনিবে ভবপূর আছিল আক ১৯৫৩-৫৪ত আক ১৯৫৫-৫৭ চনত জুম খেতিব
কাৰণে মীজো সকলক সেই গছ বিলাক কাটিবলৈ নির্দেশ দিয়া হৈছিল নে ?

Shi MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেইটো খবর
মোব হাতত নাই । অরশ্যে সেই ঠাইত গছ গছনি আছিল ।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: ১৯৫৮ চনত
শ্রীগোপেশ নমঃশূদ্রব এটা প্রশ্নব উত্তরত কি কৈছিল, সেই খবর আছেনে ?

Shri PHANI BARA: সেইটো আছিল ১৯৫৯ চনৰ মার্চ মাহত ।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেই
খবর বর্তমান মোব হাতত নাই ।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: সেই সময়ত মীজো পাহাৰত মাউটাং বেমাৰৰ প্ৰকোপত বাঁহবিলাক নষ্ট হৈছিল আৰু এন্দুৰে শস্য খাই দুৰ্ভিক্ষপ্ৰায় অবস্থাব সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলৰ বন্ধাব কাৰণে সাময়িক ব্যবস্থা হিচাবেহে বিজাৰ্ত খোলা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেই খবৰ মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: সেই কথাটো তদন্ত কৰি চাবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেই কথাটো চোৱা হব।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: মীজোসকলে বলপূৰ্বক দখল কৰা বনাঞ্চলত খাচ মাটি আছে নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেই বিলাক হল সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চল ভুক্ত ঠাই।

Re: Land for Radio Station at Cachar

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

(a) Is it a fact that All-India Radio requested the State Government for a plot of land - nearabout Silchar in the district of Cachar for setting up a Radio Station there ?

(b) If so, whether any plot has been shown to the authorities of All-India Radio for this purpose ?

(c) Whether any plot of land has finally been selected ?

(d) If so, the location thereof ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

207. (a)—It is a fact that in the month of January 1967, the Project Officer, All-India Radio, Calcutta requested the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar for rendering necessary assistance to the All-India Radio staff in selecting a site for establishment of a Radio Station near Silchar Town.

(b)—Yes. Some plots of land were shown to the Officers deputed for the purpose, but the All-India Radio authorities have not yet communicated their views regarding selection of the plot. Recen the officers came again to see some more sites, but this time they did not seek any help from Deputy Commissioner, Cachar.

(c) & (d)—In view of reply at (b) above, these questions do not arise.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Is it to the knowledge of the Government that the All India Radio authorities have selected a plot of land for the purpose of installing an All India Radio Station just near the Badarpur Bhanga Bazar Anchalik Panchayat Office. ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: As I have already stated, Government have no information whether they have selected any site near the Badarpur Bhanga Bazar Anchalik Panchayat as the officers who came there for the purpose met neither the Deputy Commissioner, Silchar nor did they contact any of the Revenue Officers.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Will Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the All India Radio authorities intimated the Government their desire as to when they want to instal the Radio Station ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: I do not have any information about it.

Shri PHANI BORA: In view of proximity of East Pakistan to Cachar and in view of the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by Pakistan, will Government be pleased to request the All India Radio Authorities to expedite establishment of Radio Station there to counteract such anti-Indian propaganda ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: This matter does not relate to the Revenue Department. So, if a separate question is put, the Hon. Minister for Publicity may be in a position to reply to that question.

Re: Confirmation of Doctors

Shri ROMESH MOHAN KOULI: asked.

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

- (a) What are the criteria for confirmation of services of doctors (Assistant Surgeon I and upwards) under the Assam Health Services ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that many doctors (Assistant Surgeon I and upwards) throughout Assam have not been confirmed even after 11 (eleven) years of continuous service ?
- (c) Whether seniority is counted from the date of joining in the regular cadre ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to confirm those doctors after three years of continuous service ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

208. (a)—There is no special rule for confirmation of doctors under Assam Health Services.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There is a proposal to confirm the doctors who are against posts for five years or more.

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS: Have the Government received any representation from the doctors concerned about fixation of their seniority?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that question arise?

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS: In connection with confirmation?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Yes, Sir, some representations have been received which are being scrutinised by a committee.

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS: How long will Government take to come to a decision?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: As I said, a Committee is looking into the matter.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: Is there any bar for L.M.P. and L.M.F. doctors to be upgraded as Assistant Surgeons I?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: No bar.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister since how long these petitions are under consideration?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: For a long time.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Shall I be wrong if I then say that the next successor of the Hon'ble Minister, Health, will do it?

(No reply)

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: In reply to (d) it has been stated that "there is a proposal to confirm the doctors who are against posts for five years or more". Does the Minister know that there are doctors, including professors and lecturers of the Assam Medical College, who do not get their salary in the months of March and April because they are not confirmed?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it your proposition that since they are working on a temporary basis, they are not getting their salary?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: No. Sir, the Assam Medical College is 10 or 11 years old and in certain subjects Post-Graduate studies have been allowed by the Medical Council of India. Still some of the lecturers and professors are temporary.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your question ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: My question is why these people have not been confirmed, since the Minister says that there is a proposal to confirm doctors who are serving for five years or more, why they do not get their salary in March and April ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I do not know of any doctor, not confirmed, who is not getting his salary.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: আপনি কি জানেন যে, মেডিকেল কলেজের থুফেচাররা বাদে Confirmation হয়নি তারা মার্চ ও এপ্রিল মাসের মাইনা অনেক দেৱীতে পাই ?

(No Reply)

Mr. SPEAKER: They do not get their pay ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: They get, but after several months.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I shall look into it.

M. A. MASAWIR CHOUDHURY: May I know the exact number of Assistant Surgeons I, who have been serving for 3 to 5 years, but have not been confirmed as yet?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Dev, have you got that information ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER:— But that is relevant to question (b).

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: In reply to (b), the Hon'ble Minister said "Yes". Will the Hon'ble Minister please explain how is it that after eleven years' of service these people have not been confirmed? What are the reasons ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: These are under enquiry.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU: বছৰ বা ততোধিক কাম কৰা ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ Confirmation কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিছে, কিন্তু যি সকল ডাক্তৰে ১১ বছৰ চাকৰি কৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ, এই সম্পৰ্কত যি ঘাট হ'ব, অৰ্থাৎ মটৰ কাৰ এলাবেংস আদি পোৱাৰ পৰা, সেইটো চৰকাৰে পূৰণ কৰিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: ঘাট নপৰে।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, when a question is asked it is asked with the best of intentions to get information or clarification from the Minister. But by seeking clarification nobody desires to embarrass the Minister.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your question ?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN. The Minister said that enquiry was going on in respect of confirmation of these unfortunate doctors who have been serving for 11 years. May I know for what the enquiry is going on ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: There is no special rule for confirmation of doctors of the Assam Health Services. There is also no minimum limit for confirmation if a permanent post exists. According to 1956 Pay Committee report the posts which are in existence for five years or more are to be made permanent, subject to certain conditions. Due to amalgamation of Medical and Public Health Departments into one Health Services in 1957 the *interse* seniority has not yet been fixed. A committee with Secretary, Health, as Chairman and two representatives, one each from the Finance Department and Appointment Department as members, has been formed for finalisation of the question of *interse* seniority of the doctors after amalgamation. The matter is now under the examination of the Committee. There is difficulty in confirming the medical officers without finalising the seniority list. Seniority is counted from the date of regular entry into the cadre, *i.e.*, from the date of nomination of the Assam Public Service Commission, if the doctor joins within reasonable time.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I know on which date the Co-ordinating Committee was formed ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I cannot tell that.

Mr. SPEAKER: When you give that information, the date should be there. Of Course, you are not to be blamed, the Officer concerned is to be blamed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: No, Sir, we are blaming the Minister. We do not see the officers here. When we criticise a particular officer, the plea is always taken that since the man is not here to defend himself, he should not be criticised. So, when a Minister is unable to reply he cannot blame the officers. He must take full responsibility himself.

Mr. SPEAKER: What I meant was that the Minister concerned should always alert the officers regarding these things.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: If he does not do it, the responsibility is his. He cannot throw back his responsibility on an officer who is not present in the House.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I know how long this issue has been pending with the Committee ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Since 1963.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: This is 1967. How is it that the matter has not been settled as yet ? A committee was formed with the representatives of the Health, Finance and Appointments Departments to decide the fate of these doctors and for 4 years they could not do anything. Is this all bunkum ? We want a definite and categorical reply from the Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: Don't use the word "Bunkum". After all, it reflects on us.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: I withdraw.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, If I could follow the note read by the Minister, Health, this note contains certain very dangerous propositions, and, I for one do not expect the Minister aged only three months to clean the Augeanstable which is full of dumps for the last several years. Therefore, may I suggest with your permission that the Chief Minister may be pleased to have a small Cabinet Sub-Committee and put these things in order? There is no rule for that; what is this? How the department is running?

Mr. SPEAKER: Immediately that attracted my notice also.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It is not that it has not been receiving the attention of the Government. Actually at one time Government had determined the seniority and in that list there is scope for submitting representations. In the Medical Department previously there was a large number of permanent posts while in the Public Health Department most of the posts were temporary. If we follow one principle the Medical Department employees get the benefit. Government wants to see that the Public Health Department employees for no fault of them do not remain temporary for a considerably long time. So what is actually pending now is some representation against the seniority that has been determined by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: So as soon as these representations are disposed of the matter will be finalised. From 1963 to 1967 it is four years, and some doctors are there for 11 years, therefore, their anxiety is that this matter should be disposed of expeditiously.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: We will try to do our best.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, what are the difficulties in framing Service Rules so far as Medical Department personnel are concerned?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As a matter of fact what my colleague the Minister, Health, was referring to was that a Government employee in service for a particular number of years should be confirmed but to that effect there are no Rules. Of course, there is a recommendation by the Pay Committee in that regard.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, are we to understand that like the person born in Sylhet named Nabalak Mia, who grew up as Nabalak Mia, procreated as Nabalak Mia died as Nabalak Mia, these Medical Officers are to retire as unconfirmed people? What is the practice?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: They wo'nt retire unconfirmed.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: Is there any case pending in Court for determination of seniority?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have no information.

Shri ROMESH MOHAN KOULI : Is it a fact that there were cases of irregular promotions based on *ex-cadre* service ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Unless a specific question is put it will be difficult for the Minister to reply.

Re: Pumping Machines under the Agriculture Department

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

- (a) How many pumping machines are there in Assam under the Agriculture Department ?
- (b) How they are being utilised ?
- (c) Whether they are all in working order ? If not, how many pumping machines are out of order ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that in many cases motors of the pumping machines were used in running paddy husking mills ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that these pumping machines were distributed in areas which cannot be irrigated ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

209. (a)—Two hundred and ten Nos.

(b)—These are utilised for supplying water to crops, some times however, when there is no need for irrigation water some pump sets are used for dewatering purposes.

(c)—Two hundred and two pump sets are in order.

(d)—Not a fact.

(e)—The departmental machines are issued against requisition only and where there is possibility for irrigation.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI : Whether Government is using electricity in these pumping machines ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : We are using electricity for irrigation purposes but not in these pumping machines because these are diesel sets.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : May I know whether the Minister has requested the Electricity Department to make arrangement for electricity in the village areas for use of such kind of machines ?

The question was put by Shri Sailean Medhi on behalf of M. Shamsul Huda.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : Yes.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR : Sir, in reply to (d) will the hon. Minister look into the matter to see whether such pumping machines are being used in the paddy—husking mills ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : We have no information that any pumping machine has been used for paddy husking.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : May I know how many of these pumping machines are of more than 5 H. P. and how many are 5 H.P. ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : The detailed figures are not with me. I shall supply the information to the hon. Member afterwards if required.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Do Government know that small pumps are not useful and economic ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : Our information is to the contrary, Sir. The demand for 5 H.P. pumps is more because these are considered economic and handy.

Re: Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the State

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY asked:

*210. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is functioning in the State ?

(b) Whether Government provides any fund and guidance to this Society ?

(c) If so, what is the amount spent on this organisation since its inception by the State Government by way of Grants-in-aid both recurring and non-recurring. (Give details year-wise) ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Veterinary) replied:

210. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—1961-62	..	Rs.7,532.
1962-63	..	Rs.10,000.
1963-64	..	Rs.5,000.
1964-65	..	Rs.5,000 (Drawn in 1965-66).
1965-66	..	Rs.5,000 (Drawn in 1966-67).
1966-67	..	Rs.5,000.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: May I know who is drawing this money ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, we have three Inspectors—one at Gauhati, one at Shillong and one at Silchar—they dwarf it.

Shri PHANI BORA: What is their function ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: When they see any commission of cruelty to animals, they inform the Police who in turn arrest the perpetrator and punish him.

Shri PHANI BORA: How many cases of this kind have been reported so far ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Actually I tried to get this information, but that has not been received as yet. So I want notice.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Who appoints the Inspectors ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: The Inspectors are recommended by the Veterinary Department. There is a Society who gives the appointments.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Whether they are paid or they work honorary ? (No reply).

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Is it a Government sponsored Society ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Is it a fact that the Chief Minister himself is the head of that Society ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I was in this Society.

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA: Sir, what constitutes cruelty ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is defined in the Act.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, when the Society is running under an Act passed by the Parliament, does not the Government think that it is their responsibility to prevent all kind of cruelty to animals ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: We are following the Act.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, my point is that Government is not taking proper action that is necessary under this Act. Uptill now no such case has been reported to any Police Station.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary, that is the fate of every Act.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, I agree that adequate steps we have not been able to take. We will see to it.

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA: Will the Minister-in-charge of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be kind enough to instruct his Inspectors to look whether the cows brought from Gauhati and other places actually go to butcher houses or not ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That does not apply.

Re: Gaon Sabha of Karimganj Subdivision

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

*211. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some Gaon Sabha areas in Karimganj Subdivision are not properly composed according to the convenience of the inhabitants of the area ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to re-adjust the areas ?
- (c) If so, when ?

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

211. (a) (b) & (c)—No, but the question of re-adjustment of the boundaries of the unwidely and large Gaon Sabha areas as well as adjustment of the boundaries of the smaller Gaon Sabhas will be taken up for consideration before the next Panchayat General Election.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Will the Minister of State be pleased to make queries as to how it was possible that a small village under Latu Gaon Sabha has been tagged with Sutarkandi Gaon Sabha just to deprive that village to have representation in that particular Gaon Sabha.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: If it is not contiguous then I can make an enquiry but if it is contiguous then it comes in the natural course.

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA: Sir, it is not contiguous. May I request the Minister to make an enquiry about this ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Yes, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY. মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়ত আইন মতে গাঁওসভা পতাত বাধা নাই। চাহ বাগানৰ মজদুৰে বিধান সভাত ভোট দিয়াৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। গতিকে সেই লোক সকলক পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: ইয়াত এই প্ৰশ্ন কেনেকৈ উঠে ?

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: কাছাড় জিলাৰ সকলো বন্য গাঁওত গাঁওসভা কৰা হৈছে নে?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: D. C. আৰু S. D. O. সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে যে গাঁওসভা হব পৰা যিবিলাক Forest Village আছে; সেইবিলাক প্ৰস্তাৱ আমাক জনাব লাগে।

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: যিবিলাকত দৰ্কাৰী জন-সংখ্যা নাথাকে, তাত কি কৰিব?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: যিবিলাকত জন-সংখ্যা কম সেই অঞ্চল, ওচৰত যিবিলাক গাঁওসভা আছে সেইবিলাকত লগলগাই দিয়া হব।

Re: District Library at North Lakhimpur

Shri PREMADHOR BORA asked:

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

(a) Whether Government propose to open a District Library at North Lakhimpur?

(b) If so, when?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

21. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: চাৰ, মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কবনে যিবিলাক পিছপৰা Sub-Division আছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি তেখেত সকলৰ নজৰ নপৰে কিয়?

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি মজলদৈৰ কথা কৈছে নেকি?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: চাৰ, মই কৈছো যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো দিনেই নজৰ নপৰে। মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যি বিলাক মহকুমা পিছপৰা সেই বিলাকত District Library চৰকাৰে স্থাপন নকৰে নেকি?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: সেই বিষয়ে আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰত কিমান ঠাইত লাইব্ৰেৰী স্থাপনৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: যোৱা বছৰ শিৱসাগৰ, কৰিমগঞ্জ, গোৱালপাৰা ইত্যাদি চাৰি ঠাইত ডিষ্ট্ৰিক লাইব্ৰেৰী পতাৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS: In view of the increasing number of reading public, will the Government consider opening of Mahkuma libraries and auditorium in all the subdivisions?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: That is being considered.

Shri PREMADHOR BORA: Does Government not consider the growing importance of North Lakhimpur as it has been the gate-way to Kameng, Zero and other adjoining NEFA areas ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Unless that place is upgraded to district headquarters we cannot provide district libraries.

Shri PREMADHOR BORA: Will the Minister take a positive step to materialise the longfelt need of this subdivision ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Already replied.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Once it is said that there will be district library in each subdivision and again it is said that there is no proposal of opening district libraries in subdivisions.

Mr. SPEAKER: He said that there will be District Libraries in District headquarters and a Library in each subdivision.

Shri SYED AHMAD ALI: District libraries are located in the district headquarters. How can you have district libraries in the subdivisional headquarters ?

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA: Will Government be pleased to open some libraries in all the subdivisions in the district of Goalpara ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister replied that the case of Dhubri is being considered.

Re: Taking over of Borbora-Sarukachari via Barhulla-Sarukachari Road of Golaghat Subdivision by Public Works Department

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked :

*213। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে—

(a) গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ খিলাধাৰী মৌজাৰ বৰবৰা আলিৰ পৰা সৰু কছাৰি গাঁৱৰ মাজেদি গৈ বৰহোলা আলিৰ গেৰাজৰ ওপৰিত ওলোৱা সৰু কছাৰি আলিটো গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নে ?

(b) যদি কৰিছে, এই বছৰতে লব নে ?

(c) যদি এই বছৰ নলয় তেন্তে কেতিয়া লব জনাব নে।

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER (Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)) replied:

213. (a), (b) & (c)—No. However, the proposal has been included in the list for 4th Plan for consideration by the Assam Roads Communication Board.

Re: Construction of Jamuguri Bridge over Dayang River

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

* 214। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে—

(a) ধোন্দা চান আলিব দৈয়াং নৈৰ জামুগুৰি দলংখন স্থায়ীভাৱে নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে?

(b) যদি লোৱা হৈছে, কেতিয়াৰ পৰা কাম আৰম্ভ হব?

(c) যদি লোৱা হোৱা নাই, কিয়?

(d) এই দৈয়াং নৈৰ জামুগুৰি দলংখন অস্থায়ী কৰি সাজি বছৰি কিমান ধন খৰচ কৰা হৈছে?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER (Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) replied:

214. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The proposal has been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan to be considered in the next meeting of the Assam Roads Communication Board.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—An average amount of Rs.17,000 is incurred only in providing cold weather bridge on this river.

Re: Election of Panchayat in Forest Villages

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*215। মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(a) বনবিভাগৰ গাওঁবোৰত নিৰ্বাচন-পদ্ধতিত পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে?

(b) যদি হৈছে, কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা কিবা লোৱা হৈছে নে?

(c) যদি নাই হোৱা, কিয় হোৱা নাই?

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

215। (a)—হয়, লোৱা হৈছে।

(b)—হয়, লোৱা হৈছে।

(c)—এই প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে চৰকাৰে এইটো কৰি দিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: ইতিমধ্যে Noajan, Karaijan ইত্যাদি ঠাইত গাঁও সভা গঠন কৰা হৈছে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ ধাৰা মতে সভা মনোপৰ্যায়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই ধৰণৰ মনোনয়ন পঞ্চায়ত আইন সংশোধন নকৰা কৈ হব পাৰে জানো ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: গাঁও সভাৰ অৱস্থা অনুসৰি মনোনয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। যদি গাঁও বিলাকৰ জনসংখ্যাই আইনৰ ধাৰাত নপৰে বা Cover নকৰে তেনেহলে কেইখন মান গাঁও লগ লগাই এখন গাঁও সভা গঠন কৰি সভা মনোনয়ন কৰা হৈ থাকে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: চাহ বাগিচাৰ গাঁও বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত আইন মতে গাঁও সভা গঠনৰ সুবিধা চৰকাৰে দিব নেকি ?

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA: কাছাৰ জিলাৰ কোন কোন Forest Village ত গাঁও সভা কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: কাছাৰৰ Forest Village ত এই দৰে কোনো proposal আছে নে নাই আমি নাজানো। জনসংখ্যা মতে যদি গাঁও সভা নহয় তেতিয়া হলে কেইবাখনো গাঁও লগ লগাই গাঁও সভা গঠন কৰা হয়।

Re: Graduate Teachers of Senior Madrassa in Nowgong

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some posts of Graduate teachers were sanctioned in a Senior Madrassa in Nowgong to teach the core subject in the Institution ?
- (b) Whether the posts have been filled up with Graduate teachers ?
- (c) Whether there has been fixation of the scale of pay of the teachers and the requisite amount for payment of salaries has been sanctioned ?
- (d) If not, why ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

216. (a)—Yes. The Singeri Senior Madrassa, Nowgong was allowed to appoint two graduate teachers for the time being to teach general core subject to give effect to the Madrassa Re-organisation Scheme as approved by Government.

(b) The Madrassa has reported that the posts have been filled up by graduate teachers.

(c) Pay scale has been fixed and the Madrassa has been sanctioned the requisite grants to pay these two additional teachers.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Gauhati Civil Hospital occupied by Gauhati Medical College

Shri GOVINDA KALITA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Civil Hospital building has been occupied by the Gauhati Medical College since 1960 ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the Gauhati Civil Hospital was the only Central Hospital wherefrom the entire district was benefited ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the said Civil Hospital was opened for 24-hour service and the patients were benefited ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that since 1960 no alternate arrangement was made for Civil Hospital and people are facing untold hardships and troubles ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health, etc.) replied:

218. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Gauhati Civil Hospital has been converted into a College Hospital temporarily since 8th October 1960. When the buildings of the Gauhati Medical College at its permanent site at Dispur are completed, the Gauhati Medical College will be shifted to Dispur. The present College Hospital will then be re-converted into the District Civil Hospital. It is not a fact that the people of Kamrup are facing untold hardship and troubles due to conversion of the Civil Hospital to a College Hospital. On the contrary the number of beds has been raised from 268 beds to 652 beds and the patients get more specialised treatment than those who have only a Civil Hospital in their district.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: গুৱাহাটী মেডিকেল কলেজ চিভিল হস্পিটেলৰ ঘৰত আবদ্ধ কৰি আৰু কিমান দিন থাকিব ?

Mr SPEAKER: When you expect the Medical College at Dispur to be completed ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Very soon .

Mr. SPEAKER: Can you give any definite time limit ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) Sir, construction will take time.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: মেডিকেল কলেজত পাইখানালৈ গৈ বাথ কৰাত যদি কোনোবাই গা-ধোৱে বাহিৰলৈ আহি আকৌ গা-ধুব লগাত পৰে, বাহিৰত গা-ধোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether it is a fact that the lavatory and the bathroom are kept unclean in the Medical College hospital ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I shall look into it .

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: চিভিল হস্পিটেল হৈছে Curative Centre আৰু মেডিকেল কলেজ হৈছে Teaching Centre এই দুটা একেলগ কৰাত অসুবিধা নহয়নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: ২৬৮ খন Bed ৰ ঠাইত ৬০২ খন Bed পাইছে, গতিকে অসুবিধা ক'ত হ'ল ?

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: আমাৰ সাধাৰণ মানুহে প্ৰফেচাৰক টকা নিদিলে কোনো বকমে তাত Seat নাপায়, সেই কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে জানেনে ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I do not know .

Shri GIASSUDDIN AHMED: Whether the number of bds will be decreased when the Medical College will be shifted to its permanent site ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I do not think.

(Shri Govinda Kalita stood upto put another supplementary question).

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalita, you must remember that we have not yet finished the questions of 30th and the House is going to be prorogued on Thursday .

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: মেডিকেল কলেজত বেমাৰী কোন সময়ত ভৰ্ত্তি কৰে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: ভৰ্ত্তি কৰিব লাগিলে বেমাৰ হব লাগিব (হাঁহি) তাৰ পিচত হস্পিটেলত থাকিব লগীয়া বেমাৰী হব লাগিব আৰু প্ৰকৃততে বেমাৰীক হস্পিটেললৈ নিব লগা বেমাৰ হব লাগিব ।

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: মোৰ কথা হ'ল মেডিকেল কলেজত বেনাৰী ভৰ্তি কৰে ১১ বজাৰ পিচত, কিন্তু মেডিকেল কলেজৰ ঔষধ পাতি আৰু খাদ্যৰ Indent ১০১১ বজাৰ আগতে দিয়ে, গতিকে বেনাৰী বিলাকে ২৪ ঘণ্টাৰ কাৰণে নোখোৱাকৈ থাকিব লগীয়া হয়নে নহয়?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I have no information.

Re: Number of I. A. S. Officers in Assam

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:...

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

(a) What was the number of I.A.S. Officers serving in Assam in 1950 ?

(b) What was the number of I. A. S. Officers serving in Assam in 1966 ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there has been a lot of resentment among the A. C. S. Officers due to too man I. A. S. Officers being inducted to Assam ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

220. (a)—The number of I. A. S. Officers in Assam as on 31st December 1950—36..

(b)—The number of I. A. S. Officers serving in Assam on 31st December 1966—109.

(c)—Yes, there is some resentment among the A. C. S. Officers.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, whether there is instruction from the Government of India to the State Government to take any particular number of I.A.S. Officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA, : No such particular number is stipulated by the Government of India. It is up to the State Government to determine periodically what will be the number of such officers.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister that out of 109 I.A.S. Officers serving in Assam, how many of them are directly recruited and how many of them are promoted from the A.C.S. Officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : The number of promoted officers from A.C.S. is 19 and the rest are from the I.A.S.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, is it a fact that the procedure is that at least 25 percent of the vacancy ought to have been filled up from the A.C.S. ? This number 19 falls short of 25 p.c. ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Yes, Sir, the promotion-benefit of the A. C. S. Officers is fixed as 25 p.c. of the Senior Duty Post of I.A.S.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, so far as the Senior Duty Post is concerned, whether these posts may be filled up by the Senior A.C.S. Officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, I am sorry, I could not follow the hon. Member.

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether those Junior Duty Posts can be filled up by the Senior A.C.S. Officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, what will be the posts to be held by the I.A.S. Officers and what will be the posts to be held by the A.C.S. Officers, these are defined in the Rules of our State .

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, whether the Government is aware that the State of Madras has decided to run their administration through their own I.A.S. Officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, I am sorry, I have no such information .

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, will our Government consider to run the administration by people of our own State ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, out of 109 I.A.S. Officers who are serving in Assam, 49 people are from the State of Assam.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, will the Government consider that the rest 60 officers may also be taken from the State to run the administration ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : This will be a matter of policy. I have already stated on an earlier occasion that this is against the policy of All India Administrative Service.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : এই পলিচি নিৰ্দ্ধারণ কৰোতে আমাৰ বুঢ়ালোকে কোৱা এযাৰি কথা চৰকাৰে মনত ৰাখিবনে যে “বনৰীয়া বোন্দাই পছমাৰি নুখুৱাই” ।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : আমি বনৰীয়া বুলি ভবা নাই । (A Voice—বোন্দা বুলি ভাবিছেনে নাই ?)

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY. Sir, whether the Government is aware of the fact that during recruitment of I.A.S. Officers from outside of the State, some of the Seniorsmost A. C. S. Officers have been deprived of their claims ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I am sorry, I find no justification of that statement.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Sir, may I know from the honourable Chief Minister how many I. A. S. Officers of our state are serving outside the State ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I require notice. Sir, it is the policy of the Government of India that some per cent of the officers will have to be kept outside the State.

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA: Sir, what is the difference between the Assamese Officers and Officers from the State of Assam ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Assamese Officer means the I. A. S. Officer who passed in Assamese language, say for example, Shri Subrahmanian. He was deputed from Assam in connection with Community Development. He was not an Assamese Officer.

Re: Devastation of Land in North Lakhimpur by Flood

Shri PREMADHOR BORA asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that a vast agricultural productive area in Kharajkat Mauza, North Lakhimpur Subdivision has been devastated year after year by recurring flood of river Durgung ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to take up a Minor Irrigation Scheme ?
- (c) If so, when ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

221. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—The Agriculture Department shall examine the possibility of taking up a Minor Irrigation Schem if there is any scope after the Flood Control Department undertakes and control the recurrence of the flood in the area.

Shri PREMADHOR BORA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government recognises the growing importance of North Lakhimpur, as it has become the gate-way to Kimin, Zero and other adjoining areas of N. E. F. A. ? Will the Minister in charge of Agriculture take positive steps to materialise the long-felt needs of the North Lakhimpur Sub-division ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, the hon. member has raised a general question pertaining to irrigation and flood. It concerns the Minister in-charge of Flood Control and Irrigation.

Shri PREMADHOR BORA: Sir, does the Government think it necessary to take up a minor irrigation scheme of the river Dupang which is becoming a sorrow of the area to facilitate the flood stricken agriculturists to help production? In view of above, will the honourable Minister give sympathetic consideration to take up a minor irrigation scheme for the area?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, the question is that the area is already overflowed. When there is a question of scarcity of water, then the question of taking up major or minor irrigation scheme arises. This question, as a matter of fact, relates to Flood Control and Irrigation Department. So, it may be referred to the Minister in-charge of Flood Control and Irrigation.

(Starred Question Nos. 217 and 219 were not put and answered to as the hon. Questions were absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Names of the Companies, Firms, etc., to whom Industrial Loans were granted

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

291. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state the names and addresses of Companies, Firm or individual to whom industrial loans were granted in the state District-wise during the period 1950 to 1966?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

291. A list has been laid on the Table of the House.

Re: Government Godown Constructed by the Samabaya Samiti in Lakhimpur District

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

292। সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(a) চৰকাৰৰ সমবায় বিভাগৰ জৰীয়েতে লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ ভিতৰত ১৯৫৫ চনৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে ধানসংগ্ৰহ বা অন্য কোনো সামগ্ৰী ৰাখিবৰ বাবে কেইটা গুদাম ঘৰ সজোৱা হ'ল ?

(b) কোন মৌজা আৰু কোন গাঁওত ?

(c) কোন গুদামত কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ল ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

292। (A)—১৯৫৫ চনৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ ভিতৰত ধান বা অন্য সামগ্ৰী মজুত ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে ৪১টা গুদামঘৰ সাজিবলৈ সমবায় সমিতিবোৰক চৰকাৰী আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছে।

(b) আৰু (c)—বিচৰা সমিধানবোৰ হাউচৰ টেবুলত ৰখা হৈছে।

Re: Sub-Deputy Collector's office of Teok Circle

Shri TILOK GOGOI asked:

293. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Sub-Deputy Collector's Office of Teok Circle is situated at Jorhat Town ?
- (b) If so, when Government propose to shift it to Teok ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a few acres of land from a V.G. had been made available for the purpose ?
- (d) If so, when the construction of the Office building will start ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

293. (a)—Yes.

(b)—After construction of the Circle Office building at Teok.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Construction of Office Building will be taken up as and when the financial position of the State permits taking up the work.

Re: Joint Farms in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

294. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there are Joint Farms (Sponsored by Center) in Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (b) What are these Joint Farms ?
- (c) How many Joint Farms are receiving Government grants from the inception of the Scheme in Assam ?
- (d) What are these farms ?
- (e) What are the functions of these Societies ?
- (f) Whether such Societies are selected by some committees or at the direction of the concerning officer ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

294. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There are five Co-operative Joint Farming Societies in Golaghat Subdivision. The names of the Societies are :—

- (i) Tirual Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd.
- (ii) Fatoal Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd.
- (iii) Kamarbandha Samyukta Krishipam Ltd.
- (iv) Khanikar Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd.
- (v) Kamala Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd.

(c) & (d)—They are entitled to receive financial assistance in the prescribed pattern on the following basis:

	Rs.
(1) Share capital contribution	2,000
(2) Medium term and long term loans	4,000
(3) Loans for construction of godown <i>cum</i> cattle shed.	3,750
(4) Subsidy for construction of godown <i>cum</i> cattle shed.	1,250
(5) Subsidy for managerial staff (spread in 3 years)	1,200
Total	12,000

A list of Societies which received assistance since the inception of the schemes is placed on the table of the House.

(e)—The functions of the Co-operative Joint Farming Societies are as follows:—

- (i) Planning of cropping programme.
- (ii) Joint purchase of farm requirements.
- (iii) Joint cultivation and managements.
- (iv) Raising of funds, if required for implementation of the cropping programme.
- (v) Joint sale of farms' produce, and
- (vi) All other activities calculated to promote the development of agriculture and other allied industries.

(f)—The Societies are selected by the Departmental officer according to fixed criteria which are:

- (a) The Societies must be registered,
 (b) It must have 15 members in the minimum,
 (c) Each member should on an average possess 8 bighas of land, and
 (d) Three fourth of the total number of members should participate in actual farming operations.

Re: Loans received by the Samabaya Samiti in the State

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

295. মাননীয় সমবায় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কবি জনাবনে—

- (a) অসমত সমবায় সমিতি সমূহে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিমান ধাৰ লৈছিল ?
 (b) ধাৰ পৰিশোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰা সমিতি কিমান আৰু কি কি ?
 (c) এই ধাৰ আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কি দৰে লোৱা হৈছে ?
 (d) সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈছেনে ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied.

295. (a)—১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৩১ মাৰ্চ লৈকে সমবায় সমিতি-বোৰে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ধাৰে পোৱা টকাৰ সৰ্ব্বমুঠ পৰিমাণ ২,২৭,১৫,১৬০.৫০ পইচা (দুই কোটি সাতাইশ লাখ পোন্ধৰ হেজাৰ এশ ষাঠি টকা পঞ্চাশ পইচা) মাত্ৰ ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত—

- (১) মুঠ ৭৮,৭৩,৪৭৮.৮০ টকা চৰকাৰক পৰিশোধ কৰা হৈছে।
 (২) মুঠ ৭২,৩৮,৫০৬.৭০ টকা পৰিশোধ কৰিব লগিয়া হৈ আছে।
 (৩) মুঠ ৭৬,০৩,১৭৫.০০ টকা এতিয়া ও পৰিশোধ কৰিব লগা হোৱা নাই।

(b)—চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ধাৰে লোৱা টকা কিস্তি মতে পৰিশোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰা সমবায় সমিতিবোৰ:—

১৮৮ খন গাঁৱলীয়া সমবায় সমিতি	মুঠ টকা	৪,৩৫,৪৪৫.০০
৯ খন চেণ্ট্ৰেল কোঅপাৰেটিভ বেঙ্ক	"	৪২,০০,৯১৯.০০
১২৬ খন বেচা-কিনা সমবায় সমিতি	"	৭,৯৫,০০০.০০
১ খন অসম সমবায় চেমিকল লি:	"	১৪,৫৭,৬৭৮.০০
৩৬৭ খন বোৱাকটা সমবায় সমিতি	"	২,৯৯,৪৬৪.৭০
১ খন মৰাপাট গাঠ বন্ধা (জুটৰেইলিং) সমবায় সমিতি	"	৫০,০০০.০০

মুঠ টকা ৭২,৩৮,৫০৬.৭০

(c)—সমবায়ৰ বিভাগৰ দ্বিলা আৰু মহকুমা বিষয়াসকলৰ যোগেদি টকা আদায় কৰা হয়। সমবায় সমিতি বিহাৰে যাতে কিস্তিৰূপী কৰা টকাৰে সৈতে নিয়মিত ভাৱে কিস্তিৰ টকা পৰিশোধ কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ যত্ন লবলৈ সমবায় বিভাগৰ দ্বিলা আৰু মহকুমাৰ বিষয়াসকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। সমবায় বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী পঞ্জীয়কৰ যোগেদি “কো-অপাৰেটিভ ডিমাণ্ড চাৰ্টিফিকেট” জাৰী কৰি আইনৰ সহায়েৰেও টকা আদায় কৰা হয়।

(d)—টকা আদায়ৰ কাৰণে লোণ ব্যৱহাৰৰ ব্যপেট ফলপ্ৰসূত হোৱা দেখা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰাই ওপৰত দেখুৱামতে টকা আদায় কৰিব পৰা হৈছে।

Re: Steps taken to prevent erosion at Origuli Lubdunguri villages in Kharija Bijni Mouza

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

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

(a) What steps have been taken to prevent erosion of Origuli Lubdunguri villages in Kharija Bijni Mauza of Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) How many petitions have been received by the Government in this connection ?

(c) When Government will take action in this regard ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D., F.C. & I. Wing) replied :

296. (a)—The matter has been referred to the Soil Conservation Department as the nature of erosion is gully erosion.

(b)—About 7 numbers .

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Protection measures against erosion caused by Beki river on its right bank

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

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

(a) What measures Government proposed to take for protection on the right bank from the Beki Bridge to the Beki Aerodrome against erosion by the Beki on the right bank ?

(b) How many bighas of land have been eroded by this river in that portion since 1942 ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D., (F.C. & I. Wing)] replied:

297. (a)—At present there is no proposal.

(b)—Approximately 1839 bighas of land upto 1960; up-to-date figures are not available.

Re: Land eroded by Naljora river since 1942

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

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

(a) How many bighas of land have been eroded by the Naljora river since 1942 ?

(b) What measures the Government proposes to take to prevent erosion in this area ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D., (F.C. & I. Wing)] replied:

298. (a)—Five hundred, eighty-seven and sixty-two acres of land were eroded between 1954 and 1960. Up-to-date figures since 1942 are not available.

(b)—At present there is no proposal.

Re: Opening of 5 Syphons at the old Railway line from Sorbhog to the Beki river

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

299. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether Government will move the Railway authorities to open 5 syphons at the old Railway line from Sorbhog to the Beki River to drain out rain water accumulated at the Sorbhog area ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that crops are damaged every year for not opening these syphons in time ?

(c) If so, whether Government will take immediate action in this matter ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D., (F. C. & Wing)] replied.

299. (a)—Syphons are reported to have been opened on 7th June 1967 by the Chief Engineer, N. F. Railway.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Recruitment of staff in the Assam Secretariat

Shri MATILAL NAYAK

asked:

Shri PHANI BORA

300. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Third Grade—(Lower Division Assistants and Typists) and 4th Grade Employees recruited in the Assam Secretariat since the date of assumption of the Office of the Under Secretary to the Government of Assam Secretariat Administration Department by the present incumbent? (Community-wise such as Assamese, Bengalees, Hindusthanis, Khasis and Nepalis, figures may be given)

(b) Whether it is a fact that not even 15 per cent from the Assamese community have been recruited in the Assam Secretariat since the present Under Secretary took charge of the Secretariat Administration Department?

(c) Whether it is a fact that present Under Secretary, Secretariat Administration Department even refuses to entertain applications for the Post of IV Grade from the members of the Assamese community?

(d) If so, the reasons thereof?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

300. (a)—The number of 3rd and 4th Grade employees recruited since the assumption of Office by the present Under Secretary, Secretariat Administration Department (*i.e.* from 6th November, 1962 to 10th June 1967) is as follows:—

(i) Lower Division Assistants:—Under this category of the Service all recruitments were made through the Assam Public Service Commission and appointments were made under orders of the Appointing Authority in the order of preference as given by the Assam Public Service Commission, keeping in view the reservation for Tribal people (Hills and Plains) and Scheduled Castes people. During this period Assam Public Service Commission furnished two lists of names of 315 nominees, and all were offered appointments but only 230 finally reported for duties.

The community-wise representation is as under:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966-1967	Total	P.C. of representation
(a) Assamese	Nil	2	1	Nil	17	20	8.70
(b) Bengalee .. ..	..	22	13	..	29	73	31.74
(c) Hindusthanis .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	.43
(d) Khasis and other Tribal Peoples.	..	36	16	..	63	127	55.22
(e) Nepalis and others ..	..	3	..	..	4	9	3.91
Total .. Nil	64	30	Nil	113	23	230	100.00

- (ii) Typists:—Under this category of the Service recruitments are made (1) Through, Assam Public Service Commission on the basis of a Speed Test held by the Commission, and (2) on the basis of the approved list prepared by Secretariat Administration Department on the result of a competitive Speed Test held by the Secretariat Administration Department after due advertisement through *Assam Gazette*, Local News Papers, Director of Public Information, Employment Exchanges, Heads of Departments and Offices and Local Notices. The Speed Test is conducted by the Secretariat Administration Department, the Examiner and the Question-Setters are different, other than the Under Secretary, Secretariat Administration Department. The question paper is released by the Examiner 10 minutes before the holding of the test. The score sheets of the examinees are given to the Examiner after detaching the names of candidates (a separate number being allotted to each) in the name vanishing system, in order to maintain strict secrecy and after examination of the score sheets by the Examiner appointments are made on the orders of the Appointing Authority in the order of preference as given by the Examiner on speed score, the minimum required speed being 30 words per minute. No candidate is considered eligible for appointment if his speed is below 30 words per minute. Due regard is given to the reservation for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste people.

The emergency recruitment is taken recourse to, only when the number of nominees in the Assam Public Service Commission list is not sufficient to fill up the casual vacancies:—

The community-wise representation is as follows:—

A. Recruitment through Assam Public Service Commission

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total	P.C. of representation
(a) Assamese ..	Nil	3	3	2	Nil	1	9	7.97
(b) Bengalee ..	..	11	18	8	..	17	54	47.79
(c) Hindusthani ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1.76
(d) Khasis and other Hills Tribes.	..	11	17	7	..	4	39	34.51
(e) Nepalis and others	..	4	4	..	..	1	9	7.97
Total	.. Nil	29	43	18	..	23	113	100.00

**B. Recruitment through Secretariat Administration Department
Emergency Speed Test**

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total	P. C. of representation.	
(a) Assamese ..	Nil	..	1	1	5	3	10	9.18	
(b) Bengalee	8	9	7	25	9	58	53.21
(c) Hindusthanis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.91
(d) Khasi and other Hills Tribes.	..	2	8	1	18	8	37	33.95	
(e) Nepalis and others	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2.75
Total	.. Nil.	11	19	9	48	22	109	100.00	

(iii) Grade IV Peons—No of appointments made under ordres of the Appointing Authority during the period in question is as follows:—

		P. C. of representation
(a) Assamese ..	..	20.00
(b) Bengalees ..	..	12.90
(c) Hindusthanis ..	..	33.54
(d) Khasi and other Hills tribes	..	11.62
(e) Nepalis ..	..	21.94
Total ..	..	100.00

Appointments are made on the basis of selection from among the applicants.

(b)—In respect of Grade III services (Lower Division and Typists) the percentage of recruitment has been less than 15 per cent; in respect of grade IV it has been 20 per cent; but in view of the position explained as regards the method of recruitment under the respective items above; it would be clear that the Under Secretary, Secretariat Administration Department is not the deciding authority in respect of such appointments.

Prior to the assumption of office by the present Under Secretary, Secretariat Administration Department, the representation from the Assamese community in the Typists and the Grade IV has been at 7.90 and 17.77 respectively, whereas during the period in question the representation has gone up to 9.18 and 20 respectively.

(c)—It is not a fact.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Acquisition of land for Namrup Thermal Project

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

301। বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (a) ডুলিয়াজান তেলপুঙৰ পৰা নামৰূপ খাৰমেল প্ৰজেক্টলৈ গেছ পাইপ লাইন বহুৱাত কিমান মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হ'ল।
- (b) কোন কোন গাঁওত এই মাটি লোৱা হ'ল?
- (c) কোন কোন মানুহ মাটি যোৱাত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে?
- (d) মাটি আৰু শস্যৰ বাবে কেনে ধৰণৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ'ল?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

301. (a)—113 Bighas, 4 Kathas, 9 Lessas.

১১৩ বিঘা, ৪ কঠা, ৯ লোচা

(b)— and (c)—A list of villages and the persons affected in each village is placed on the Table of the House.

অৱশিষ্ট গাঁও আৰু মানুহৰ নামৰ লিষ্ট সদনৰ মেজত থোৱা হৈছে।

(d)—1/10th of the value of land was paid as compensation of the land as provided in the Petroleum Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act 1962 as the land was acquired under the same Act. But full values of crops were paid.

Petroleum Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act.

বিধানমতে মাটিৰ মূল্যৰ এক দশমাংশ ক্ষতিপূৰণ হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে, কাৰণ এই মাটি সেই আইনমতে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু শস্যৰ হলে পূৰা মূল্যকে দিয়া হৈছে।

Re: Recommendations of the M. L. A's delegation on various Industries of the State

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS asked.

302. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware of the recommendations of the M. L. A's delegation which visited the various industries of the State ?
- (b) If so, whether Government have taken steps to implement the same ?
- (c) What are the actions taken by the Government for implementation of the recommendations ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, of Industries) replied:

302. (a)—Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c)—A note showing the action taken on the recommendations of the M. L. A's is placed on the Table of the House.

Re: Flood in a vast area of cultivable land in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that vast areas of cultivable land were affected by flood since 1950 in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether any representation was received from the public for reclamation of these lands ?
- (c) Whether Government has drawn up any scheme for the purpose ?
- (d) If so, when the scheme will be implemented ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

303. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes in some cases .

(c)—Yes. 4 Reclamation schemes were taken up for the purpose under E. & D. Division, Dibrugarh, out of which 3 (three) schemes have

already been completed and the rest one scheme is about to be completed soon. Statement showing the details of the schemes is placed on the table of the House.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Re: Kaki Reclamation Project

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

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

- (a) When the Kaki Reclamation Project was launched ?
- (b) What was the nature of the project ?
- (c) What amount of money was spent by the Government up till now in connection with the project and on what account ?
- (d) How much of land was settled and what is the total number of allottees there ?
- (e) How much of land within the Project area remained unsettled and what is the reason for keeping this area like this ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that there is large scale encroachment on this unsettled area ?
- (g) If so, what is the number and why the encroachers are not evicted ?
- (h) Whether it is also a fact that allotment of land at Kaki with a number of allottees has been cancelled this year by Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong ?
- (i) If so, on what grounds ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that there was a Project Advisory Committee for this particular project ?..
- (k) If so whether the said Committee was dissolved ?
- (l) If not, when and why this Committee was dissolved ?
- (m) What steps are being taken by the Government to make this project a success ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

304. (a)—In 1952-53,

(b)—The aim of the project was to provide land to indigenous landless cultivators in a planned manner so that the whole area could be developed as a model village.

(c)—Rs.18,91,488-00 was spent up till now for reclamation of the land by Agriculture Department.

(d)—1419 families were settled at Kaki reclamation project at the rate of 24 bighas per family.

(e)—About 2,000 bighas of land are kept reserved for various public purposes, viz., for roads, educational institution, Religious Institutions, Village Grazing Reserve etc., In addition, about 1,000 bighas are 'Tilla' lands unfit for cultivation.

(f) & (g)—Yes. There are about 490 families who have encroached upon the land there. Eviction operation was conducted four times but the land has again been re-encroached.

(h)—Yes. Government have issued instruction to District authority to cancel allotment of some allottees.

(i)—Cancellation of allotment was ordered in the following cases:—

(1) Allottees who have not paid any premium.

(2) Allottees who have let out their lands to others by violating allotment condition.

(3) Allotment to "Benamidar".

(j)—Yes.

(k) & (l)—No. This Body ceased to function since 1959 when initial allotment was completed. This was replaced by District Land Settlement Advisory Committee.

(m)—The main snags in this project were :—

(1) encroachment ;

(2) non-residence of some of the allottees in the project; area

(3) non-payment of premium ;

(4) scarcity of water in one portion of the Project;

(a) Steps are being taken for cancellation of the allotments in these cases where the allottees have not fulfilled allotment conditions.

- (b) Steps are also taken to evict the encroachers and settle these lands with the actual landless cultivators who should cultivate the land by themselves and also reside there permanently. Allotment will be made simultaneously in the cancelled and evicted land so that no re-encroachment can take place therein.
- (c) Deputy Commissioner has given a vigorous drive for collection of arrears of premium last year and so far about Rs.3 lakhs of arrear premium have been realised.
- (d) Public Works Department (E. & D. & F. C.) has been requested to look into the question of irrigation of the portion of land where water is scarce.

Re: High Schools Receiving Deficit grants

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI asked:

305। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (a) অসমত কিমান খন ষাটি মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা চৰকাৰী সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুল আছে ?
- (b) কিমানখন হাইস্কুল আৰু এম্ ই স্কুলে এড্‌হক গ্ৰাণ্ট পায় ?
- (c) কিছুমান স্কুলৰ বিভাগীয় প্ৰয়োজনীয় চৰ্ত পূৰ্বাই দিয়া সত্বেও ষাটি মঞ্জুৰী নিদিয়াটো সচাঁনেকি ?
- (d) অসমত ৭৬ খন সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলক চৰকাৰী স্বীকৃতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰাটো সচাঁনেকি ?
- (e) যদি সচাঁ কি কাৰণত স্বীকৃতি উঠাই লোৱা হৈছে ? আৰু কিমান দিনলৈকে ?
- (f) কোন কোন স্কুলৰ পৰা স্বীকৃতি উঠাই লোৱা হৈছে ?
- (g) ১৯৬৫-৬৬ আৰু ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত কিমান খন সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলক বিলিডং গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে ?
- (h) স্কুলবিলাকৰ নাম (টোকা সহ) দিয়ে যেন ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

305. (a)—510.

(b)—1452—High School 538 ; M. E. School-914.

(c)—No.

(d)—65 High Schools have been derecognised by the Board of Secondary Education.

(e)—Due to failure to maintain requisite percentage of pass in the High School Leaving Certificate Examination for the last 3 year's *i. e.*, 1964-1966 as required under the rules of the Board of Secondary Education, Assam. This will be reviewed by the Board after 3 years.

(f)—A list of Schools is placed on the Table of the House.

(g) & (h)—A list is placed on the Table of the House.

Re: Loan to cultivators through Land Mortgage Banks

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

306. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state:—

(a) Amount of loan granted to real cultivators in the State through Land Mortgage Banks during the period January 1960 to December, 1966 (District-wise).

(b) Amount recovered from the loanees up-to-date ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation)

replied:

306. (a)—The sum of Rs.10,06,535.00 has been granted as loan through the Land Mortgage Banks to the cultivators of Assam during the period in different districts as stated below:—

	Rs.
(1) Nowgong District	1,55,200
(2) Kamrup District	3,15,970
(3) Cachar District	1,60,370
(4) Sibsagar District	86,680
(5) Darrang District	90,095
(6) Goalpara District	1,28,170
(7) Lakhimpur District	70,050
Total	10,06,535

(b)—The sum of Rs.9,54,794.26 paise has been recovered upto May 1967 from the loanees.

**Re: Number of Krishi Samabay in Kaliabar Constituency,
Nowgong District**

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

307। মাননীয় সমবায় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (a) নগাঁও জিলাৰ কলিয়াবৰ সমষ্টিত কেইটা কৃষি সমবায় আছে আৰু সেইবোৰৰ নাম কি কি ?
- (b) এই কথা সঁচানে যে কৃষি সমবায় সমিতিৰ বেইজনমান সদস্যই ব্যক্তিগত ভাবেও মাটি পাইছে ?
- (c) এই কথা সঁচানে যে এনে সদস্যৰ সৰহ ভাগেই কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সক্ৰিয় সদস্য, পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি অথবা সদস্য ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation)
replied:

307। (a)—এঘাৰ খন কৃষি সমবায় আছে। সেইবোৰৰ নাম তলত উল্লেখ কৰা হল।

- (১) জয়লক্ষী বুঢ়ীয়া কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (২) সেনচোৱা আজাদ বুঢ়ীয়া কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৩) হাতীমুৰা সমুহীয়া কৃষি পাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৪) দুবাৰ চালনা “এক্স চাভিচ মেনচ্” বুঢ়ীয়া কৃষিপাম সমবায় লি:।
- (৫) নৱজ্যোতি সমুহীয়া কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৬) উত্তৰ কলিয়াবৰ সমুহীয়া কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৭) ১নং আজুকপানী কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৮) ২নং আজুকপানী কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (৯) আমন্দ কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।
- (১০) দক্ষিণপাট কৈবৰ্ত্ত সমবায় কৃষিপাম সমিতি লি:।
- (১১) বাপুজী কৃষিপাম সমবায় সমিতি লি:।

(b) উক্ত ১১ কৃষিপামৰ এখন বুঢ়ীয়া কৃষিপাম সভ্যসকলৰ ব্যক্তিগত মাটি একত্ৰিত কৰি গঠন কৰা হৈছে। বাকী ৮ খন কৃষিপামক চৰকাৰী মাটি পট্টন দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই মাটি সেই সমিতিৰ নামতহে পট্টন দিয়া হৈছে, ব্যক্তিগত সভ্যৰ নামত নহয়।

(c) ওপৰত (b) ৰ বিপৰীতে দিয়া উত্তৰ অনুযায়ী ইয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Re: Co-operative Advisory Board

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

308. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any Co-operative Advisory Board in Assam consisting of officials and non-officials with some members of the Assam Legislative Assembly ?
- (b) If so, how many sittings of the said Advisory Board were held during 1964, 1965 and 1966 ?
- (c) Whether Government took appropriate steps to implement the various recommendations of the said Board ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

308. (a)—Yes. There is a State Co-operative Advisory Board consisting of officials, non-officials and representatives of Co-operative Institutions and some M. L. As.

(b)—No. Sitting was held during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966. It is proposed to re-constitute the Board and to call for its meeting soon.

(c)—The Board made certain long-term recommendations in 1963 about revival of rural credit and ancillary matters. Action has been initiated for implementation of these recommendations.

Re: Appointment of Stenographers and Typists in Civil Secretariat

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

309. Will the Chief Minister, be pleased to state—

- (a) How many typists and stenographers have been appointed during last 3 years in the Civil Secretariat ? (Please state community-wise).
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the persons are related to the present Under Secretary, Secretariat Admn. Department. (Establishment) ?
- (c) Whether there is a procedure of transfer of Secretariat Officers and Assistants from one Department to another ?
- (d) If so, at what interval the transfer is made ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that many Under-Secretaries, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Senior Assistants have been retained in the same Department violating the above principle ?

(f) If so, why ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

309. (a)—Number of typists and stenographers appointed during the last three years in Assam Secretariat (Civil) is as follows:—Community-wise).

	1964			1965			1966			Total of 1964, 1965 and 1966	
	Typists			Typists			Typists			Typists	Stenos
	Through A. P. S. C.	Through Emergency recruitment	Stenos	Through A. P. S. C.	Through Emergency recruitment	Stenos	Through A. P. S. C.	Through Emergency recruitment	Stenos		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assamese	3 + 1	2	2 + 1	7	..	5	2	12	11		
								(1 Gr. I)			
Bengalee	18 + 9	8	8 + 7	3	..	25	8	67	19		
		(2 Gr. I)					(6 Gr. I)				
Scheduled Tribes Hills	17 + 8	4	7 + 1	2	..	18	4	51	10		
Nepali and Others ...	5 + 1	1	1 + ..	..	..	..	..	7	1		
	43 + 19	15	18 + 9	12	..	48	14	137	41		
	=62		=27								

(b)—Two of the employees are distantly related to the Under-Secretary.

(c) to (f)—Yes. With a view to make an official conversant with the work of as many Departments as possible and also to avoid development of any vested interest in any quarters, Government had accepted the principle of transferring officials of the Secretariat from one Department to the other normally after a period of five years whenever interest of public service and administrative convenience so justifies. In the entire Secretariat, only 6 (six) Under Secretaries and 5 (five) Superintendents are continuing in the same Department for more than five years

in the interest of public service and administrative convenience. The transfer of Assistants who are in large numbers from one Department to the other, is being effected through a gradual process keeping in view the administrative convenience so as not interfere with their smooth working of the different Departments. The number so far transferred is 71, beginning from 1964, when this principle was enunciated.

Re: The Post of Nazir and Assistant Accountant in the Civil Secretariat

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

310. Will the Chief Minister, be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Nazir and the Assistant Accountant in the Assam Civil Secretariat are tenure posts ?
- (b) If so, how many years the present incumbents have been retained in those posts ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that although the Secretariat Administration Department (Accounts) is entitled to one Superintendent and one Assistant Superintendent according to yardstick laid down, the same are not entertained?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that although many Assistants have completed more than 8 to 11 years in the Secretariat they are not promoted ?
- (f) If so, the reasons thereof ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that there have been many super-sessions ?
- (h) If so, why ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that there is discrimination in the matter of confirmation ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

310. (a)—Yes, the post of Nazir is a tenure post. There is no post of Assistant Accountant in the Assam Secretariat. There is a post of Accountant in the Assam Secretariat, which is also a tenure post.

(b)—The incumbents in the post of Accountant and Nazir have been retained for period of 6 years 4 months and 7 years respectively.

Necessary action will be taken for selection of substitutes after their present terms of offices expire.

(c) & (d)—One post of Superintendent has already been created and for the creation of a post of Assistant Superintendent the matter is under consideration.

(e) & (f)—Promotion of Assistants of the Assam Secretariat from a lower cadre to the higher cadre is regulated by the provision made under the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules, 1963 and the chances for promotion depends upon the number of available vacancies in a higher cadre according to the prescribed quota for promotion from Secretariat Assistants, but it does not depend on the length of service years of an Assistant.

(g) & (h)—Supersession in the matters of promotion from one cadre to the other is likely to take place when an Assistant is not found fit for promotion according to the provision of relevant rules for promotion under the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules 1963. The number of Assistants so superseded is 7. All superseded Assistants are considered for promotion very carefully on all subsequent occasions when promotions are made.

(i)—No. Assistants are confirmed as per provision under the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules 1963 and those who are considered fit as per provision of the rules, as aforesaid by the Appointing Authority, are confirmed. The cases of unconfirmed ones are carefully considered at subsequent times until they are confirmed.

Re: Number of irregular cases of land records in Goalpara District acquired estates lying undecided

Rani MANJULA DEVI asked:

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

- (a) The number of cases of mistaken and irregular records of lands in the acquired estates of Goalpara District lying still undecided ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to give any relief to the victims of the Land Records Staff, who wrongly recorded the rights of the tenants ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to consider the suggestions to decrease the value of Court Fee for facilitating the decision through regular Civil Courts in title suits ?
- (d) What action the Government propose to take against the Land Record Staff for innumerable wrong records in the permanently settled areas of Goalpara District ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

311. (a)—At present 21,130 cases under Section 103 and 1,341 cases under Section 107 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act alleging incorrect recordings are pending for disposal.

(b)—The relief will be by way of correction of records in the light of Court's orders in these cases.

(c)—Government have reduced the Court Fees earlier in cases under Sections 103 and 107. But to reduce the value of Court Fee in regular title suits is beyond the jurisdiction of the Revenue Department.

(d)—The wrong entries cannot be attributed to the Land-Records staff alone. The preparation of Record-of-Rights in permanently-settled estates of Goalpara District was done for the first time. For this the difficulties were there both for Land-Records staff and the Rayats. The Land-Records staff had to depend upon available records of the *ex*-proprietors and tenure-holders as well as on the actual possessions. On the other hand the rayats also did not take steps to bring the mistakes to the notice of the Officers in due time at the proper stage.

Re: Number of pending land dispute cases at Abhayapuri Circle Office

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA asked:

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

(a) How many land dispute cases are lying pending in the offices of the Circle Officers at Abhayapuri ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the number of cases increased soon after the Bijni Estate was acquired by the Government ?

(c) Whether the re-settlement under the present system of the Government was done according to the Touji of the said Estate ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that there are many anomalies in the resettlement operation ?

(e) If so, whether those anomalies will be rectified ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

312. (a)—Three cases.

(b)—Comparison is not possible in the absence of past records of land dispute cases prior to acquisition of Bijni Estate.

(c)—According to tauzis of the estate and possession.

(d)—From facts brought to notice during disposal of the cases instituted under Sections 103 and 107 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, it appears that in some cases omission may have taken place due to various reasons. Such as, tauzi holder's indifference and failure to produce materials at the time of recording of rights.

(e)—Entries in records of rights are to be rectified as per orders passed in Sections 103 and Section 1907 (Goalpara Tenancy Act) cases and also on the basis of judgments passed in suits in Civil Courts.

Re: Treatment of blind persons in Gauhati Medical College

Rani MANJULA DEVI asked:

313. Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Gauhati Medical College has restored the sight to two blind patients by the new method of "Keratoplasty" otherwise known as "Corneal transplantation" ?
- (b) Whether Government is contemplating to introduce this method of treatment in the other Medical College ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

313. (a)—Three Keratoplasty operations were successfully performed at Gauhati Medical College.

(b)—Instructions have been issued to the other College to take up Keratoplasty operation.

Re: Ayurvedic Subsidised Dispensaries in the State

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS asked:

314. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries subsidised by the Government in the State ?
- (b) How many of them are functioning properly ?
- (c) What is the amount of subsidy given to these dispensaries ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

314. (a)—Sixty-five .

(b)—All . So far known only two vacancies of Ayurvedic physicians exist.

- (c)—(1) Subsidy to Kaviraj at Rs. 80 per mensem.
- (2) Grant for repair of buildings at Rs. 100 per annum.
- (3) Grant for purchase of medicine at Rs. 400 per annum.

Re: Procurement of paddy by the Food Corporation of India

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

315. Will the Minister, supply be pleased to state—

(a) The quantity of paddy procured by the Food Corporation of India in the State of Assam from the date of its establishment upto date, district-wise.

(b) The quantity of paddy procured by the Marketing Societies and by other sources during the period of April, 1965 to March 1966?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

315. (a)—Procurement of paddy by Food Corporation of India till 9th June 1967.

District	Date of Report	Paddy (Figures in quintals)	Rice
(1) Gauhati	.. 5th June, 1967	6,959,35.000	
(2) Nowgong	.. 7th June, 1967	2,10,576.10.000	435.00
(3) Silchar	.. 2nd June 1967	18,462,60.500	516.76
(4) Jorhat	.. 5th June, 1967	33,873,00.000	..
(3) Tezpur	.. 6th June 1967	7,367,62.000	..
(6) North Lakhimpur	.. 3rd June, 1967	77,971,50.000	
(7) Kokrajhar	.. 5th June, 1967	2,982.93.000	31.08
		4,22,193.10.500	982.84

(b)—2.79.4920 quintals paddy was procured by Apex during the period from April 1965 to March 1966 of paddy in the State. The question of procurement by any agents during the relevant period does not arise.

Re: Sale of Gunny bags by the Supply Superintendent

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) Numbers of gunny bags sold in auction by the Superintendent of Supply, Tinsukia on 24th May, 1967 at Naharkatia?

(b) At what price the same have been sold ?

(c) To whom these were sold ?

- (d) Whether notice for auction was published for general information?
 (e) If so, where and how it was published ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, supply)
 replied:

316. (a)—One thousand, eight hundred and seventy unservicable gunny bags.

(b)—Rupees 345 only.

(c) Shri D. P. Agarwalla, Tinsukia.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—(i) Circulated through S. I. Supply i/c Godown.

(ii) Chamber of Commerce, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia.

(iii) Secretary, Chakki Millers' Association, Tinsukia.

Re: Works of the Labourers in the Rice Mills

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

317। মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(a) যোগান বিভাগৰ কৰ্ত্তীপক্ষই ধানকল-বোৰত মজদুৰ সকলক ৫ মোণ কৈ ধান কুৰাবলৈ হুকুম দিয়া সঁচানে ?

(b) যদি সঁচা, এনে হুকুম সপ্তাহত নে মাহেকত এবাৰকৈ দিয়া হয় ?

(c) এই কথা সঁচানে যে মিলমালিক সকলে এনেধৰণেৰে ধান কুৰাই চাউল বোৰ ক'লা বজাবত বিক্ৰী কৰি থাকে ?

(d) নগাঁওৰ পৰা এনে চাউল শ শ মোণ কলিয়াবৰ সমষ্টিৰ লাওখোৱা আদি অঞ্চললৈ সঘনে আহ যাহ কৰাৰ সম্বন্ধ চৰকাৰে পাইনে ?

(e) অলপতে এনেধৰণৰ চাউল কিছমান ৰূপহীথানাৰ ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত বিষয়াই জব্দ কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে ? যদি সঁচা কিমান মোণ ? সেই চাউলবোৰ কি কৰা হ'ল ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply)
 replied:

317. (a)—The consumers are allowed to mill paddy for their personal consumption upto a maximum of 5 maunds at a time.

(b)—No period is laid down on this behalf. Each case is decided on merit.

(c) & (d)—Government have no specific information.

(e)—No such case has been received from the police.

Re: Foodstuff kept in the Government Godown at Tangla

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain quantity of foodstuffs were kept in the Government Godowns at Tangla from the period 1964 to 1967 ?

(b) If so, what are the names and quantities of the various commodities kept ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that huge quantity of M. Oil kept in such godown at Tangla was found leaking ?

(d) If so, what is the total quantity of M. Oil so lost and what were the reasons for such leakage ?

(e) What is the cost price of M. Oil and other commodities stored in such godowns ?

(f) What is the total quantity of foodstuffs disposed off from the above godowns within the period from 1964 to 1967 ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

318. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The kinds and quantities of the various commodities kept are as follows:—

	1964-65			
Masurdal	223.20 quintals.
Moongdal	148.80 „
M. Oil	202,36.700 „
	1965-66			
Moongdal	320.00 quintals
Gramdal	305.60 „
Salt	2,584.00 „
Arhardal	293.88 „
Masurdal	2,540.95 „
M. Oil	1,551.60 „

1966-67

M. Oil	..	..	..757,25.500 quintals
Masurdal	..	..	..170,00.000 „
Arhardal		..	..170,00.000 „

(c)—Some quantities as detailed at (d) below were lost.

(d)—The shortage found:—

1964-65	..	..	..40,30.500 quintals
1965-66	..	..	..70,36.900 „
1966-67	..	..	..Not yet ascertained.

(1) The loss is due to long storage.

(2) The inherent defect in the containers.

(3) Negligence of the Officer-in-charge of Godown, who has been placed under suspension.

(e)—The cost price including landed cost are as follows:—

	Year 1964-65			Rs. P.
M. Oil	79,485.54
Gramdal	Nil.
Masurdal	24,241.79
Moongdal	17,771.61
Arhardal	Nil.
Salt	Nil.
	Year 1965-66			
M. Oil	5,84,575.67
Gramdal	22,278.45
Masurdal	3,24,049.63
Moongdal	41,882.58
Arhar dal	31,860.72
Salt	31,707.00

	Year	1966-67		
M. Oil	3,41,668.60
Masurdal	21,199.71
Moongdal	Nil.
Arahardal	18,067.63
Salt	Nil.

(f)—Disposal of foodstuffs is as follows.—

		1964-65		
Masurdal	..	..	..	210.81 quintals.
Moongdal	..	..	..	139.88 "
M. Oil	..	..	..	162,06,200 "
		1965-66		
Masurdal	..	..	..	1,705.07.548 "
Moongdal	..	..	..	309,80.000 "
M. Oil	..	..	..	1,481,23.080 "
Salt	..	..	..	2,452,44.000 "
Gramdal	..	..	..	290,92.000 "
Arhardal	..	..	..	Nil.
		1966-67		
M. Oil	..	..	..	36.80 quintals
Masurdal	..	..	..	104.00 "
Arhardal	..	..	..	96.00 "

Re: Procurement of paddy in Tezpur District

Shri BISHNU PRASAD RAVA asked:

319। যোগান মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে—

- তেজপুৰ জিলাত যোগান আৰু সংগ্ৰহ Zone ত বৰ্তমানলৈ কিমান ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছে ?
- তেজপুৰ নগৰৰ ওচৰৰ গাওঁ আৰু বাগান অঞ্চলত মাহে কিমান চাউল লাগে ?

- (c) ধানৰ উৎপাদনৰ খৰচ, বজাৰৰ নিত্যপ্ৰয়োজনীয় দ্ৰব্যৰ দামৰ লগত চৰকাৰে দিয়া ধানৰ দামৰ সামঞ্জস্য আছেনে ?
- (d) দৰং জিলাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ মুকলি বজাৰত ধান চাউল কি দামত বিক্ৰী হৈছে ?
- (e) চৰকাৰৰ সংগৃহীত ধান চাউলৰ পৰা গাৱঁৰ সস্তীয়া দোকান আৰু সমবায়ৰ যোগে কিমান চাউল বা ধান বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে ?
- (f) গাওঁ অঞ্চলত কিমানখন এনে দোকান আছে ?
- (ছ) যোগান দিয়া চাউল আটাৰ পৰিমাণ জনপ্ৰতি কিমান ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply)
replied:

319. (a)—12,4213.12 quintals of paddy.

(b)—43,550 quintal of paddy.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Sali paddy from Rs.55 to Rs. 70 per quintal.

Lahi Rs.62 to Rs.75 per quintal.

Joha Rs.72 to 80 per quintal.

Sali Rice Rs.120 to Rs.131 per quintal.

Lahi Rs.125 to Rs.137 per quintal.

Joha Rs.140 to 150 per quintal.

(e)—5,825.04 quintals of rice distributed from January to June 1967

(f)—508 within Tezpur Subdivision.

(g)—At the rate of 1 kg. of rice and 1 kg. of atta per adult per week and half of that to a minor.

Re: Number of Venture L. P. Schools in the State

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY asked:

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

(a) What is the total number of Venture L. P. Schools in the State as on 31st March 1967 (subdivision-wise ?)

(b) When those Venture Schools would be taken over by the Elementary Education Board ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

320. (a)—The total number of Venture L. P. Schools in the Plains Districts of Assam is 832. A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—Those Venture Schools which are deserving will be taken over gradually by the Elementary Education Board subject to the funds being available.

Re: Furniture ordered by the D. I. of Schools, Nowgong

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that furniture worth Rs.14,000 were ordered by D. I. of Schools, Nowgong to be made of 1st class timber ?

(b) Where these furniture worth Rs.14,000 are lying at present?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the furniture were made of inferior timber and are useless ?

(d) If so, who is responsible for this and what action is proposed to be taken ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

321. (a)—No. Some furnitures worth Rs.4,800 were ordered for and received by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nowgong.

(b)—The furnitures so made were distributed to different Schools.

(c)—The quantity of the timber used was certified by the local Forest Beat Officers.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Service Conduct Rules for the teachers of Government Aided Schools and Colleges

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

322। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(a) সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কুল আৰু কলেজৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ আচৰণ-বিধি এখন থকা কথাটো হয়নে ?

(b) এই আচৰণ-বিধি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰি শিক্ষকসকলৰ স্বাধীনতা বক্ষা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

322. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

Re: Girls' High School at Dergaon

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the local people of Dergaon within Golaghat Subdivision established a Girls' High School at Dergaon in 1962 in memory of late Amar Sarmah ?

(b) Whether the school has ever been inspected by the Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle ?

(c) Whether the school has fulfilled the conditions of affiliation ?

(d) Whether the school has been given permission to start the High School section ?

(e) Whether any *Ad-hoc* Grant has been given ?

(f) Whether Government propose to take all necessary steps for all round improvement of this institution ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

323. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, on 11th January, 1966 by the Inspector of Schools, U.A.C., Jorhat.

(c)—No.

(d)—Not yet.

(e)—Does not arise, as the School has not yet been recognised departmentally.

(f)—The school authorities will have to take steps for the all round improvements of the institution and Government will give available assistance on fulfilment of all requisite conditions.

Re: Introduction of Arabic Language in the Post-Graduate classes

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY asked:

324. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to State—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that in the Post-Graduate Classes of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities, the Arabic subject has not yet been introduced ?
- (b) If so, whether teaching of Arabic in the Post-Graduate Classes of I in those Universities will be imparted ?
- (b) Whether any facility is given to Assam students who have passed B.A. with Honours in Arabic to study M.A. in Arabic outside Assam ?

Shri SYED AHEMD ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

324. (a)—Yes.

(b)—This was once examined by the Gauhati University but it was found not feasible to start Post-Graduate class in Arabic in the near future.

(d)—Scholarships are awarded to deserving students for doing Post-Graduate studies both within and outside the State. Students wanting to go for Post-Graduate studies in Arabic can avail of their scholarships in Universities outside the State, if they are found deserving.

Re: Three year Arts Degree Colleges in the State

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked:

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

- (a) How many Three Year Arts Degree Colleges are there in the State of Assam ?
- (b) What are the number of students in the Degree Classes in each of these Colleges ?
- (c) What is the minimum number of students required for a Three Years Degree Arts College ?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied:

325. (a) & (b)—A list of the Degree Arts Colleges with the number of students in each is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Minimum 300 students including P. U. Class is necessary to be eligible for deficit grant, and this is subject to the recognition of the University.

Rf: **Baramora Reserve in Barpeta Subdivision**

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

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

- (a) Whether Barmora Reserve comprising of about 900 bighas of land in Nagaon under Barpeta Subdivision is a village grazing reserve ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Nagaon village “Rashlila” celebration committee under the active support and consent of the Mauzadar of the Nagoan Mauza have distributed 900 bighas of land of the said Reserve by taking Rs. 10 per bigha to the surrounding villagers ?
- (c) If so, when the land was so distributed ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there is no decision of the Government to distribute land in this Village Grazing Reserve ?
- (e) Whether the money so collected was credited to Government ?
- (f) What action is proposed to be taken against the Mauzadar and other persons involved in the matter ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

326. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No evidence was forthcoming to prove that the Nagaon village “Rash Lila” celebration committee or the Mauzadar of the Nagaon Mauza had distributed lands of the Village Grazing Reserve by realising money or have encouraged encroachments.

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

(d)—Yes, and encroachers have since been evicted.

(e) & (f)—Do not arise in view of reply to question (b) above.

Re: **Settlement of Jaloni Grant to Shri Tankeswar Baruah**

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

327. বাজহ বিভাগৰ মঞ্জী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(a) টিপিং মোজাৰ জালনী গ্ৰাণ্টটো শ্ৰীটঙ্কেশ্বৰ বৰুৱাক দখলী স্বত্ব কেতিয়া দিয়া হ'ল ?

(b) কি কাৰণে এই গ্ৰাণ্টটো তেওঁক দিয়া হ'ল ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

327. (a)—Shri Tankeswar Barooah was put in possession of the land being made liable to pay revenue with effect from 1st April 1944:

327. (ক)—শ্রী টঙ্কেশ্বৰ বৰুৱাক উক্ত মাটিৰ দখল ১৪৪৪ তাৰিখে চমজি দিয়া হ'ল। উক্ত তাৰিখৰ পৰা মাটিৰ খাজনা দিব লগা হৈছে।

(b)—Settlement was granted to him by the then Deputy Commissioner Mr. Fletcher, and later confirmed by the then Commissioner Shri S.P. Desai in consideration of the loss suffered by him as a result of requisition for defence purposes of his sugarcane cultivated land and a Saw mill near Margherita which had to be dismantled and shifted bag and baggage elsewhere.

(b)—এই মাটিৰ বন্দৱস্ত সেই সময়ৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত শ্রীফ্লেচাৰে দিয়ে। উক্ত আদেশ সেই সময়ৰ আয়ুক্ত শ্রী এচ. পি. দেশাইয়ে বাহাল ৰাখে। শ্রীযুক্ত বৰুৱাৰ মাৰ্গে-বিটাৰ কাষত থকা কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নিলিটাৰিব বাবে বিকুইজিচন কৰিব লগা বাবে আৰু তাত থকা কাঠ কলৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ ভাঙিমেলি স্থানান্তৰিত কৰাত ক্ষতি হোৱা গতিকে এই বন্দৱস্তি দিয়া হ'ল।

Re: Transport Co-operative to the State

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

328. (a) Whether there is any transport Co-operative in Assam ?

(b) If so, what are those Co-operatives ?

(c) What are the total minimum membership of such transport Co-operatives ?

(d) How much is their working Capital ?

(e) What sort of financial help and guidance are given to them ?

(f) Whether Government proposes to formulate a Scheme to help and form transport Co-operatives in Assam ?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Minister of State, Transport) replied:

328. (a)—Yes, there are 17 transport Co-operative Societies in Assam.

(b)—A list of such Societies is placed on each member's Table.

(c)—The number of members in each of the societies are shown in the list.

(d)—Working capital includes paid up share capital, Resever Fund and borrowing. Amounts under each of these heads are shown in the list.

(e)—There are no schemes under the Co-operative Department for giving financial help to transport Co-operative. The Co-operative officers inspect them.

(f)—There is no proposal under the Co-operative Department due to paucity of resources to formulate any scheme to help and form more transport Co-operatives in Assam at present.

Re: A dishonest P. W. D. Contractor

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

329. মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে---

(a) এই কথা সঁচানে যে নগাৱৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ কাৰ্য্য বাহি অভিযন্তাই (Executive Engineer) ৩৭ নং ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথৰ ৯১৯২ মাইলত এবাৰ বিল পাছ হোৱা শিলঙটি পুনৰ টকা লবৰ কাৰণে চোৰাংকৈ কঢ়িয়াই থকা অৱস্থাতে ধৰা পেলালে? যদি সঁচা, এই ঠিকাদাৰ জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

(b) এই কথা সঁচানে যে উক্ত ঠিকাদাৰ জন এখন গাওঁসভাৰ সভাপতি?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister of State, P. W. D., R. & B.) replied:

329. (a)—Yes. Police was informed and action is being taken departmentally.

(b)—No information.

Re: Completion of the embankment on the right bank of Beki river.

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKADAR asked:

330. Will the Minister, P. W. D (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that embankment on the right bank of the Beki river has not been completed up to the railway line?

(b) When this remaining portion will be completed?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control etc.,) replied:

330. (a)—The embankment along right bank of Beki river from Kahitoma reserve forest to Railway line has already been completed.

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

Re: Number of Wheat Millers in Nowgong District

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY asked:

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

- (a) How many Wheat Millers are there in the District of Nowgong ?
- (b) What was the Government stock of wheat in Nowgong District during the months of February, March and April, 1967 ? (Please state the opening and closing balance each month).
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there was no supply of Atta, Maida and Sugar during the last Rangali Bihu Festival in the District of Nowgong ?
- (d) If so, why ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied

331. (a)—Forty-three Chakki Mills.

(b)—The following were the stocks of wheat during the months of February, March and April 1967 with opening and closing balance each month shown:

Month	Opening balance	Closing balance
February 1967	358 tonnes.	231 tonnes.
March 1967	231 tonnes.	66 tonnes.
April 1967	66 tonnes.	Nil.

(c)—It was not a fact that there was no supply of Atta, Maida and Sugar during last Rangali Bihu Festival.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Issue of Wheat by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong to the Wheat Millers of Nowgong District

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong issued a quota of Forty tonnes of Wheat to Wheat Millers of Nowgong Town during the months of Chaitra 1373 B. S. ? If so, who are these millers ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that one of these Millers was allowed to mill forty tonnes of wheat ?

(c) If so, whether the particular miller deposited the entire products with the Government ?

(d) If not, why ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that some millers in Nowgong were granted permit to mill wheat and sell products at free market at a price much higher than the controlled price ?

(If) If so, why ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

332. (a)—Yes. The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong issued a quota of forty tonnes wheat only to M/S. Todi Oil and Rice Mills, Haibargaon.

(b)—Same as (a) above.

(c) Yes, the entire quantity of resultant atta was issued against permits to meet the immediate requirement of the consumers through the Fair Price Shops.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No. M/S. Todi Oil and Rice Mill, Haibargaon only were allotted ten metric tonnes wheat and allowed to sell the resultant atta to the extent of fifty per cent freely at controlled rate direct to the consumers.

Such free sale was allowed only to help the Hindustani people most of whom were "Mazdoors" in meeting their requirement on account of "Holi Festival". There was no complaint from any quarter regarding realisation of higher prices than the controlled price by the Millers concerned.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Social Welfare Organisation at Nowgong

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

333. Will the Minister, T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a Social Welfare Organisation under the name and style, Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association is there at Nowgong ?

(b) If so, when it was established and how much money in form of grants under various heads has been drawn from Government since 1956 and how much of these grants has been utilised for the welfare of the people ?

- (c) Whether this Association has maintained any account of this money in any bank or in safer place other than a private person's coffer ?
- (d) What is the balance of this account till the 31st March, 1967 ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. and W. B. C.)
replied:

333. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It was established in 1956. A list showing the amount received by the Association since 1956 year by year and the purpose for which these were sanctioned is placed on the Table of the House. The utilisation certificates of the amounts have been submitted and it is presumed that these were utilised for the purpose for which sanction was given unless allegations to the contrary are received.

(c)—Yes, in Bank.

(d)—The balance of the account as on 31st May, 1967 as reported was Rs. 106.17 P.

Re: Vocational Training Institute at Nowgong.

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

334. Will the Minister T. A. D. be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether the Vocational Training Institute organised by the Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association is functioning ?
- (b) Where it has been located and whether it has got its own building ?
- (c) If not how much rent has been paid to the owner of the house and who is the owner ?
- (d) How many students are undergoing training in this Vocational Training Institute ?
- (e) How many Singer Machines are there ?
- (f) The rate of stipend given to each trainee of the said Institution ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A. and W.B.C.)
replied:

334. (a)—No.

(b)—It is located in a rented house as it had no building of its own.

(c)—The total rent paid to the owner of the house is Rs.1,740. Shri N. Deuri is the owner of the house .

(d)—Out of a total enrolment of fifty-eight students, since inception, nineteen students are reported to have passed.

(e)—One.

(f)—From 1958 to 1960 rate was Rs.5 and afterwards this was enhanced to Rs. 15 for Tribal students and Rs. 10 for other Backward Classes students .

Re: Purchase of Car by the Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

335. Will the Minister, T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a)—Whether it is a fact that Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association has purchased a car for the Tribal M.L.A. for his use?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the car has been sold just before the expiry of the term of his M. L. A. ship?

(c) If so, when it was sold?

(d) Whether the money after selling the car has been credited into account of the Association ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister T. A. and W. B. C) replied:

335. (a)—One car was purchased for the Association.

(b) & (c)—The Car was sold on 25th December 1961 but final settlement took place on 28th January 1962.

(d)—Yes, the sale deposit of Rs.2,000 was deposited in the account of the Association.

Re: Let out of two houses by the Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association.

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

336. Will the Minister, T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Nowgong Tribal Social Welfare Association has let out two houses constructed at Haibargaon, Nowgong for its official purposes, to some Tribal students at a rent of Rs. 5 (five) per seat per month and the money realised in form of rent has been utilised by one Shri D. Deuri, Ex. M. L. A. who is the sole Treasurer of this Fund since 1956 ?

(b) Whether these two houses have been constructed from Government grant or from private fund ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to make an inquiry into the whole affairs of his Institution immediately ?

Shri CHATRASING TIRON (Minister T. A. and W. B. C.) replied:

336. (a)—The association has let out two houses in the manner stated. No such allegation regarding mis-utilisation of the funds has come to the notice of the Government .

(b)—The houses were constructed out of Government grants and public donation.

(c)—This will be considered.

Re: Number of roads under Art. 275 taken-up for construction in Nowgong District

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

337. (a) How many roads have been undertaken for construction from grants under Art. 275 for the period from 1956 to 1966 in the District of Nowgong?

(b) How many roads have been completed so far ?

(c) Number of roads yet to be completed ?

(d) Whether the funds allotted for construction of these roads have been diverted to some other roads ?

Shri CHATRASING TIRON (Minister, T. A. & W.B.C.) replied;

337. (a)—Ten roads, viz—

(1) Sukial-Sarubari to Hai-Barangabari via Tarabari road— $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles at the estimated cost of Rs.1,00,000.

(2) Rajamayang to Kajalichoki via Lonmati and Bura-Mayang road—4 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.1,30,000.

(3) Improving Garmari to 36th miles of Roha-Bhagatgaon road via Kumari Kacharigaon, Debika and Tikhabari—3 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.95,350.

(4) Extending Ouguri-Garmari road, Baralimari road from Gogalmari to Baralimari—3 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.70,000.

- (5) Hojai-Donka road (Portion in Nowgong District)—7 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.40,000.
- (6) Improving Jaluguti-Bhurbandha-Laharighat road—10 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.1,50,000.
- (7) Improving Tetelia-Dharamtul *via* Memagaon-Sonabari, etc—8.39 miles at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,20,000.
- (8) Improving of a road from Kumarigaon to apisajia—4.23 K. M. at the estimated cost of Rs.94,569.
- (9) Improving Sutargaon-Mebukali road—5.84 K. M. at the estimated cost of Rs.1,21,400.
- (10) Lanka-Lumding road (Sec II)—6.43 K. M. at the estimated cost of Rs.2,00,000.

(b)—Six roads, *viz.*—

- (1) Sukial-Sarubari to Habi-Baragari *via* Tarabari road—3½ miles completed at the expenditure of Rs.98,586.
- (2) Rajamayang to Kajalichoki *via* Lonmati and Bura-Mayang road—4 miles completed at the expenditure of Rs.1,24,194.
- (3) Improving Garmari to 36 miles of Roha-Bhagatgaon road *via* Kumari-Kacharigaon, Debika and Tikhabari—3 miles completed at the expenditure of Rs.91,735.
- (4) Extending Ouguri-Garmari Road, Baralimari road from Gogalmari to Baralimari—3 miles completed at the expenditure of Rs.68,176.
- (5) Hojai-Lanka road (portion in Nowgong District)—7 miles at the expenditure of Rs.34,611.
- (6) Lanka-Lumding road (Sec. II) —6.43 K. M. completed at the expenditure of Rs.2,05,452.

(c)—Four roads, *viz.*—

- (1) Improving Jaluguti-Bhurbandha-Laharighat road—10 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.1,50,000.
- (2) Improving Tetelia-Dharamtul *via* Mernagaon-Somabari, etc.—8.39 miles at the estimated cost of Rs.2,20,000.
- (3) Improving a road from Kumarigaon to Japisajia—4.23 K. M. at the estimated cost of Rs.94,569.
- (4) Improving Sutargaon-Nebukali road—5.84 K. M. at the the estimated cost of Rs.1,21,400.

(d)—No.

Re: Elephant Killed by electric shock at Sepon**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** asked:

338. Will the Minister, Power (Electricity) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that an elephant was killed by electric shock at Sepon area of Sibsagar ?
- (b) If so, on which date the elephant was killed ?
- (c) Who is the owner of that elephant ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the transmission line at the point is at a height of only 14 ft. from ground and passes by the side of a pipal tree ?
- (e) Whether the matter was enquired into ?
- (f) If so, what is the enquiry report ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to extend any relief to the owner of the elephant ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Power [Electricity], etc.) replied:

338. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The accident took place on 15th April 1967 at 4-30 P. M.

(c)—Shri Ruchi Nath Konwar of Sepon village.

(d)—The height of the conductor of the line at the point of the accident as personally measured by the Senior Electrical Inspector is 18 feet.

(e)—Yes, by the Senior Electrical Inspector, Assam.

(f)—The Senior Electrical Inspector visited the spot and conducted a detailed enquiry thereon. During the course of enquiry it was found that the elephant was breaking the branches of a tree which was at a distance of 14 ft. from the 33 K. V. Moran-Nazira line. It appeared that in the process some branches of the tree fell on the line and thereby the clearance of the line from the ground was minimised and the elephant came in touch with the line and got electrocuted. It has been found that the charging of the line and the consequent danger was duly notified by the Assam State Electricity Board in the newspaper and through other modes of publication for the information of the public. It was, therefore, not proper for the owner to let the elephant alone without any attendant in the vicinity of the high tension line. According to rule 77(3) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the licensees are required to maintain a conspicuous clearance of 15 ft. above the ground at the lowest point and according to rule 79 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 the licensees are required to maintain a conspicuous clearance of 4 ft. from any horizontal object. So it is found that clearance of the line was maintained as per regulation prescribed under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

The Senior Electrical Inspector will have to make further enquiries on receipt of reports called for from the Veterinary Department, Assam State Electricity Board and the owner of the elephant, as required by the rules, and he will submit a final report for the consideration of Government.

(g)—The question of granting relief to the owner of the elephant will be considered as soon as the final report from the Senior Electrical Inspector mentioned against reply to (f) above, is received.

Re: Remission of Land Revenue to Flood affected Mouzas of North Lakhimpur Subdivision

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government have allowed remission of land revenue in some flood affected Mouzas of North Lakhimpur Subdivision in 1962 ?
- (b) If so the areas and under which Mouzas ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that many other badly affected areas were left out and no remission granted ?
- (d) If so, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

339. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have allowed remission of land revenue to the flood affected people of the following Mouzas as per detail furnished below:—

Areas/Mouzas	L/Revenue Rs.p.	L/Rate	Total Rs.p.
1. Jamuguri-Bonpuria eleka of Dhalpur Mouza.	251.88	62.93	314.81
2. Mermukh-Aunibari eleka of Narayanpur Mauza.	192.07	48.10	240.17
3. Badati-Bahgora eleka of Bihpuria Mouza.	851.89	213.34	1,065.23
4. Misamari-Gurathali eleka of Bordoloni Mouza.	523.98	131.21	655.19
5. Kekuri-Bebejia eleka of Go-haingaon Mouza.	7,137.57	1,788.62	8,926.19
6. Sissi-Puthikhati-Jamuguri eleka of Mashkhowa Mauza.	22,330.92	5,587.86	27,918.78
7. Dhakuakhana Mouza ..	22,324.86	5,605.20	27,930.06
Total ..	53,613.17	13,437.26	67,050.43

(c)—Government have no such information.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Scarcity of Food in the State

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:

340. Will the Minister-in charge, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the acute food scarcity in the country ?

(b) Whether the Government will replace the present formula of 1:2 of fallow lands in Tea Estate by a new formula of 1 : 1 of fallow lands for ancillary purpose and future expansion ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

340. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The question of re-examination of 1:2 formula for requisition of surplus Tea Garden lands was taken up in 1963 by a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Revenue. It was decided that no modification of the formula was necessary.

Re: Construction of Sub-Deputy Collector's Quarter for Bajali Circle

Shri BHUBANESWAR BARMAN asked:

341 মাননীয় বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহকৰি জনাবনে—

(a) বজালী চাৰ্কেলৰ উপ-সমাহৰ্তাৰ চৰকাৰী স্থায়ী বাস ভৱন নিৰ্মান কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত চৰকাৰে লৈছে নে ?

(b) যদি লৈছে কিমান দূৰ কাম আগ বাঢ়িছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

341. (a) & (b)—The proposal for construction of Sub-Deputy Collector's quarter could not be taken up due to paucity of fund.

ধনৰ অভাৱত এনে সিদ্ধান্ত এতিয়াও লব পৰা নাই।

Further information on Starred question No.194 replied on 30th June 1967 *Re:-Ad hoc cost of living allowance to Industrial Workers.*

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

I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi and Rothindra Nath Sen. They will speak on the admissibility of the Motion.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law): In connection with Starred Question No.194, Sir, I promised to give further information. May I give it ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Mazumdar.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MMZUMDAR: Sir, Legal Remembrancer was not deputed to attend the hearing of this case. The hearing continued on the following dates:—

13th December 1966, 1st February 1967, 2nd February 1967, 20th February 1967, 13th March 1967, 14th March 1967, 15th March 1967 and 16th March 1967. On none of these dates Legal Remembrancer was present at Delhi in connection with the case or in connection with any other matter. As regards the Court cost it came to Rs.30,959. 15 Paise. But as the parties have been order to bear their own cost the State will be entitled to get back the security deposit of Rs.21,000.00. The lawyer's cost on final hearing of the matter came to Rs.15,850.

Mr. SPEAKER: As the question hour is over, no supplementary question is allowed now.

Adjournment Motion : Affairs of the Dibrugarh University

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while pressing the Adjournment Motion and getting it admitted we have to follow the rules and procedure and conduct of business in the Legislature.

Here, we are to speak on two main points. Firstly, whether it is one of recent 'occurrence' and secondly, "whether it relates to urgent matter of public importance". So far as the 'recent occurrence' is concerned, regarding the Dibrugarh University affairs a sub-committee was constituted by the University Court and that enquiry committee was running the enquiry all these days and by a new-sitem in the Assam Tribune, dated 2nd July 1967, with banner headline, "Serious lapses found in Administration" narrated about the Report of the sub-committee. As the report of the enquiry committee has been submitted only recently it is more than of 'recent occurrence'.

So far as the second aspect, *i.e.*, 'urgent public importance' is concerned, it goes without saying that it is one of extremely urgent importance because this enquiry report made the observation in the report, with the word, "distress", as it appears in the news item. This word "distress" in this case means that some startling revelations have been made. It is also stated in the news item, "Further that an objective analysis of the entire transaction leaves scopes for doubts and misgivings", so far as the purchase of 1500 bighas of Rajabheta Tea Estate's land at Rs.27 lakhs offered and paid by the Dibrugarh University is concerned, the news item says, "was exorbitant and that the University Authorities hustled the deal". Besides, there are other financial anomalies found out by this enquiry committee. These nonetheless are of extreme 'public importance'.

Then clause (iii) of rule 57 lays down, "the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session". Sir, in this connection, a question came during this session of the august House

Mr. SPEAKER: Also there was a calling attention notice.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Yes, Sir. So also a question was put by me. On these three occasions the Government took resort to clause (vi) of rule 57, "the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India" and said that as the matter was under investigation this could not be discussed in the House. So in those we could not discuss this particular matter thereadbare and we could not be convinced and to let the people know what actually happened in Dibrugarh University. Now Sir, this report of the enquiry committee has fulfilled the conditions laid down in the rules of procedure and conduct of business of this House and I hope, Sir, this adjournment motion is quite in order and that this will be admitted, in view of that I said, for discussion in this House.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY:(Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Mover of the Adjournment Motion has rightly said, this matter on the Dibrugarh University had been discussed in this session of the floor of this House for more than one occasion and, I think, in the course of discussion all the matter discussed in the report were discussed thereadbare on the floor of the House in this session; so now this matter cannot be discussed in an adjournment motion according to the rules and proceduer for conduct of business in the House. Secondly, Sir, an adjournment motion is a kind of censure on the Government for certain lapses on the part of the Government but in this particular case no such lapse is alleged in the report of the enquiry committee and nowhere in the report the committee pointed out about Government lapses. As the hon. Member, might remember the only thing in this connection done by the Government was that the Chief Minister was consulted over the phone regarding the purchasing of the tea garden for the purpose of constructing the University. That was the only thing discussed in course of the transaction and that question was replied to by the Chief Minister.

Thirdly, Sir, this Committee was appointed by the Dibrugarh University Court and as it was at the instance of the Dibrugarh University Court the report of this Committee will be laid for consideration by the Court and the Court after consideration may either accept it or may not accept it, and the Court may also refer back the report to the Committee for some more consideration. Therefore, when there is no decision from the Court on this report, *i.e.* the report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Court, this matter cannot be discussed in the House. If this adjournment motion is discussed in this House, Sir, such discussion may prejudice the decision of the University Court.

In view of what I have submitted this adjournment motion cannot be discussed in the House.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has gone off the mark of the motion, which is supposed to be discussed.

Now, Sir, so far as the motion which is sought to be discussed in this House is concerned, it is that, the House do now take into consideration regarding the things which came out in the Assam Tribune, dated 2nd July 1967, about the gross anomalies of the Dibrugarh University found out by an enquiry sub-committee, appointed by the Dibrugarh University Court, through its report submitted to the Court.

Now, so far as the findings of the Enquiry Sub-Committee of the Dibrugarh University are concerned, that was never discussed on the floor of this House and the situation which has been created by that news, that also has never been discussed on the floor of this House. So, when the Minister seeks to take.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya, can you make one thing clear whether this report was discussed in the Court of the Dibrugarh University and whether any decision has been taken?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I think so far as the news that appears in the paper is concerned, it said that this Committee was appointed by the Court of the University and that was the Sub-Committee of the Court.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether it has been discussed in the last meeting of the Dibrugarh University Court?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I do not know. At least this news item which appears whether it was or whether it was not discussed does not give any such indication. I quite agree with the Minister that we are to see not only Rule 56 but Rule 57 also in adjournment motion. So far as Rule 56 is concerned, I think it needs no further explanation that this is a definite matter, the definiteness of which there is no doubt. That it is a matter of public importance there is also no doubt, and that it is urgent and of recent occurrence there is no doubt. So, this motion, I think satisfies Rule 56. Now the difficulty may arise under Rule 57. Probably that was what the Minister wants to point out. He probably has cited two sub-rules, sub-rule (3) and Sub-rule (8). Sub-Rule(8) of Rule 57 says that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State. That is probably, Sir, what you also hinted, when you said that this matter was discussed in the Court of the University. But so long the matter was not finally clinched in the Court, till then it may be considered as an internal matter of the University alone. When the University Court comes to a particular decision and that creates certain situation, then of course, this Assembly can go into it. Therefore, I shall not go to anything else; I shall try to confine myself only to these two points. First of all, let us see whether it is primarily a concern of the Government of the State. Now the interpretation may be that it is primarily the concern of the Government of the State for a few reasons. One reason is that so far as the money which has been spent is concerned, the bulk of that money belonged to the State Exchequer. That money has been advanced from the State Exchequer. Of course, these things were not detailed. But the report says that there were some bunglings. For example, for inviting some specialised candidates, several lakhs of rupees have been spent. An amount of Rs.29,223.92 has been spent only on T. A. and D. A. in connection with their coming and

going. Why? Because we have got special love for many outsider specialists; the Gauhati University can go without outsider specialists, the Dibrugarh University desires specialised outsiders. Therefore, quite a big amount of money was spent in giving T. A. and D. A. to the outsider specialists. These candidates who come and just oblige with their candidature, they are also paid T. A. and D. A. In this way, quite a huge sum of money has been spent which is rather unique for a University.

Then about land. About land also it has been said that the land Committee observed that, in the words of the Committee itself, it leaves scope for doubts and misgivings. Here because the public money of the State has been spent for this purpose and which has created doubts and misgivings in the minds of the public and because the matter has been published, it does not remain an internal affair for the Sub-Committee. If the Sub-Committee would have submitted a confidential report to the Court, then of course, it would have been an internal affair. But now it has become the public property because it has come out in the newspapers. Therefore, the Government or for that matter the Legislature which votes money to the Government, cannot shut its eyes to the affair. If there is really public misgiving, public resentment or doubt, for that misgiving or doubt, proper steps should be taken or the matter should also be clarified. The public should not be left in doubt because these things created a very bad atmosphere in the State. Therefore, it has become the concern of the Government of the State. The whole truth should be made known to the people so that they know the reality and that can be done only in this Legislature. Therefore, this is the primary responsibility of the State and of the State Government because the State Government has advanced a sizeable share of that amount. Therefore, I beg to submit that this satisfies Clause (8) of Rule 57. Apart from that there is another thing. This Dibrugarh University is the creation of the Government of Assam by an Act of this Legislature, and it is only in its infancy. As a matter of fact, it has not yet started functioning as a fullfledged University. If corruption takes root at the very birth, as the institution will grow, it will grow as institution if not with corruption, at least beset with corruption. Therefore, if there be any corruption or something wrong, then that should be nipped in the bud. Therefore, this nipping of corruption in the bud is the primary responsibility of the State. If there be really corruption; if there be positive reasons for misgivings and doubts, then that should be nipped in the bud and that nipping should be the primary responsibility of the State Government and the Government should fix the responsibility on those at fault. As the mother has the responsibility on the baby, similarly the State Government is like a mother and it cannot shirk this responsibility on the baby. Sir, I beg to submit that this clause 8 satisfies that it is primarily a concern of the Government of this State. Now whether this motion is reviving a discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session? In one sense it is and in another sense it is not. On what heads the Dibrugarh University affairs came up for discussion on the floor of this House on this particular matter which is the subject matter of the motion to day cannot be discussed? That is the anomalies, financial irregularities, financial, misgiving, doubts and so and so forth this cannot be discussed! It may be because that we should not discuss it. It is understood that the Dibrugarh University on the other day has appointed a Committee in regard

to these matters and if we now discuss about it then that Sub-Committee will be in an embarrassing position. When we wanted to discuss about this institution and about misgivings at that time it was said that we should not discuss it because that will prejudice the functioning of the Sub-Committee. Now when the Sub-Committee finished its work and published its report in the Press we can discuss it. Sir, it reminds me that this Legislature precludes us from discussing this sort of matter. Sir, I hope the Minister will remember that at an earlier stage this matter was sought to be discussed when there a pressure from the Government: let it not be discussed now because this is being considered by a Sub-Committee. Now that barrier is over and we are free to discuss it. We have not discussed it before. Some questions were raised but they could not be replied. Even the Chief Minister could not give any statement in the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: Not exactly on this point.

Shri PHANI BORA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সভাস্থগিত প্রস্তাবটো কিয় Admit কৰিব লাগে, সেইবিষয়ে মই এষাৰ কব খুজিছো। মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী বক্তা ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া, বখীন সেন ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি খিনি কলে, গোটেই খিনি শুনিছো। আৰু এই সভা স্থগিত প্রস্তাবটো এতিয়া আলোচনা হব লাগে বুলি মই ভাবো। আগতে যি কৈছো তাৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি কৰাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই।

এইটো অতি লাগতীয়াল বিষয় জৰুৰ এইটো আগতে আলোচনা হোৱা নাই। মহোদয়, বিষয়টো যে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সেই কথা আপুনিয়ই কৈছিল—আজি যিটো ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে সভাস্থগিত প্রস্তাব অনা হৈছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমগ্ৰ ছাত্ৰ আৰু শিক্ষক সমাজৰ মাজত কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ প্ৰতি বিক্ষোভ ভাব হৈছে আৰু যি সকলে পইছা দিছে, তেওঁলোকে অনিয়-মানুবৰ্ত্তীতাৰ মাজেৰে হোৱা অপব্যয়ৰ কাৰণে বিব্ৰত হৈছে আৰু যিসকলে কৰকাটল দি চৰকাৰী ধন ভৰাল টনকীয়াল কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকৰ মনত দুৰাশাৰ ভাব আহিছে। আজি এনে সমস্যা যদি দিল্লী বা বেঙ্গলত হ'ল হেঁতেন—ই আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে গ্ৰহন হয়নে নহয় তালৈ বাট নাচালে হেঁতেন—ভাগ্য ক্ৰমে আমাৰ ইয়াত চৰকাৰ পক্ষৰ কাৰণে সুবিধাজনক পৰিবেশ এটা আছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Finance): মহোদয়, সদস্যক জনাওঁ যে কলিকতা Corporation, যিবিলাক বিষয় ঘটিছে তাতো আমি ঘেৰাও কৰা শুনা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: ঘেৰোৱা হক বা নহওক, ঘেৰোৱাৰ কথা ভাবি বা নাভাবি আলোচনা নকৰে।

Shri PHANI BORA: মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে এইটো আলোচনা হবৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই। জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত বিক্ষোভৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নেদেখিলে বিষয়টোত গুৰুত্ব দিবলৈ মন্ত্ৰী মণ্ডলী বাজি নহয় কিন্তু এইটোৱে বিক্ষোভৰ সৃষ্টি নিশ্চয় কৰিব।

২৭ লাখ টকা ১৫০০বিধা মাটিৰ দাম—কম কথা নহয়—যদিও এটা Autonomous Body ইয়াত সংশ্লিষ্ট হৈছে তথাপি এটা পদ্ধতিৰ মাজেদি আমাৰ মাজত পৰিছে। Report ত যিবিলাক ওলাইছে, তাত আমি দেখিম যে বিষয়টোৰ গুৰুত্ব বৰ বেচি আৰু এইটো সোনকালে আলোচনা হব লাগে। আৰু আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে সভা স্থগিত ৰাখিব লাগে। নহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা ৰক্ষাত ব্যাঘাট ঘটিব পৰে।

গতিকে আমাৰ সভা স্থগিত কৰি এই বিষয়টোৰ আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** But that shows that affairs of the Dibrugarh University were not discussed. So far as this particular matter is concerned the report of the Sub-Committee was not there, and because there is no report of the Sub-Committee there was no question of public impression on the sub-Committee. I beg therefore to submit that it does not fall within Clause 3 of Rule 57 because this is a matter which has taken birth only from July, 2nd and this is the first opportunity that we have got. We have seen this in the newspaper and many of us including the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs perhaps heard about the reaction of the public to this news. It is meet and proper that the public is given a correct picture. Therefore, Sir, the objections raised by the Minister for Parliamentary affairs may be overlooked and the matter may be allowed to be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before Mr. Choudhury gives his statement, we would like to know from the Education Minister whether this matter was discussed in the Dibrugarh University Court or whether the Court has taken any decision?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education): No, Sir, the matter has been placed before the Court for decision.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): I do not minimise the importance of this report but my contention was whether at this stage we can discuss this report or the newsitem published in the Assam Tribune or other local papers as an adjournment motion. Sir, it does not come under the purview of an adjournment motion because the Government have no responsibility on this matter. The report has been submitted to the Court and it is their primary responsibility to discuss the report and come to a decision and if the University fail to implement that decision then only the intervention of the Government may be called for. Sir, the Dibrugarh University has been founded on an Act passed by this Legislature and by that some power has been given to the University Court, the Executive Council, Vice-Chancellor and other Office-bearers.

Some powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor and office-bearers of the University and in course of their performance of duties if the University Authority do not take action on the report, then only, Government can come in. Before that, there is no scope for the Government to come in. The Court has not discussed this report and has not come to any conclusion. It will be premature to discuss this here by the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker:—I heard the views of the hon. Member for and against the Adjournment Motion. On the 6th June 1967 Shri Sailen Medhi drew the attention of the Minister, Education, to a newsitem published in the *Asom Batori* which covered all these points, namely, purchase of land, appointments and other things. The Minister, Education, gave a reply and the Chief Minister also intervened and said that after the enquiry, the matter will be discussed in this House.

So the matter will be discussed after the enquiry is finished and reported by the University Enquiry Committee. Section 45 of the Dibrugarh University Act says:—

“If at any time, the State Government are of opinion that special reasons exist that in any respect the affairs of the University are not managed in furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, or in furtherance of objects for which any grant or donation is specifically made by Government, public bodies or individuals, the State Government may indicate to the Executive Council such matters in regard to which the State Government desire explanation and call upon that body within reasonable time to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer with any proposal which it may desire to make.”

The Dibrugarh University is an autonomous body and the Government will not interfere or take notice of the day to day working of the University and will not override the Executive Committee. If the State Government go on interfering with the affairs of the University, the sanctity of the institution is violated.

Now the question is whether this matter can be discussed by way of an Adjournment Motion. It is true that this matter was discussed and whether the reviving of the discussion is permissible. There is another important point ; it is a continuing affair.

Now, to what extent the State Government has responsibility in this matter is also a point for consideration. The Committee was appointed by the Court and the Committee submitted its report to the Court. The Court is to decide what action is to be taken on the report and that decision has not been taken. If that decision is yet to be taken and if we interfere at this stage, my feeling is that we will be violating the sanctity of the University and will also go against the Dibrugarh University Act. We cannot allow this Adjournment Motion to be moved just now. There is also an assurance from the Chief Minister that this matter would be discussed if the hon. Members so desire. Before the report is discussed by the University Court, it will be wrong for the House to discuss it and so I disallow the motion.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Asembly elected five members to the Dibrugarh Court and I am one of them I am also elected to the Sub-Committee of Enquiry. Now, with your permission, may I place the report of the last Sub-Committee which is published on the table? It is an authentic report.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes. I would like that it should be cyclosty-
led and distributed to the members.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to place a petition before the house, received from Shri Mahi ram Phukan which has been published under rule 64, that is, the Assam Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill 1967, which has created great dissatisfaction among the teachers and people.

Mr. SPEAKER: You must give me notice; I should know about it.

**Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Mystery of Gunny Bag Sale.**

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention by Shri Soneswar Bora, Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi and Shri Atul Chandra Goswami regarding 'Basta Bikri Rahashya'.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply): Sir, I thought that it will come at 3 P. M. The Office has not submitted the papers.

Mr. SPEAKER :: Then, it will be taken at 3 P.M. today.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Because, the misunderstanding may be due to the fact that here under the Private Members' Business it has been written in the List of Business within bracket. "From 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m."

Mr. SPEAKER: So, you are not ready.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Yes, Sir, I shall be able to do it at 3 o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER : All Right.

The Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967

Mr. SPEAKER : Then item No. 5(a)— Mr. Tripathi.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr SPEAKER: I have a Message from the Governor. "I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly."

(After a pause)

The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967. (The leave was granted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Assam Finance Bill, 1967.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHYI: I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is : The Assam Finance Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

(After a pause)

Anybody who wants to speak ?

Then the next item— item No. 6(b).

Under Clause 2, I think there are two Amendments.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, I beg to move that in Clause 2 of the Assam Finance Bill, 1967 in item A (a) the figures "6,000" shall be substituted by the figures "10,000."; and, in item A (b) the figures "6,000" shall be substituted by the figures "10,000."

Here in Sec. 2 of the Finance Bill, 1967 it is stated—"The rates of Agricultural Income—tax for the year beginning on the 1st April, shall, for the purposes of sections 3 and 6 of the Assam Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1939, be the rates given below.

A. In the case of every Hindu undivided or joint family —

(a) at the rate applicable, under the list of rates contained in paragraph B below to a sum equal to the share of a brother if such share exceeds Rs. 6,000."

Here in place of Rs. 6,000 I want to amend the figure to Rs. 10, 000.

Again, under sub-clause (b) of Clause A the rate is sought to be imposed "At two paise in the rupee, if the share of a brother is Rs. 6,000 or less." Here I want the figures "6,000" to be substituted by the figures "10,000."

Then again in Clause B of Sec. 2 of the Assam Finance Bill, 1967 in the case of every individual, Firm and other Association of persons (other than companies) for sub-items (a) to (j) I want to substitute as follows.

(a) On the first Rs. 3,500 of the total income Nil.

(b) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income 4 paise in the rupee.

(c) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income Eight paise in the rupee.

(d) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income Twelve paise in the rupee.

(e) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income Fifteen paise in the rupee.

(f) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income Twenty paise in the rupee.

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|--|-----------------------------|
| (g) On the next Rs.30,000 of the total income. | Thirty paise in the rupee. |
| (h) On the next Rs.50,000 of the total income. | Fifty paise in the rupee. |
| (i) On the next Rs.1,00,000 of the total income. | Sixty paise in the rupee. |
| (j) On the balance of the total income . . | Seventy paise in the rupee. |

With regard to my Amendment I would like to say that the Agriculturists are now-a-days facing great difficulties so far as the question of production is concerned. The cost of production is increasing daily and therefore the agriculturists are not in a position to pay the taxes at the rate at which Government is going to impose them. So, my contention is that the rate should be Rs.10,000 in place of Rs.6,000. Otherwise they will not be in a position to pay tax at that high rate. The prices of all other essential commodities are also rising. Though they are growing paddy, and the price of paddy also is now being fixed the agriculturists are not in a position to cope with the rise in price of other essential commodities. So, Sir, I move this Amendment so that the agriculturists may get some relief.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সংশোধনীটো সমর্থন কৰি দুটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো। খেতিয়কৰ ব্যয়ৰ কোনো নিবিধ নাই আৰু যি ব্যয় কৰা হয় সেইটো প্ৰায়ৈ ঘূৰি নাহে। এনে স্থলত Hindu Joint family এটাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ছহেজাৰ টকাৰ ওপৰত tax ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈছে যাৰ ফলত সেই সংযুক্ত পৰিয়ালটোৰ পক্ষে জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড বজায় ৰখা টান হব।

বছৰৰ আন আন সময়ত যিটো labour charge সেইটো খেতিৰ সময়ত হঠাৎ বাঢ়ি যায়। ফলত খেতিৰ খৰচ বাঢ়ি যায়। তাৰোপৰি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ বান-পানী আদিৰ কাৰণেও খেতি নষ্ট হয়। এনেবোৰ অসুবিধাৰ মাজেদি খেতি কৰিব লাগে। আনহাতে খেতিয়কে উৎপাদিত শস্যৰ ন্যায্য মূল্য নেপায় কাৰণ চৰকাৰে দাম বান্ধি দিয়ে, যদিও বজাৰত অন্য দাম অৰ্থাৎ চৰা দাম চলি থাকে। চৰকাৰে এতিয়া ধানৰ মোনে ১৭ টকা বান্ধি দিছে যদিও বজাৰত ৩৫ টকা চলি আছে। গতিকে এজন খেতিয়কে যদি ছহেজাৰ টকাতৈ দিব লগা হয় আৰু আনহাতে নিজ প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰী চৰা দামত কিনিব লাগে তেন্তে দুয়োটাৰ সামঞ্জস্য নেথাকে। সেই কাৰণে এই দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা tax ধাৰ্য কৰাটো চাব লাগে আৰু চাব লাগে যাতে খেতিয়কৰ কোনো hardship নহয়।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I am not in a position to accept the Amendments. It will be seen from the list which I have got here that the rates prevalent last year are rates which are also prevailing for this year. This is merely a formality which is done every because under the law we have to announce the rates every year. So year, we are not levying any new tax.

Now, it is said that Rs.6,000 should be made Rs.10,000. Sir, this will make it discriminatory between family and individual because it has reference to family. We also have the same rights for the individuals. So we do not want to make a discrimination between family and individual. Then it is said that the first slab of Rs.3,500 should be done away with. Sir, it may be that the cost of agriculture has increased, but the point is that the agriculturists have also become habituated to pay this tax, and as a result they have become more industrious, they have taken to cultivate more things. They are no longer dependant on one crops, that is why they have been able to meet the situation. In fact slabs are determined on a parity with regard to agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. So I do not want to change this structure. If the structure is to be changed then it will have to be considered on an overall basis and the result thereto applied both agriculture and non-cagriculture sectors. Therefore, I would humbly submit to the Hon'ble Members that so far as this taxation is concerned it is merely an annual ritual, and the Hon'ble Members may not press for this. If as a general policy relaxation is to be made then it will have to be considered not merely by the State Government but also by the Central Government because central Income tax is also involved. It may be permitted to pass through.

***Shri SAILEN MEDHI:** Sir, the argument put forward by the hon. Finance Minister that this tax was not new and that it has been already there and so it may not be changed and should not be changed cannot be accepted. In support of my amendment I would like to say that previously there was the limit of 6,000 which the agriculturists could pay but the in changed circumstances it is necessary for us to review the whole matter again because during the past few years we have seen that the agriculturists though they are paying taxes are not in a position now-a-days to pay taxes to that extent because there were many calamities, many difficulties for them and we have already said that they are not getting more facilities. The tax was imposed on the agriculturists with a view to give them facilities, with a view to give them more land, supply fertilisers and other facilities but as the Government has failed to provide the agriculturists in the matter of giving land, fertiliser, irrigation and others, the Government should now review the whole matter, and I press that the Government do increase the slab from Rs.6,000 to Rs.10,000. The hon. Minister has stated that it is an overall policy and the Government cannot change this structure. In this Act it is nowhere mentioned that we have enacted this Act on the basis of policy enunciated by the Central Government. In this respect I want to point out that if a State Government is not in a position to amend some Act, we should not tell the Central Government or take any permission from the Central Government in view of our State economy. So, I again press that the slab should be Rs.10,000 instead of Rs.6,000 and in item A (b) the figures "6,000" shall be substituted by the figure "10,000". It should be accordingly amended.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the only point that I want to add is that this Act was passed in the British days. It has been continuing since then. When the Act was passed there was no corresponding promise to give in return the benefits which the hon

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Members have mentioned. As a matter of fact these benefits have come not by way of any promise in return but as a result of the policy of the Government to introduce welfare State. There is no link or connection between this tax and the benefits which follow as in the case of a cess. It is a general tax and there is no direct link; benefits of this may flow by way of irrigation or any other because of the general policy of the State Government.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Medhi, are you pressing the amendment?

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Yes, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the amendment. The question is that in clause 2 of the Bill in item A(a) the figures "6,000" shall be substituted by the figures "10,000", and in item A(b) and figures "6,000" shall be substituted by the figures "10,000".

(The motion was lost)

(The amendment is lost)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.2. Amendment not moved.

The question is that clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved: The question is that the Assam Finance Bill 1967 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

The question is that the long title and preamble of the Bill do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

The Bill is passed.

The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1967

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.7.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No amendment is going to be moved:

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted)

The Assam Finance (Sales-Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.9.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967, to be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration clause by a clause.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No amendment is going to be moved I think.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted)

The Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):

Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1967 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an Amendment in the name of Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudury.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: Sir, I beg to move the following amenduement.

Tea is sold till end of December. Many gardens do not get sale proceeds till and of December. Secondly, May to September are highest spending time for tea Estets. They struggle for finance.

Hence the Return with ayment of tax cannot be given ine September.

So, following amendments are proposed:

1. In clause 2.—proposed Section 19(1). (1) In the first para the words “30th day of September” be substituted by “31st day of December”. (ii) in the proviso the “October” be substituted by the word “January”.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASD TRIPATHI : accept the Amend-ment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Amendment in clause 2, proposed Section 19(1) (1). In tne first para the words “30th day of September be substituted by “31st day of December”.

(ii) In the proviso the word October” be substituted by the word “January”.

(The question was put before the House and carried).

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Agricultural Incom-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as amended, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam vgricul- tural Income-tax (Amenduent) Bll, 1967, as amended, be passed.

(The Motion was put before the House and carried).

Mr. SPEAKER: The long title and preamble of the Bill do form part of the Bill.

(The Bill was passed).

The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Item No. 10.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted).

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

(The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted)

The Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** Sir, at this stage I want to speak something on this Purchase Tax Bill. This is a new Bill, and not just an amending Bill, and through this Bill a new matter is sought to be introduced in the financial sector of our State, that is to say, a purchase tax, and this purchase tax is sought to be imposed on jute. In this connection I beg to say that when some years back the Assam Sales Tax Bill was first introduced in the Legislature I had the occasion of saying that instead of calling it a Sales Tax it would have been more appropriate to call it a Purchase Tax, as it is so said in Great Britain where this

tax was first introduced, because though the Government realises the tax from the seller, the seller can, and as a matter of fact almost always does, shift the burden of the tax to the purchaser. For example, when I go to purchase a Dhuti the dealer gets from me not only the price of the Dhuti but also the tax on the price, and thus I pay the price *plus* the tax. The position of the seller becomes almost like a tax collector on behalf of the Government.

Of course, for this collection, unlike the Mauzadars, he does not get any commission, but he gets one benefit and that benefit is that he pays the collected tax to the Government only after six months, and there is a period of grace of one month. So, as a matter of fact, after seven months he pays the collected tax to the Government and in the meantime he can utilise the money as capital. That is his benefit. Now, those who do business of lakhs and crores of rupees, they collect tax in thousands, and so it is really a very lucrative thing that they should have some running capital and that capital they get at the cost of the State and also the purchaser. At the cost of the purchaser when the tax is made sales tax but actually it is purchaser's tax, and at the cost of the State because it is paid to the State after seven months. Therefore he gets a running capital. That is why before the Administrative Reforms Commission I suggested that a way out should be found whereby the time of this six months can be reduced to 3 months or so, and in that case the State will get revenue. This I also said during the general discussion on the Budget on the floor of this House this year.

Now, the present tax is just the contrary. The present tax is named as purchase tax but actually the burden will be not the on the purchaser but on the seller. How? Here we should go to the root of the inter-play of commodity market. If it is to be a seller's market, then it is the seller who can dictate the terms. But if it be a buyer's market, then it is the buyer who dictates the terms. Now it would have been so if those who produce jute are in such an advantageous position that they can dictate terms, they can decide the course of the market, then the purchase tax would have remained purchase tax. But who are the jute growers? The jute growers are poor cultivators. The jute crop has developed in our State Assam particularly after the hard-working peasants from East Bengal began to migrate and settle in Assam, and they brought in this crop, at least on a commercial scale. Previously our indigenous Assamese people also grew jute no doubt, but they used to grow jute on a limited scale, only for their domestic use. But they did not grow it on a commercial scale. But those who migrated from East Bengal they did it and they taught the other indigenous cultivators also to grow jute as a commercial crop. As those who grow jute, they do not grow paddy to that extent. Now, as a matter of fact, for them it is their principal crop and their means of livelihood. They cannot afford to hold back jute from the market. As soon as they cut jute and have it properly washed and dried they are to take this to the market otherwise they cannot cater to their personal and domestic needs. At the same time we should remember that the jute growers are not well organised, they are vastly scattered, they have not sufficient education, they are not economically very sound and they have no organising experience. Moreover, they are not yet accustomed to

the type of economic grouping. Therefore, each of them has to fight his own battle. In this connection, I may say that our Finance Minister who happens to be Labour Minister, should know the difference between the jute growers and the labourers whom he used to represent and in building whose organisation he had a lot of contribution. The position of the tea garden labourers before they were organised, before the I. N. T. U. C. and Cha Mazdoor Karmachari Sangha came into being was very bad. At that time all powerful tea garden owners who were predominantly British monopolists used not only to rob them but even fleeced the labourers, and it is only after they got organised that they began collective bargaining and from that time onwards there has been a lot of improvement in their wages and other amenities for which they are entitled. But so long as they were not organised, so long as they could not give stiff resistance to the exploitation of the monopoly tea estate owners the garden labourers were robbed and fleeced. At that time whatever was paid to them the owners said that it was fair and sufficient, but ultimately it was seen that what they were paid was not sufficient. Those who control jute market, they are much more organised than even the tea estate owners. The Jute Manufacturers' Association and Jute Mill Owners' Association are small in number and the mills and factories are localised, and so far as our Assam jute is concerned, it is in the Hoogly region. They are localised in a particular place and they are predominantly British capitalists. Some Indians have entered but they are only junior partners and they are also like Birlas. So, the Jute Mill Owners' Association and Jute Manufacturers' Association now constitute one of the best organised monopoly capitalists of India. Not only that, they also control some of the most powerful newspapers like Statesman, Indian Express and so on and they have also a very strong lobby in different legislatures of India. So, we should remember that here there is a force which is stiff, financially, extremely strong, organisationally tight and has got vast experience of exploitation. They also propagate cultivation of jute and you will be surprised to know how they do it. Our Government cannot even make sufficient propaganda and enthuse people to grow more food which is essential as we have paucity of fund naturally we are to work under the limitation of Budget.

But, these Jute Mill Owners' Association, I remember, once had circulated attractive leaflets and pictures writing in bold letters in very simple Assamese and Bengali and encouraged the people of the jute growing areas to grow more jute. They have shown by comparison how the jute cultivation is profitable. They also pushed up the price of jute in order to make jute—growing attractive. Now, we have come to a position where India is self-sufficient in jute growing and we are in a position to feed the mills. We have seen that optimum profit is realised by these mill owners. They do not manufacture jute simply because they are necessary for our country for utilitarian purposes. They run it for profit. As a matter of fact, these jute mill-owners or manufacturers are specialised in the line. The jute growers of Assam are very poor. They are illiterate and hardworking peasants. They are working in the field under the scorching sun. These people are to face the well-organised and powerful force. Therefore, this Bill apparently shows that the purchase tax is only meant for these poor people. Actually, the burden of taxation should not be on the growers, it should

be on the purchases, it should be the agriculturists who should dictate the terms. Now, take for example,—a poor cultivator of an interior village of Dhing comes with a Bhar of jute, say about a maund to the market at Dhing. He goes to the dealer and says—“Babuji, take this one maund of jute.” Then the Babuji will say—“Yes, I can take it, but I will give eight annas less.” “Why?” “Beacuse I am to give tax for it to the State Government. After all, there is a Purchasing Tax. Since we are the purchaser we will have to give the purchasing tax”. Sir, our Finance Minister, Shri Tripathi, who is a learned man will say—“Our Congress Government is seeking to introduce this Purchase Tax Bill and will further advocate that through this Bill a purchase tax is going to be imposed on jute. Therefore, we are here to carry it home. Now, the poor cultivator who comes from the interior with a Bhar of one maund of jute, may have some ailing baby in his house for which he has to take medicine—or his wife may be there waiting for her husband to bring some rice from the market and then they will get food. His wife may probably have one tattered Sari and she is expecting her husband to bring one from the market. So, Sir, the jute-growers are to face such a brunt of liberalities for Shri Tirpathi's benefits. He, however, has to sell one maund of jute at a price less than eight annas, because that eight annas will go to Shri Tripathi's coffer for he has to bring home the Bill, no matter whether that poor man's wife is with a half-tattered Sari and awaiting for the rice to prepare food for the family or waiting for the medicine for her baby. There is no cloth and no medicine for these poor peasants. Therefore, I say, Sir, all that glitters is not gold. The apparent thing is not always real. Sometimes dancing waves in a lake or a pond are seen on the deserts. They are false waves. There is no water there. It is a mirage. It is misleading. So, here, also my friend Shri Tripathi, like a good Brahmin, says—“Here, for the sake of the State Exchequer, I want that the jute growers should pay more. They are to pay eight annas more per maund—no matter whether you can afford to pay or not, that is a different matter. I should have that tax”. Sir, Mr. Tripathi, who is a learned man has not chosen the true path and not that he does not know all about it. He was a Professor of Economics once. He knows the things better than us.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):

Sir, what the honourable member says is that the jute-growers should not be doubly punished. But, Sir, there is some administrative difficulty

(Interruption)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: To that extent, he has shown some administrative difficulty. Sir, if there is some administrative difficulty then why the tax could not be realised from the growers when he is going to sell his jute to the dealers? Why a learned man like Shri Tripathi could not find out a solution of the administrative difficulty? They can be registered with regard to realisation of sales tax. Actually, it is the cultivators from whom the tax is realised but it is the dealers who are doubly benefited. If there is any philanthropic dealer he may say that “I am paying the price and I am not going to realise the tax from the poor customers”. But, sometimes, he may out of his philanthropy shift the burden of taxation to the purchaser,

but because of the interest of the market he may do it. Because there is a great deal of competition. If he has to compete with other dealers, he will have to realise that amount, but whether he has realised it from the purchaser or from the sellers that is a different thing. Let the sellers pay it or purchasers pay it, whoever it may be but sales-tax must be received by Government. In this way, if the Government only wanted that jute growers should pay, then this could have been done in that way also. In that there should be honesty and truthfulness. After all in a society where capitalism dominates that can shift. If my friend Shri Tripathi even join hands with me, it may be that, together also we cannot do away with the system so easily. Even in those States where avowedly or professedly anti-Congress parties have come into power and the doing away with capitalists' exploitation is their main aim, I think, they also may not be successful in implementing the same.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI I agree with that.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2:00 P.M.

Shri Bhattacharyya will continue after lunch.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned till 2 P. M. for lunch.

(After lunch)

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that though apparently or ostensibly the Bill seeks to levy a tax on the purchasers of jute, in reality the tax will be shifted to the growers, and I have also submitted the reasons for this contention. Now, sale and purchase taxes may in one sense be considered as a direct tax and in another sense they may be considered as an indirect tax. In certain circumstances, they remain direct taxes and in other circumstances they become indirect taxes. One principle is to be decided by the Legislature either before agreeing or disagreeing with the present Bill. Whether we are out to encourage direct taxes or indirect taxes, that is one point. The second point which this Legislature should consider is whether we want to encourage the growth of jute cultivation or we want to restrict it. The third factor which this Assembly should consider is whether in this matter, that is to say, in the matter of growing jute we have reached the optimum level where we have got the maximum and we need not encourage any further. And lastly but not the least and we should consider that if the tax is shifted from the purchaser to the growers, whether the grower has the capacity to bear the tax and whether the State can or cannot do without it. These are the factors which should be taken into consideration. I can appreciate that the budget which we have passed has become a deficit budget and now that the Legislature have passed the budget in its wisdom it is only natural for the Minister, Finance to ask the Legislature to

* Speech not corrected.

find out the wherewithal to meet this deficit. We cannot lay the blame only on him now because we have all become a party to the budget, some supporting it and some opposing it. And therefore, I am not going to discuss that aspect of the matter, that is to say that we need some more money to meet the deficit. But I should like to ask : Is this the subject on which alone we should fall back upon ? Are there no sections in the country who have a greater and better capacity to pay because this is the fundamental principle of taxation in a welfare State that the tax is levied on those who can bear it ? There are some taxes which are sought to be made universal so that everybody may have not only right in the State but also may have some obligation to the State. As the old principle goes no taxation without representation and *vice versa* it may be said that no representation without taxation. If you have no responsibility to the State you may not have any right as well. Therefore, in enunciating the tax principle generally it is said that there are some taxes, the burden of which falls on all and generally ; there are indirect taxes and their incidence necessarily is not on him from whom it is collected. The incidence is shifted. Now, my point here is whether the poorer sections of the people, the agriculturists, the cultivators whether they have been taxed to the optimum level or they need be taxed further or taking from another point of view whether we control other sections of the people who are in a position to bear the burden of taxation with less irksomeness to whom the tax will be less irksome and less arduous. That is the principle which should be taken into consideration.

Now, tax is after all a very unpopular thing. Nobody likes to be taxed. Even the richest man, he also seeks some amount of relief and generally we see that those who get relief are those who may create more noise and in a democratic society the vehicle of creating noise is the publicity machinery, the newspapers in particular. And those newspapers are generally controlled and owned by those classes who are the richer classes. Therefore, generally, when the tax proposals are scrutinized or brought under proper criticism, those who have no control over the press do not get sufficient attention. And, therefore, though in this particular matter, an amount may not be very big or the number may be so large that the burden will be widely distributed, yet I am taking a little time of the House because this is going to touch that section of the people, which is, so to say, a Part of the dumb million. They are not very articulate ; there are few to weep for them, still less to shout to fight for them ; they do not own or possess newspapers and there are many difficulties on their part. Now, we have already seen and it is our common experience that so far as the jute growers in Assam are concerned they are not taking a monopoly position in the jute market. Not to speak of East Pakistan, which is by far even now the largest grower of jute, we have now very strong competitors in West Bengal and Bihar. Previously it so happened that in West Bengal and Bihar there was less cultivation of jute but now we are facing stiff competition from those States. In West Bengal and Bihar, so far as my information goes, there is no tax on jute like the one which has been proposed by us *viz.*, purchase tax. I am, of course, subject to corrections, but so far as my information goes this type of tax does not exist either in West Bengal or in Bihar. So we have to seriously consider it, because of this tax our growers become less enthusiastic to grow more jute, that it will be

in the interest of the country, in the interest of our national economy, that is to be seen. Another aspect that is to be seen is that there should be a balance between cash crops and food crops. A nation's economy cannot really be said to be healthy if there is no proper balance between them. Now, Sir, it is admitted that taking as a whole, the cash crop production in Assam is not so bad. As a matter of fact, the two major foreign exchange earners through cash crops, *viz.* tea and jute, are here in Assam. But we all know that so far as the tea sector is concerned, it is primarily in the hands of foreign owners. The Indian Tea Association is primarily a British concern and it is they who dictate the cultivation, growth and acreage of tea. It is their policy, their allotment, their quotas, which decide as to what should be the acreage under tea, what should be the production of tea, and so on and so forth. It is the Indian Tea Association through their affiliates in Great Britain who control the tea auction market also. Therefore, the Government of Assam has little to do to control either the extent or intensity of tea growing in Assam, though that happens to be the most important foreign exchange earning cash crop. So far as jute growing is concerned, our jute fields are not yet under those capitalist monopolists and, therefore it is the cultivators who would be directly touched and directly hit by the proposed tax. Now we should see whether it will be in the fitness of things to do anything which will restrict or curtail jute growing to any extent. That is a matter which I would like the Finance Minister to consider. Another aspect, which is to be considered on a broader canvas, is this ; though East Pakistan is a separate country, yet so far as the capitalist producers are concerned, the capitalist mill-owners and factory-owners are concerned, for them the whole world is one economic unit. While they make people fight each other, these capitalists remain solidly united. You know, Sir, during the last Great War, when America and Hitler's Germany were at war, even then the Krupps-American combines continued. When people were dying fighting they continued their vertical and horizontal combination ; after all, it is the common people who get killed in wars. Wars for the common people bring famine, pestilence, starvation and death, but for the capitalists they bring boom in the market and super profit. Therefore, even when countries fight each other the capitalists continue their vertical and horizontal combination. Here in our country also, in this sub-continent of India, though there is some apparent tension between India and Pakistan, but so far as the capitalists exploiters are concerned, they maintain their class unity, they maintain their class solidarity and class collaboration. In that sense, Sir, they are truly international. If the jute manufacturers of Hoogly find it more profitable, they will encourage jute growing in East Pakistan—if they find conditions there are more favourable, though they live in Indian Union and have their factories in India. They will do so if they get raw material at a lesser price. As I said at the very beginning, I can appreciate the difficulty of the Finance Minister. I also want to see the deficit in our budget wiped out or slashed as far as possible. Otherwise, we shall face bankruptcy, we are heavy in debt. I quite appreciate that money is necessary and somehow money must be found out. But the question is whether this is the place where Minister should lay his hands. There are other places.

The other day one hon. Member from this side of the House suggested that so far as the tea estates in Assam are concerned, in these tea estates not only profits but super profits are being garnered and they are transplanting these super profits from India to start gardens in Africa where they think the labour movement is not as yet sufficiently strong. They, therefore think that it is more profitable to have gardens there.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Here is an extract from the Report of the Reserve Bank: "the profitability in the tea industry had tended to decline over the past few years. The return on investment in the plantations has gone down to 3.4 per cent as against 9.3 per cent, the average return for the country's industries as a whole".

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I am very glad and grateful to the Minister that he has helped me with Reserve Bank's findings. Now, as I know here in Assam, as I said in the beginning, the Indian Tea Association as a matter of fact is an Association of the Britishers. They are exploiting the Indian Tea Association. It is not very profitable now. It depends only on the tea planters in Assam or in other words in India because of the gradually rising tempo of the labour movement; because of the growth of healthy national instinct, national aspiration and also national sentiments and it is better taking away as much of the things from India or those places which are far more vulnerable and against their exploitation less vulnerable. In other words they are taking away the super profits from Assam Tea Estates for starting their gardens in Africa and other places. They have given the names of some of their tea gardens after the famous names of Assam Tea Gardens, because they have good names in the auction market. Therefore, here, there is a field where you can lay only your hand on, at least you can suggest measures by which at least the super-profit can be stopped. If they take the profit according to profit percentage it is reasonable and it might be taken, but when they are taking more profits not according to profit percentage, at least there you can lay your hand on, because that would have been very rational. Sir, these people actually are doing Fook on the Tea Industry—probably the Minister knows what is Fook. These people—what they are doing—they are killing the Tea Industries. This state of affairs will not continue for long. Either the present ruling party will have to change their character or they will be pushed out.

(Voices—Should be kicked out)

I do not say that because it will hurt Mr. Tripathi. I am not speaking any violence against him. But they will be removed from the administration if they do not change their character. Either that will be done or as my friend Shri Bora suggested they shall be pushed out from the present administration. Either of these will be there. But at any rate the present state of affairs will not continue for long. My friend Shri Tripathi will prefer to be here to serve the people or prefer to take measures against the people or have the pleasure of a reality. The more important thing is whether from this side of the House or from that side of the House, it should be our drive to rob the poor Peters and pay the rich Pauls or *vice versa*—

* Speech not corrected.

that has to be seen. Up till now the Tax Policy of the Government, so far as the Tax Policy of the Government of India is concerned, we cannot discuss it here, but if we were in the Parliament we could have discussed it, if we analyse it we see that the Tax Policy of the Government of Assam has been to give benefit to the rich, to give concessions to the rich and to give greater and heavier burdens on the poor. Therefore, Sir, these are going on, this tendency is developing—that has been our understanding of the situation—that has been our feeling and therefore we feel that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not point out that this is a fresh measure for amending the Act by a legislation which is another name of the coffin of not dead but of dying peasantry, poor peasantry

(Interruption).

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Sir, it seems that Mr. Bhattacharyya will be going on speaking until the Minister agrees to withdraw.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** It appears Mr. Tripathi is almost leaning towards my side. But if the hon. Member joins with me and force Mr. Tripathi to agree to this proposition, I think it will be good. (Laughter) Sir, as regards these jute growers they are overwhelmingly Muslims. I have said about them at the very beginning.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) :** There are large numbers of non-Muslims also.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** At present they are in some difficulty. Many of the cultivators and jute growers are showing tendency for not doing this sort of labour. What they said is : what is the good of doing all these labours when I do not know what will happen to me tomorrow ? Sir, it may be that my experience is limited, my vision may also be blurred, somebody may say that I have got jaundiced eye, whatever that may be, the agriculturists of a particular community which community was very enthusiastic in growing jute for the last 2 or 3 years, at present their enthusiasm has slowed down. Because there was insecurity—they at least thought that there was insecurity. Because of tax burden they may feel them pinch more. I do not know whether somebody may think that it is irrelevant and should not be brought here, but I think it is quite relevant. It is not only the material aspect which is important, there is another aspect, that is the psychological aspect which should be taken into consideration.

My friend Shri Tripathi will probably agree with me that during the conflict with Pakistan late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan "Jai Kishan" "Jai Jowan" that is hailing the Kishan and his son. When he appealed to the Kishan to grow more vegetables, the response was tremendous and the price of vegetable went down and from economic point of view they are not optimistic. The people were very enthusiastic and began to grow more vegetable because they think that by doing that they were doing a little service to the country.

Though a man is an economic man yet man is not simply economic, he has other aspects and therefore, these aspects need be considered, because, all these things, I feel should be tackled as a national burden which will bring economy to Assam. Probably, this amount of money is used for expanding the super profits that are being taken from this State. I will be grateful to the Finance Minister if he would have used his intelligence in that direction. I do not like to take much time of the House because, some of my most respected friends are annoyed. I apologise to them for the trouble that I have given and here I finish my observations.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967. Shri Sailen Medhi, do you want to move ?

Shri SAILEN MEDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st August 1967.

Mr. SPEAKER: The amendment moved is that the Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st August 1967.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this amendment, I quite agree with the contention that has been put forward by my friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. This Bill is introduced newly in this Assembly. The purpose of the Bill has been rightly stated. It is for the purpose to impose a tax on purchase of raw jute and raw hides and skins in Assam by levying this tax, the whole burden will be on dealers. The sole purpose is to levy tax on jute as well as raw hides and skins. In levying taxes, the Government is doing injustice to the jute industry of Assam and the trade of raw hides and skins which will affect the poor producers. Our Industry is suffering for want of a Jute Mill for lack of proper facilities. As there is no Jute Mill in this State, we are to export our jute to West Bengal and other parts of India. As the Jute Mill has not started functioning we export the jute that are produced in our State. If we levy tax on jute, producers will not get the impetus or encouragement for production of jute and thereby it will greatly hamper our industry. If we levy tax on jute, that is on dealers, indirectly, some amount of burden will be on growers. The price of jute is not fixed because, in Assam we do not have Jute Mills and we shall have to export outside. Therefore, the dealers of jute will naturally fix some price in purchasing jute from the growers and that price will naturally have to be less payment to the growers. Whatever price is fixed, the result will be that the dealers will pay less and therefore, they will tally the price at which they can export to outside Assam. This way also, the hides and skin industry is a very profitable industry. Recently, I went to the Industry department to enquire about the export of raw hides and the Industry department could not clearly say what was the procedure of supplying raw hides and skins outside India. If Assam can have raw and hide industry our unemployment problem will be solved to some extent and so we shall have to increase trade on raw hides and skin. If we levy on dealers of jute that will automatically go as a burden to the cultivators. Here, we have expressed in this Bill and it should be sent to the people for

experimenting. The dealers of jute are residing outside the State. If the dealers are outside the State, we must also fix tax on them, so that we will get some profit. But in this Act, there is no provision for safeguarding the trade of the State. Therefore, by taking advantage of this, the dealers of outside are keen in procuring from the State. Our intention should be that our dealers get encouragement so that dealers of the State will get some benefit. But here in this Bill there is no such provision for encouraging the traders of the State itself, and thereby taking advantage of these Sections of the Bill the dealers from outside the State only will have the opportunity to purchase jute from our State and supply to the jute mills. There will be thus anomalies and difficulties to find out whether these dealers are from our State itself or from the outside. (Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Minister, Finance—Does the hon. Member argue that we should have a piece of legislation which makes a distinction between dealers of this State and dealer from outside?) Here in the Bill itself the hon. Minister is placing before the House it has been pointed out, “.....Managers, dealers who reside outside the State.” (Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Quite natural. Because a firm in Calcutta cannot catch a Calcutta man, they must catch a local man. Therefore, the agent must be under his influence.) But to encourage our local men to our local jute-mills, these sections put some hindrance to supply jute to our industries coming up in our State. Therefore, in order to support these men, this Bill, as I have already stated, should be circulated to elicit public opinion. Because this Bill will not go to enhance the revenue of our State. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech told the House that in order to meet the deficit he wanted to levy some new taxes. This question of imposing some taxes on the jute growers of Assam is a matter of principle, and if it is so, the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion as to whether the jute growers of Assam should be burdend with a new imposition or not. Therefore, Sir, I again press that this Bill be sent for circulation for eliciting public opinion.

Md. ABDUL MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মৰাপাট লৈ মাননীয় সদস্য মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথাৰ পক্ষে মই দু-আঘাৰ মান কব খুঁজিছোঁ।

অসমত যথেষ্ট মৰাপাট উৎপন্ন হয় আৰু অসমৰ ভিতৰত নগাঁও জিলাত আটাইতকৈ বেচি মৰাপাট উৎপন্ন হয়। (গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত বেচি হয়—a voice) গোৱালপাৰা next । এই উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিত মৰাপাটৰ বাহিৰে ধান নাইবা অন্য খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকে ইচ্ছা কৰিলেও অন্য শস্য ইমান নহয়। আমি দেখি আহিছোঁ মৰাপাটৰ খেতিৰ সময়ত কিছুমান Monopolist এজেন্ট আৰু speculator বিলাক বাহিবৰ পৰা আহি speculation কৰি মোণ প্রতি মৰাপাটৰ দাম ৪০।৫০ টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰি দিয়ে যদিও মৰাপাটৰ দাম ৬০ টকাও উঠে। এই speculator বিলাকে সেই মৰাপাট ৪০ টকাত কিনি নিয়ে। গতিকে উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলে নায্য দাম নাপায়। এই এজেন্ট বিলাকে লগতে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ economist লৈ আহি সেই নিৰিখ মতে পইচা আগতেই লগু কৰে। সেইবাবে উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা কেতিয়াও উপযুক্ত দাম নাপায় এতিয়া যদি Purchase tax লগাবলৈ হয় তেনেহলে এইবোৰ এজেন্ট আৰু magnate যেতিয়া লাখ-লাখ মোণ

মৰাপাট কি নিছে সেইমতে কিমানখিনি টেক্স মাৰি দিছে? গতিকে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা দুৰ্নীতি হয়। গতিকে এই বিলাক বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ হলে মৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগাব নালাগে। গতিকে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যদি মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তেওঁলোকক incentive দিব খোজে আৰু dollar উপাৰ্জন কৰিব খোজে তেন্তে মৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত টেক্স বন্ধ কৰি সিহঁতক black-marketing হৈ আছে তাক বন্ধ কৰিবৰ দিহা কৰা উচিত। অসমৰ পৰা কিমান মৰাপাট চোৰাং কাবাবী সকলে লৈ গৈছে তাক বন্ধ কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। অসম পূৰ্বপাকিস্তান বডিৰ seal কৰি মৰাপাটৰ চোৰাং কাবাব বন্ধ কৰিলে লাখ-লাখ টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বক্তব্য হৈছে যে চৰকাৰে যি Purchase Tax লগাব খুজিছে তাৰ ফলত কৃষক সকলে আৰু মৰাপাট উৎপাদন নকৰে। এই Purchase Tax ৰ দ্বাৰা একালেদি দুৰ্নীতি হ'ব আৰু আমাৰ কালেদি কৃষক সকলৰ স্পৃহা বা আগ্ৰহ কমি যাব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ এই বিলখন public opinion elicit কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হওক।

দ্বিতীয়তে কেচা চামৰাৰ ওপৰতো Purchase Tax লগাবলৈ বিলখনত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত চামৰাৰ দাম দিনক দিনে কমি গৈছে আৰু আমাৰ কালেদি চামৰাৰ finished goods ৰ দাম বাঢ়ি আছে। এনেয়েই কেচা চামৰাৰ দাম কমি গৈছে আকৌ তত্পৰি raw চামৰাৰ ওপৰত Purchase Tax লগালে দাম আৰু কমি যাব। গতিকে সেই কালৰ পৰা কেচা চামৰাৰ কাৰবাৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ব। গতিকে মই বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ কৰো Purchase Tax লগোৱাৰ আগতে এই বিলাক কথা তেখেতে বিবেচনা কৰিব আৰু এই বিলখন circulation কৰিব।

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA (Barhampur): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত নতুন টেক্স লগোৱাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। যোৱা বিশ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আওপাকে সোঁ-পাকে দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত নানা বকমৰ টেক্সৰ বোজা জাপি দিয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ টেক্স নীতিৰ ফলত খেতিয়কৰ বাজহাড় ভাঙি গৈছে। গাঁওৰ প্ৰত্যেক মানুহৰ মুখত শুনিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে এইটো কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ টেক্সৰ চৰকাৰ। সেইকাৰণে টেক্সৰ বোজা জাপি দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত দুখীয়া জাপি দিয়া ন্যায়সঙ্গত নহয় বুলি মই ভাবো। দুখীয়া বাইজক ফাঁকি দিয়াত চৰকাৰৰ সকলে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে।

যিসকলে মৰাপাট উৎপন্ন কৰে সেইসকলে দাম নাপায়, খেতিয়কৰ হাতত মৰাপাট উঠাৰ সময়ত দাম কমি যায়। অসমৰ মৰাপাট খেতিয়কে অনুৰোধ কৰিছে যে মৰাপাটৰ দাম বাঢ়ি দিব লাগে। যি দাম পায়, তাত খেতিয়কে লোকচান দিব লাগে। যি বছৰ দাম বাঢ়ে সেই বছৰ খেতি বেচি হয়; যি বছৰে কমে খেতি কম কৰে। কোনো বছৰ খেতি বাঢ়িছে, কোনো বছৰ কমিছে—ভাৰতৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে মৰাপাটৰ খেতি বঢ়া দৰকাৰ—কিয়নো আমি জনাত বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰাৰ কাৰণে বৈদেশিক ব্যৱসায় হ্রাস হৈছে আৰু মৰাপাটৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জন হয়। যদি মৰাপাটৰ খেতি কমি যায় বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰাও কমি যাব। তাৰ দ্বাৰা জাতীয় স্বাৰ্থ ক্ষুণ্ণ হ'ব। আজি যিটো নতুন কৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, কোনো চৰকাৰৰ তেনে নৈতিক সাহস হোৱা উচিত নাছিল। কিন্তু যিহেতু আমাৰ চৰকাৰ বাৰ-মুখী চৰকাৰ এইটো লগোৱা হৈছে—গতিকে মই এইখন বিলৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। কোনোবাই হয়তো ভাবিব পাৰে যে মোৰ এই

বজ্জুতাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ত্ৰিপাঠী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অস্থৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হ'ব। কিন্তু সেইটো মই বিশ্বাস নকৰো। জনসাধাৰণৰ ডাঙাৰ ফোৰ পালেহে এই চৰকাৰৰ নীতি পৰিবৰ্তন হ'ব। মই চৰকাৰক সাবধান কৰি দিব খুজিছো—মাননীয় সদস্য ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে কৃষকৰ নিজস্ব সংগঠন নাই। সেইকাৰণে কৰ বঢ়ালেও তেওঁলোকে আন্দোলন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু চকুৰ আগতে পৰিস্থিতি দেখে Sales Tax ধাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত নগৰে দুটি টেক্সৰ কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণেই এই টেক্স ভৰিছে। পুণৰ Purchase Tax লগোৱা হৈছে। এইটো পেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত দিয়া হৈছে। এইটোত চৰকাৰক সাবধান কৰাৰ বদলি চৰকাৰে কৰাৰ নীতি পৰিবৰ্তন নকৰে তেন্তে পৰিস্থিতি নেয়া হ'ব। আমাৰ দেশত কৃষক আন্দোলনৰ ইতিহাস আছে।

শেষত মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। আৰু সংশোধনীটো সম্মত কৰিছো।

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি যি টেক্স লগাবলৈ ওলাইছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা সাধাৰণ খেতিয়কক ফাঁকি দিয়া হৈছে। আমি দেখিছো, যে Sales Tax আকাৰে সৰ্বসাধাৰণে সেই টেক্স দিব লাগে। এতিয়া আকৌ Purchase Tax ওলাল—কিন্তু আগৰ Sales Tax ও Purchaser য়ে দিয়ে। কাৰণ মহাজন সকল বুদ্ধিমান মানুহ, তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াও টেক্স নিদিয়ে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ খেতিয়কৰ পৰা কৰ আদায় কৰে ১ ছাভান কিন্তু জমা দিয়ে ১শ। মহাজনৰ দুটা বহী আছে; নকল বহীত কৰটোক লেপুনাই বাহিৰত ৰাখে। কৃষক পিচপৰা সমাজ-কিনোতেও ঠগে আৰু গোলোতেও ঠগে। চৰকাৰে কৰাৰ নীতি পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি সৰ্বসাধাৰণক জুলুমৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে।

আজি বাইজৰ সকলোৱে কৰ দিছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ স্কুললৈ গৈ দেখিব স্কুলৰ ঘৰ নাই।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : ভাড়াৰ সজাবলৈ বেচি বিক্ৰোহ কৰিব নে, ভাড়াৰ নাগাজিলে সেই বিক্ৰোহ হ'ব ?

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : ভাড়াৰ বান্ধি নিদিয়ে—থকা ঘৰ ভাঙে।

Mr. SPEAKER : It is 3 P.M. now. This will continue on the next day.

**Calling attention to A matter of urgent Public Importance—
Mystery of Gunny Bags sale.**

Mr. SPEAKER : The House will take up Private Member's Business. Before that there is calling attention by Shri Soneswar Bora, Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi, and Shri Atul Chandra Goswami. Any one of them can move it.

Shri BHADRASWAR GOGOI : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধানসভাৰ কাৰ্য্য বিধিৰ ৫৪নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী আমি অসমৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰাৰ নিমিত্তে এই জাননী দাখিল কৰিলো। বিষয়টো অত্যন্ত জৰুৰী আৰু জন স্বার্থৰ আৱশ্যকীয়, বিষয়টো হ'ল জনম ভূমি

কাকতৰ ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৮ জুন সংখ্যাৰ সংবাদ “বস্তা বিক্ৰীৰ বহস্য”।

গতিকে আৱশ্যকীয় কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যবস্থ্যা অৱলম্বন কৰিব বুলি এই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ
জাননী দাখিল কৰিলো।

**Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister,
Supply):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ৮ জুনৰ “জনমভূমি কাকতত” প্ৰকাশ কৰা
বাতৰিটোত অভিযোগ কৰা হৈছে যে—

(১) ১৭৬০টা খালি বস্তা তিনচুকীয়া যোগান বিভাগে যোৱা ২৪।৫।৬৭
তাৰিখে মাত্ৰ ৩৫০ টকাত কোনো এক ব্যবসায়ীক বিক্ৰী কৰিছে।

(২) নীলাম বিক্ৰীৰ জাননী নিদিয়াতকৈ বিক্ৰী কৰিছে।

(৩) বৰ্ত্তমান তিনচুকীয়াত এটা বস্তাৰ মূল্য ১ টকাৰ পৰা ১৫০ পয়চা।
সেই ফালৰ পৰা উক্ত বস্তা ৩৫০ টকাৰ (বহু কম মূল্যত) বিক্ৰী কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ আয়ৰ
হানি কৰা হৈছে।

(ক) এই সম্বন্ধে আচল কথা বিবৰণী এই যে, চৰকাৰৰ পূৰ্বে অনুমোদন অনুযায়ী
ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ চাপ্লাই ডিবেক্টৰে ১৩।৫।৬৭ তাৰিখে দিয়া জাননী মতে তিনচুকীয়াৰ চাপ্লাই
চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টে ২৪।৫।৬৭ তাৰিখে ১ বছৰত নাহৰকটিয়া গুদামত সৰ্ব্বমুঠ ১৮৬০ টা
বস্তা, (তাৰ ভিতৰত ১৬৫৩ টা পুৰণি আৰু কামৰ অনুপযোগী নাহৰকটিয়া গুদামৰ
আৰু সেই ধৰণৰ ২১৭ টা টিংখং গুদামৰ বস্তা) নীলাম বিক্ৰী কৰা হয়। তিনচুকীয়াৰ
শ্ৰী ডি পি, আগবৱালাই এই ১৮৭০ টা বস্তাৰ কাৰণে ৩৪৫ টকা সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ নীলাম দৰ
দিয়ে। যদি অসমৰ চাপ্লাই ডিবেক্টৰে এই সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ নীলাম দাম মঞ্জুৰ কৰে তেতিয়াহে
এই বস্তাবিলাকৰ নীলাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হব। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ডেপুটী ডিবেক্টৰ
চাপ্লাইৰ পৰা তেনে ধৰণৰ কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ পোৱা নাই আৰু ডিবেক্টৰ, চাপ্লাই, অসমৰ
বিনা অনুমতিত এই বিলাক বস্তা দি দিয়া নহব।

(খ) আগতে জাননী দিয়া মতে নীলাম কৰা হয়। এই নীলাম—আগতে তলত
দিয়া মতে বিজ্ঞপ্তি প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হয়।

(১) চাবইন্সপেক্টৰ, চাপ্লাই, নাহৰকটিয়া, টিংখং, খোৱাং, ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু
মাৰ্বেৰিতা ;

(২) ইন্সপেক্টৰ, চাপ্লাই, তিনচুকীয়া আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়

(৩) চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট, চাপ্লাই, তিনচুকীয়া।

(৪) চেক্ৰেটাৰী, নোচনেল চেম্বাৰ অব্ কমাৰ্চ, তিনচুকীয়া।

(৫) চেক্ৰেটাৰী, ইন্টাৰ্ন অসম চেম্বাৰ অব্ কমাৰ্চ, তিনচুকীয়া।

(৬) চেক্ৰেটাৰী, ডিব্ৰুগড় চাকি গিল সংঘ।

- (৭) চেক্ৰেটাৰী, লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ আটাইলি সংঘ।
- (৮) চেক্ৰেটাৰী, এচিচষ্টেণ্ট পলিটিকেল অফিচাৰ, মাৰ্ঘেৰিতা।
- (৯) জিলা উপায়ুক্ত, ডিব্ৰুগড়।
- (১০) চাবডিভিজনেল প্লেনিং অফিচাৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়।
- (১১) মিউনিচিপেল অফিচ, তিনচুকীয়া।
- (১২) জিলা তথ্য আৰু প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ বিষয়া, ডিব্ৰুগড়।

(গ) বাতৰিটোত এই কথা বিশেষ ভাবে অন্য প্ৰকাৰে কব খুজিছে যে, এই বস্তাবিলাক নতুন আৰু ৩৪৫ টকাত এই ১৮৭০ টা বস্তা বিক্ৰী কৰি চৰকাৰৰ আয়ৰ হানি কৰা কৰিছে, কিয়নো এনেকুৱা নতুন বস্তাৰ দাম ১ টকাৰ পৰা ১.৫০ টকা লৈ

আচলতে এই বস্তাবিলাক নতুন বা ব্যৱহাৰৰ উপযোগী নহয়। এইবিলাক পুৰণা, আৰু ব্যৱহাৰৰ অনুপযোগী, সেই গতিকে নতুন বস্তাৰ দামৰ দৰে ইয়াক বিক্ৰী কৰিব পৰা নাযায়। এই বস্তাবিলাক যোগান বিভাগে চাউল আৰু ধান অনা বস্তা আছিল। চাউল আৰু ধান আনোতে এই বস্তাবিলাক ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্টৰ গাড়ী বা লৰী আদিত কিছু নষ্ট হয়। তাৰোপৰি ১০।১১ মাহ এই বস্তাবিলাকত চাউল বা ধান থাকে আৰু কেতিয়াবা এন্দুৰ নিগনিয়ে কুটে আৰু ক্ৰমে এইবিলাক ব্যৱহাৰৰ অনুপযোগী হৈ পৰে। অধিক পৰিমাণৰ ধান আৰু চাউল অনা-নিয়া কৰোতে আৰু ৰাখোতে এনে বহুত বস্তা ব্যৱহাৰৰ অনুপযোগী হৈ পৰে আৰু তাক সাধাৰণতে বাধা দিব নোৱাৰি। গতিকে চৰকাৰে অনুমতি দিয়াৰ আগতে এই সৰ্বেচিচ ৩৪৫ টকা নীলাম বিক্ৰী দাম যুক্তি-সঙ্গত হয়নে নহয় বা পুনৰ নীলামৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হবনে নহয় বিচাৰ কৰি চাব।

(ঘ) ইয়াৰ পৰা অনুমান কৰিব পাৰিব যে, প্ৰকাশিত বাতৰিটোৰ কোনো সত্যতা নাই আৰু যোগান বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা নিয়মানুসৰি বস্তাবিলাক নীলাম কৰা হৈছে।

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED: এই বস্তাবিলাকৰ Size কি আছিল ?

Mr. SPEAKER: চাউল দাইলৰ বস্তা।

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: চাউল দাইলৰ বস্তা ৭৫ কেজি ধৰা বস্তা।

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED: এই বস্তা বিলাক মোণে প্ৰতি ২৫ টকাত বিক্ৰী হয় আৰু এই বস্তাবিলাকৰ দাম তেতিয়া হলে ৪৬৭.৫০ পয়চা হয়। এই দাম, একেবাৰে পচি যোৱা বস্তাৰ দাম। এই “বস্তা নীলাম বহস্য” ব. মাজত চাপ্লাই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল সোমাই আছে আৰু এই কথা চৰকাৰে নাজানে। এই মৰ্মে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: মই কৈ আহিছে যে, এই কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। এই সৰ্কেচত দাম বঢ়ি চাপ্লাই বিভাগৰ ডিবেক্টৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰে, তেতিয়াহে সম্পূৰ্ণ হব।

Mr. SPEAKER: এইটো Call attention notice ইয়াৰ ওপৰত Debate হব নোৱাৰে।

The Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.20. Mr. Sarmah.

Shri DEVESWAR SARMAH: Sir, I think a more comprehensive Bill is what we need in the circumstances. Therefore I do not propose to move it.

Private Member's Motion : The law and order situation in the State and the statement made by the Chief Minister on 1st April 1967 on the Mizo Hills situation

Mr. SPEAKER: Next item. Mr. Goswami, will you continue your speech ?

***Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বাঙতে মই প্ৰথমে কব খুজিছো যে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰৰ শাসনত Black-market, Adulteration আদিৰ প্ৰকোপত ভাল মানুহ টিকিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি চৰকাৰেই তাক ভঙ্গ কৰিছে। চোৰাং বজাৰ, ভেজাল কাৰী সকলক যথোপযুক্ত শাস্তি দিব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এয়া কিছু 'চেম্পল' (Sample) আনিছো। এইবিলাক যোগান বিভাগে কলিয়াবৰ আৰু ছাজৰীৰ পৰা আনিছে।

(নমুনা খিনি অধ্যক্ষৰ টেবুললৈ পঠায়)

এই বিলাক আটা কি খোৱাৰ উপযোগী? যদি চাপ্লাই বিভাগৰ মানুহে বা অন্যান্য মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে এই বিলাক খাব পাৰে—তেন্তে অন্য মানুহক খাবলৈ দিব পাৰে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত যোগান বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী, মিনিষ্টাৰ আদিক শাস্তি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত কওঁ আইনৰ চকুত সকলো সমান হব লাগে। দেখিবলৈ পাইছো, যিয়েই নহওক কংগ্ৰেছী হলেই সাৰি যায়।

Mr. SPEAKER: আলোচনাৰ বিষয়টো হৈছে আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা— সেই সম্পৰ্কত কওঁক।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: বজাৰ যি বৃত্তি প্ৰজাৰো সেই বৃত্তিয়েই হয়। কংগ্ৰেছ যি বৃত্তি প্ৰজাৰো সেই বৃত্তি আছিল। এতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ যি বৃত্তি, প্ৰজাৰো সেই বৃত্তিয়েই হৈছে। এইয়া চাওক:

Office of the Examiner; Local Accounts: Assam: Gauhati.
No.XV/16/62/7593, dated Gauhati, the 7th September 1963.

It was addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Assam with copy to (1) The Secretary, Jamaguri Government Aided Boys' High English School, for information and necessary action. (2) The Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur, for information and necessary action. (3) The Secretary, Education (G) Department, Government of Assam, Shillong for necessary action. (4) The Secretary, Finance (A. P. F.) Department, Government of Assam, Shillong.

(Mr. Speaker left the Chamber and Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at 3-15 P. M.)

"An up-to-date audit of the Institution revealed that Rs.6,343.00 which was earlier found to have been misappropriated was credited in the cash book on 27th June 1962 and 29th June 1962, and added to the balance of cash in hand. This amount when added to the actual cash balance of Rs.12,928.33 retained in the hands of the Secretary on 31st March 1962 came to Rs.19,271.33 (actual) out of which Rs.17,014.62 was shown to have been spent (from the amount of cash in hand) during the period from 1st April 1962 to 30th September 1962 (But in the context of their failure to deposit in the Bank the non-credited amounts of Government grants inspite of repeated instance to that effect during the course of audit it was evident that this was done through some forged vouchers). The cash balance which was thus reduced to Rs. 1,656.71 (actual) on 30th September 1962 rose upto Rs.11,132.00 and Rs.11,458.30 in the months of October and November, 1962 respectively. The cash book was not written up after November 1962. The exact nature of these anomalies cannot be ascertained without local enquiry and on the spot verification. It is suggested that an enquiry committee headed by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam Circle, or other responsible Official be constituted to go into these matters and to fix up responsibility.

MISAPPROPRIATION

On scrutiny of the Grants-in-Aid Register, the Cash Book, the bank pass book, the Statements of Government Grants furnished by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam, Circle Tezpur and the vouchers and Bank Ledgers of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Limited, Tezpur Branch, it was found that Rs.6,343.00 sanctioned to and drawn by the Institution during 1959-61 was misappropriated in the manner detailed below:—

(i) Cheque No.4623626, dated 8th June 1960 for Rs.5,543.00 on the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. Tezpur Branch, was issued by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur, as grant for payment of Dearness Allowance to the teachers and clerks for 1959-60. The cheque was received by Shri Lila Barthakur, Office Assistant and was encashed by him on 14th June 1960 *vide* Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Tezpur, L. F. No.4551/5 against Account No.388(C/D) of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur. But the amount of the cheque was not credited in any books of account till 31st March 1962 and thus misappropriated.

When pointed out in Audit and asked to explain, the authorities could not furnish any satisfactory explanation.

এইখন এখন হাইস্কুলৰ **Audit Report** এই বিপোর্টটো ইংৰাজীত আছে কাৰণে ইংৰাজীত কৈছে। **Secretary** জন কংগ্ৰেছী কাৰণে জেললৈ যাব নগা নহল। অকংগ্ৰেছী হোৱা হলে কাহানিবাই জেলৰ ভাত খালেহেতেন। ইয়াত দেখিব হেজাৰ হেজাৰ টকা খাইও সাৰি গৈছে। কিন্তু এটা বেঙেনা চুব কৰিও শান্তি খাইছে।

শিমলুগুৰিত এজন ব্যৱসায়ী আছে নাম কানুগিয়া।

“To”

- (1) All Inspector Staff.
- (2) Superintendent of Supply, Tinsukia.
- (3) Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Dibrugarh.
- (4) Secretary, National Chamber of Commerce, Tinsukia. ..

It has been informed by S. D. O., Sibsagar Subdivision that M/S. H. Kanwartia of Simluguri, Sibsagar Subdivision, is in receipt of 1008 bags of grams and 845 bags of gramdal form F. C. I. Kanpur for sale through out Eastern Assam at Rs.116.75 paise per quintal and Rs.1.09 per K. G. for Gram and 122.50 paise per quintal and Rs.1.25 per K. G. for gramdal. Above price has been fixed by S. D. O., Sibsagar.

You are hereby directed to keep strict vigilance on the sale of this stock”.

এইজন ব্যৱসায়ীৰ লগত আমাৰ কেইবা জনো মন্ত্ৰীৰ সন্মত আছে আৰু Fundত বহুত টকা দিছে। আমি পুলিচক বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত সমালোচনা কৰিছো। কিন্তু পুলিচক দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ এই চৰকাৰৰ বন্ধু সকলেই সুবিধা দিছে। আটাইবোৰ বিভাগতে এই দুৰ্নীতি আছে। এই দুৰ্নীতি ধৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা থকা সত্ত্বেও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। ইয়াত চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰ জৰিভ থকাৰ কাৰণেই ধৰিব পৰা নাই। আপোনালোকে আচৰিত হব যে এটা মঠাউৰি বান্ধোতে হাতীৰে গচকাৰ লাগে যাতে সোনকালে টিপ লয়। কিন্তু ঠিকাদাৰে কলৰ মধুনাৰে মাৰি মাৰি হাতীৰ খোজ কৰি দেখুৱাই টকা লৈ গৈছে। দলং এখনৰ দুই ফালৰ পৰা approach road কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সেই approach road সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় মানে দলং তাগি পৰিল। আৰু এখন আছে ভেকুলী দলং অথবা জাপ মাৰিহে উঠিব পাৰি। এইদৰে পঞ্চায়তৰ টকা খাইছে।

All India Radioত কাম কৰা এজন বিষয়াৰ মিজো হিল পৰিস্থিতি সন্মত জ্ঞান আছে বুলি আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেওঁক Transfer কৰিছে বুলি কৈছিলে। তাৰ পিছত নেকি সেই Transfer order স্বগিত কৰা হৈছিল। মিজো হিলত ইমান চিপাহী চম্বৰী আছে, সেইবিলাকে যদি ভালদৰে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে সেই বিভাগটো উঠাই দিয়া উচিত। আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে এই মানুহ বিলাকে তাত কি কৰি আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা Enquiry হব লাগিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পুলিচৰ বাহিৰে জেলত যিবিলাক ঘটনা ঘটে তাবিলে আচৰিত হবলগীয়া হয়। মই নগাঁও জেলৰ কথা জানো। ১৯৫৯ চনত মই এবাৰ নগাঁও জেলত আছিলো। তেতিয়া এজন বুঢ়া মানুহকো জেলত অনা হৈছিল ডকাইতি কৰিছিল

বুল মই তাক সুধিছিলো “কিয় ডকাইতি কৰিছিলো?” সি কলে “যিবিলাকে জনসাধাৰণক শোষণ কৰে সেইবিলাকৰ শোষণ বন্ধ কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছিলো—ডকাইতি কৰা নাই। যিজনে দাইল—চাউল-আটা-তেল এই বিলাকৰ চোবাং কাবাব নাইবা ভেজাল কৰি” মানুহ মাৰিদ ডকাইতি কৰে সেই বিলাকৰ শাস্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা আপোনালোকৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। যিবিলাকে কয়েদীসকলৰ খাবলগীয়া বস্তু আৱসাং কৰি নিজৰ পুঁজিলৈ সংগ্ৰহ কৰে সেইবিলাকৰ শাস্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। জেলত দেখিছো জেইলাৰহ বিলাকে কয়েদীসকলৰ খোৱা বস্তুৰ দ্বাৰা গাই পোহিছে, কয়েদী সকলৰ দ্বাৰা ঘৰত কাপোৰ ধুৱাইছে, বাচন চাফা কৰাইছে। যদি এই বিলাক দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ নহয় তেনেহলে কি আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা থাকিব? যদি আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা ভাল হব লাগে তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰীসকল পৰিষ্কাৰ হব লাগে। (পৰিষ্কাৰ মানে কি—a voice from oppositon)

কাম আৰু মন পৰিষ্কাৰ হব লাগিব। দুৰ্নীতি যদি ওপৰৰ তলাৰ পৰা বন্ধ নহয় তেনেহলে তলৰ পৰা নহয়। ওপৰত চাফা নহলে তলত চাফা হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আপোনালোকৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। দেশখনৰ ভাল কৰাৰ স্পৃহা যদি আছে আপোনালোকে ভালকৈ চ’লক নহলে মানুহ আপোনালোকৰ প্ৰতি আস্থা নোহোৱা হৈ যাব। আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ যদি শ্ৰদ্ধা নোহোৱা হয় তেনেহলে আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা ঠিক ঠিকি থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। আমি ভাবিছিলো যে আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগ এইবোৰৰ পৰা মুক্ত। কিন্তু বৰ দুঃখ লগা কথা যে তাতো আজিকালি দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে। শিক্ষা বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতিকাৰী সকলবোৰ আইনমতে শাস্তি হব লাগিব। গুৱাহাটীত সোনাৰাম হাইস্কুলত যিবোৰ ঘটনা চলি আছে তাৰ বিবৰণ আমি পাইছো। ইয়াত যিবোৰ কথা লেখিছে পঢ়িলে শুনি আচৰিত হব। স্কুল বিলাকত অশুদ্ধ ইংৰাজী শিকোৱা হৈছে। আৰু আনহাতে আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো মন্ত্ৰী সভাই শিক্ষকসকলৰ সমালোচনা কৰাৰ গণতান্ত্ৰিক অধিকাৰ খৰ্ব কৰি Service Conduct Rule কৰিছে। এইবোৰ কিতাপত যি তথ্য দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ লবা-ছোৱালীৰ মগজু নষ্ট কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। এই বোৰ পাঠ্য কিতাপৰ দ্বাৰা ভুল তথ্য আৰু ইংৰাজী শিকোৱা হৈছে। এইটো এখন ভূগোলৰ কিতাপ। ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে “ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ উত্তৰ-পূব কোণত থকা অসম প্ৰদেশ খনক বেলেগ কৰি ৰাখিছে”। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় অসম খন যেন পূব পাকিস্তান নাইবা অন্য কোনো বিদেশৰ অংশ হৈ আছে। এনেকুৱা তথ্য ইয়াত দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াত লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ যি ভৌগলিক বিবৰণ দিছে পঢ়িলে আচৰিত হৈ যাব। এইবোৰ শিক্ষা চৰকাৰী বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই দিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ বংশধৰ সকলক ভুল পথত চলাইছে। এইটো এটা গুৰুতৰ অপবাধ। এই সাধাৰণ জ্ঞানৰ কিতাপ খনত এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ আছে—“মানুহৰ দুটা চকু কিয়?” তাৰ উত্তৰ হৈছে “এটা চকুৰে ভালকৈ দেখিব নোৱাৰে সেই কাৰণে মানুহৰ দুটা চকু”। এনেকুৱা ভুল শিক্ষা দিলে আমাৰ লবা-ছোৱালীৰ ভৱিষ্যত নষ্ট কৰা হব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে দায়ী। আৰু এইটো অপবাধ বুলি আমি ভাবো। এনেকুৱা জ্ঞান শিক্ষাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মই আৰু বেচি কব নোখোজে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম বৰ বেয়া বুলি এই থা মই বাবে বাবে উল্লেখ কৰিছো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি উদাহৰণ স্থাপন কৰি মন্ত্ৰী আৰু নেতা সকলে বাইজৰ আস্থা স্থাপন কৰিব লাগিব। বক্তৃতা দি নহয়। তেওঁলোকে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বক্তৃতা বাতৰি কাকতত Press Statement দিছে কিন্তু কাৰ্যক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে নিজৰ বক্তৃতাৰ বিৰুদ্ধাচৰণ কৰে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিত্ৰতাৰ কথা আমি শুনিছিলো কিন্তু এতিয়া বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ ধৰি অনাৰ উদাহৰণো আমাৰ ইয়াত আছে। যি সকলে মানুহক তিলে তিলে মাৰিছে বেয়া বস্তু খুৱাই তেওঁলোকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ এই চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব নোৱাৰে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জনসাধাৰণ চকু মুকলি হৈছে

চাব, আপুনি আচৰিত হব যদি এনেকুৱা তথ্য বিলাক আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিকায়, 'চকু মানুহৰ কেইটা?' এটা চকুবে ভালকৈ দেখা নাপায় সেই কাৰণে দুটা' যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেন্তে কব লাগিব যে, লৰা-ছোৱালীক জ্ঞানৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে। ইয়াতকৈ ডাঙৰ দোষ আৰু কি হব পাৰে? এনে চৰকাৰে কেনে অসম গঢ়িব? আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে উদাহৰণৰ চলেৰে বহুতো বক্তৃতা দিয়ে। যদি তেখেত সকলে নিজৰ বক্তৃতাৰ বিৰোধী কাম কৰে, তেন্তে শাস্তি শৃঙ্খলা থাকিব নোৱাৰে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত পুলিচ সোমাল। জাতিৰ ভবিষ্যত লৰা-ছোৱালী কি পথেৰে আগবঢ়াইছে ইয়াতকৈ ডাঙৰ দোষ হব নোৱাৰে।

আগতে ভাৰিছিলো যে স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচতেই বাইজৰ ভাল কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই সান্তনা নাই। এতিয়া পুৰণি হৈছে। এতিয়া যদি নিজে নিজৰ আইন শৃঙ্খলা ভঙ্গ কৰে ই অমার্জ্জনীয় কথা। আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ নাম নয়। ডাঙৰে দোষ কৰিলে হয় লীলা আৰু সৰুৱে দোষ কৰিলে ধৰি কিলা। গতিকে গৰীবৰ স্ন বধা হব লাগিছিল কিন্তু হৈছে তাৰ ওলোটা।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** মহোদয়, আইনৰ বিষয়ে বহুত আলোচনা হৈছে, মই বেছি নকওঁ প্ৰথমে মই কওঁ; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad কৈছিল Any number of law may be enacted but they will not bring any basic change. Because law catches only hands and feet but does not touch the mind.

আইন খনৰ মতে হুকুম দিয়াৰ আগতে মনত পৰিব নহলে এইটো কোনেও নামানে। ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বিষয়ত আমাৰ Chief Secretary য়ে হুকুম দিলে যে cereal ২৫ জনৰ বেচি মানুহক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি খুৱাব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু সিদিনা ১৪১৪৬৭ তাৰিখে Pine-wood ত গোয়েঙ্কা চিনেমাই ৪০০০ মানুহক যে খুৱালে তাত cereal খুওৱা নাছিল নেকি? ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা হুকুম ভঙ্গ কৰা হোৱা নাইনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): এইটো ক'ব কথা কেঁকে?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: গোয়েঙ্কা চিনেমাৰ বিয়া এটা হৈছিল। সেই উপলক্ষে ১৪১৪৬৭ তাৰিখে Pine-wood ত ৪০০০ মানুহক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি খুৱালে। আইন মতে ২৫ জনৰ ওপৰ মানুহক খুৱাব নোৱাৰে। আকৌ সিদিনা গুৱাহাটীত ২০০০ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হৈছিল। সুন্দৰ আধুনিক ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। সকলো মানুহে দেখিছে। তাৰিছে আমাৰ খাবলৈ নাই কিন্তু ইমান মানুহক মাতি বাজসিক খানা খুৱাইছে—ইয়াত হুকুম অমান্য হোৱা নাইনে? এনেকুৱা বহুত উদাহৰণ দিব পাৰো। গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি হুকুম দিয়ে তাক মনোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। মাত্ৰ গৰীবৰ ঘৰত সেই আইন প্ৰয়োগ হয়। তেওঁলোকক শাস্তি দিবলৈহে সেই আইনৰ আশ্ৰয় লয়। ডাঙৰ মানুহ এই আইনৰ হাতৰ পৰা সাৰি যায়।

আজি অসমত ১ কোটি ১৮ লাখ মানুহ আছে। আৰু আইন শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ২৩ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিছে,। কিন্তু অন্যান্য দুৰ্নীতি দমন কৰিছেনে?

সিদিনা মোক গুৱাহাটীত বাতি ৯।। বজাত মিলমালিক সকলে কৈছে যে এমোণ ধানত আমি ২৭ সেবকৈ চাউল দিব পাৰো। এইটো যোৱা কালিৰ কথা। মই কলো। তেন্তে মই Tape Record আনো? কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে নবি যাব বুলি কলে।

মোৰ কথা হ'ল আমি যদি আইন শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁ, আমি যি আইন প্ৰণয়ণ কৰো সেইটো যাতে কোনেও অমান্য কৰিব নোৱাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে ক'তো আইন শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা হোৱা নাই। আজি খাদ্য সমস্যা জটিল। গতিকে এইবিলাক বিষয়লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব লাগিছিল। আজি কিবা এটা complain কৰিবলৈ হলেই ওপৰৱালাৰ ওচৰত কৰিব লাগিব আৰু তাৰ পিচত, তাৰ action বিলাক Through proper channel হওঁতে হওঁতে, শেষত যি অপৰাধ কৰে তাৰ ওপৰত পৰেহি আৰু তেতিয়া নানান উপায়েৰে অপৰাধী সাৰি যায়। আন হাতে বাইজৰ অসুবিধা বিলাক থাকি যায়। এইবিলাক কথা যে কৈছো, এইবিলাক বাইজৰ কথা। চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিলেও তাৰ সফল নধৰে। আজি স্কুলৰ D. I. সকলে কিমান টকা খাইছে তাৰ হিচাব নাই। যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেতিয়া হলে, স্কুল আৰু স্কুলত পঢ়া লৰাছোৱালীয়ে কেনেকৈ পঢ়িবলৈ সা-সুবিধা পাব? এই বিলাক দেখি শুনি বাইজ হতাশ হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ এনে উদাসীনতাৰ কাৰণেই আজি ৰাজ্যত নানা বৰকমৰ বিশৃঙ্খলতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। ভৈয়ামত আৰু পাহাৰত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছে। শাসন কাৰ্য্য চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ চলালে এনে নহ'লহেতেন। গতিকে মই কব খুজিছো যে, "ধৰ্ম্ম is long-term politics" আৰু "Politics is short-term ধৰ্ম্ম"। এই মূল মন্ত্ৰৰ ভিত্তিত যদি চৰকাৰ প্ৰতিস্থিত নহয় তেন্তে সেই চৰকাৰৰ তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি, বাইজে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰাকৈ ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে। দুখৰ কথা চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী নীতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা নাই। সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজবাদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে ব্যক্তিবাদৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ব্যক্তি স্বত্বৰ সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ চাব লাগে আৰু দুৰ্নীতি যাতে হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। এইদৰে যদি বাইজৰ শাসন চলি থাকে তেতিয়াহলে বিশৃঙ্খলতাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাটো একো আচৰিত কথা নহয় আৰু এই অৱস্থাত আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলা ৰাখিবলৈ টান হব। সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে, এই বৰকমৰ দুৰ্নীতি আছে। বাইজে প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰী নাপায়, কিন্তু মিনিষ্টাৰক ধৰি, অন্যান্য বিলাকে পায়।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How does it come under law and order situation?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Even if it does not come under law and order situation, Sir, it is better that it should be taken notice of.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of personal clarification, may I take one or two minutes. Sir, the other day after my participation in this House regarding the law and order situation in Mizo Hills, the Chief Minister had made certain remarks about me and about my Organisation to which I belong and, therefore, I would like to reply to these remarks. The Chief Minister had stated that he had asked a question regarding Mizo Hills and uprising there and he had said that I and the party to which I belong had not condemned the uprising and violence of of M. N. F. volunteers. It seems that the memory of the Leader

of the House is short. Before answering him I want to refer to the proceedings of the debate of this House on 5th April 1966. Therefore, just to correct the remarks I would like to remind the House through you, Sir, and particularly to the Chief Minister. This is what we said. I am quoting from the debate on Mizo Hills problems, uprising from the 5th April 1966. I am quoting. "We have never supported violence, we condemn the use of violence by the M. N. F. and also the use of excessive force". It was stated by me in the debate. He conveniently forgot those words that we used. Further, he said that by condemning some of the excessive actions we support violence but it is not so, Sir. Our A. P. H. L. C. have adopted resolutions : these are on record that we are not for these things and therefore, I hope that the Government does not get the wrong impression just because we pointed out the use of excessive force that we are for violence."

Sir, I would like to remind further that another member of A. P. H. L. C. was forced to intervene when Shri Deven Sarma made certain remarks. He said, "I have heard the speeches delivered by my friends Shri Stanley Nichols-Roy and Shri Hoover Hynniewia very carefully, and I am very glad to learn that though they have not condemned it in so many words this rebellious act of the M. N. F. volunteers, they have not also supported this". Shri Hoover Hynniewta intervened, he said, "We condemn violence. I think the member has misunderstood". Shri Deven Sarma continued and said, "I am glad to say that though they have not used the strongest words in condemning the violence of the volunteers of the Mizo Hills District, you have condemned them and have not supported them". Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is to correct the remarks of the statement made by the Chief Minister against us.

Second part which he had referred to the support which had been alleged from this side of the House, including our information that the Government had supported the M. N. F. upto the time of rebellion at least, that; was the information we had been given. He had quoted the facts that the Vice-President had been paid. Now, this information was given to us by the Chief Minister. He was paid up till the time of the rebellion although he had been suspended for 2½ years earlier and he had not been dismissed even upto the time of rebellion. What he has stated is correct. The record of the Government has been placed before the house. This is just for personal clarification. Thank you, Sir.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand corrected so far the statements are concerned. With regard to dalmuiwa I have the statement and I will give the full facts in course of my reply.

***Shri NARAYAN CHANDRA BHUYAN**: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Jamuguri Govt. Aided Boys' High School ৰ টকা পইচাৰ হিচাপৰ গোলমালৰ Audit report বিষয়ে যি অভিযোগ সদনত উত্থাপিত হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে মই দুঅঘাৰ মান নকলে সদনত এটা ভুল ধাৰণাৰ সৃষ্টি হব।

যোৱা ১২।১৪ বছৰ ধৰি এই স্কুলৰ টকা পইচাৰ গোলমাল হৈ আছিল। সেই টকাৰ হিচাপ পত্ৰ প্ৰান্তৰ্ণ-হেডমাষ্ট্ৰে বখাৰ কথা। ইতি মध्ये স্কুলখন যেতিয়া উচ্চ

মাধ্যমিক পৰ্যায়ত পৰিণত হ'ল পুৰণা হেডমাষ্টৰ জনক গুচাই নতুন এজন হেডমাষ্টৰ নিয়োগ হ'ল। পুৰণা হেডমাষ্টৰে স্কুলৰ চাৰ্জ নিদিলে আৰু তাৰ পিছৰ পৰা চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে হিচাপ পত্ৰ চাই আছিল। আগৰ হেডমাষ্টৰ জনে ঠিক হিচাপ নাৰাখি ভুল হিচাপ পত্ৰ দিছিল। তাৰ ফলত Managing Committee এ স্থিৰ কৰিলে এনে ধৰণৰ গোলমালৰ এটা Enquiry হওক। গতিকে ম্যানেজিং কমিটিয়ে case কৰিলে। পুৰণা মানুহজনক হিচাপৰ নথি-পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিবলৈ কলে। কাৰণ টকা পইচাৰ গোলমাল হৈছে। কিন্তু তেখেতে charge নিদিলে। সেই কাৰণে ম্যানেজিং কমিটিয়ে স্থিৰ কৰিলে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অতি সোনকালে সেই বিষয়ে এটা তদন্ত হব লাগে। আমি কংগ্ৰেচৰ মানুহ আৰু তেখেত সকলে অমাক যাতে ভুল বুজিব নোৱাৰে সেই কাৰণে ম্যানেজিং কমিটিৰ ফালৰ পৰা দু'আঘাৰ মান সদনৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিছো।

গতিকে তেখেতৰ ওপৰত কেচ কৰিবলৈ D. P. I. আৰু Inspector য়ে নিৰ্দেশ দিলে। এইটো হিচাপ পত্ৰ ভালকৈ নৰখা কাৰণে হৈছে আৰু সেই টকা মই ভৰিব নালাগে। মোৰ ফালৰ পৰা হিচাব-পত্ৰ দেখুৱাই দিছো। কিন্তু তেখেতে স্কুলৰ charge দিয়া নাই আৰু হিচাব-পত্ৰও দাখিল কৰা নাই। এই বিষয়টো ভালকৈ নাজানি তেখেতে বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে যে চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়েহে টকা খাইছে। মই কংগ্ৰেচৰ মানুহ বুলি তেখেতে এনেয়ে মোক দোষাবোপ কৰাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। সকলো খিনি তথ্য ইতিপূৰ্বে দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনে জেল খাব লাগে সকলোখিনি বিচাৰ কৰক।

***Shri BHUBANESWAR BARMAN:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ বিষয়ে বহুত আলোচনা হৈছে। সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি যি অশান্তি ঘটিছে, যেন ৰাজ্যত চৰকাৰ নাই বুলিহে বিবেচিত হৈছে। আইনৰ নামত গাওঁত আইন যেনেকৈ ভঙ্গ কৰিছে, সেইটো দেখিলে দুখ লাগে। চৰকাৰে নিজৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি মতে কাম কৰা নাই, সেই কথা ৰাইজে জানিছে, আমাৰ নিৰ্বাচনত যি টকা খৰচ কৰা হয়, কংগ্ৰেছে যেতিয়া হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰে; ৰাইজে দেখে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ খৰচৰ তালিকা যেতিয়া দিয়ে তাত তেখেতসকলে অসত্য হিচাব দাখিল কৰে।

(Voice: হয় নেকি ? আপোনাক কোনে কলে ?)

ৰাইজে সকলো জানে। আপোনাৰ সমষ্টিত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিছিল আৰু মোৰ সমষ্টিত কিমান খৰচ কৰিছিলো সেই কথা ৰাইজে জানে। আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ নামত চোৰাং বজাৰ যে চলাইছে যোগান বিভাগৰ মানুহে সহায় নকৰিলে এনেধৰণৰ চোৰাং বজাৰ নহ'ল হেতেন। বিশেষকৈ আনন্দ বজাৰ আদিলৈ গলে দেখিব যে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে গাড়ী প্ৰতি ২৫।৩০ টকা লৈ গেট পাৰ কৰি দিয়ে। এনে ঘটনা সদায় হৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকে আগতেই খবৰ দিয়ে যেতিয়া ওপৰৱালা যায়। কংগ্ৰেছই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ আইন ভঙ্গ কৰি আহিছে। ৰাইজে হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে। আইনৰ যি দিব লাগে, কোনে কিমান দিছে এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা আৰু আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ কাৰ কিমান সম্পত্তি টকা পইচা আছে, সেইবিলাক নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিবলৈ এটা High Power Committee কৰিব লাগে। এই অফিচাৰ আৰু মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ সহধৰ্ম্মীণী, লৰা-ছোৱালী আৰু আত্মীয়ৰ নামত কিমান সম্পত্তি আছে তাকো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই সকলো বিলাক লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জনতকৈ যিখিনি অধিক হয়, সেই খিনি বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণে ৰাজহুৱা সম্পত্তি কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা দুৰ্নীতি গুচোৱা হব। পাটাচাৰকুছিৰ দুজন পুলিচে ১৬ মৌন ধান ধৰি পইছা নোপোৱাত সেই ধান বিক্ৰি কৰি পইছা লৈ পিচদিনা। ৰাইজে মোৰ সভাপতিত্বত মিটিং কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীলৈ পঠোৱা হ'ল কিন্তু আজি তিনি

মাহে তাৰ কোনো বিচাৰ নহল। কোনেও খবৰকে নকৰিলে। গতিকে এই চোৰ কৰা, ভোট খোৱা মানুহবোৰক চৰকাৰে প্ৰশ্ন দিছে। এখন গাড়ীয়ে অলপ ধান আনোতে ২৫ জনক ধৰি গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰে আৰু গোটেই মানুহক ভয় দেখুওৱা হৈছে।

নিৰ্বাচনত শিক্ষকে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে চাকৰি যায়। কিন্তু কংগ্ৰেছৰ নিৰ্বাচনত যোগ দিলে চাকৰি নাযায়। এই আইন অকল অন্য দলৰ নিৰ্বাচনত হে খাটে। ইয়াৰ উদাহৰণত শ্ৰীঅজিত শৰ্মাৰ কথা আৰু কংগ্ৰেছী দলৰ প্ৰাৰ্থী শ্ৰীতীৰ্থ শৰ্মা ইয়াৰ জনস্ত প্ৰমাণ।

মই টেলিগ্ৰাম পাইছো যে নলবাৰী আৰু পাঠশালাত চিনেমা ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ চৰকাৰে অনুমতি দিছে। বাইজে তাত আপত্তি কৰিছে। যি ঠাইত চিনেমা ঘৰ হ'ব, তাৰ চাৰিও ফালে স্কুল, নাম ঘৰ আৰু ভদ্ৰ-পৰিয়ালৰ বসতিস্থান।

(যেতিয়া অনুমতি দিয়াৰ সময় আছিল তেতিয়া আপত্তি কৰিছিল নে নাই :? Voice)

কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু পক্ষক আপত্তি জনোৱা হৈছিল। এই বিষয়ত মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াকো জনোৱা হৈছিল। কিন্তু কিহৰ? যিবিলাক মানুহে এই অনুমতি পাইছে তেওঁলোক টকা পয়চা থকা মানুহ— কাক কেনেকৈ হাত কৰিব পাৰে— তাৰ অস্ত্ৰ তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ তালৈ গৈ নিজে এই আপত্তি জানি আহিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও। আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ নামত যাতে বিশৃঙ্খলতাৰ সৃষ্টি নহয়, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This motion has been discussed at length and the Chief Minister, I think, will take probably more than an hour. We should, therefore, close now. Only Shri M. A. Mussawwir Chaudhury has to speak. He will be the last speaker. I grant him ten minutes time.

***M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY:** মাননীয় ডেপুটী স্পীকাৰ, চাৰ, আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ নামত যি শাসন চলিছে, সেই শাসন অকতৰ্কাৰ্য্য হৈছে। তাৰতৰ্ঘৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত কল্যাণকামী, জনহিতকৰ বাষ্ট্ৰ হ'ব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়া হৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ পিচত, আজি ক'ৰি বছৰেও শাসনৰ দুৰ্নীতি আৰু বেয়া অৱস্থাই অসমৰ কোনো অংশকেই শান্তি আৰু সমৃদ্ধি কৰি আগবঢ়াই নিব পৰা নাই। এই দুঃশাসনৰ ফলত ৰাজ্যখনত বিভেদকামী শক্তিয়ে প্ৰবল ভাবে ক্ৰিয়া কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰিণতি হিচাবে মিজো বিদ্ৰোহী, ৰাজ্যখনত বিভিন্ন শাসনৰ গোট, আদিৰ দাবী আহিছে। তাৰ পিচত, যি সকল সংখ্যা-লঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে যোৱা পাকিস্থানৰ যুদ্ধ কৰিছিল, সেই নিৰীহ লোকসকলক আইন আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ নামত নিৰ্মম অমানুসিক অত্যাচাৰ কৰা হৈছে। এই মানুহ বিলাকক চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ আনুগত্যৰে অবিশ্বাস কৰি পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰত শাস্তি দিয়া হৈছে। D. I. Ruleৰ অধীনত তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে। এই বিলাক কি Welfare Stateৰ নমুনা? আজি যিবিলাকে হাতে কামে বিদ্ৰোহ কৰিছে—যেনে মিজোসকল, তেওঁলোকক একো কৰিব পৰা নাই, কিন্তু যিসকল শান্তিপ্ৰিয় জনতা তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে। নগা বিদ্ৰোহী সকল, তেওঁলোকক পুলিচে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে কেৱল আঠুৱা তলৰ মহবিলাকক হে শান্তি দিছে। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। মিজো পাহাৰত কি

Secret plan হৈছে, তাৰ খবৰ আমাৰ চোৰাংচোৱাই নাপায়। ভাৰত ব্যাপী মিজো সকলে চেৰটেজ কৰাৰ প্লেন কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত, মুখ্যমন্ত্রী অল ইণ্ডিয়া বেডিয়ৰমি: বাভেজাৰ বৰ বন্ধু। তেওঁ বোলে চোৰাংচোৱা। মিজো পাহাৰৰ ধুনীয়া ধুনীয়া ছোৱালী বিলাক তেওঁৰ নলে-গলে লগা বন্ধু আৰু সেই বিলাকেই মি: বাভেজাই পোৱা সংবাদ বিলাক প্ৰেৰণ কৰে। পুলিচৰ শিতানত ২৩ কোটি টকা যে দিয়া হৈছে—এইটো যাতে পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ কাৰণে নহয়—সেইটো জনা উচিত। স্কুলীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে তাত বিচাৰিছিল আৰু চৰা দাম কমাৰৰ কাৰণে চেস্তা কৰিছিল, শান্তিপূৰ্ণ শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰি আৰু তেতিয়া পুলিচে দিছিল গুলি। তেওঁলোকৰ এইটোৱেই নীতি নে কি যে সকলক লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰকো গুলিহে কৰিব লাগে? যোৱা ১৫ জনত নগাওঁত খাদ্য আন্দোলন হৈছিল আৰু বস্ত্ৰৰ জুই চাই দাম কমাৰৰ কাৰণে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰিছিল। জুবীয়া বজাৰৰ ওচৰত কংগ্ৰেছী গুণ্ডা কিছ মানে সেই শোভাযাত্ৰাকাবী সকলক লাঠিৰে মাৰে। সিহতে তাত কেম্প কৰিছিল, পুলিচ গৈ আকৌ লৰা-ছোৱালী বোৰকেহে হাইবান কৰিলে।

যোৱা বছৰো খাদ্য আন্দোলন কৰোতে দুধনৈত এজনী তিবোতাক পুলিচে মাৰোতে সেই মানুহ জনীক বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ আহোতে মানুহ জনকো পুলিচে মাৰে এই দেশত আইন শৃঙ্খলা নাই নে কি? আইন শৃঙ্খলা বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে পাকিস্তানী ধৰিবলৈ check-post কৰিছে। অকল নগাঁৱতে ৮৪ টা check-post কৰিছে মই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক সুধিব খোজো পাকিস্তানীক আশ্ৰয় দিয়া অপৰাধত কিমানক অপৰাধী কৰিছে? সেই check-post বোৰ পতাৰ কাৰণে গাৰুলীয়া মানুহৰ মাজত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমি বনুৱা মানুহ আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহকে খুৱাব নোৱাৰো। আকৌ বিদেশী মানুহক ক'ব পৰা খুৱাম। আজি local মানুহ কিছুমানক আতঙ্কত বখা উচিত হোৱা নাই। এইবোৰ কামৰ কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকে tax দিছে নেকি? মই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ নামত এই অত্যাচাৰ কৰা বন্ধ কৰক, তেতিয়াহে দেশৰ ইজ্ত বন্ধ হব আৰু জনসাধাৰণেও চৰকাৰৰ মঙ্গল কামনা কৰিব।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debates has been going on for a number of days in this session as well as in the earlier session. In the course of the budget debate also the question of police and law and order situation came in and I had the privilege of replying to some of the questions raised by the hon. Members and I promised in the House that I would make certain statement, one regarding the Mizo Hills District and another about Lalmunya about whom there is a reference in this House today also. I would therefore like first to read out a statement on Mizo District. There was also a reference about the Village Defence party activities under the Koliabor Police Station. On that also I have received information in the meantime and I would like to give this information to the hon. Members. And then I would submit my views on the various questions which have been raised. Sir, very rightly the hon. Members have expressed concern over the law and order situation in this part of the country. It is a healthy sign that this House is quite conscious about the necessity of preservation of law and order in the interest of general well being as well as for the defence and security of the country. Sir, with regard to Mizo strict I have been making statements from time to time and the approach to the Mizo problem I had indicated in my speech which I delivered on the 5th of March 1966 in this august House. Then the last statement which I made was on the 1st of April during the last session, when the armed insurrection launched by the outlawed

Mizo National Front just entered the second year. To-day I propose to give to the House the review of the situation prevailing there. I had, during the last speech, explained to the House why it had not been possible to restore normal condition although rebellion is than more than one year old. The hon. Members may remember that I had then said that the problem in the Mizo District was not merely one of law and order. As an armed insurrection by some organised, though ill-conceived and misguided, bands of hostiles operating in a guerilla fashion it was a complex problem presenting manifold difficulties. Besides, the difficulties of terrain and communications which apparently added to the advantages of the rebels working in a guerilla fashion but which multiply the difficulties of the security forces. I had also mentioned of the need of restraint on the part of the security forces while dealing with a section of our own people in a part of our own country. I had further stated how in view of our relationship with certain neighbouring countries induction of more forces into the district was considered difficult even if it was at times considered necessary. The hon. Members are aware that the latest development in the situation in the international sphere has been now becoming a matter of serious concern requiring much deeper considerations in any diversion of force. This however is not to imply that no such diversion will be made even if the situation ruthlessly demands.

Strong pressure is being continued to be maintained on the M. N. F. by the security forces and there have been encounters at one place or the other of the district almost every day. During these encounters considerable number of their volunteers have been killed and many others captured. The capture of the so-called Home Minister Shri Sangharika of the underground Mizoram Government who is said to be the brain behind the movement from his clearly concealed and strategically located hide out on 30th April 1967 has dealt a serious blow to the M. N. F. It has at the same time demonstrated fairly the success of our security force in their operation. Along with the capture of Sangharika some weapons with considerable quantity of ammunitions and some valuable documents were also recovered from the hide-out. The following day the security forces had shot dead in an encounter Shri Zailiana the self-styled notorious Town Commissioner of Aijal who had a few days back escaped from the Aijal jail. His removal from the world had brought in confidence in the public of Aijal town who had been subjected to intimidation, threat and levy of taxes under the leadership of Zailiana. The same day, the security forces had also captured at another place Shri Sakhawliana, the self-styled Senator and Acting Vice President of the M. N. F. Shri Lalnundawata, the self-styled Deputy Commissioner of Aijal town and Advisor to the President of the M. N. F. and their bodyguard with a considerable quantity of sophisticated arms and ammunitions and valuable documents. The capture of these leaders and the death of Zailiana had undoubtedly dealt a mortal blow to the M. N. F. During the month of April our security forces had all killed 14 hostiles and arrested 126 hostiles and had also recovered considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions. This had apparently caused a serious demoralisation amongst the rank and file of the M. N. F. and altogether 93 volunteers had surrendered during the month. Similarly in the month of May also, there had been encounters almost every day in which a number of hostiles were killed or injured and a

number of others captured. There had been considerable recovery of arms and ammunition and valuable documents during these encounters also.

Shri Rosanga, Assistant General Secretary of the M. N. F. till 1963 and later Chief Commissioner of Western Area of so-called Mizoram Government who was earlier captured, was since prosecuted and tried under rule 32(5) of the D. I. R. and sentenced on 17th May 1967 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000 in default to rigorous imprisonment for one year more. A lenient view was presumably taken by the Court in consideration of the fact that he was coming to surrender but he was captured and arrested before he could do so. Steps are being taken to prosecute some others of the captured ring leaders.

Although the formal offer of amnesty had expired on the midnight of 1st of March in view of Government indications of not being unduly vindictive, there had been after that also considerable number of surrenders including some by important leaders of the movement, the details of all of which I may not disclose on reasons of security.

In these considerable killings, captures and surrenders there were obvious indications that some demoralisation is slowly overtaking the majority of the M. N. F. volunteers due to their leaderships' failure in attaining quickly what was promised to them and the struggle seeming to be endless and without prospect of any successful conclusion even in the remote future. In spite of it, the morale of the hard core of the hostile leaders had not apparently been completely shattered and there still seems to be existing some determinations in them to fight to a bitter end. The unfortunate serious incident which had taken place on the night of 16th instant in the heart of Aijal town is a pointer to this. That night several gangs of concealingly armed M. N. F. hostiles had come to the town and kidnapped ten persons from different places. One of the kidnapped persons was killed in course of firing and the rest have been given back. While some of these persons were being taken captive, the security forces had an exchange of fire with a gang. The family of the deceased Superintendent of Industries and the other kidnapped persons who are still in captivity of the hostiles have already been granted some financial assistance by Government. From these gangs one L. M. G. and 3 L. M. G. magazines were recovered. This incident indicates that the hostiles are trying to close down the District Council by removing their important employees, terrorise loyal Government servants and close down schools. May be also, that the underground hostiles having run short of their trained persons because of the constant depletions on account of killings, captures and surrenders, are binding their last effort to keep their underground Government going on by kidnapping and forcing some people to work for them. The incident has naturally caused some panic in the minds of the loyal citizens and the employees of the District Council and the Government but vigorous steps are being taken to boost their morale to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

The hon. Members are aware of the Grouping Scheme under which to ensure security of the scattered villages in the interior, about 106 villages situated along side the Vairangte Aijal and Aijal [Lungleh roads with a population of about 50,000 have been regrouped into 18

larger rural units called the Protected and Progressive Villages. Although there has been some initial local opposition the people in these centres have now settled down cheerfully and the various development programmes and more particularly of the Agriculture and Soil Conservation Departments are now being concentrated in these centres.

The programme for agricultural development in Mizo Hills was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of Joint Centre-State Study Team according to which there was emphasis on such programmes as (a) Soil Conservation, (b) Reclamation of valley land (c) Research on problems of shifting cultivation and (d) Horticulture. Because of the changed circumstances prevailing now, it has been brought about on the basis of the suggestions given by the members. It was the general feeling that there is no scope for programmes of long term measures for like research, land reclamation or horticulture and that the present strategy should be to confine to quick maturing programmes as may be possible to be implemented in the grouped villages. It was further suggested that the programme should primarily be one of free supply of agricultural requisites like seed and other planting materials, supply of fertilisers, pesticides etc. On the basis of the above suggestions, arrangements have been made for supplies of inputs as may be possible.

About 60 quintals of hybrid maize seeds have already be sent and the District Agriculture Officer has made arrangements for procurement of paddy seeds and planting materials for sweet potatoes and tapioca for which financial sanction has been communicated.

During 1967-68 the Soil Conservation Department has undertaken the following works in P. P. V. Centres:—

1. Terracing—390 acres.
2. Subsidised agronomical works—100 acres.
3. Cash crop nursery—15 centres.

Adequate medical facilities have been provided at each of the above centres and adequate number of doctors posted and made to visit the centres regularly. There has been no deficiency of administrative staff in these centres and all efforts are being made to push through the development schemes.

Free ration is still being given at these centres but vigorous steps are being taken to fully engage the adult population in gainful vocation in the newly allocated areas but as they at the initial stage were engaged in constructing their own houses at a time when clearing of jungles for jhuming should have been done, the work on jhuming could not progress satisfactorily and thus the total area covered this year by jhum or paddy cultivation is likely to be not more than 50 per cent of that of the previous year and to this extent our commitment for feeding the population in the PPV's would continue to be high in the forthcoming year also.

Government have in the maximum possible way taken up the task or development in the Mizo District and thus to direct the minds of the people towards their own development and prosperity. The

Village Council and other local agencies available in the P.P.Vs. are being fully associated in the task of implementation of this plan. Side by side with the vigorous development activities strictest possible security measures are also being taken to prevent infiltration of hostiles and their supporters into these areas.

Within the limited resources of staff and supplies efforts are also being made to extend the administration in bigger way to the areas free from the hostiles influence.

Hon. Member Shri Stanley D. D. Nichol-Roy wanted to know about Shri Lalnunmawaia. Sir, Shri Lalnunmawaia was a Government employee. He was a Hindi Teacher in the Basic Training Centre at Aijal.

The first information about the political activities of Shri Lalnunmawaia was received from the Principal on 8th April 1963. Immediately on receipt of the information the Superintendent of Police, Aijal was asked to submit a report on 26th April 1963 on this matter. This report was received from the Superintendent of Police on 18th May, 1963. This report revealed that this particular Hindi Instructor attended political meetings, organised by the M. N. F., took active part in the election campaign, held the office of the Assistant Secretary of the M. N. F. and attended a large number of meetings. The entire matter was referred to the Government on 24th May 1963 for their advice. Government instructions were received on 18th June 1963 wherein it was said that the Hindi Instructor should be placed under suspension immediately and formal proceedings should be drawn up against him for dismissal according to rules. Accordingly he was placed under suspension on 5th July 1963. In the meantime, this Shri Lalnunmawaia submitted resignation from his post *vide* his letter of 20th June 1963 which was forwarded to us by the Principal and a letter was received from the Commissioner of Hills Divisions on 4th July 1963 to the effect that the resignation of the officer should not be accepted and that he should be proceeded against.

Formal proceedings were drawn up against him by the Principal. It took quite a long time for the enquiring officer (Principal) to submit reports of the enquiry as Shri Lalnunmawaia did not submit any explanation as asked for. The Principal issued several letters to him but to no effect. Since no reply was received from him a letter issued to the officer from the office of the Basic Education Officer on 17th October 1964 that unless replies were received the charges would be deemed to have been proved and that he would be dismissed. Although Shri Lalnunmawaia did not reply to any of the letters from the Principal, he was making correspondence with the D. P. I. and the last letter received from him was on 29th January 1965. All his letters were in connection with his subsistence allowance during the period of suspension. In the meantime, the final report was received from the Principal that no explanations were received from the Officer and therefore, the final orders should be issued. The matter was brought to the notice of the D. P. I. and under his orders a second notice of the D. P. I. was issued to him as to why he should not be dismissed on the charges framed against him on 31st March 1966.

On 14th May, 1966 a report was received from the D.C., Aijal for the first time that Shri Lalnunmawaia had gone underground. Immediately on receipt of this information the officer was dismissed with effect from 23rd May, 1966.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Atul Chandra Goswami has raised an allegation in connection with the Hatiyekhowa V. D. P. Sir, an enquiry was caused in connection with the allegations brought against the Hatiyekhowa Village Defence Party by Shri Atul Chandra Goswami in course of the debate on Police Budget and it was revealed that—on the night of 11th/12th June 1967, some criminals committed burglary in the house of Shri Dhaniram Nath of Hatiyekhowa village, under Kaliabor Police Station. During commission of the crime, the inmates woke up and raised alarm by shouting as “thief, thief”. On hearing the alarm the Village Defence Patrol Party on duty in the village became alert and caught 8 persons, namely, Prakash Biswas, Satish Mandal, Ali Saikh, Nambir Darjee, Jogesh Biswas, Abinash Biswas, Md. Hussain and Haria Biswas who were attempting to run away. They were produced before the Secretary of the Village Defence Party and in the meantime other people of the locality also collected there. Some among the crowd became somewhat excited which is not an unusual phenomenon on such occasions.

One Akhil Biswas was also suspected by the patrol party to have been involved in the crime and he was brought there from his house. The Secretary, however, allowed Akhil Biswas to go home.

On receipt of information about the occurrence Kaliabor Police visited the place and took the 8 persons into custody. Three among them alleged that they were assaulted by the villagers. They were medically examined and given necessary treatment. They were found to have received simple injuries caused by blunt weapon.

A case No.6(6)67 under sections 457/380 I. P. C. has been registered in connection with the burglary and investigation taken up.

Sir, in course of the debate the question about deportation of Pakistani infiltrators was raised by some of the hon. Members. In that connection, as I submitted before, I would like to impress upon the House that this is a real problem for our State and we will have to live with this problem until our relationship with our neighbour improves. I have also said before that while I am not prepared to consider that this is not a serious problem, I will be quite prepared to accept any good suggestion with regard to any procedural improvements. We have, as a matter of fact, been making lot of changes over procedures from time to time. I would like to tell the hon. Members the assignment which we have given to the Police for the detection of infiltrators, which is not an easy assignment at all. There are large number of instances in which it is found that Pakistanis coming to India with Pakistani Passport and Indian Visas destroy those papers of theirs and live here for some years and then try to take Indian citizenship. I have some records but it will not be a proper place to bring these records here. Sir, it would not be correct to say that we are taking this work because of any spirit of vindictiveness against anybody, but I would repeat that for any indifference to this problem and negligence to tackle with this problem may have disastrous effects for our State. Some hon. Members mentioned about arrests of some persons at the time of Indo-Pakistani conflict and tried to create the impression in the House as if there had been wholesale arrests campaign all over the State. What

is the number of people detained at the time of Indo-Pak Conflict? It was less than 300 persons all over the State. It was actually only 292 persons, who had to be detained on security reasons. I would submit that this is not a big number and I would also submit that by this small number of arrest there should not be an impression that there was wholesale arrest. Moreover, we made every effort to see that nobody was detained more than the period that was thought absolutely necessary. We tried to release as many of them as early as possible. But at that time it was considered necessary to arrest some persons.

With regard to deportation or detection of infiltrators, I would like to remove some misunderstandings about the check-posts. Sir, the check-posts are actually preventive measures. No Indian citizen should have any apprehension of these check-posts and these check-posts are not kept at one place for all the time but these are removed from place to place, but it was considered necessary to have this type of check-posts. However, I can assure the hon. Members of the House that there should not be any apprehension on the part of Indian citizens about these check-posts.

Sir, regarding some police firings in the State, I would have been very happy if such incidents had not taken place. But sometimes the situations developed in such a manner that in spite of the best efforts such incidents took place. I quite agree with the hon. Members that this is not what we actually want to happen and we should try our best to avoid such type of incidents.

The hon. Member Shri Patwary has in course of his speech discussed some basic questions. He might be correct in some of his theories. For example, the question of fundamental rights, freedom of speech and some such matter privileges are granted to the people, but I would ask whether under the prevailing conditions some people are not taking advantage of these protections under the Constitution? Certainly, a large number of people are taking advantage of the protections provided by the Constitution. He has also mentioned that what is wanted is transformation of the society. I have no dispute about it. He has mentioned about a revolution. I welcome the revolution. As a matter of fact if we want to remove the evils which exists in our society if a revolution comes to set things right, it is a welcome idea. I would welcome such a revolution. But what is attempted by Shri Patwary when he says that this Government has no policy about any matter, I think, that is not correct. As a matter of fact, whether a policy in respect of international spheres, political or economic matters or education policy or other social policy, all the policies certainly have been defined. But the hon. Member should remember that after all India is a democracy. What is possible in a totalitarian State to implement a policy in a manner, that is not possible in a democratic society in a democratic manner. Therefore, in a totalitarian state certainly there are some virtues but we have accepted democracy as we think that democracy has greater virtues. We cannot, at the same time, agree to live with all those undesirable conditions which exist to-day in our economic and social life or political life. This revolution must come with a view to build a happy and prosperous society. When it comes how to do it? That is, I suppose, is the main question. Whether we can achieve some of the things by amending our Constitution by our

fundamental rights or by some other ways. These are matters which require serious thinking. Sir, I am not prepared to accept the statement made by some hon. Members that there is no security in this State. I would like to question them how we are functioning? Compare the situation prevailing in the rest of India and compare the situation prevailing in the State of Assam. Also compare the geographical situation of our State as well as the problems which this part of the country has to face and compare the problems which the other parts of the country State and I would not plead for the present situation in our State and I would never claim that it is a very satisfactory condition. But I would certainly oppose any statement that there is no security in this part of the country. It is not so. I would like to submit, Sir, that when you make a comparative assessment you will find that we are not as that as many Members have said in this House both regarding administration and about the police. Sir, with regard to police, this subject..

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA: মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত অসমৰ আইন-শৃঙ্খলা ভাল বুলি কৈছে। যেহেতু অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশত ভাল হোৱা নাই, তেখেতে আমাৰ ইয়াতো সেইদৰেই চলা বিচাৰেনেকি?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশ মানে সকলোতে বেয়া হৈছে বুলি কোৱা নাই। মই এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোখোজো যে আমাৰ ইয়াত একেবাৰে বেয়া। তুলনামূলক ভাবে বৰ্তমান দেশত খাদ্য সমস্যা আৰু অন্যান্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰিপোষিত অসমৰ আইন-শৃঙ্খলাৰ যি এটা অৱকাৰৰ চৰি কেইজনমান সদস্যই দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেইটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোখোজো।

Janab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED: মুখ্য মন্ত্রীয়ে স্বীকাৰ নকৰেনে কি যে Security ক্ষেত্ৰত যি ২৯৬ জন মানুহ ইয়াৰ পৰা খেদি পঠোৱা হৈছে তেওঁলোক প্ৰকৃত দেশভক্ত, তেওঁলোকক অন্যায় ভাবে পঠোৱা হৈছে বুলি তেখেতে অনুভৱ নকৰেনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: হব পাৰে। তেনেকুৱা নাই বুলি মই কব নোৱাৰো।

The hon. Member, Shri Goswami has tried to say that a Congress-man committing offence is let off while another man is prosecuted not belonging to the Congress. Well, I do not know of any such instance. If there be any such instance, I would be sorry about it. But I have no information to my knowledge of any such instance. Shri Goswami said about the assets of Ministers Sir, the practice is that all the legislators and the Ministers are to submit their return of assets and liabilities to our Organisation and the Ministers have to submit their returns to me and I have to submit my return to the Prime Minister of India every year. That is the practice which we have been following.

Sir, the name of an officer of the All India Radio has been mentioned here. True, this officer is known to me. He comes to me also but I have no knowledge of any anti-social activity on the part of that officer nor he is my C. I. D. as said by some of the hon. Members. He comes to me and he has written a few books also on various matters. I had met him sometimes but I do not know why exception has been taken

because of his meeting me. I do not know about any anti-social activity on the part of that Officer. About the misbehaviour on the part of any Policeman or any Police Officer that is a matter which requires strongest condemnation and action. I can tell the Hon. Members whenever these matters come to my notice I take adequate action against the delinquent officers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that, unfortunately the honourable Members from the A. P. H. L. C. are not here now, but I would like to submit to them that it will not be in the interest of the people of Assam both of Hills or of the Plains to think for the separation. We quite appreciate the difficulties after the partition the Hill people are faced with, large number of problems, very difficult economic problems, but we are also quite conscious that the rate at which the people want advancement is not there and it is true not only in respect of the Hill people but in respect of Plains people also. As rightly pointed out by the Honourable Leader of the United Legislature Party the other day perhaps in Plains also there are a number of areas or pockets which are still inaccessible to the people for lack of communication, lack of educational and other facilities. Similarly problems of this nature are very much prevalent in the Hill areas and this could not be tackled. If we think to improve the economy of this zone by fragmentation of our areas it will take still longer period to tackle these difficult problems. I believe that as I have said in many places that our future lies in our ability to live together, that will give us strength, that will bring us accelerated development, that will bring greater security, that only through that process we want to achieve the good of the people. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to them, submit to the people of the Hills as well as to the people of Plains let us try to adjust ourselves in the manner by which we can live together in peace and harmony. If we follow the idea of disintegration that will be harmful to the posterity and they will blame us. Sir, the present situation all over the country is not very encouraging. But still I am an optimist, I have confidence that the people of our country, the people of our State both of Hills and of Plains they have inherent quality and strength by which we will be able to overcome all the difficulties which will come in our way. Let there be no apprehension, let us not be pessimistic; after all it is a democratic Government, it is the people who will take charge of the affairs of the State. With these few words I conclude my speech.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1967.

SHILLONG:

U. TAHILDAR,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly,
Assam.

30th November 1970

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