

Proceedings of the Third Session of the Second Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of
India Act, 1935

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 2 p.m., on Friday,
the 7th November, 1947

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, Six Hon'ble
Ministers and thirty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Opening of Weaving Institution in the Garo Hills

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK asked :

613. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for delay in open-
ing the Weaving Institution in the Garo Hills ?

(b) Do Government propose to start the same this year ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

613. (a)—A Cottage Industries Centre, including a Weaving section was pro-
posed to be established at Tura under a Post-War Development Scheme. That
scheme however was not finally approved by Government. A scheme for esta-
blishing such a centre at Tura from Provincial revenues is however under consi-
deration of Government.

(b)—No, it will not be possible within the current year.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : সভাপতি মহোদয়, তুৰা কপাহৰ উৎপাদন
কেন্দ্ৰ। ইয়াত Weaving School খুলিবৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছিল সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ
কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিয় নামঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে, জনাব নে ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : যিটো scheme ৰ লগত
এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সংযুক্ত আছিল সেই scheme টোকেই নামঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে। Post-War plan ৰ
লগত এইটো সংযুক্ত আছে।

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : With regard to the reply
to 613(b), may I know when it will be possible to open the Weaving Institution in
the Garo Hills ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : It will be possible as soon
as arrangement could be made by the Department.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : সভাপতি মহোদয়, Cottage Industries
Centre খুলিবৰ কাৰণে যি scheme কৰা হৈছিল, সেই গোটেই scheme টোকে নামঞ্জুৰ
কৰিলেনে ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: যি scheme টোকাৰ লগত একেলগে পঠিওৱা হৈছিল সেই scheme টোকে নামজ্বৰ কৰিলে।

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day we did not get time to put supplementaries to *Unstarred Question No 611

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes, some supplementary questions were allowed to be put to Unstarred Question No.611.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: The road mileage given in the reply to (b) (iii) is 114.07 miles in the Kamrup and 59.4 miles in the Sibsagar District. I pointed out that there must have been some error regarding the road mileage in the Sibsagar District because the length of the metalled roads in the Sibsagar District is more than 59.4 miles. The road running from Golaghat to Jorhat via Kamarbandha is also a metalled road.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: In short, does the hon. Member say that the information given in the reply was wrong?

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: Yes, but I do not question about the mileage of the Kamrup District. I say the mileage regarding the Sibsagar District is not correct.

*Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat

Mr. P. M. SARWAN asked:

611. (a) Is it a fact that the Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat is not going to be raised to an Engineering College?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any other Technical School elsewhere in the Assam Valley?

(d) Is it a fact that the lands are being acquired at Gauhati for starting an Engineering College there?

(e) If so, why?

(f) Are Government aware of the large number of Tea and other Factories in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts?

(g) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Tea Factories and Rice Mills in Sibsagar and Kamrup Districts respectively?

(h) Will Government be pleased to state—

(i) The number of persons working as fitters and Engineers;

(ii) The number of bridges

and

(iii) The length of metalled roads in Sibsagar and Kamrup Districts separately?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied:

611. (a) & (b)—A proposal for starting a Civil Engineering School and College combined is under the consideration of Government, but no final decision has yet been arrived at.

(c)—There is no other Technical School in the Assam Valley except a branch of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School at Nowgong.

(d)—No land beyond what has been acquired for the University is under acquisition.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—The factories in Sibsagar 162

Rice Mills 11

Tea factories in Kamrup 13

Rice Mills 26

(h)—(i)—There are no fitters under the Public Works Department of Government in the Sibsagar and Kamrup Districts. There are 5 Engineers in Sibsagar and 8 in Kamrup District. Government have no information if there are fitters of Industrial Concerns, etc., employed in those Districts

(ii)—There are 119 bridges in Sibsagar and 224 in Kamrup District in Public Works Department Roads.

(iii)—114.07 miles in Kamrup and 59.4 miles in the Sibsagar Districts.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I would like to know the source of information of the hon. Member. These figures were collected from authentic records in office.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: From the answers given by the Hon'ble Minister it appears that Jorhat is a very desirable place for establishing an Engineering College. There is also a military base. Would Government take that into consideration in deciding to establish the Engineering College?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I do not see how the road mileage in different districts is related to the matter of establishing an Engineering College. I have never believed that the length of roads, whatever it may be, can be the basis for determining the place for establishment of an Engineering College.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: What I mean to say is that all the information given in the reply being taken together and also in consideration of the fact that there is a military work-shop with implements, apparatus needed for an Engineering College, it would be very convenient to start an Engineering College at Jorhat without much cost to Government.

Srijut BEI IRAM DAS: Is the hon. Member entitled to deliver a speech on the establishment of an Engineering College at Jorhat?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I have given all the information required by the hon. Member and I would only say that the opinion of the persons who have technical ideas would be utilised in deciding where to locate the Engineering College.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: Will Government be pleased to consider all these facts stated by me before deciding the place for the location of the Engineering College?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: The Government's position has been stated clearly. All the points will be examined by experts before anything is done in the matter.

(Further Supplementaries to* Unstarred Question No 612)

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK: Will Government be pleased to state whether Rs.10 given in cash is the worth of one wollen blanket and a coat?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: It is suggested that Rs.10 is an insufficient amount to substitute for one wollen blanket and a coat, besides the Turban. So, the matter will be reviewed when things will be available.

***Supply of Woolen Blanket, Coat and a Turban to the Garo Laskers**

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK asked:

*61. (a) Are Government aware that the Garo Laskers were formerly presented with one red woolen blanket, one red Coat and a Turban which were temporarily stopped during the war on assurance that these would be renewed after the war was over?

(b) Do Government propose to keep the promise and renew the same at a very early date?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied:

612. (a)—Yes. At present Rs.10 in cash and a turban are supplied.

(b)—Government will consider the matter as soon as the things are easily available in the market and at reasonable prices.

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK: Why should not the Government pay them the approximate prices of blanket and coat?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: It is already given in the reply that the Government will consider the matter when things will be readily available in the market at reasonable prices.

Scales of pay of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN asked:

614. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for not giving effect to the interim scale of salary of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons which was to start from Rs. 75 per mensem like that of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons as declared by the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Agriculture and Veterinary in the Assembly after receiving the deputation of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, on the 18th of August 1946, by the Hon'ble Minister in charge and the Hon'ble Finance Minister, of the Province?

(b) Is it a fact that this delay in giving effect to this scale of pay is due to the objections raised by the Local Boards of Assam which contributed mainly for the upkeep of the Veterinary Department?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state why the Department is not provincialised like those of the Agriculture and Public Health Departments?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied:

614. (a)—Government have since revised the scale of pay of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to Rs. 75—5—175 with effect from 1st April 1947 subject to such revision as may be made on the recommendation of the Assam Pay Committee.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN: এই প্রশ্নটো এবাৰ ইয়াত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। ইয়াক আকৌ এতিয়া repeat কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত দেখা যায় যে deputation মতে ডাক্তৰ বিলাকক যিটো scale দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল সেই মতে দিয়া নাই। বৰ্তমান scale মতে নতুন আৰু পুৰণি ডাক্তৰ বিলাকৰ প্ৰায় একে দৰমহা হ'ব। পুৰণি ডাক্তৰ বিলাকক কি বৰমে benefit দিব খুজিছে সেইটো নই জানিব খোজো। নতুন বিলাকে benefit পাব, কিন্তু যি বিলাকৰ ১৫-২০ বছৰ চাকৰি হৈছে সেই বিলাকক কি বৰমে benefit দিব? Deputation ত কোৱা হৈছিল যে চাকৰি কৰাৰ বয়স হিচাবে পাব লাগে। যেনে এজন ভেটেনেৰী ৮৭-এচিষ্টেণ্ট চাৰ্জৰ চাকৰি ১৫ বছৰ হলে এই স্কেল মতে যিমান পাব তিমানৰ পৰা এতিয়া ১৭৫২ টকা বা তেনে দৰমহাৰ সুযোগ পাব লাগে কিন্তু এই স্কেল মতে তেনে কৰা হোৱা নাই; পুৰণি বিলাকে সেই সুবিধা নাপাব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: প্রশ্নটো ছুটাকৈ কওক।

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN: তেখেতে নাজানিব পাৰে, সেই কাৰণে বহলাই কৈছে। পুৰণি ডাক্তৰ বিলাকক কি benefit দিয়া হ'ব সেইটো জানিব খোজো।

***The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** The matter has been considered carefully and some benefit has been given to the employees concerned by revising their scale and no further benefit could be given on account of financial difficulties. In addition to that, the position regarding the emoluments of the doctors is being examined.

Settlement of Excise shops, Hats and Ghats

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

615. (a) Is it a fact that Government issued a circular prohibiting not to make settlement of Excise shops, Hats and Ghats with suspected persons ?

(b) Is it a fact that according to this circular the Excise Advisory Committee, Dibrugarh, cancelled the shops from the suspected and *benami* persons and settled the same with new men ?

(c) Is it a fact that after three months of this settlement, the Excise Commissioner again made settlement of these shops with those *benami* and suspected persons ?

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Has not the action of the Excise Commissioner thereby dishonoured and disregarded the Government Circular and the decision of the Local Advisory Committee ?

(f) Why the terms of the Government Circular as aforesaid and the decision of the Local Advisory Committee have been disregarded by the Excise Commissioner ?

(g) Are Government aware that as a result of the Excise Commissioner's action two particular persons monopolised all the Excise shops in different names in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(h) Do Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

616. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How the Excise shops have been allotted to different communities in Dibrugarh ?

(b) What has been the proportion of allotment between different communities ?

(c) The names of the shops together with the names of persons with whom the shops have been settled ?

617. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether all the members of the Advisory Committee agreed at the time of present settlement of Margherita liquor shop ?

(b) If the answer is in negative, why the decision of the Committee was upheld ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a member of the said Committee vehemently protested against the decision of the Committee ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that private instruction from higher authority was given to the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh, to settle the Margherita liquor shop with one particular person ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied :

615. (a)—A confidential circular was issued directing non-settlement of Excise shops with certain classes of persons.

(b)—The Local Advisory Committee did exclude some persons on grounds of alleged 'benami' and settled the shops with new men. As 'benamdars' were not covered by the circular, the exclusion cannot be said to have been in accordance with, or based on, it.

(c)—Some of these shops were ordered by the Excise Commissioner to be settled with persons excluded at the time of original settlements while disposing of appeals in respect thereof. No shop was settled with any suspected person covered by the Circular.

(d)—The Excise Commissioner has, as an appellate authority, to scrutinise the respective claims of the parties to an appeal and decide each case on merit having regard to the principles and policies governing Excise Administration as embodied in the Act, Rules and Instructions.

(e)—The hon. Member will appreciate from the reply to Question 615(b) that the circular could not have been dishonoured or disregarded by the Excise Commissioner. The selection by a Local Advisory Committee is subject to scrutiny and revision by an appellate authority and as such no question of dishonouring or disregarding a local Committee's selection can arise.

(f)—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the replies to Question 615(d) and (e).

(g)—There is so far no evidence—direct or circumstantial in support of this presumption.

(h)—The matter is being enquired into.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: May I know, Sir, from the Hon'ble Minister what he means by "certain classes of persons" with whom no settlement of excise shops, etc. be made? Whether he means Gajipuris or Deowalia?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I mean, Sir, those persons suspected to be opium smugglers and covered by the Circular.

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: সভাপতি মহোদয়, (a) আৰু (b) প্ৰশ্নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত কৈছে যে তেখেত সকলে এখন গোপন ইস্তাহাৰ দিছিল আৰু সেই ইস্তাহাৰত বেনামদাৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ নাই বুলি কৈছে। কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ ইস্তাহাৰ দিছিল? বেনামদাৰ নহলে কেনেকুৱা বিলাকক দিবলৈ মানা কৰা হৈছিল?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I have already said, Sir, that in that Circular instructions were given not to make settlement of excise shops with persons who were suspected to be opium smugglers.

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: যেতিয়া local authority ৰ ৪১৫ জনে মিলি বিচাৰ কৰি settlement দিয়ে তেনে স্থলত তাতকৈ ভাল বিচাৰ হ'ব বুলি মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কয়নে?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: That is a matter of opinion.

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: Advisory কমিটিয়ে যি বিলাক দোকান দিছিল তাত কোনো smuggler ক দোকান দিয়া নাছিল কিন্তু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ থাপীল কৰাত কমিছনাৰে তেনে বিলাককে পুনৰ দোকান দিছে যি বিলাকে opium smuggling কৰে আৰু যিবিলাকৰ নাম সদিয়াৰ পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈকে জানে যে তেওঁ বিলাকে শ শ গোপ কানি আনি বেচিছে। এতিয়া গৰণমেণ্টে বিচাৰ কৰিবনে যে কোন কোন opium smuggler ক দোকান দিছে? আৱশ্যক হলে নই নামো ক'ব পাৰো। সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি নতুন মানুহক দিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিবনে?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: In that particular Circular, Sir, we had given the names of suspected persons and the Excise Commissioner did not make any settlement with any person enumerated in the list.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Was the list supplied by Government exhaustive, Sir?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: As far as my knowledge goes Sir, it was exhaustive.

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, একেজন মানুহকে কেইবাগছৰো লোকান নিদিবৰ কাৰণে এখন মেটে কিবা নিবেচনা কৰিব ন?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: That will be considered, Sir.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied:
616. (a)—The allotment is governed by Settlement Instruction 109 read with Government Circular letter No. AAM.77/44/1, dated the 24th January 1945.

(b)—The information is furnished below:—

	Quota due	As allotted at the original settlement	As a result of decision of appeals in Excise Commissioner's Court
1. Scheduled Caste Hindus (a) ...	2.11	3	3
2. Other Hindus (excluding Ahoms and Tribal Hindus).	15.76	17	18
3. Muslims	2.71	4	4
4. Ahoms (including Buddhist Ahoms) ...	7.59	8	6
5. Tribal Plains (b)	14.92	12	13
6. (a) Assam Tribes	7.92	7	6
7. (b) Tea Garden Tribes	6.97	5	7

(c)—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the statements placed on the library table.

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: এতিয়াও ঠিক সেই বকমে আছে নে? বৰ্তমান উত্তৰত যি খন লিটি দেখুৱা হৈছে

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: I have no further information, Sir, about that.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: With regard to the printed reply to Question (b), Sir, we find that some Excise shops have been settled with the Tea Garden Tribes. Now, may I know if Government are sure that those shops are really run by them or 'benamdars' are running them?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: According to our information, Sir, they are run by the Tea Garden Tribes, but if any 'benamdar' are running them we have no knowledge.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: As regards Question (c), Sir, have not the children of the soil any right of preference over the domiciled in the matter of settlement of excise shops?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: At present, Sir, no distinction is made.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: May I know, Sir, why no distinction is made?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Because, Sir, according to the present policy followed by Government no such distinction is made.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Will the present policy be revised, Sir?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: That will be considered, Sir.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS replied:

617. (a)—No. The selection of the present settlement holder was agreed to by 3 to 1.

(b)—Besides being agreed to by the majority in the Local Committee, the selection was adjudged to be just and proper and not in conflict with the principles and policies governing Excise settlements.

(c)—Government have no information of any vehement protests. One member disagreed with the selection and urged settlement with a native on the principle of "Assam for the Assamese". It might be added for the information of the hon. Member that the Excise Laws make no distinction whatsoever as between persons who are natives of, or domiciled in the Province, in the matter of settlement of Excise shops.

(d)—It is not a fact.

Motion *Re*: Change of the time of the Sittings of the Assembly

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now, we may take up the Motion of Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the sitting of the Assembly do commence at 10 O'clock in the morning till 12 O'clock noon and then at 1 P.M. till 3 P.M. in the afternoon from now.

যি হেতু আমাৰ বৰ্তমান সময় এঘণ্টা আগ বাঢ়িছে, সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ ঘড়ী বিলাকে এঘণ্টা আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। বৰ্তমান ১১ বজা আগৰ হিচাবত ১২ বজা। আমাৰ এচেম্বলিৰ নিয়ম মতে ১১ বজাত এচেম্বলি বহিব লাগে বুলি কোৱা আছে। এতিয়াৰ ঘড়ী মতে সেই সময় ১০ বজাত হ'ব লাগে আৰু আগৰ ১ বজা এতিয়াৰ ১২ বজা হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰো যে আমাৰ এচেম্বলিৰ অধিবেশন ৰাতিপুৱা ১০ বজাৰ পৰা ১২ বজালৈ আৰু আবেলি ১ বজাৰ পৰা ৩ বজালৈ বহিব লাগে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

That the sitting of the Assembly do commence at 10 O'clock in the morning till 12 O'clock noon and then at 1 P.M. till 3 P.M. in the afternoon from now.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Motion there is no mention about the time of Assembly sitting on Fridays.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: এই সেটোটা সংশোধন মানি নৈছে যে শুকবাৰে ১ বজাৰ পৰা ৩ বজাৰলৈ একেধৰি বহিব লাগে।

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that I could not follow the hon. Member's reasons for moving this Motion, but I should like to ask why should the Members of this hon. House enjoy this particular privilege when perhaps it is not going to be extended to the toiling millions round about us. Though I was not able to follow the hon. Member but undoubtedly, I think, the House will be in full agreement with the suggestion and we are ourselves also in agreement with this and, I think, I might say we were extremely surprised that a very important but by no means urgent decision regarding the change of the official time in Assam should have been reached without ascertaining the views of the public and the views of the elected representatives of the people. The present Motion is, I feel, interpreted as being a note of disagreement and we at least are concerned, present Administration. We have been unable to discover any urgent reason for making such a precipitate change; on every side we hear constant complaints that the new timing is unpopular with all classes.

As hon. Members are aware, Indian Standard Time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time and owing to the vast area of the India Continent, it is obvious that only in the Central regions is Indian Standard Time in accordance with the sun time. In point of fact Indian Standard Time is 51 minutes slow for Dibrugarh, 38 minutes slow for Shillong and 39 minutes fast for Bombay. The total difference in time between Bombay and Dibrugarh is thus one hour and 30 minutes and the absurdity of having the same official time in both places is too obvious to be explained at length.

In all other countries which cover vast areas there is the system of zonal timing. In the United States of America and Canada there are 5 Standard Times; Brazil has 3 zones, and Soviet Russia has no less than 10 zones to regulate standard time over its vast territories.

The effect of advancing the clock in Assam has been to shorten the hours of day-light between the termination of the normal working day and dusk. It has meant for many a much heavier dependence on artificial light and this is no insignificant matter when kerosene oil is in such short supply.

We agree with the hon. Mover of the Motion that the time of day at which this House commences its deliberations is too late but we would most strongly urge that instead of making arrangements specially for this House, we should confer the benefits which we hope to derive to all sections of the public in Assam by reverting to the previous official timing.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Motion.

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, we have heard with rapt attention the speech of hon. Mr. Morley. Although he has not supported the Motion, he, from his heart of hearts, I am sure, he has not supported against the Motion of Mr. Sarma. We should give any cogent reasons and other places which he has mentioned. We have not here followed Soviet Russia and if this House agrees that we should sit at 10 O'clock we should do so.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I think, Sir, I should reply to the hon. Mr. Merley in respect of the criticism which he has put forward about the timing. It may be agreed, I suppose, that it is a fact that whatever time we fix, whether standard or local, the day remains the same. The 23rd of December is the shortest day of the year and the 23rd June is the longest day and I suppose, this time of day and night will remain for all times. The only question is how to adjust our work to the usual time and how we can do it.

Hon. Members will agree that it becomes difficult for a man who is travelling from one place to another to change the time of his watch when he goes from one place to the other place in India and that is why it was decided by the Government of India to adopt the standard time and this was agreed to by all in order to keep uniform time throughout India. By fixing our own time we could only isolate ourselves. I think, we should not find any difficulty in agreeing to the time which has been fixed by the rest of India. All that we have to do is to adjust our hours of work according to this new time. In the Secretariat, for example, we have adjusted accordingly. I am sure the Industries have done likewise. I do not think that the Government is open to criticism on that ground. But in whatever circumstances we may be placed in we have got to work; we shall have to adapt ourselves according to some time. Now in the Assembly we want to adjust our time accordingly. My reply is that if it is the desire of the House that we have to sit according to the hours just now put forward in the Motion, we will not find any difficulty. But what really is wanted is that if possible and if the hon. Members agree we can extend the hours of work of the Assembly by half an hour. I want that there should be as much work done by us as we can do whether under the standard time or the old time. If it is agreed to sit half an hour more we may have morning sitting, say at 10 and break at 12-30, and then meet again from 1-30 to 3-30 in the afternoon; that would be meaning more work than we are doing now, but, of course, I submit to the wishes of the House in this matter.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the sitting of the Assembly do commence at 10 O'clock in the morning till 12 O'clock noon and then at 1 P.M. till 3 P.M. in the afternoon from now, except that on Fridays the Assembly will sit from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M."

The question was adopted.

Resolution re: Supply of Microscope, etc., to Veterinary Dispensaries

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Last time we were discussing Mr. Talukdar's Resolution No. 42, but we did not come to any decision. What does the hon. Member propose to do with his Resolution?

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই এই প্রশ্নটোৰে গৱণনেটক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিলো যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যিমানবোৰ Veterinary dispensary আছে সেই আটাই বিলাকতে একেটাকৈ microscope দিব লাগে আৰু যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে serum আৰু vaccine মজুত ৰাখিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য আছিল যে microscope নহলে Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax আদি যিবিলাক সংক্ৰামক গৰু-ম'হৰ বেমাৰ (infectious disease) আছে সেই বিলাক বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসা কৰাত ডাক্তৰ সকলে বহুত অসুবিধা পায়; কাৰণ এই বেমাৰ বিলাকৰ লক্ষণ প্ৰায় একে। সেই বিলাক বেমাৰত দূষিত তেজ, গোবৰ আদি যদি microscope ৰ সহায়েৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি লোৱা নাযায় তেনেহলে ডাক্তৰ সকলে বেমাৰ ঠিক কৰিবলৈ টান পায়; তদুপৰি যি শ্ৰেণীৰ serum বা vaccine ব্যৱহাৰ

কবির বাবে তাকো স্থিৰ কবির নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে প্ৰত্যেক Veterinary dispensary তে একোটাকৈ microscope দিব লাগে আৰু যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে serum আৰু vaccine বৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কবির লাগে।

মহাশয়, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সহজে যোৱা অধিবেশনত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে আৰু মাননীয় বঙ্গুসকলৰ অনুৰোধ মতে মই Some Diseases of Cattle in India নামক গ্ৰন্থৰ পৰা বহু কথা উদ্ধৃত কৰি এইবোৰ বেমাৰৰ লক্ষণ কি তাক স্পষ্টকৈ দেখুৱাইছোঁ আৰু microscope নহলে যে সহজে বেমাৰ চিকিৎসা কবির নোৱাৰি তাকো প্ৰমাণ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot make any speech now. He spoke twice last time, as I see from the note put up by the Secretary. I simply asked him what he wants to do with his Resolution.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: ময়ো কবলৈ একেবাৰেই ইচ্ছুক নাছিলো। কিন্তু মাননীয় সভাসকলে যাতে প্ৰস্তাৱটোত মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পায় তাৰ কাৰণেহে আজি এইখিনি কথা সোঁৱৰাই দিয়া উচিত বুলি ভাবি এই বিকল্প কৰিলোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: মই আপোনাক শুধিছিলো যে আপুনি Resolution টো press কৰিবনে নকৰে। মই আপোনাক বক্তৃতা কৰিবলৈ কোৱা নাছিলো।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনো আশ্বাস নাপালে মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো তুলি লবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰো।

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA: আজি কেইবা দিনৰ আগতে তেখেতে যিবিলাক suggestion দিছিল, সেইবোৰ আমি পাহৰিলো। সেই বিলাক পুনৰায় শুনিলেহে আমাৰ মনত পৰিব আৰু তেতিয়াহে আমি কব পাৰিম, নহলে নোৱাৰো।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: আগেয়ে তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই ইংৰাজীত কৈছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া অসমীয়াত কৈছে। সেইটো হব পাৰেনে?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order. Is any other hon. Member taking part?

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA: সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া তেখেতে কি কি suggestion দিছিল সেইবোৰ অৱশ্যে মোৰ মনত নাই। তেখেতে তিনিটা বেমাৰৰ কথা কৈছিল—Septicaemia, Anthrax আৰু কিবা এটা। সেইবোৰৰ কথা কওতে কোনটো বেমাৰ ক'ত হয় কোৱা নাই। গৰুৰ লেজতে হয় নে ঠেঙতে হয় নে মূৰতে হয়, ক'ত সেই বেমাৰ হয় সেইটো নকলে কেনেকৈ আমি কব পাৰিম? তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা সেইটো কথা আমি বুজি পোৱা নাই।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: কব লাগেনে?

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: Explanation বিচাৰিলে নিশ্চয় কব লাগিব।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: কৰা হৈছে (voices—নাই, নাই) তথাপিও এইটো এটা প্ৰস্তাৱটো যদিও হাঁহি উৰাই দিবৰ চেষ্টা এইটো চাব লাগিব যে মানুহক চিকিৎসা কৰাৰ নিমিত্তে যিবিলাক চিকিৎসালয় আছে সেই বিলাকত আৱশ্যকীয় প্ৰস্তাৱ। কিন্তু লগে লগে

microscope দিবৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কি কৰা হৈছে। এইটো যদি ধৰি নোৱা হয় যে পণ্ডৰ চিকিৎসাৰ নিমিত্তে microscope মাথোঁ তেখেতাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু মানুহৰ নিমিত্তে যিবিলাক চিকিৎসালয় আছে তাল নিমিত্তে যদি চৰকাৰে একোটা কৈ microscope দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰে তেখেত তাত আনি বেচি আনন্দ পায়।

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এইটো হ'ল নব আৱশ্যকীয় পুস্তক। কাৰণ, গৰু আৰু ম'হ এই দুটা জন্তুৰ ওপৰতেই আমাৰ আশান্বিত, কিয় গোট্টেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অনু সমস্যা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত গো-পালন সম্পৰ্কে বেচি মনোযোগ দিয়া দেখা নাযায়। আৰু Veterinary Department ৰ কথা খেতিয়ক উঠে তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ বহুতে উপলব্ধ কৰি উঠাই দিব খোজে (voices—কেতিয়াও নহয়)। এইটো বাস্তবিকতে দুখৰ বিষয়। এতিয়াও ভাৰতবৰ্ষত মহাপাতিৰ সহায়ৰে খেতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাছিল। সেই কাৰণে দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে নিশেৰমটক আমাৰ ইয়াত সম্পূৰ্ণ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে—গৰুৰ পালন আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ম'হৰ ওপৰত। আগেয়ে আমাৰ ইয়াত মহত মুকলি হ'ব পৰি আছিল। সেই বিলাকত চৰি বাহ খাই আমাৰ ম'হ বিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হৈছিল। বনোৱাকৰো পুপিৰীৰ অইন কোনো দেশতে আমাৰ নিচিনা ডাঙৰ ম'হ দেখা নাযায়। United Provinces আৰু পাঞ্জাবত যি বিলাক ম'হ দেখা যায় সেই বিলাকৰ শিং গৰু ডাঙৰীয়াৰ শিংৰ নিচিনা গৰু। কিন্তু আমাৰ ম'হৰ শিং দেখিলে ভয় লাগে। আমাৰ কপালেত ক'চ যি "ম'হটকৈ শিং চৰা"। এনেকুৱা ডাঙৰ শিং আছে যে ও হতীয়া চেলা কাপোৰ এখনো তেনে শিংত ঘেৰি দি শুকান পাৰি কিন্তু আজি বিজাৰ্ডৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেই বিলাক ম'হ চেবেলা হৈ গৈছে। গৰু ম'হৰ ভাল চিকিৎসাৰ বন্দবস্ত নোহোৱাত আৰু গো-জাতিৰ প্ৰজননৰ (breed) উন্নতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাত আমাৰ গৰু বিলাক চেবেলা হৈ পশ্চিমৰ মান চাগলিৰ নিচিনা হৈছেগৈ। এই গৰু কেইটা যদি অস্ত হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাইজৰ দিহা নোহোৱা হ'ব। ম'হ কেইবাবাৰো এই এছেন্থ্ৰি কক্ষত vaccine তৈয়াৰ কৰা সম্পৰ্কে বহুত কথা কৈছে, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে আমাৰ Veterinary Department vaccine তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হোৱা নাই। বঙ্গদেশৰ আৰু মুম্বৈশ্বৰ পৰা যি বিলাক vaccine অনা হৈছিল সিও প্ৰায় বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে আৰু আনিলেও সেই বিলাকৰ শক্তি বাটতে প্ৰায়েই নষ্ট হৈ যায়।

মই সদায় কৈ অহা অহেও আজিলৈকে vaccine তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। যি বিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী আছে সেই বিলাকক এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰা হোৱা নাই।

মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো পুস্তক এই সভাত দাখিল কৰিছে সেইটো বাস্তবিকতে অতি লাগতিয়াল পুস্তক। Rinderpest, Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, আৰু Anthrax এই বিলাক বেমাৰতেই বেচিকৈ গৰু ম'হ মৰে। অৱশ্যে পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কৰি পাবে যে যুদ্ধৰ পিচত microscope পাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হৈছে। Microscope মানুহৰ বেমাৰতো দৰকাৰ আৰু গৰু ম'হৰ বেমাৰতো দৰকাৰ। Anthrax আৰু Hemorrhagic Septicaemiaত বহুতো গৰু মৰে। যদিহে গৰু কেইটাৰ বাস্তবিকতে আৱশ্যক হয় তেনেহলে যিহঁতক বক্ষা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। সেই গৰু কেইটাৰ ওপৰতেই শিলং বা গোট্টেই আমাৰ অনু সমস্যা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। যদিহে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ গৰু কেইটা নাইকীয়া হয় তেনেহলে শিলংত কিয় গোট্টেই আমাৰতে দুৰ্ভিক্ষ হয়। সেই কাৰণেই Hemorrhagic Septicaemia সম্পৰ্কে কিতাপ আৰু authority quote কৰি মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল। মই দুখ পাইছো যে মাননীয় শ্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিলাক বেমাৰ ঠেংগত হয় নে নেজত হয় নাজানে বুলি কৈছে। মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই Anthrax আৰু Hemorrhagic Septicaemia সম্পৰ্কে যি authority আছে তাক quote কৰি কৈ গৈছে। তেনেস্থলত আজি মাননীয় শ্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতক তেনেভাৱে কোৱাটো বাস্তবিকতে দুখৰ বিষয় হৈছে। কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে এইটো নব আৱশ্যকীয় পুস্তক।

অৱশ্যে এতিয়া microscope পোৱা হবনে নহয় ক'ৰ নোৱাৰো। আমি সকলোৱেই জানো যে এতিয়া আমি য'ত সখাবলৈ glass pane এখনো নাপাওঁ। তেনেদৰে microscope পোৱা যাবনে নেযাব সেইটো গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ভালকৈ জানে।

তেখেতে Veterinary Assistant Surgeon কেইজন মানক Post-graduate trainingৰ কাৰণে পঠিয়াব নিমিত্তে বি কৈছে সি বাস্তৱিকতে আৱশ্যকীয় কথা। অৱশ্যে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে fund ৰ allow কৰেনে নকৰে নাজানো আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে সেই বিষয়ে কিবা বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে নে নাই তাকো নাজানো, কিন্তু মই এইটো ক'ব পাৰো যে বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ ইয়াত Veterinary Department বি বহুমে সিমিত্তে আৰু যি বন্ধন বন্দনও হৈছে তাৰ পৰা বিশেষ একো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। যোৱাৰ বাবে এজনক Post-graduate trainingলৈ পঠিওৱা হৈছিল, কিন্তু তাৰ তিতবত এজনো আমাৰ ভেৰীৰ পৰা পোৱা নহৈছিল। তিনিও জনকে সিটো valleyৰ পৰা বাচি নিয়া হৈছিল। তাৰে তিতবত এজন পাকিস্তানৰ মানুহ। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে এই পাকিস্তানৰ মানুহ জনৰ খৰচ এতিয়াও বহন কৰি আছে নাই মই নাজানো। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে এই কৰো এইটো বিচাৰ কৰি গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে তেওঁৰ খৰচ বন্ধ কৰি দিব। মোৰ মতে অসমীয়া veterinary ডাক্তৰৰ পৰা কেইজন মান বাচি Post-graduate trainingৰ কাৰণে পঠিয়াব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতৰ পুঞ্জৰ সৰ্বস্বত্বকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA: On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, তেখেত ভূঞা ডাক্তৰীয়াই মোৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰি কেই আঘাৰমান কথা কৈছে। তেখেতে মোক ধোখাৰোপ কৰিছে যে মই যেনো তালুকদাৰ ডাক্তৰীয়াই বুজাই দিয়াৰ পিছতো এই বিনাক বেমাৰ থকাৰ সন্দেহ হ'ব নে ঠিক হ'ব নে সুৰত হয় নাই কেতিয়াও সেইবোৰ কথা বুজা নাছিলো আৰু এতিয়াও কও যে মই সেইবোৰ কথা নোৱাৰো। তেখেতে কিতাপ আনি পঢ়িছিল হয়, কিন্তু মই হলে একো বুজা নাছিলো। এতিয়াও বুজা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই তেনেদৰে কৈছিলো। মোকো পুঞ্জৰটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ; কিন্তু জানিব খুজিছিলো যে কোনটো বেমাৰ কোন ঠিকিত হয় আৰু সেয়ে হলে মোৰ পক্ষে বুজিবলৈ ভাল হয়। আৰু মই ভাৱি কও যে মই তেখেতক কেতিয়াও তিচ্ছনা কৰা নাই—কিয়নো কৰিম? (laughter).

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Any other hon. Member willing to take part in the discussion?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Sir, the discussion raised by the Resolution, moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Talukdar, is really very very important for the population of this Province. Government really appreciate the importance of the proposed Resolution, but, at the same time, it is rather doubtful whether early effect can be given to these proposals. One reason is that we have not a sufficient number of trained post-graduate staff, who know the use of microscope. I inquired of the Director of Veterinary Department last year, and I could know that there are only 4 or 5 doctors who know the use of microscope.

The other difficulty is, it is very doubtful whether these instruments will be available, and, if available, whether they would be within the financial capability of the Department to provide the dispensaries with such instruments.

Regarding those diseases, Mr. Talukdar explained on the floor of the House the nature of the diseases. So far as I remember, Sir, it is really a fact that many of the cattle of our Province die of these diseases. If, as he has suggested, serum and vaccine are available in time, the diseases could be checked before

they could do much harm to the cattle population. Government are not unaware of the importance of this problem. Steps have already been taken to establish a vaccine depôt at Gauhati, and this has matured all right. A vaccine depôt at Gauhati will be started within three or four months. There was a plan made by the Public Works Department. I personally examined that. It was thought that if the Public Works Department was allowed to construct the vaccine depôt building for the Department, it may be that they will take one or two years, for the Public Works Department is understaffed at present. So Government are considering the proposal whether the building could be constructed departmentally, and vaccine preparation started as early as possible. So far as the matter has been examined by me, I do not think there will be much difficulty in constructing the building according to the specification given by experts. If so, we can have the building very early. There will be no difficulty in starting vaccine preparation. Of course in that case, much of the cattle diseases of which the reports are coming in from Mofussil would be remedied. Of course, it would take some time. We cannot fully combat the problem of cattle disease, because the department is very much understaffed; we have not sufficient number of doctors. Proposals are coming for starting new dispensaries, but as we are short of staff, as there is not sufficient number of doctors, Government though desiring very much to start dispensaries could not do it. There is also a proposal to establish a Veterinary College either at Gauhati or at Nowgong to increase the number of staff. When that will be an accomplished fact, when we will have sufficient number of doctors trained for the purpose, I hope, all these grievances will be sufficiently met. The complaint of our mass whose main stay for agriculture is cattle will be removed and the problem will be met successfully. Considering that the department is doing all in their power to ease the situation, I hope, Mr. Talukdar will withdraw his Resolution.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মই মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঃবীয়াক শুধিব পাৰোঁনে যে যি ৫৬ জন microscope ব্যবহার কৰি বোগ নিৰূপ কৰিব পৰা Veterinary Assistant Surgeon আছে তেনেকুৱা ডাক্তৰ থকা dispensary ত কেইটামান microscope দিবলৈ সন্মত হব নোৱাৰেনে ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said first of all we should be equipped with sufficient quantity of medicine, that is serum and vaccine and then we must have microscopes. When these will be available Government will not make any delay in doing as the hon. Member is suggesting.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ৰ উক্তিৰ পৰা মই বুজিলোঁ, এই প্ৰস্তাৱত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে; সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লোৱোঁ। লগতে মই এটা কথা কৈ ধব খোজোঁ, এই পৰিস্থিতিত মই দেখিছোঁ। বহুত সময়ত আমি যি বিলাক কথা লাগতিয়াল আৰু গুৰু বুলি ভাবো তাক কিছুমান সত্যই উপলুপ্ত কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: সেই বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট বকমে কোৱা হৈছে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: সেই দেখি ময়ো অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ, কথাৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই আৰু যিবিলাকৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে আমি এই সভালৈ আহিছো সেইসকললৈ ভাবি গুৰু কথা লঘু কৰিবলৈ আমি যেন যত্ন নকৰোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: No.46, Maulavi Makabbir Ali Mazumdar.

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MAZUMDAR: Sir, in view of the fact that a similar Resolution was moved by Mr. Sarwan in the last Session of the Assembly I do not propose to move this.

Resolution re: Appointment of a Committee to investigate into Corruptions amongst Officials

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: No.48, Maulavi Abual Majid Ziaosh Shams.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJ D ZIAOSH SHAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the corruptions amongst officials of almost all classes with such exceptions as considered necessary and do take steps on the report of the committee against those who are found directly or indirectly concerned in corrupt practices and do ask the committee to recommend ways and means so that future corrupt practices by officials become difficult or the chances of corruption be made impracticable and that the committee be further instructed to find out the bank balances of the officers either in their own name or in the name of their relatives which raise a suspicion based on reasonable grounds, unless satisfactorily explained, that the accumulation of money has been made by the particular officer by questionable means."

Sir, this Resolution, I should think and in my humble thinking I hope I share the opinion of many, is a Resolution of momentous character if of course it is given effect to. We have got independence and we are happy with that valuable right for which India and for the matter of that Assam has been striving for more than one and a half century. But mere coming of independence will not do and will not raise us to the status of citizens of an Independent Nation in the true sense. We should consider ourselves worthy of independence if we can show that we have got true value. Sir, if independence is really to be enjoyed, if it has to confer lasting benefit and dignity, we must be worthy of it in the true sense of the term. Sir, demoralisation, anti-social habits and corruptions are rampant amongst our public servants who should serve the public and should think in the spirit of service and should think that they are serving God. If that be the ideal, if that be the inspiration amongst officials, then, Sir, I should think, the standard which we now find amongst our officials is far below than what it should be. The other day, you might have read in the paper that Dr. Ghose the indefatigable Premier of West Bengal has made a new circular that every official of whatever rank he may be should have to furnish twice a year a statement of whatever property—movable and immovable including bank balances either in his own name or in the name of his sons and daughters and other relatives or dependants. That will be a great check on the corrupt habits that have crept into our officers. Now this is one of the methods and by no means the only method by which this can be checked.

Well, Sir, I have asked that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed and what would be the functions of that committee; that will not only investigate into the corrupt practices amongst officials so as to gain a knowledge of how they get the opportunities of these nefarious habits but they will at the same time be able to know in the light of the experience how these corrupt practices may be made impracticable amongst the officials so that they may not happen or at least the chances of corruption may be made difficult.

So this committee will not only take steps against those officials who will be found guilty directly or indirectly of corrupt practices but they will also give us further light as to the ways and means of dealing with this evil so that in future the corrupt practices may be rare amongst our officials. These are the things which I want in my humble Resolution. I may not cite instances which are well-known to the Members of this august House. They all know or perhaps they will think and try to find out whether exceptions are to be found now, barring a few high officials in the Executive. Even in the Judiciary which was 7 or 8 years back almost free from this habit is now found to be contaminated with this corrupt habit and I may say that a large percentage of them, I may even go so far as to say that 20 per cent. of the Members of the Judiciary, is now found to be corrupt. Of course hitherto there has been no case in Court in Assam to bring into book any members of the Magistracy or civil judicial service. But we know in other provinces there are instances of members, whether sitting in the Criminal Tribunal or Civil Tribunal, being brought to book and punished. All persons know that the members of the Judiciary—the Judges, the Magistrates and the Munsiffs, are held in high esteem. In Sanskrit parlance they are called "Dharmavata" and in Arabic parlance also they are given a very high place. I need not go into details how they are regarded as great. But, then, if people with grievances in the village run to the town to the Tribunal of Justice for the redress of grievances and they are then again aggrieved not because they have no justice in their complaint but because a particular official takes illegal gratification so that they do not get redress, then, Sir, people will have no faith in the administration.

So under these circumstances I ask Government that they should take immediate steps to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials who would go from place to place so that this nefarious practice may be uprooted. I know, Sir, there is an Anti-Corruption Branch of Police which has been moving about from place to place in Assam and has done some work. But still perhaps 99 per cent. of the work has yet to be done. I have not yet touched even the fringe of the whole matter. Under these circumstances I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the corruptions amongst officials of almost all classes with such exceptions as considered necessary and do take steps on the report of the committee against those who are found directly or indirectly concerned in corrupt practices and do ask the committee to recommend ways and means so that future corrupt practices by officials become difficult or the chances of corruption be made impracticable and that the committee be further instructed to find out the bank balances of the officers either in their own name or in the name of their relatives which raise a suspicion based on reasonable grounds, unless satisfactorily explained, that the accumulation of money has been made by the particular officer by questionable means."

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI: Shall I submit a preliminary reply and ask hon. Members to participate or the procedure which of late has been followed, namely, that all the Members of the House speak and then the Minister concerned replies is going to be followed? Of course, rules indicate that there could be a preliminary reply by the Minister-in-charge and a general debate follows, after which a final reply is given by the Minister. If that procedure is proposed to be followed, I will make a very brief speech at the beginning.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Let there be a preliminary reply from the Government side ; that will help us.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Yes.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I must thank the hon. Member in reminding the Government about the necessity of eradicating the evil of corruption amongst the officials of the Government. But the fact is that Government do not require any reminding. It is well that we discuss a thing repeatedly ; but it is well also to consider how best this evil of corruption can be prevented and adequately punished. I am sure the country will recognise that Government would not spare any man who would be found guilty of an offence and that even where it is not found possible to give the punishment immediately, all steps that may lead to punish him have been taken up by Government and will always be taken by them. In all places wherever I had the privilege and opportunity of going I told every district officer that no laches of any kind should be tolerated and that strictest measure should be adopted for eradicating this evil. What is more is that on occasions when addressing the people in many places, I am saying that they were also indirectly contributing to this evil. For instance, take the case of corruption of an officer. He alone is not blameworthy, there must be some other party who give him the bribe. But in spite of all that has been done and all that is proposed to be done, we have not been able to eradicate the evil to the extent we desired. It is a fact that corruption may not now be in the same scale as it was during the war time, but it is yet there, and it will require all the resources, all the co-operation of all manner of all people even in their action of daily life so that we may be able to eradicate this evil from the society. But the method suggested by the hon. Member does not seem to be the way by which we can actually eradicate it. I have analysed his Resolution in three parts and I shall take the time of the House to show how the three steps proposed by him may not be quite the best ways of eradicating this evil. For instance, his first proposition is to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the corruptions amongst officials of almost all classes with such exceptions as considered necessary. I don't know which class of officers will be considered necessary to be exempted from the scope of this. But broadly speaking, I do not think that any committee of officials and non-officials can fix the guilt down on any body. The occasions or opportunities under which corruption thrives are so well-known to all of us that it would not require any investigating committee to enquire into them. We all know that corruption is somewhat prevalent in small offices and in district courts and it is badly prevalent in the Supply Department and we also know the occasions where corruption prevails. But I do not think that a committee of officials and non-officials could improve the situation or in any way can make better suggestion or more accurate suggestion for action against the corruption than what we have been doing. The study of the occasions and opportunities of production is not the same as the detection of the culprit.

The second thing that is suggested in the Resolution is that Government do take steps on the report of the committee against those who are found directly or indirectly concerned in corrupt practices. Well, I personally believe that no enquiry of a committee of officials and non-officials will ever be able to find out the culprit in an open enquiry where the police enquiry which is done secretly and without the knowledge of the persons concerned, cannot succeed. I do not see how by the method suggested in the Resolution it would be easier to detect corruption. So, Sir, I believe the proposal is an impracticable one. Then

again it is proposed to ask the committee to recommend ways and means so that future corrupt practices by officials become difficult or the chances of corruption be made impracticable. In this, I shall expect hon. Members to throw their suggestions so that we can take account of them without having a committee of enquiry involving public expenditure.

The third thing that has been put forward by the hon. Member is that the Government should try to find out the bank balances of the officers either in their own name or in the name of their relatives or dependents which may raise a suspicion. This is a matter which Government possibly can look into. I have read in the paper that the Bengal Government have actually undertaken such a course of enquiry and are asking their officers to submit statements of bank balances. I cannot, of course, say how far it has been put into practice. I had not any correspondence with the Premier of Bengal on this subject. But there are certain defects in a procedure of this kind. Although I feel that even if officers were called upon to furnish such statements, they would not find it difficult to do so; an honest officer may actually find it derogatory to furnish us with such a statement. But for the sake of larger interest of the country, even those, who are not suspected to be dishonest, I feel, would gladly furnish statements in the manner suggested. On the broad question of stoppage of corruption amongst officers while it is an imperative duty of the Government, it is not an easy thing for them to do. Trust begets trust and it is by trust we are to get the best work out of our officers. It cannot behave a Government to run the administration efficiently always looking at their officers with suspicion. These are the difficulties which an administrator always feels and will always feel. You have got to trust your officers, but at the same time if there is corruption and we know of it, this Government or any Government have got to do its best to stop it. I can speak on behalf of this Government that you will always be finding this Government co-operating with you whenever any attempt is made by you for prevention of corruption.

With these words, Sir, I would invite the hon. Members to put in their suggestions on this Resolution if they so want to do

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, এই প্রস্তাবটো মই সর্বস্বীকৃতিতে সমর্থন করবো। কমিটির বিষয়ে আমার প্রধান মন্ত্রী ডাঃবীয়াই যি কথা কলৈ সি একেবাৰেই সঁচা কথা। কিয়নো, বাস্তবিকতে চাবলৈ গলে কমিটির পৰা যে বিশেষ কিবা কাম পাব পাৰি তেনে আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: তেহে আপুনি প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰিছে ?

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: সমর্থন নকৰাকৈ কেনেকৈ পাবো ? প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰা মানে তাৰ spirit টো সমর্থন কৰা। মই যে প্রস্তাবটোৰ গোটেই যিনি কথা সমর্থন কৰো সেইটো নহয়। মই আপোনালোকক এতিয়া দেখুৱাম যে প্রস্তাবটোৰ কোন কেইটা কথা সমর্থনযোগ্য আৰু কোন কেইটা সমর্থনযোগ্য নহয়।

প্রথমতে, এই প্রস্তাবত মই দেখিছো যে তেখেতে যিটো কমিটির কথা কৈছে সেই কমিটিৰ পৰা যে আমি বাস্তবিকতে কাম পাব পাৰো তাৰ আশা নাই। পৰৱৰ্ত্তে যিটো Enforcement Branch বা Criminal Investigation Department Branch বাধিছে সেইটো খুব ভাল কথাই হৈছে। যিবিলাক দোষী সেই বিলাকক সাধাৰণ কোৰ্টত বিচাৰ কৰাতকৈ মই ভাবো যে এই বিলাক বিচাৰৰ নিমিত্তে যদি Special Bench কৰা হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে এই কামত বেচিকৈ মনোযোগ দিব পাৰিব আৰু কামো স্কলমে হব। কাৰণ, অনেক সময়ত দেখা যায় যে যিসকল অফিচাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ আহে সেই অভিযোগৰ বিচাৰ হওতে পায় এবছৰ বা দুবছৰ হৈ যায় আৰু বহুত সময়ত সাক্ষীবিলাকো won over হৈ যায়

ফলত, সেই বিলাক অফিচাৰৰ ওপৰত কোনো দোষ থকা পোৱা নাযায় আৰু অলপ অচৰপ থাকিলেও সি কাৰ্চি যায়। যদিহে Special Bench থাকে আৰু সেই Special Bench ৰ দ্বাৰা কাম সমাধা হয় তেনেহলে ভাল হয় আৰু সোনকালে বিচাৰ হ'বৰ সুবিধা থাকে।

দ্বিতীয়তে, এই প্ৰস্তাৱত আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে, সেইটো মোৰ মনেৰে বৰ বেচি বকম হ'ব বুলি ভাবো। "In the name of relatives" বুলি যিটো কথা আছে সি বৰ ঠিক নহ'ব বেন লাগে। কাৰণ, এজন মানুহৰ relative বহুত থাকিব পাৰে। তাৰ ঠাইত যদি names of the wife and dependents বুলি কোৱা হয় তেনেহলে বোধ কৰা ভাল হ'ব। এজন অফিচাৰৰ বহুতো relative থাকিব পাৰে আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ সকলোকে ধৰা ঠিক নহ'ব বুলি নিবেচনা কৰা। সেই কাৰণে মই উল্লিখিতৰ দৰে হলে ভাল হ'ল হেতেন।

তৃতীয়তঃ, মই ক'ব খোজো যে বেছলত যেনেকৈ এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে সেই দৰে তেখেতসকলে কাম ক'ব চাইছে। Bank balance ৰ বিপোর্ট দিব লগা কথাটো আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট ললে ভাল হ'ব আৰু তেনে কৰিলে এটা check থাকিব। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট যদি কয় যে report কৰাটো অফিচাৰ সকলৰ এটা কৰ্তব্য হ'ব তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰত এটা ভয় থাকিব আৰু তেতিয়াহলে সেই corrupt practice লৈ নাযাব পাৰে।

এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পৰ্কে মই যি কেইটা কথা ক'বো আশা কৰো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই বিলাক বিবেচনা কৰি চাব আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস তেনেকুৱা কৰিলে এতিয়া যি corrupt practice চলি আছে সেইটো কিছুদূৰ বন্ধ হ'ব পাৰে।

Mr. P. M. SARWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the present Resolution I would like most strongly to urge this hon House not to consider this very matter lightly because on the ability of this Province to stamp out corruption will depend the future of Assam. This corruption which is eating into the vitals of body politics should be got rid of not only in Assam but in India as well as rapidly as possible.

Very recently I had brought up cases of corruption, but it seemed that the higher officials, those who could do something to ease things in that respect, brushed aside the complaints. And very very recently also I have brought a petty case of corruption to the notice of proper authority. Though it was a very petty case yet I thought it necessary to bring it up because once such a case is properly dealt with there would prevail better sense among the corrupt section of officials. There are people who always take to corrupt practices] for the reason, I am sorry to remark, that the higher authorities to whom such cases of corruption are brought treat those matters very lightly and do not give due consideration. So, Sir, serious steps need be taken to do so nothing to decide the future of our lives and thus to encourage us to do noble things. We have heard from the Hon'ble Premier that the Government is seriously thinking of uprooting corruption and for the matter of that some of the suggestions made on the Resolution might be taken to deal with such cases of corruption. In that respect I might suggest that endeavours should be made not only to take up big cases but also petty cases because big cases can always be manipulated, but petty cases are the ones from which the poor section of the people generally suffer, and to give them relief from them petty cases of corruption should immediately be taken up by Government.

Therefore, Sir, I have much pleasure to support the Resolution that has been accepted in part by the Hon'ble Premier.

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। প্ৰস্তাৱটো বেয়া বুলি নহয়, প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয় বুলিহে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

କରିଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ସେହି ପ୍ରକାର କରିଛନ୍ତି ସେହି ପ୍ରକାରଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକରୀ କରି ଦୁଇଟି ନୋଟାରିସ୍ ତାର ଘରା ବାହାର କିଛି ନାନ ଦନଦେ ଅପରାଧର କରା ହବ ନାହାନ୍ତି ।

ଦୁର୍ନୀତି (corruption) ଆଉ ବୁଝ (bribe) ବଢ଼ କରାଣେ ସହଜ କରା ନହଇ ଆଉ ଏହା କମିଟି ଗଠନ କରିଲେ ସେ ଦେଶର ପରା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ନାହିଁ କି । ସେ ସବୁ ସେହିଟି କେହିଟି ହବ ନୋହାବ । କଂଗ୍ରେସ୍ ପ୍ରଥମତେ ସେତିଆ ଗର୍ବ ମେଣ୍ଟ ହାତତ ନବ ତେତିଆ କଂଗ୍ରେସ୍ ବରଦୁରୀତା ସକଳେ ଆତାକରାଣେ ସେତେ କେଡିଲ ସେ ତେଡିଲୋକେ ଏହି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ବଢ଼ କରିବ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଜିଲୋକେ ପରା ନାହିଁ, ଆଉ ଆସିବ ସେ ତାତୋ ସନ୍ଦେହ । କାରଣ ଏହା ଜାତି ସାଧି ଚରିତ୍ରଧାନ ନହଇ, ତେନେ ହଲେ କୋନୋ ଦେଶର ଗର୍ବ ମେଣ୍ଟ କେତିଆଓ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ବଢ଼ କରିବ ନୋହାବ । ଆଜି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ବଢ଼ କରିବେ ନକରା ଫାଲବ ପରାହି ଇଚ୍ଛା ହେତେ, କିନ୍ତୁ କୋନେଓ ବଢ଼ କରିବ ପରା ନାହିଁ । ଆମାର ଏହି House ବ ସକଳୋ ନୋହାବେହି ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେ ସେ ଦେଶର ପରା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ସାଧୁକ—ବୁଝ କୋରା ପରା ସମ୍ପୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଉଦ୍ଧେଷ୍ଟ ହବକ, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେହିଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟତ ପରିଷତ କରିବ ନୋହାବ । କାହିଲେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ପରାତପ ଏକନ ମାନୁହ ବିକାରେ ସାଧି ନୋକର୍ମା ହଇ, ଆମାର ଉଫିଲ ନେହାର ସକଳେହି ତେଡିକ defend କରିବେ । ତେତିଆ ହବ ଦେଶର ପରା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କେନେକେ ଆତବିବ ? ତେଡିଲୋକେ କାରଣ ଦିବ ସେ—“ଆମି lawyer ଆମାର defend କରାବ ଅର୍ଥ କି ଜ୍ଞାନି ବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଷୀ ମାନୁହେ ସାଧି ପାବ ।” ଗତିକେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ବଢ଼ କରା ସହଜ କରା ନହଇ । ସାଧି ଦେଶର ସହତାପ ମାନୁହ ଚରିତ୍ରଧାନ ନହଇ ତେନେହାର କେତିଆଓ ଦେଶର ପରା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଆତବାବ ନୋହାବ । ଆଜି ବଢ଼ ଦେଶତ ତା ନୋହେ ମାନୁହ ବୁଝିତ କେନେକେ କୋନୋ ଦିବ ପାରିବନେ ? ମାନୁହେ ବେହତ ଟକା ନପେ ବସୁନତୀ ବେହତ ପୁଟି ସବ । ସେହିଟି ଆମାର ବଢ଼ କରିବ ପାରିବ ?

A voice :—ସମ୍ମତୀ ବେହତ ନୋଟି ସବ ନୋହାବେ, ପଢ଼ି ସାଧ ।

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN : ଆଉ ଏହା କରା ହେତେ ସେ ସେତିଆଲୋକେ ଦେଶର ସକଳୋ ମାନୁହେ ପରିଶ୍ରମର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ନୁହଇ—ପରିଶ୍ରମର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦାର କରା ନାହାବେ, ଆଉ ସେତିଆଲୋକେ ବନୁବା ସମସ୍ୟା ସୁଚଳଭାବେ ସମାଧାନ ନହଇ । ତେତିଆଲୋକେ ମାନୁହେ କେତିଆଓ ଦନନ ଲୋଡ଼ି କରାବ ନୋହାବେ କାରଣ ୧,୦୦୦ ବା ୨,୦୦୦ ବା ୫,୦୦୦ ଟକା ପୋରା ଏକନ ମାନୁହେ କେନେକେ ପୋଚାକ ନାରିବ, ସେହିଦେବେ ଉପାଦର୍ଜନ ନକରା ଏକନେଓ ସାଧି ସେହି ବକରେ ପୋଚାକ ନାରିବେ । ଆଉ ସେହିଦେବେ ଚଳିବେହି ସବେ ତେନେହଲେ corruption ନିଷ୍ଚୟ ହବ । ସାଧି ଏକନ କେରାଣୀର ଦରମହା ୩୦୦ ଟକା ହଇ ଆଉ ତେଡି ସାଧି ସେହି ବକରେ ପୋଚାକ ନାରିବେ ବା ବରା ଛୋରାଣୀକ ଲେରାପାଟା ଶିକାବେହି ସାଧି ତେନେହଲେ ନିଷ୍ଚୟ ତେଡିକ ଆଉ ଟକା ନାପିବ । ତେଡି ସାଧି ନିଜନ ଦରମହାର ଉପବତ ନିଜନ କରିବାକେ ତେନେହଲେ ତେଡିକ ବରା ଛୋରାଣୀକ ଶିକା ଦିବା ନହଇ ଆଉ ପୋଚାକ କରାତ୍ର ନହଇ । ଗତିକେ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଉପାରେ ତେଡିକ standard of living କେନେକେ ଚଳିତେ ତାର ସାଧି ନିରାକରଣ କରା ନାସାୟ, ତେନେହଲେ corruption କେତିଆଓ ବଢ଼ କରିବ ନୋହାବ ।

ଆପୋନାଲୋକେ ସକଳୋରେ ସାଧି ଶୁନିବ ଖୋଜେ ସହି ଏହି ବିସୟେ ଏହା ଗର କବ ପାବେ ।

ଏକନ ପୋଡ଼ିମାଡ଼ିବ ୧ ଜନୀ ଛୋରାଣୀ ଆଢ଼ିଲ ଆଉ ତେଡିକ କମ ଉପାଦର୍ଜନ ହୋରାବ ବାରିବେ ତେଡି ଛୋରାଣୀ ବିଳାକକ ଭାଲକେ ଶିକା ଦିବ ନୋହାବିଲେ । ତେଡିକ ଏକନୀ ଛୋରାଣୀ ଶୁଲବ ମାଡ଼ିବଣୀ ହଲା ସେହି ଛୋରାଣୀ ଜନୀୟେ ବୁଝାକ ବବକେ ଆବାଧନା କରାବ ବୁଝା ଆସି କଲେ । “କି ହେତେ ଆହି, କିସ ଏହିଦେବେ ଆବାଧନ କରିଛା ?” ଛୋରାଣୀ ଜନୀୟେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଲେ । “ପିତା ଆଢ଼ିଲ ପୋଡ଼ିମାଡ଼ିବ । ଆମାର ୧ ଜନୀ ବାହି-ଭନୀ ଆଢ଼ିଲ, ସେହି କାରଣେ ତେଖେତେ ଆମାକ ବେଟିକେ ଲେରାପାଟା ଶିକାବ ନୋହାବିଲେ । ଆମି ଦୁଖୀୟା ଆଉ ଆମାର କୋନୋଜନୀ କୋଅପାବୋତିତ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରେକ୍ଟର, କୋନୋଜନୀ ଦୁଖୀୟା ଶୁଲ ମାଡ଼ିବଣୀ । ଏନେକେ ଦୁଖତେ ଦିନ କଟାବ ଲଖୀୟା ହେତେ—ଆମାର କି ଏକୋ ଉପାୟ ନାହିଁ ଆଉ ? ଆପୁନି ଆମାକ ଏହା ଉପାୟ ଦିସକ ।” ତେତିଆ ବୁଝାହି କଲେ— “ମନେ ମନେ ଥାକା । ଏତିଆ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ମହାସୁଦ୍ଧ ହବ ଆଉ supply ଆଦି କରି ହବେକ ବକମନ department ହବ । ତେତିଆ ଦୁଖୀୟା ଶୁଲ ମାଡ଼ିବଣ ଆଉ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗର ଅଫିସରର ନିମିତ୍ତେ ବହତ କାମ ଖାଲି ହବ ଆଉ ତେଡିଲୋକେ ବହତ ହବିଧା ହବ ।” ଛୋରାଣୀ ଜନୀୟେ କଲେ—“ପୁଲିଚ ଆଉ enforcement ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟତୋ ଆଛେ ; ପୁଲିଚେ ସାଧି ବରେ ତେତିଆ କି ହବ ?” ତେତିଆ ବୁଝାହି କଲେ—“ସହି ମାରାବେ ସଂସାର ସୁଫି କରାଛେ । ଏହି ସଂସାରତ ସହି ମହାମାରାବେ ସେହି ବିଳାକ ଟାକିମ । Corruption କୋନେଓ କରିବ ନୋହାବିବ ।”

বৃদ্ধিৰ বৰ আছে, সেই কাৰণে কোনেও corruption বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। (উচ্চ হাঁহিৰ বোল) সেই নিমিত্তে কেতিয়াও এই corruption বন্ধ নহব। এইবাবে এই মাননীয় জিলাওচুচাম্ৰ চাৰ্ভাৰক কও যে এই কাৰণে অৰ্ধৰায় কৰাৰ কোনো দৰকাৰ নাই। এই সম্বন্ধে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটা department কৰা পুথি এৰুৱাই হৈ গৈছে কিন্তু তাৰ বিশেষ একো ফল হোৱা নাই। কোনে পিচ ফালে হাত পাতে, কোনে ঘৰত, কোনে মেজত লয়, এই বিলাক সকলোৰে জনা আছে। তাৰে একোটা report গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টলৈ পঠিয়ালেই বুজিব যে কি বন্ধন যতগু হৈছে। সেই বিলাককে পুলিচক দিয়ক আৰু পুলিচে পাবিলে ধৰক, নহলে নাই। ধৰিব নোৱাৰিব, কিয়নো বৃদ্ধিৰ বৰ আছে। (laughter.)

সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়: মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰোঁ; কিন্তু বিৰোধিতা কৰি এই কথা বুজাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই যে মই এই দুনীতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰা নাই। সকলোৰে দুনীতি নিৰাধৰণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। কিন্তু এই দুনীতি নিৰাধৰণ কৰিবলৈ এই প্ৰস্তাৱত যি ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে মই তাৰ হৈ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

পুৰান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আগতে কৈ গৈছে যে দুনীতি কেৱল এক পক্ষৰ পৰা হোৱা নাই, আন পক্ষও তাৰ বাবে দায়ী। এটা সৰু কথা ধৰক, যেনে, চেনিৰ দোকানৰ পৰা চেনি চোৰাং ভাবে বেচা হৈছে। এই চেনিতো বনৰ বাঘ ভালুকৰ ওচৰত বেচা হোৱা নাই—ইয়াক বজাৰত ৰাইজৰ ওচৰত হৈ বেচিছে। এই দুনীতিৰ বাবে যাক আমি প্ৰত্যক্ষভাবে দোষী বুলি ভাবিছো তেৱেই যে অকলে দোষী এনে নহয়, অপ্ৰত্যক্ষভাবে আন এটা পক্ষ আছে। এই দুনীতিত সহায় কৰিছে বুলি তেওঁলোকও দোষী আৰু তেওঁলোককো শাস্তি দিয়া আৱশ্যক। আমি এতিয়া স্বাধীনতা পাইছো। এই স্বাধীনতা মানে কি এয়ে যে আমাৰ দেশৰ মাজত দুনীতি থাকক? আজি এটা নিপলবৰ মাজে দি যদি আমাৰ এই স্বাধীনতা আহিলেহেঁতেন, তেনেহলে আনোৱাত্মক, সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী বৃদ্ধি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ শাসনমন্ত্ৰী ভাষ্টিচিষ্টি আমি স্বাধীন ভাৱতত নতুন বন্ধনৰ এটা উপযোগী শাসনমন্ত্ৰী প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব পাবিলো হেঁতেন, দুনীতিয়ে হয়তো কেতিয়াও তাত ঠাই নেপালেহেঁতেন; আৰু আমি আমাৰ স্বাধীন ভাৱতত এটা ন্যায় শাসন ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব পাবিলোহেঁতেন। আমি স্বাধীনতা পাইছোঁ গচাঁ, কিন্তু বৃষ্টি আমলৰ শাসনমন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতৰ পৰা বন্ধ হব পৰা নাই। এতিয়া যি শাসন ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা পুৰনি আৰু মানবে ধৰা। আজি অক্ষিত যি কায়দা আছে সেই কায়দা বৃষ্টি আমলৰ কায়দা। যি বৃষ্টিছে নিজে দুনীতিৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈ শোষণ কৰি আমাকো দুনীতিৰ আশ্ৰয় লবলৈ কায়দা শিকাইছে, সেই শোষণ কেৱল অক্ষিতৰে চাৰি সীমাৰ ভিতৰতে আৰু নহয় যি আমাৰ হাতে মগজুৱে গোমাইছে। আজি তাৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ পাবলৈ হলে আমাৰ যথেষ্ট শক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আজি আমি এহাতে ৰাইজক দুনীতি দূৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ ভালদৰে উদ্বুদ্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু আন হাতে বিভাগীয় ভাবে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা সকলো প্ৰকাৰে কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগিব। যদি কেৱল অক্ষিতৰ বিলাকৰ মাজৰ পৰা দুনীতি নিৰাধৰণৰ কাৰণেই এটা কমিটি কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয় তেন্তে মই ঠিক ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথাৰে কব খোজো যে “বৃদ্ধিৰ বৰ” আৰু “মহামায়াত” আৱদ্ধ থাকি আমি কেতিয়াও দুনীতি বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। এনেকুৱাওতো হব পাৰে যে কমিটিত যি বিলাক Official আৰু non-official সদস্য আমি নিযুক্ত কৰিম সেই সদস্য বিলাকৰ দুনীতি বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ অইন এটা Enquiry Committee গঠন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব পাৰে: আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত আৰু এটা Enquiry Committee কৰিব লাগিব—এইদৰে হয়তো Enquiry Committee শেষেই নহব গৈ। তেনেহলে উপায় কি? উপায় হৈছে আমি ৰাইজৰ মাজত এটা চেতনা জগাই তুলিব লাগিব। ৰাইজে যেন কেতিয়াও দুনীতিক প্ৰশ্নয় নিদিয়। আজি আমি স্বৰাজ পাইছোঁ। আজিও যদি আমি কেৱল কমিটি গঠন, সদস্য নিযুক্তি আৰু দখা শুৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ মোচন কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰো, তেনেহলে আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি নহব। আজি আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজত জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰ পঢ়িবলৈ চেতনা আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে। এই চেতনাৰ ভিতৰেদি আমি প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে স্বৰাজৰ অৰ্থ উপলক্ষি কৰিব পাবিম। এই

চেতনাৰ দ্বাৰা আমি দুৰ্নীতি আতঙ্কনলৈ স্পৃহা পাম। আমি আজি জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰ বৰ্দ্ধিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰি কেৱল যদি Enquiry Committee ৰ পিছত Enquiry Committee বহন কৰি থাকো তেনেহলে আমাৰ কেৱল টকাইহে খৰচ হ'ব কিম্বা দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ নহ'ব। সেই কাৰণে দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাক ভালদৰে পুনৰ্গঠন আৰু শক্তিশালী কৰা দৰকাৰ। পুনৰ্নি আমোদৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়া নচলিব। একালে যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বৰ্তমানে যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে তাকে ভাল কৰি পুনৰ্গঠন আৰু শক্তিশালী কৰে, আৰু আন কালে, যদি দুৰ্নীতি দমন কৰিবলৈ বাইজৰ ভিতৰতো দুৰ্নীতি অবলম্বন কৰিবলৈ আমি চেষ্টা আনিব পাৰো, তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস এনেকুৱা কৰিটি কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নহ'ব। চৰকাৰ আৰু বাইজৰ উসেহতীয়া চেষ্টা থাকিব লাগিবই। তেতিয়াহে এই দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা সফল হ'ব পাৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। নই পুস্তাৱত উল্লেখ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা দুৰ্নীতি দমনৰ বাবে কাৰ্যকৰী নহ'ব বুলি ভাবোঁ।

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Haladhar Bhuyan, when he says that so long as our Lord Brahma is not favourably disposed towards us no amount of our attempt will stop corruption in this Province. I entirely agree with him as far as that. But, Sir, I differ from Mr. Bhuyan in one point and that is this: the hon. Mover of the Resolution confines himself only to corruption amongst the Government officials, but my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhuyan, thought it wise to include in this category pleaders in general, and the M. L. A. pleaders in particular. I think if he wanted to include such pleaders in the classification of officers he ought to have brought in an amendment, instead of just mentioning it in his speech, so that the House might have got an opportunity to discuss that matter in the shape of an amendment.

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN : I never meant to include the M. L. A. in the category of officers. I only said that it is seen that the M. L. A. defend even the worst type of culprits.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS : May I know how, before a man is tried, it can be said that he is a criminal of the worst type?

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN : All the hon. Members have heard my speech, and I have nothing more to add.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hearing the preliminary reply of the Hon'ble Prime Minister I agreed with him in respect of what he has said against setting up a Committee for enquiry. No Government will be able to remove corruption either from officials or non-officials by simply appointing a Committee for enquiry. The Hon'ble Premier asked the hon. Members of this House to throw light or suggestion how to remove corrupt practices. The hon. Mover of the Resolution asks Government to set up a Committee for that purpose. He is also asking the proposed Committee to find out ways and means to remove corrupt practices. I think a Committee may be set up to implement the latter portion of his suggestion. Sir, it is true that we, the Members of this House, take part in discussion when a Resolution is brought forward, but if certain things are entrusted to the whole-hearted attention of certain persons they are expected to find out tangible means for dealing with them. That is why I support this proposal to set up a small Committee to find out ways and means to remove these corrupt practices. One of the hon. Members said that corruption has got blessings from some God even, and therefore some people must give their thought to this problem and for that I think a small Committee will be of immense value. This Committee will suggest ways and means to Government to check corruption, which is ruining our country at present.

I want to add one more thing, and it is this: that not only Government officers who are involved in corrupt practices should come within the purview of the Committee, but also those who offer bribes should be checked and penalised, more particularly that famous merchant community who are masters in the fine and subtle art of giving bribes even to the highly placed officers and persons who occupy the highest place in the administration. They know the art of approaching those highest Gods of administration too. So, a small Committee, I think, will not be of without value if appointed to find out some means to check these persons also.

With these few words, I support that portion of the Resolution asking for setting up of a small Committee to find out ways and means.

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, দুর্নীতি নিবারণৰ কথা কৈ ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াই দুর্নীতি মূলক কাম সম্পর্কে বক্তৃতা দি উকিল সকলৰ দুর্নীতিৰ কথা যেতিয়া কৰে, নিজে যেতিয়া সেই ব্যৱসায়ত আছে আৰু আমাৰ M.L.A. মহোদয় সকলৰ তিতবতো বহুতে সেই ব্যৱসায়ত আছে, তেনেস্থলত সেই সম্পর্কে দু-আঘাৰ নটক নোৱাৰো।

যেতিয়া কানি নিবারণী সভা বহে তেতিয়া কিছমান কক্ষীয়ে কয় যে যেতিয়া চোৰাং কানিৰ মোকদ্দমা আছে তেতিয়া উকিল সকলে কিয় সেই মোকদ্দমা defend কৰে? যেতিয়া আমি কও যে যেতিয়া কমিটিৰ মেম্বৰে ধৰি আনে তেতিয়া আমি defend কৰা উচিত নহয়—আৰু সেইটো সম্বৰণ কৰো। কমিটিৰ মেম্বৰে এফালে মানুহক ধৰি আনি আনফালে গিহতক বন্ধা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা অন্যায় বুলি ভাবো; কিন্তু M.L.A. হলেই যে কেতিয়াবা অন্যায় ভাবে কোনো মানুহক ধৰি আনিলে M.L.A. উকিল সকলে তাক defend কৰা দোষনীয় হ'ব বুলি নোৱাৰো। কাইলৈ যদি মোৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বা ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কিবা শাস্তি পাব লগীয়া দোষ কৰিছে বুলি গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ ওচৰলৈ বিপোর্ট আছে আৰু মোক বা ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াক arrest কৰে, তেতিয়া এজন M.L.A. উকিলৰ পক্ষে আমাৰ defend কৰা কৰুবা নহবনে? যদিহে তাকে নকৰে তেন্তে সেই সময়ত আমি undefended হৈ যাব লাগিব। M.L.A. উকিল হলেই যে দুর্নীতিৰ নিমিত্তে যিবিলাক মানুহক ধৰি অনা হয় সেইবিলাকক defend কৰিব নালাগিব তাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। যদি গোয়ে হয় তেন্তে তাৰ নিমিত্তে নতুন আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব।

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: প্ৰস্তাৱত উকিলৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: অৱশ্যে মই কও যে দুর্নীতি আমি গুচাবই লাগিব। M.L.A. উকিলৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু উকিল আছে। সেই বিলাকৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিলেও আমি বঞ্চিত হ'ম নে? আমি কি দোষ কৰিলো যে আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিলে আমি অইন এজন উকিলৰ ওচৰলৈ পঠিয়াব লাগে? যদি আমি দুর্নীতিৰ caseতে ওকালতি কৰিব নোৱাৰো, তেন্তে মানুহ মৰাতকৈ ডাঙৰ দোষ হ'ব নোৱাৰে—সেই murder caseতো M.L.A. উকিলে defend কৰা অন্যায় হ'ব। অৱশ্যে মই নকও যে দুর্নীতি নিবারণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব নালাগে। আজি সচাটকৈয়ে ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে আমাৰ দুৰ্খীয়া বাইছে নানা কথাত চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দুর্নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি বিপোর্ট দিয়ে তাত ভাৰতবৰ্ষ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পৰা—আসাম স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পৰা এনেকুৱাহে অনুমান দিয়ে তাত ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আমাক দুর্নীতি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈকেহে সুযোগ আনি দিছে। মই গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে দুর্নীতি বা black market যি বকমে বহল হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে যোগেই পৰিমাণে দিয়া কৰিব লাগে। লগে লগে ইয়াকো কও যে অধিক সংখ্যক চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰমহা অতি কম। তেওঁলোকে আজিৰ দিনত এই শিলঙত ১০০ টকাতকৈও কম দৰমহাত কাম কৰি আছে। খনি টকাত ৮ চটা পোয়া যায়, অইন বস্ত্ৰবতো কথাই নাই। তেনেস্থলত এই কম দৰমহাৰে জীৱণ নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰে কেনেকৈ? কৰ্মচাৰীবিলাকৰ অৱস্থাই যুচ খাবলৈ বা অইন

বকমে দুইপয়চা বোজগাব কৰি থাকিলে তেওঁ বিলাকক বাধ্য কৰে। সেইটো আঁককৰি যাতে তেওঁলোকে দুনীতিৰ আশুয় লবলৈ বাধ্য নহয় তেনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰ ৰোজকেই যে তলৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়েহে কম দৰমহা পোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুনীতিৰ আশুয় লবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে আৰু বেচি পাবিশ্বনিক পোৱা বিলাকে দুনীতিৰ আশুয় লোৱা নাই ?

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মই নকল্প যে কেৱল তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকেহে দোষী। অলপীয়া দৰমহা পোৱা বিলাকে যে দুনীতিৰ আশুয় লবলৈ বাধ্য হয় সেইটোহে কৈছো।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : মই শুনিছো, বেচি দৰমহা পোৱা-বিলাকে আনো দুনীতিত সংশ্লিষ্ট নহয় ? মোৰ বিশেষ একো কবলগীয়া নাছিল। হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰাৰ পৰা অলপীয়া দৰমহা পোৱা বিলাকে দৰ কষ্ট পাটাইছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে যদি অলপ দুনীতিত নামেও তেন্তে তাক নবিষয় কৰিব লাগে, তেনে ভাৱ প্ৰকাশ পায়।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : নিবন অনুযায়ী আপোনাৰ কৰৰ অধিকাৰ নাই। আপুনি এতিয়া অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি বহক।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মই নবিষয় কৰিব লগীয়া একো কথা কোৱা নাই। যথোপযুক্ত ভাবে যাতে তেওঁলোকে দৰমহা পায় তাৰ কাৰণেহে মৰেষ্ট দিয়া কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই কেৱল এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। সেইটো হৈছে যে হাজৰীকাদেৱে কংগ্ৰেছী M.L.A. বা অকংগ্ৰেছী M.L.A. উকিল সকলে corruption case নোলোৱা সম্পৰ্কে যি ব্যাখ্যা দিছে তাত মই সন্দেহ হব পৰা নাই। মোৰ মতে কংগ্ৰেছী M.L.A. উকিল সকলে যে তেনেকুৱা case লব নোলাগে এনে নহয়, অকংগ্ৰেছী M.L.A. উকিল সকলেও লব নোলাগে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : কথাটো বৰ অপ্রাসঙ্গিক হৈছে। অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি বহক। • প্ৰস্তাবক ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিষয়ে কি কৰিব বোজে ?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : My reply will take a little time, Sir.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA : আমাৰ কবলগীয়া আছে। কাইলৈ হব, এতিয়া থাক।

*Voices :—*আমাৰো কবলগীয়া আছে। কাইলৈ হব।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 8th November, 1947.

SHILLONG :
The 22nd December 1947.

A. K. BARUA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam