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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

NINTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 38

The 2nd June, 1970



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**Proceedings of The Ninth 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 Tuesday the 2nd June 1970.**

P R E S E N T

**Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L., Speaker, in the
Chair, Nine Ministers, Six Ministers of State, Two Deputy
Ministers and Sixty four Members.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Police firing at Dhansiri Tea Estate

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

- (a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a printed bulletin alleged to have been published on 1st December 1969 from the Central headquarters of the 'Asom Chah Shramik Union', Tezpur, regarding the circumstances leading to the Police firing on Dhansiri Garden Labourers killing two ladyworkers and injuring 5 workers (including two women-workers) ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the firing was resorted to at the instance of the Garden Manager ?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that the said Garden Manager is hand-in-glove with some top persons in the Government ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

452. (a) Yes.

- (b) No. The circumstances which led to the firing by one constable was explained in the discussion on starred question No: 406.

(c) The Govt. have no such knowledge.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : With regard to answer to (a) whether any of the two killed ladies were armed or whether either of them alleged to have assaulted anybody ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : There is no such information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether at the time of making enquiry evidence from labour side was taken ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Yes.

Shri Maneswar Boro : এই Bulletin ৰ কথালৈ মই মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে সেই Bulletin ত কি কি লিখা আছে সেইটো পঢ়ি শুনাবনে ।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : তাত firing ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু এইখন পঢ়ি দিবলৈ হলে সময় লাগিব ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - এইটো মই মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে যিটো কথাৰপৰা এই ঘটনাটো আৰম্ভ হ'ল সেইবিষয়ে paniphlet ওলাইছে, সেইখিনি কথা জনাবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : It will take some time.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : যিহেতু Enquiry Report ত এইটো নাই গতিকে কি Basis ত দুগৰাকী মহিলাক আহত কৰা হ'ল আৰু দুগৰাকীক মৰা হ'ল সেইবিষয়ে details লাগে । নহলে pending ৰাখক । Then it may be kept pending.

On the basis of those papers we want to put some supplementaries:

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The papers are not handy now.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachayya : প্রশ্নটোৰ গুৰিটোৱেই হ'ল Bulletin.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : কাগজখন পাইছো এতিয়া কাগজখন সদনৰ Table ত দাখিল কৰিব পাৰিম। এইখন পঢ়ি চাবলৈ বহুত সময় লাগিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এইবিষয়ে আমি Rule 49 মতে half an hour discuss কৰিম।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Question টো pending ৰাখিব লাগে।

Re : Police firing at Dhansiri Tea Estate

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachayya : asked :

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

(a) Whether any judicial enquiry has been ordered regarding Police firing in the vicinity of Dhansiri T.E. Darrang, where two lady workers were shot dead and two more lady workers and three male workers were injured ?

(b) If so, whether the Government is prepared to

make a statement on the subject on the floor of the Assembly ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

453. (a)—No. However, Deputy Commissioner, Darrang ordered a Magisterial Inquiry into the incident. The inquiry was conducted by S.D.O. Mangaldoi. It has been observed by the conducting Magistrate that the firing was unavoidable. But he has commented on some commissions and omissions of some Police Officers. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (Western Range) Police also conducted an enquiry, and on the basis of these two enquiry reports, proceedings have been drawn up against the Circle Inspector of Police and Reserve Officer, Tezpur Police Reserve. Two women died of bullet injuries, four other persons including three women were injured. Out of these four persons, two women received bullet injuries.

(b)—Government will examine if further enquiry is necessary.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachayya : যেটো অভিযোগ শ্রমিকসকলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা দৰং জিলাৰ Deputy commissioner শ্রী অৰুনোদয় ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আহিছে সেইটো হৈছে এই যে বাগানৰ মালীকৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি নিৰস্ত মহিলাসকলৰ ওপৰত গুলি কৰিবলৈ তেওঁই সুবিধা দিছে যাৰ ফলত দুগৰাকী মহিলা নিহত আৰু তিনিগৰাকী মহিলা আহত হৈছে। তেনেকৈয়েই সেই অভিযুক্ত

জনৰ হুকুমতে তেওঁৰ তলতিয়া এজনে তদন্ত কৰাত জনসাধাৰণ
সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব নোৱাৰে ; গতিকে এই অৱস্থাৰ পৰিসংক্ৰিত High
court আদিৰ দ্বাৰা বিচাৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : এইটা কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব বুলি
কোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু Assurance দিয়া নাই ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : বিবেচনাৰ ফলাফল কি হয় এই
সদনৰ চেচনৰ ভিতৰতে জনাই দিব পাৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : চেপ্টা কৰা হ'ব ।

Shri Maneswar Boro : Sir, Judiciary Enquiry নকৰিবুলি চৰকাৰে
কৈছে কিয়নো ।

Mr. Speaker : বিবেচনা কৰি কি কৰে জনাব—নকৰো বুলি কোৱা নাই ।

Shri Maneswar Boro : বাগানৰ তিৰোতাক হত্যা কৰা কাৰণে
Judiciary Enquiry নকৰে কিন্তু অন্য হলে কৰিলেহেতেন নেকি ?

Shri Giassuddin Ahmed : জালিয়ানা বাদত কিমান তিৰোতা
মৰিছিল ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As they are not from the
developed community there will be no judicial
enquiry. May I request the hon. Chief Minister
to agree upon our proposal to have a through
enquiry into the matter so that the ill-feeling
created in the minds of the labour community
may be removed ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : As I said this will be
considered.

(Starred question Nos 454 and 455 were not put and answered to as the questioners were absent)

Re: Grievances of Agricultural Officers

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

***456. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state —**

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some officers of the Agriculture Department preferred appeal in the Assam High Court for redress of their grievances ?
- (b) If so, what are the grievances ?
- (c) Whether the Government received any representation in this regard from the officers ?
- (d) If so, what is the decision of the Government ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

456. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A statement containing the names of officers, the particulars of their grievances and the present stage of their cases is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Each representation received before the filing of the cases in the Hon'ble High Court was examined on merits and decision taken in the light of the accepted policy of the Government. No decision

can, however, be taken now as the cases are pending before the Hon'ble High Court.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Hon'ble Minister said that before filing of the cases in the High Court, Government took decisions in the light of the accepted policy of the Government. May I know what were the earlier decisions taken by Government in this regard ?

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami : There are cases involving as many as seven officers and all the cases are not similar. Each individual officer has his own cases. So, it will take some time for me to read out all the cases and decisions taken on them. Should I read out all the individual cases ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The main grievances.

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami : Grievances are there, also the Government decisions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What are the Government decisions ?

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami : Sir decisions relate to individual cases. So I don't think it will be proper to state the decisions without relating the cases. If I am to do justice I should read out the entire case.

The first case is that of Shri A.C. Borbora,

the then Sugarcane Specialist, Assam, Jorhat, now Assistant Entomologist, Kahikuchi. He filed an appeal against the order of dismissal after drawal of proceedings on the grounds that he misappropriated a sum Rs. 24,500 by tempering the actual payee receipts of sugarcane subsidy distributed by him, but due to procedural defects the appeal was granted and the dismissal order was set aside by the Hon'ble High Court advising the Government to draw de novo proceedings against the officer concerned, which has been drawn up and the State Enquiry Officer is conducting the enquiry.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The enquiry is still continuing ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Yes. The second case is of Shri U.D. Adhikari, District Agricultural Officer, now Senior Instructor, G.S.T.C., Khanapara. Against the order of refusal to count the college service rendered by him towards fixation of his seniority in A.A.S. Class II, he preferred an appeal to the Assam High Court. The brief history of the case is noted below :

The post of Lecturer in Horticulture in Assam Agricultural College was advertised by the A.P.S.C. and Shri Adhikari applied and got nomination from the A.P.S.C. and was appointed with effect from 1.9.48 while holding the post in S.A.S. Class

I. After serving for 4 years he applied for his reversion to the General Cadre on the ground of his family troubles and the same was allowed and he was posted as District Agricultural Officer, Goalpara, Dhubri. As the services in the college had been treated as a separate cadre, which could not be counted in the general cadre, his prayer was rejected against which he filed a writ petition on 11.8.69 to the High Court which is sub judice, vide : Civil Rule No. 419 of 1969.

No. 3 is Shri H. Vanthuawama, District Agricultural Officer. Shri Vanthuawama filed a writ petition against the order of refusal to count his seniority in A.A.S. Class I with effect from 1.4.59, the date on which he was first appointed as Assistant Deputy Director of Agriculture for Lushai Hills in A.A.S. Class II on 15.9.53 and subsequently transferred to Jowai as Agricultural Officer and later transferred to Aijal as District Agricultural Officer. All these posts held by him were in A.A.S. Class II but after reorganisation of the Agricultural Department in 1959 the post of the D.A.O. was upgraded to A.A.S. Class I and the scale of pay was revised to Rs. 400-850/ Shri Vanthuawama claimed the above scale of pay with effect from 1.4.59, which was rejected saying that his case would be considered along with others when recruitment to the new posts of

D.A.O. in the scale of Rs. 400-850/-p.m. in A.A.S. Class I is made. Until and unless he is selected for a post in A.A.S. Class I he has to continue in his present cadre. Against this order he filed a writ petition to the High Court and he got the judgment in his favour allowing him the above scale of pay with effect from 1.4.59. Accordingly, the various posts held by him during the period from 1.4.59 to 18.3.64 were created in A.A.S. Class I outside the cadre of A.A.S. This will not confer on him seniority over other officers which was fixed by the A.P.S.C. Shri Vanthuawama submitted representation praying for counting his seniority with effect from 1.4.59, which was rejected and against which he filed a writ petition on 3.10.69 in the High Court, which is sub judice, Vide Civil Rule No. 988 of 1969.

The fourth case of that of Shri J. N. Barua, Joint Director of Agriculture, Jorhat, since retired, Shri J. N. Barua was appointed under Regulation 3 (f) of the A.P.S.C. Regulations, 1951, as Joint Director of Agriculture, Jorhat, and the post was advertised by the A.P.S.C. Shri Barua had applied and appeared for interview. But unfortunately he could not get the nomination. Shri Barua after appearing in the interview submitted a representation against non-inclusion of his name in the nomination list of the A.P.S.C., challenging the

constitution of the Board of Interview, where no technical expert was present and prayed for consideration of his case, ignoring the nomination of candidates sent by the A.P.S.C., which was not accepted by this Department being inadmissible under the rules. Dr. J.S. Patel, Vice-Chancellor of the Jabbalpur University, and Shri N.K. Rustomjee, I.C.S. the then Additional Chief Secretary, were selected as expert advisers in the interview for these posts to assist Commission. But Dr. Patel could not attend the interview owing to bad weather and cancellation of the air journey from Calcutta to Gauhati. Shri Rustomjee attended the interview.

As he failed to get the nomination from the A.P.S.C. he was asked to revert, against which he filed a writ petition on 13.5.69 in the High Court of Assam and Nagaland, who issued an order to the effect that pending disposal of the petition, the operation of the impugned Notification No. AGA. 242/66/60 (b), dated 30.4.69. is stayed and the matter is still sub judice. vide: Civil Rule No. 342 of 1969.

(5) Shri Sahiruddin Ahmed the then extension officer Agriculture Titabar Dev Block was removed from service after drawal of Departmental proceedings on the ground of misappropriation of Government money amounting to Rs. 5382.08 in con-

sultation with the State Vigilance Commissioner against which he filed a write petition on 6.10.69 in the High Court of Assam and Nagaland which is subjudice vide civil Rule No. 1019 of 1969.

(6) & (7) Sarbashri Samsuddin Ahmed, Botanical Field Asstt. and Banamali Goswami, retired D.A.O. have filed petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India against the order of retirement before attaining the age of 58 years and the matter is subjudice vide civil Rule No. 514 of 1969 and No. 196 of 1969.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, it seems in the first case, that is the case of Mr. Barbara, proceedings was drawn up and other actions had been taken. But the person concerned about whom I mentioned the other ay, that is the case of the then DAO, Jorhat, it appears no action against him has been taken. Why this discrimination ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, here the question is regarding the cases pending before the High Court. The question of hon. member was whether it is a fact that some officers of the Agriculture Deptt preferred appeal in the Assam High Court for redress of their grievances ? And, the case of the DAO who has since been retired does not come under this because he did not prefer an appeal to the hon'ble High Court.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : But this case has got a link with the case of Mr. Barba'a,

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, I furnished the information the other day while replying to the debate on Cut Motion relating to Agriculture. I do not have that file with me now. But the report of the State Vigilance Commissioner was(interruption)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Minister has said that these cases have been disposed of by the Govt. But this is not a fact, sir,

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : That was the information I had with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, both the cases are inter-linked. Therefore, how the Minister can say that the case has been disposed of.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : I am sorry, Sir, I have not been able to explain the position to the hon'member. In view of action taken by the Govt. the officer concerned preferred an appeal against the order of the Govt and then the High Court again ordered for fresh enquiry and we are holding it..... (interruption)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, in his appeal Mr. Barbara has said that he has been singled out while the

other officers have been left out by the Department.

Shri Lakshmi Parsad Goswami : There can be no appeal to the High Court unless and until a decision is taken at a certain level. Here in this case as the decision was taken at the Govt. level so the officer concerned could file an appeal against the order of the Govt. so all this conclusively prove that there was a decision and the decision might be right or wrong. Every aggrieved person can seek redress of his grievances in the court of law. So far this case is concerned that was disposed of (interruption)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It seems that the matter has been referred to the State Inquiry Officer only after the decision of the High Court. Therefore how the Minister could say earlier that the matter has been closed up.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, I have said whatever information I have that one officer found not guilty and another officer was found guilty. He preferred an appeal to the High Court. High Court ordered fresh enquiry.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, as we understand the reply of the Minister on the other day was that the matter was closed. Today, the Minister says

that the case is not closed. To remain the case with the State Inquiry Officer it means it is not closed whatever might have happened in the meantime. Whether the Minister said the other day that the case is closed ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : That day hon'Members referred to certain cases of misappropriation and in replying to that misappropriation by that DAO, I said that the State Inquiry Officer found that man as not guilty. To day, case is about the cases pending before the High Court. This is a different matter. My reply to the question of alleged misappropriation against the DAO was that the State Inquiry Officer inquired into the matter and found he was not responsible for the misappropriation. So, my reply was not in connection with this case.

Re : Service Rules for the Employees of Agriculture Department

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

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

(a) Whether there are Service Rules for the employment, conduct and service conditions of the employees of the Agriculture Department ?

- (b) If so, when the Rules were framed and since when they are implemented ?
- (c) if not, how the service conditions, promotions, increments and other appartment matters are dealt with ?
- (d) Whether uniform policy adopted in the Appointment Department is uniformly followed in the matter of confirmation, promotion, etc., in the Agriculture Department ?
- (e) Whether academic qualification is considered at the time of appointment only or this is dragged on for confirmation, promotion, etc ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture)
replied :

457. (a) & (b)—No. Rules of the Agriculture and Veterinary services relating to service conditions were framed and implemented since 1933. These have, however, become out of date and new rules are in the process of finalisation. As regards conduct, the officers of the Agriculture Department are subject to Assam Government Servant Conduct Rules.

(c)—These are being dealt with on the basis of the various circulars of the Government and the Reorganisation Resolution of the Agriculture Department.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The details of the qualifications for the posts for which direct recruitment is made and for the promotion posts are contained in the Reorganisation Resolution, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House. The fulfilment of minimum qualification is a pre-condition for appointment of a candidate to a post whether it is done by direct recruitment or by promotion. The confirmation is done on efficient discharge of duties by the officer in the post and on satisfactory completion of period of probation, if any, provided the post against which the officer is appointed is permanent.

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, if I have followed the answer correctly, the reply to (a) and (b) was 'No'. In other words, there are no service rules for the conduct and service condition of the employees of the Agriculture Department and the Minister has said that the rule which existed in 1933 considering it out of date they have not been followed it. Since when this rule ceased to be followed, I mean, the rule of 1933?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, the exact date is not with me.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : May we then take

that the Department is running and its employees are serving without any proper service rules ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, in my answer I have said that as regards conduct, the officers of the Agriculture Department are subject to Assam Government Servant Conduct Rules.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, it is a fact that on the basis of those rules every Department frame their own service rules. But this Department is running for so many years without any service rules for which every time employees serving there had to go to the High Court to redress their grievances in respect of their promotion; confirmation etc. If that it is so, why the Government has not framed any service rules for the Department ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : We have actually prepared the Service Rules. We have drafted the Rules and have sent to the Appointment Department for vetting on 31.3.69. The Appointment Department returned the Rules with certain suggestions on 26.8.69. The Rules have been re-drafted in the light of the Appointment Department's suggestions and sent for approval on 9.2.70. These have been again returned by the Appointment Department on 27.4.70 suggesting

some more modifications. These will be sent to the Appointment Deptt. after necessary modifications very soon. These are the steps that are being taken by the Agriculture Department.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, immediately after my first supplementary I was snapped to follow the thread. But the position is that, though it is a fact that there are Fundamental Rules and Subsidiary Rules which cover all Government employees, so far as the employees of this Department are concerned they are going without any Service Rules of the Department and its employees' conduct, promotion and other service conditions are determined or decided only on the basis of a particular resolution which is highly irregular and even up till now, upto 1970 no rules have been finalised. In view of this position can the Government give us an assurance that within a specific time proper Service Rules for this Department will be framed ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, it is very difficult to give a specific time. As I have said, we have been taking all possible steps in the matter and it has been taken up with the Appointment Department. It is our sincere desire to have the Service Rules as early as possible.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, although the Agriculture

and Veterinary Departments are having the same condition of service in respect of confirmation, promotion and other things, may I know from the Minister when these two Department should get the equal treatment in respect of confirmation, promotion etc why the officers of the Veterinary Department have been confirmed leaving the question of the employees of the Agriculture Department aside, in a discriminatory way ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, the officers of the Veterinary Department are also facing the same difficulty. It is not that the officers of the Veterinary Department have been confirmed and not the officers of the Agriculture. These difficulties are there also and we are trying to remove them.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Not only for the last one decade, nepotism favouratism and all these have been running riot in these two Departments-Agriculture and Veterinary and not just now for the last one decade this has been running. In view of the fact that these two Departments have been doing things irregularly and without rules and much to the detriment to the legitimate interest of the employees of these two Departments will the Government think the urgency of finalising the rules for these Departments, particularly for the employees of the Agriculture Department ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, I want to point out for the information of the hon'able members that it is not that we have not followed any rules. Actually, appointment and other things are done on the basis of reorganisation notification of 1959. As I have said, it was not proper to go without the Service Rules for such a long time. I hope, we will be able to finalise the rules very soon.

Shri Pitsing Konwar : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Agriculture Deptt-ৰ যিটো Service Rule সেইটো চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়ালৰ কাৰণে ১৯৩৩ চনতে বনাইছে, আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এতিয়া কৈছে out of date হৈ গৈছে। কিন্তু এতিয়া এই Rules and Regulation নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো চাকৰিয়ালে promotion আদি নোহোৱাকৈ পৰি আছে আৰু তেনেধৰণৰ মানুহ Deptt-ত কিমান আছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ছাৰ, Rules and Regulation নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে promotion আদি নোহোৱাকৈ যাতে থাকিব নেলাগে তাৰ বাবে চাকৰিয়ালৰ সুবিধাৰ বাবে আমি P.S.C. লৈ পঠাই দিওঁ আৰু P.S.C. য়ে তেওঁলোকৰ Character Roll আৰু record আদি চাই Regularise কৰে বা promotion আদি ঠিক কৰে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : As early as 1958,— to be specific as early as 28th February, 1958 the Agriculture Administration Committee appointed by the Government of India made certain recommendations to the effect that there should be a set of Service Rules for the Agriculture Department early and this matter was taken up by the Estimate Committee of the House and therefore the reorganisation resolution of 1959, as a temporary measure, was adopted so

as to normalise the things within a short time. It is now lord's '70. Since 1958 up to 1970, a long years have elapsed that the Government have not respected either the recommendation of the Agricultural Administration committee of the Government of India or the recommendation of the Estimate Committee of the House. In view of this gross failure for more than a decade will the Government be up and doing make the rules as early as possible?

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Gosami : I have already replied.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I draw the pointed attention of the Chief Minister regarding the fact of the employees of the Agriculture Department in relation to their absorption in the Agricultural University. After the establishment of the Agricultural University they are to go to the University. But for want of their confirmation they are not in a position to give their option. There has been repeated demand from the teachers and worker of the Agricultural Department in this regard. It has also come to our notice that by some backdoor policy Government has confirmed some officers of the Veterinary Deptt. as a result of which they are now free to give their option. May I request the Chief Minister to look into this matter so that the teachers who are going to be absorbed in the Agricultural University get their due seniority.

Shri Bimala Prosad Chaliha : I will discuss this matter with my colleague.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, I want to point out for the information of the hon'able members that it is not that we have not followed any rules. Actually, appointment and other things are done on the basis of reorganisation notification of 1959. As I have said, it was not proper to go without the Service Rules for such a long time. I hope, we will be able to finalise the rules very soon.

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Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ছাৰ, Rules and Regulation নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে promotion আদি নোহোৱাকৈ যাতে থাকিব নেলাগে তাৰ বাবে চাকৰিয়ালৰ সুবিধাৰ বাবে আমি P.S.C. লৈ পঠাই দিওঁ আৰু P.S.C. য়ে তেওঁলোকৰ Character Roll আৰু record আদি চাই Regularise কৰে বা promotion আদি ঠিক কৰে।

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as to normalise the things within a short time. It is now lord's '70. Since 1958 up to 1970, a long years have elapsed that the Government have not respected either the recommendation of the Agricultural Administration committee of the Government of India or the recommendation of the Estimate Committee of the House. In view of this gross failure for more than a decade will the Government be up and doing make the rules as early as possible?

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Gosami : I have already replied.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I draw the pointed attention of the Chief Minister regarding the fact of the employees of the Agriculture Department in relation to their absorption in the Agricultural University. After the establishment of the Agricultural University they are to go to the University. But for want of their confirmation they are not in a position to give their option. There has been repeated demand from the teachers and worker of the Agricultural Department in this regard. It has also come to our notice that by some backdoor policy Government has confirmed some officers of the Veterinary Deptt. as a result of which they are now free to give their option. May I request the Chief Minister to look into this matter so that the teachers who are going to be absorbed in the Agricultural University get their due seniority.

Shri Bimala Prosad Chaliha : I will discuss this matter with my colleague.

Re : Class II Agricultural Service

Shri Guarisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

*458. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether in the matter of filling up the posts of Assam Agriculture Service Class II certain percentage of the said posts are reserved for being filled up by promotion from the cadre of the Assam Subordinate Agricultural Service Class I
- (b) If so since when ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that those whose promotions were delayed due to non-implementation of this policy in time, are going to be favourably considered for the purpose of their promotion to the next higher rank, namely, Assam Agricultural Service class I ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there are cases wherein violation of the rank in the "Gradation List" lower-ranked personnel of the S.A.S (Class I) were allowed to supersede the senior ones apparently on the sole ground of their general educational degree thereby throwing cold-water to the efforts for good performance of duty ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

✓58. (a)—At present there is no fixed quota of the posts in Assam Agricultural Service Class II to be filled up by promotion from Assam Subordinate Agricultural Service Class I but certain posts are being filled up in this manner. The question of

prescribing such quota or percentage or specifying the posts will be considered at the time of the finalisation of service rules.

(b) & (c) -- No. Do not arise.

(d) -- According to the accepted policy of the Government, promotion to higher posts is based on seniority, efficiency and suitability. Thus due regard is being given to the efficiency of officers while considering them for promotion. However, in cases where minimum qualification is prescribed under the Reorganization Resolution of the Department, the scope of selection has naturally to be confined to the candidates holding requisite minimum qualification.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Sir, here the difficulty arises. Now, when there were rules in vogue, that is to say, rules of 1933 then a line of promotion was open and known to the applicants—that if he enters in the Subordinate Service and if he gives good service, if he is efficient, then in course of time he will get promotion to the next higher grade. In the meantime, no new set of service rules has been made ; only a stop gap resolution has been made in respect of non-abrogation of the rules under which these employees did enter and some conditions have been imposed for their promotion, say, for example, a graduate, a B.Sc. will be necessary when they entered into the service, I.Sc. was considered to be the necessary minimum qualification. Unless and until those who entered under these rules are accommodated,

if they are discriminated on account of their less academic qualification, the Government will definitely face writ petitions in the Hon' ble High Court. So, in view of this probable difficulty will the Government at least desist from creating complications by overriding rules on the strength of resolutions ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : We will look into it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is the hon' Minister aware of the fact that for want of service rules discrimination has been made in respect of giving promotion ?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami : I have no such information. But if that is the case, I shall surely look into it.

Re.: State Social Education Wing

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government have decided to amalgamate the State Social Education Wing with the General Education on the ground that there is no sufficient workload for the officers serving in the Social Education Wing ?

(b) If so, what are the principles to be followed in

respect of safeguarding the seniority and other interests of the officers serving in the Social Education Wing ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied :

459. (a)—Yes, for better administration.

(b)—The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, how long this matter will remain under the consideration of the Government ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : It is under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My question is, how long it will remain under the active consideration of the Government ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : It will not take long time.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Will the Minister kindly differentiate between ordinary consideration and active consideration ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I am sorry that I had to go out of the House to consult my Secretary. It will not take long time. The principle has not yet been decided but then it will be on the dates of appointments when the S.E. Os are merged in

the General Department which should be the principle but it has got to be decided,

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : Sir, the questioner asked here whether the Government have decided to amalgamate the State Social Education Wing with the General Education on the ground that there is no sufficient workload for the officers serving in the Social Education Wing. May I ask, since which year it was found that sufficient work load was not there ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Since some time past.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : If it is 'Since for some time' it means that the Social Education in the State has lost its utility ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : On another occasion there was a question and I had said that the Social Education Wing has two parts to do. One is concrete thing which means adult literacy, looking after village libraries etc and the other is an abstract thing which means conveying the messages of the different departments, as for example, family planning, the publicity of all the departments which are not actually being done. Therefore, we thought that they have not the work load. Only the concrete things are being done which are : looking after adult literacy, village clubs village libraries and

for this the Government thought that there was no necessity for having these people. We will combine them with the general education and there will be some people who will look after these three things : adult literacy, village library and village clubs.

Smt. Lily Sen Gupta : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই Social Education officer বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান মহিলা Social Education officer ও আছে। এই মহিলা Social Education officer বিলাকৰ নামৰ আগত Lady থকাৰ কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকক বৰখাস্ত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে circular দিয়া কথাটো সচানে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagher : Circular দিয়া হোৱা নাই। কথাটো হৈছে Social Education officer বিলাক 1st and 2nd stage লৈকেহে থাকিব। তাৰ পিছত নাই।

Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury : বিশেষ ভাবে Rual area এবং ব্যক্তিগত জীৱনৰ উন্নতিৰ একমাত্র বাহন এই Social Education তাই এই শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে উন্নতিৰ জন্য কোন process বা পৰিকল্পনা সরকার গ্রহণ করেছেন কিনা বিগত ২৩ ব্যসরের মধ্যে, যার ফলে work Load হওয়ার জন্য amalgamation এব প্রশ্ন আনছে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagher (Minister) : পৰিকল্পনা গ্ৰহণ কৰেছিল ৩ তিনি বার নতুন নতুন সিদ্ধান্ত দেওয়া হয়েছিল। এখন দেখা ভোল কাজে হুচেদ না।

Smt. Lily Sen Gupta : মহিলা Social Education officer সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰা এই বৈগম্য দূৰীকৰণৰ কাৰণে আৰু চৰকাৰে দিব খোজা Safeguard ওপৰত এই মহিলা সকলকো safeguard দিবৰ কাৰণে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : মোৰ লগত এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰোতে মই তেখেতক কথাটো বুজায়ই দিছিলো।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : Service Rule ঠিক নকৰাকৈ কেনেকৈ সিদ্ধান্ত ললে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : মই কৈছো Rule কৰা নাই। Rules framedAccording to the general principles, it should be from the date of appointment.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether that has been agreed upon by the Government.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Appointment Department লৈ refer কৰিছো। I think it will have to be agreed to.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether that has been done as yet.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Not yet.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : Adult Literay আৰু Family planning এই দুয়োটা শিতানতে চৰকাৰে অজস্র টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। এই খৰছৰ বিনিময়ত কিফল হৈছে নহৈছে সেইটো বাৰ্ষিক নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে নে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : মাননীয় সদস্যই মোৰ reply টো ভুল বুজিছে। Family planning কৰিব লাগে, আৰু এইটো এটা abstract thing বেলেগ social organ'ser কৰাৰ কোনো মানে নাই।

Maulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury : Family Planning ত কি

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Family Planning Medical Minister
বৰ কথা । Adult Literacy ৰ সংখ্যা আছে, কিন্তু এতিয়া মই
দিব নোৱাৰো ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : জন শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ আলোচনী এখন
আছে, তাত আছে নে নাই ।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : সেইটো কোৱা হৈছে ।

Smti. Rani Manjula Devi : Sir, answer to the lady Member
is not clear.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I very well understand the feelings
of the lady members of this House ; I had a talk
with them and I said that it is only in Stage-II
s II but when the Stage-III comes it becomes
normalised and we do not maintain lady social
education officers ; that is the policy. If the mem-
bers think that it should be otherwise, let them
suggest.

Smt Lily Sen Gupta : এইটো পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে আৰু; তাৰ দ্বাৰা
মহিলা সকলক পুনৰ নিয়োগ কৰি, তেওঁ লোকৰ পৰা কাম উলি-
য়াই লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে ।

(No reply)

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar : Sir what is the reason ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hazjer : The reason is it was decided long before.

Re : Nalbari-Rangia National Highway

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar asked :

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

- (a) Why the portion of the National Highway from West of Nalbari to Rangia has not yet been completed ?
- (b) Who are responsible for the delay ?
- (c) Whether Government will take necessary steps in this matter ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State P.W.D. (R. and B)] replied :

460. (a)—The portion of the National Highway in quest on has been completed excepting the two diversions, viz, Nalbari and Ghograpar diversions.
- (b) —The reasons for non-completion of Nalbari diversion is mainly attributable to damages by flood in 1966 and again in 1969. The work for Ghograpar diversion was held up owing to non finalisation of land acquisition.
- (c)—Steps are being taken for early completion of the same.

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar : যিহেতু সেই অঞ্চলত জন সমাগম, আৰু যান-বাহনৰ সমাগম বেছি, আৰু বেলৰে communication পৰ্যাপ্ত নহ'ল, তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত বাকীপৰি থকা কামখিনি অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ লগত একমত যে, জৰুৰী কাম সোনকালে হ'ব লাগে।

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya : Ghograpar diversion ৰ বাবে Land Acquisition ৰ কাম হৈছেনে নাই ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : মই আগতে কৈছো যে সেইটো finalise হোৱা নাই।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Sir, the minister has replied that in the Nalbari portion, there was damages in 1966 and 1969 Sir, the Minister replied that the Nalbari porton was not completed due to damages by flood. - will the Minister correct his reply that there was no floodeamge in 1969 Sir, regarding Ghograpar portion, the Minister replied that it was held up owing to non-finalisation of land acquisition. May I know when the acquisition cases were submitted and in what stage the acquisition cases are pending ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : Sir, I replied that on the basis of information that has been given that in the year 1966 and 1969 damages are done. But the Hon'ble Member has said- 'no', that is not the correct position. I will further look into it as to whether there is anything wrong in this.

(Noise)

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : When the acquisition cases were sub-

mitted and in what stage the acquisition cases are pending in so far as Ghograpar portion is concerned ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mizumdar : Sir, it is not possible to give the correct position at the moment. So far as the land acquisition is concerned, the information we got, it indicates that this has not been finalised. Sir, it is a vital matter and very important and from our side, we are sparing no pains to get it finalised as early as possible.

Shri Kandarpa Naraya Banikeya : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি যেতিয়া জিলাৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ আহোঁ, তেতিয়া আগৰ নিচিনা P.W.D. ৰাস্তাৰে মটৰ নলবাৰীৰ পৰা পোনে পোনে নাহি National High way ৰে ঘূৰি আহিব লাগে। এতিয়া প্রশ্ন হৈছে, কেতিয়া আমি আকৌ P.W.D. ৰাস্তাৰে পোনে পোনে মটৰেৰে গুৱাহাটীলৈ আহিব পাৰিম, মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

(No reply)

Re: Appointment of L. P. Teachers in Karimganj Subdivision

Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury asked :

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

- (a) What are the percentages of the Caste Hindu, Muslim, Manipuri, Scheduled Caste, specially Patni community of population in the Subdivision of Karimganj ?

- (b) How many appointments of L.P. Teachers are made in the Subdivision of Karimganj during the tenure of the present School Board ?
- (c) Whether candidates of any particular community has been favoured more in comparison with others ?
- (d) If so, why ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State for Education)
replied :

461. (a)—(1) Caste Hindu—This is not mentioned separately in the Census Report, 1961, percentage cannot be given.

2) Muslim—43·02%

(3) Manipuri—3·50%

(4) Scheduled Caste—15·80%
Patni—4·06%.

(b)—One hundred and twenty six.

(c)—No.

(d)- Does not arise.

Re : Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools

M. shamsul Huda asked :

*462. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government propose to upgrade the existing Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools to 12th year class standard according to the "New Complex School Scheme" under the 4th Five-Year Plan?

(b) If not, what alternative measures the Government will take to safeguard the services of the teachers in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools who are serving since their inception without confirmation and provide fund benefits?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : (Minister, Education) replied :

462. (a)—Yes, with effect from 1974.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re : Head Masters of Middle English Schools

Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury asked :

*463. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether B. A. passed Head Master of Middle English Schools are getting graduate scale?

(b) Whether Matriculate Senior Madrassa passed teachers who are equivalent to B.A. are entitled

to hold the Head Mastership of Middle English Madrassa ?

(c) If so, whether they are getting the graduate scale ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State for Education)
replied :

463. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Their status is not considered equivalent to those
of the graduate teachers.

Re : T. B. Cases of Goalpara Subdivision

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that T. B. has
been spreading in the Tribal Areas of the Goal-
para Subdivision ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that a large number of T. B
patients have been pressing the S. D. M. and
M. O., Goalpara for admission in the T.B. Ward ?

(c) If so, whether the Government will consider to

increase at least ten beds in the T. B. Ward in the Goalpara Civil Hospital ?

(d) Whether the Government propose to convert the Matia Central Hospital into a full fledged T. B. Hospital for the District of Goalpara ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health, etc) replied :

464. (a)—Some cases have been detected in these areas.

(b)—Due to increase in the number of detected T.B. patients each and every patient cannot be hospitalised. Admission of T. B. patients in the hospital is done on selective basis and only the serious and positive sputum cases are hospitalised and discharged as soon as they are found fit to attend the T. B. Clinic as outdoor patient to receive domicilliary treatment.

(c)—There are 6 beds in Goalpara Civil Hospital and 49 beds in Dhubri T. B. Hospital. Besides there is provision for outdoor treatment in the Chest Clinic. With the Upgraded Chest Clinic the existing number of beds is considered adequate.

d)—There is no such proposal at present.

Re : Golakganj Anchalik Panchayat

শ্রীকবিৰ চন্দ্ৰ বৰা প্ৰধানীয়ে সুধিছে :

*৪৬৫। মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) গোলকগঞ্জ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে ৩০ জন সদস্যৰ ভিতৰত ১৬ জনে চহি কৰি অনাস্থা প্রস্তাৱ আলোচনা কৰাৰ দাবী কৰা সত্ত্বেও আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়ে উক্ত প্রস্তাৱ (Requisition meeting) নাকচ কৰাৰ কথা সঁচা নেকি ?

(খ) উক্ত আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়ে নাকচ কৰা সত্ত্বেও বি, ডি, ওই আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে সভা আহ্বান কৰাৰ ফলত উক্ত বি, ডি ও মহোদয়ক বদলি কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

(গ) এইটো কথা সঁচা নেকি যে সেই বি, ডি, ও জনক ইতিমধ্যে দুবাৰ বদলিৰ আদেশ দি দুবাৰ স্থগিত ৰখা হ'ল ?

(গ) যদি হয়, কিয় হ'ল ?

পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্র নাথ হাজৰিকাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৬৫। (ক)—হয়, খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াই সভাপতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ৩০ জন সদস্যৰ ভিতৰত ২২ জনে ১৬-১-৭০ তাৰিখে চহী কৰা অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবটো ২০-১-৭০ তাৰিখে পায় আৰু সেইটো সভাপতিৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰে। উক্ত অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবটোৰ নকল উপসভাপতিলৈ নিদিয়াৰ বাবে আৰু কেইজনমান স্বাক্ষৰকাৰীয়ে পাহত তেওঁলোকৰ সমর্থন উঠাই লোৱাৰ কাৰণে সভাপতিয়ে উক্ত প্রস্তাবটো ৪-২-৭০ তাৰিখে অগ্রাহ্য কৰে। প্রসঙ্গক্রমে, ৩১-১-৭০ তাৰিখে ৩ জন সদস্যই অনাস্থা প্রস্তাবটো আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ এখন বিশেষ সভাৰ বাবে দৰখাস্ত দিয়ে। খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াই উক্ত দৰখাস্তখন সভাপতিৰ ওচৰত দাখিল নকৰাকৈ সেইদিনাই ৭-২-৭০ তাৰিখে বিশেষ সভাখন আহ্বান কৰে।

(খ)—খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াক লোকসেৱাৰ খাতিৰতহে বদলি কৰা হৈছে।

(গ)—হয়।

(ঘ)—লোকসেৱাৰ খাতিৰত।

Re : State Mineral Development Corporation

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

*466. Will the Minister-in-charge, Power (Electricity) be pleased to state—

- (a) Names of the Industrial Enterprises so far initiated by the Assam State Mineral Development Corporation ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that all of them were abandoned by the Assam State Mineral Development Corporation ?
- (c) If so, the reasons thereof ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma [Minister, Power (Electricity), etc replied :

466. (a)—(1) Coal Mining project at Nangwalbibra.

(2) Limestone Mining project in the Kommorrah area.

(3) Ceramic and Glass factory in Assam.

(b)—Except the Coal mining project at Nangwalbibra other projects have been abandoned.

(c)—1. The Coal mining project at Nangwalbibra which was to produce coal from July 1966, as per the original Schedule has been kept in abeyance at present as the Thermal project is yet to be ready.

2. The limestone mining project in the Kommo-irah area had to be abandoned due to strained trade relations between India and Pakistan.

3. The project of Ceramic and Glass factory has been abandoned as a local entrepreneur is coming forward to take up the project.

Re : Registered Shramik Bahini

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :

*467. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of registered Shramik Bahini under the Dhubri Division ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that all the registered Shramik Bahinis are bogus ?
- (c) Whether Government will make a through probe into the matter ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State, P.W.D. (R. and B.)] replied :

467. (a)—175.

(b)—No.

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

**Re : Organisations under Social Welfare
Department**

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

*468. Will the Minister-in-charge of Social Welfare be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 1,27,100 was sanctioned for disbursement to various organisations and individuals doing welfare work in 1969 ?
- (b) If so, whether the amounts have since been disbursed to all concerned ?
- (c) If not, why ?
- (d) Whether utilisation certificates have been obtained from the recipients ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumder (Minister-in-charge, Social Welfare Department) replied :

468. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, excepting a sum of Rs.2,650:

(c)—The amount of Rs.2,650 could not be disbursed as the grantee organisations did not turn up to receive payment in spite of reminders.

(d)—No. Utilisation certificates become due on completion of one year from the date of sanction.

Re : Grant under Article 275

শ্রীমহিধৰ পেগুৰে সুধিছে :

*৪৬৯। মাননীয় অনুসূচীত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

- (ক) সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদৰ অন্তৰ্গত শিক্ষা শিতানৰ বিভিন্ন অনুদান জলপানী আদি যাবতীয় কাম চলোৱাৰ দায়িত্ব মাত্ৰ একেজন শিক্ষা-ধিকাৰৰ হাতত দিয়া হৈছে নে কেইবাজনো শিক্ষাধিকাৰৰ হাতত দিয়া হৈছে ?

অনুসূচীত জনজাতীয়বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীছত্ৰসিং টেবণে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৬৯। সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদৰ অন্তৰ্গত শিক্ষা শিতানৰ বিভিন্ন অনুদান জলপানী আদি যাবতীয় কাম চলোৱাৰ দায়িত্ব একেজন শিক্ষা-ধিকাৰৰ তলত দুজন উপশিক্ষাধিকাৰ আছে।

Re : Constitution of Committees of Mahkuma Parishad

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

*470. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is a provision in the relevant Act for constitution of Planning and Administrative Committee and Food Production Committees of Mahkuma Parishad ?
- (b) If so, whether such Committees have already been constituted and if so, the number of meetings of such committees held in 1968 ? (The number may be shown Mahkuma Parishad-wise)
- (c) Who are the Chairman and Secretaries of these committees ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and C. D.) replied :

470. (a)—Yes, under section 24A of Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, as amended, there is a provision for forming of a Planning and Administrative Committee and an Agricultural Production Committee by the Mahkuma Parishad.

(b) & (c)—These committees had been constituted by respective Mahkuma Parishads with the D.C. of concerning District as Chairman of both the committees and the Secretary of the respective Mahkuma Parishad as the Secretary of the Planning and Administrative Committee as provided in the amended Act. Number of meetings held in 1968 by these committees are indicated in the statement. Secretary of Agricultural Production Committee is also indicated in the same statement placed in each Member's Table.

UNSTARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Number of L.P. Schools in the Plains Division

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose asked :

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

- (a) The number of L.P. Schools in the plains division of Assam and the number of students reading in those L.P. Schools ? (to be shown Subdivision-wise).
- (b) The number of L.P. School teachers in the plains division of Assam ? (figures to be shown sub-division-wise).
- (c) The number of Basic Schools in the plains division of Assam and the number of students reading in those Basic Schools ? (figures to be shown subdivision-wise).
- (d) The number of Basic School teachers in the plains division of Assam ? (figures to be shown subdivision-wise).

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State for Education)
replied :

165. (a), (b), (c) and (d)—A statment showing the number of L p. and Basic Schools and of students and teachers subdivision-wise is placed on the table of the House.

Re : Road from Katamoni to Balipipla

শ্রীমতিলাল কানু জিজ্ঞাসা করিতেছেন :

১৬৬। মাননীয় বন বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহ পূর্বক জানাইবেন কি—

(ক) করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমার কটামণি হইতে বালিপিপলা পর্যন্ত একটি মটর চলায় মত রাস্তা আছে ?

- (খ) উক্ত রাস্তার মেরামত কখন হইতে বন্ধ আছে ?
- (গ) সরকার জানেন কি উক্ত রাস্তা মানুষ চলাচলের ও অনুপযোগী হইয়া উঠিয়াছে ?
- (ঘ) জানিলে কি ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হইয়াছে ?
- (ঙ) ব্যবস্থা গৃহিত না হইলে কেন হয় নাই ?
- (চ) কটামনিতে লঙ্গাই নদীর উপর কোন সেতু করার পরিকল্পনা আছে কি ?
- (ছ) কটামনি হইতে উক্ত রাস্তা লঙ্গাই নদীর পশ্চিম পার দিয়া লোহার পোয়া পর্য্যন্ত রাস্তা তৈরীর পরিকল্পনা সরকারের আছে কি ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুরী (বন বিভাগের মন্ত্রী) উত্তর দিতেছেন :

১৬৬। (ক) হাঁ আছে, তবে তাহা মটর চলাচলের উপযোগী নয় ।

(খ) — মেরামত কাজ সম্পূর্ণ বন্ধ হয় নাই । তবে ১৯৬৫-৬৬ সাল হইতে বড় রকমের মেরামত কাজ যেমন যান চলাচলের উপযোগী সেতু মেরামত কাজ বন্ধ রাখা হইয়াছে ।

(গ) (ঘ) ও (ঙ) — না তা নয় । রাস্তাটি পদচাৰী ও সাইকেল চালকদের জন্য উপযোগী । তবে মটর গাড়ী চলার উপযোগী নয় কারণ এই উদ্দেশ্যে রাস্তাটি তৈরী কর হয় নাই ।

(চ) — না ।

(ছ) — না ।

Re : Scholarship to the Students of Debraj Roy
College, Golaghat

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই স্মৃতিছে :

১৬৭। মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে —

(ক) ১৯৬৭-৬৮, ১৯৬৮-৬৯ আৰু ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত গোলাঘাট, দেৱৰাজ বয় কলেজৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলৰ কাৰণে মিনচ-কাম-মেৰিট (means-cum-merit) বৃত্তি, স্পেচিয়েল বৃত্তি (Specil Schoalarship) আৰু বাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাতিতৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বৃত্তি কিমান ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ আৰু কোন কোন ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ কাৰণে কিমানকৈ বৃত্তিৰ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছিল বিতং বিতংকৈ জনাবনে?

(খ) এই আটাই কেই বছৰৰ বৃত্তিবিলাক উক্ত কলেজৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলক নিয়মিত ৰূপে দিয়া হৈছে নে?

(গ) যদি হোৱা নাই, কিয় পোৱা নাই বা নেপালে ?

(ঘ) এই কেই বছৰত পাবলগীয়া বা চৰকাৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰা বৃত্তি যিসকল ছাত্র ছাত্রীয়ে আজিলৈকে নেপালে পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰি সেইসকল ছাত্র-ছাত্রীক উক্ত বৃত্তিবোৰ দিয়া হব নে ?

(ঙ) যদি দিয়ে, কেতিয়াকৈ দিব আৰু যদি দিয়া নহয় কিয় দিয়া নহয় জনাব নে ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্র হাগজেৰ (শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৬৭। (ক)—১৯৬৭-৬৮, ১৯৬৮-৬৯ আৰু ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত মেৰিট-কাম-মিনচ বৃত্তি স্পেচিয়েল বৃত্তি আৰু বাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাতিতৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালীৰ বৃত্তি পোৱা গোলাঘাট দেৱৰাজ কলেজৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলৰ তালিক। কেইখন বৃত্তিৰ নিৰিখ সহ সদনৰ টেবুলত ৰখা হৈছে ।

(খ)—১৪-৩-১৯৬৯ তাৰিখৰ পি, এম, এচ ১৫৪১৬৮-৬৯১০০৪৭-৫০ নং মেমোত, সংমোদন কৰা ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনৰ ২২ টা মেৰিট-কাম-মিনচ বৃত্তিৰ বাহিৰে বাকী আটাইবোৰ বৃত্তিৰ টকা প্রাপ্য ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলক নিয়মিত ৰূপে দিয়া হৈছে ।

(গ)—ওপৰত উল্লেখিত ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনৰ ২২ টা মেম্বিট-কাম-মিনচ বৃত্তিৰ টকাৰ 'বিল (bill) কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষই ১৯৬৭৬৯ তাৰিখে শিক্ষা-ধিকাৰলৈ দাখিল কৰিছিল আৰু শিক্ষাধিকাৰে আৱশ্যকীয় সাক্ষ্যবাদি কৰি কলেজলৈ ফিৰাই পঠিয়াইছিল। পিছে কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষই বোলে সেই বিল নেপালে।

(ঘ)—বাকী পৰা উক্ত বৃত্তিৰ টকা আকৌ সংমোদন কৰা হৈ গৈছে আৰু কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষই প্ৰাপ্য ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰিছে।

(ঙ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Re ; State Libraries

শ্ৰীভদ্ৰ কান্ত গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

১৬৮। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসম প্ৰদেশৰ কোন কোন জিলাৰ কোন কোন সদৰত ৰাজ্যিক পুথি ভৱাল (State Library) প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হ'ল আৰু কিমান চনত।

(খ) কোন কোন জিলাত এতিয়ালৈকে তেনে পুথি ভৱাল প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

(গ) এনে পুথি ভৱাল স্থাপন কৰোঁতে প্ৰত্যেক পুথি ভৱালৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে ?

(সুকীয়াকৈ দেখুৱাব)

শ্ৰীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজেৰে (শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৬৮। (ক)—ৰাজ্যিক পুথি ভৱাল (State Central Library) মাত্ৰ খাচী ও জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰ জিলাৰ সদৰ চিলঙত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে ১৯৫৫ চনত। জিলাৰ সদৰ বিনাকত জিলা পুথি ভৱাল (District

Library) গুৱাহাটী, নগাওঁ, তেজপুৰ, শিলচৰ, ধুবুৰী, যোৰহাট আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ত প্রতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে ১৯৫৫ চনত । আকৌ মহকুমা পুথি ভঁৰাল (Subdivisional Library) শিৱসাগৰ, গোলাঘাট, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ, কৰিমগঞ্জত ১৯৬৮ চনত আৰু বগপেটা, নগবাৰী, মঙ্গলদৈ হাইলাকান্দি আৰু কোকোৰাঝাৰত প্রতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে ১৯৭০ চনত ।

(খ)—অনপতে গঠন কৰা কাৰণে উক্ত কাছাৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ সদৰ হাফলঙতহে জিলা পুথি ভঁৰাল প্রতিস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই । কিন্তু তাত মহকুমা পুথি ভঁৰাল ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনত প্রতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে ।

(গ)—জিলাৰ সদৰত প্রতিস্থা কৰা পুথি ভঁৰাল বিনাকৰ খৰছৰ তালিকা এখন ইয়াৰ লগত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে ।

Re : State Sports Council

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

- (a) What is the present number of the Government nominees to the State Sport Council of Assam ?
- (b) What is their term of office ?
- (c) The date or dates when their terms expire ?
- (d) How many of them are practical sports organiser and what are their major achievements in their respective fields of Sports Organisations ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied :

169. (a)—Nine, including the Chairman who is ex-officio.

(b)—Two years.

(c)—Their present term will expire on 8th December, 1970.

(d)—Six of them are Sports Organisers, Their achievements are shown in the statement placed on the table of the House.

Re: Supply of rice to outside Assam

শ্রীবহিউদ্দিন আহমদে সুধিছে :

১৭০। মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসমৰ পৰা কিনান চাউল আছিলৈকে আন আন প্ৰদেশত সবববাহ কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই চাউলৰ মূল্য কুইণ্টলে প্ৰতি কিমান কৰি লোৱা হৈছে ?

(খ) বৰ্তমান অসমৰ বজাৰত গড়ে কুইণ্টলে প্ৰতি চাউলৰ মূল্য কিমান ?

(গ) এতিয়ালৈকে এপেক্স মাৰ্কেটিং আৰু এফ, ডি, আয়ে কিমান ধান অসমত সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে ?

(ঘ) যোৱা বছৰত F.C.I. আৰু এপেক্স মাৰ্কেটিংএ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা কিমান ধান অসমৰ গুদাম সমূহত মজুত আছে ?

(ঙ) এই বছৰত F.C.I. আৰু এপেক্স মাৰ্কেটিংৰ লক্ষ্য (target) মতে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰিলে নে ?

(চ) বৰ্তমান বছৰত উপযুক্ত ধানৰ ফচল নোহোৱাৰ বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ?

(ছ) যদি জানে, বৰ্তমান যোগান বিভাগৰ হাতত যি ধান আছে সেই ধানৰে অসমবাসীৰ আৱশ্যকীয় চাউল যোগান ধৰিব পাৰিব নে ?

শ্রীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা, যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৭০। (ক)—১৯৭০ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ শেষলৈকে পঠোৱা চাউলৰ পৰিমাণ তলত দিয়া হ'ল। এই সকলোখিনি যোৱা বছৰৰ মজুত চাউলৰ পৰা দিয়া হৈছে।

এফ, চি, আই—২০০৭৭ টন চাউল ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱা হয়।

এপেক্স—৩৬৬৮ টন চাউল ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ দিয়া হয়।

এপেক্স ১৭৮৫৭ টন চাউল “ট্ৰেড একাউন্ট (on trade Account)”

সংগ্ৰহকাৰী এজেন্ট সকলে নিজৰ পুঁজি নিজে যোগাব কৰে, আৰু চৰকাৰে ধাৰ্য্য কৰি দিয়া নিৰিখমতে চাউল বিক্ৰী কৰে। অসমৰ ভিতৰত খোৱা চাউলৰ দামৰ নিৰিখ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিয়ে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱা চাউলৰ নিৰিখ এজেন্ট সকলৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি জনোৱা হয়। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অলপ অদল-বদল কৰি উপৰুক্ত চাউলৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি কুইণ্টলত শালিৰ ১০৮'৮২ টকা আৰু লাহিৰ দাম ১১৬'৮২ টকা দিবলৈ মান্তি হয়। এপেক্সে সেই দামত লবলৈ সন্মত হৈছে, কিন্তু এফ, চি, আইয়ে পুণৰ ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত লিখালিখি কৰি আছে। এতিয়ালৈকে এফ, চি, আইয়ে এই বিষয়ে কোনো সিদ্ধান্তলৈ আহিব পৰা নাই। “ট্ৰেড একাউন্ট (trade Account)” বাহিৰলৈ বণ্টানি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এপেক্সক নিজৰ মূল্য ধাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল। তেওঁলোকে কি দামত আদায় কৰিছে, এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই। ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰাত চৰকাৰে পইচা খৰছ নকৰে।

(খ)—খোলা বজাৰত প্ৰতি কুইণ্টলৰ দাম ১১৫ টকাৰ পৰা ১২৫ টকাৰ ভিতৰত চলি আছে।

(গ) এফ, চি, আই—৮'৯১ লাখ কুইণ্টল।

এপেক্স—৩'৮৩ লাখ কুইণ্টল।

(ঘ)—১৯৭০ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ শেষত মজুত আছিল—

এফ, টি, আই—৫.৩৭ লাখ কুইণ্টল ধান।

এপেক্স—২.৮৭ লাখ কুইণ্টল ধান আৰু ৭৮৪২ কুইণ্টল চাউল।

(ঙ)—নাই পৰা।

(চ)—হয়।

(ছ)—খোলা বজাবত ওলোৱা চাউলৰ পৰাই চাহিদা পূৰণ হয়। মজুত থকা চাউলে কেৱল চাহিদাৰ কিছু অংশহে পূৰণ কৰে আৰু বৰ্দ্ধিত মূল্য হ্ৰাস কৰাত সহায় কৰে। বৰ্তমান মজুত থকা ধান আৰু অধিক নিৰিখত আটা পোৱাৰ হেতু অভাৱৰ পৰা আতৰি থাকিব পাৰিব বুলি চৰকাৰে আশা কৰে।

Re : Annual Revenue

শ্ৰীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

১৭১। মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসমত সৰ্ব্বমুঠ বাৰ্ষিক বাজহ যোৱা ১০ বছৰত একাদিক্ৰমে কোন বছৰত কিমান ?

(খ) ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত খেতিৰ মাটিৰ পৰা পোৱা খাজানা কিমান ?

(গ) বন বিভাগৰ পৰা উক্ত বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন শিতানত পোৱা সৰ্ব্বমুঠ বাজহ কিমান ?

(ঘ) টাউনসমূহৰ এলেকাধীন মাটিৰ খাজনাৰ বাবদ পোৱা বাজহ কিমান ?

(ঙ) মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন শিতানত যেনে :—
বিক্ৰিকৰ, উপাৰ্জন কৰ, সম্পত্তি কৰ, পৈতক সম্পত্তি হস্তান্তৰ কৰ,
মাটি বিক্ৰি দলিল কৰ, চাহ, তেল, কয়লা আদিৰ কৰ, মাছ মৰা বিল
আদি বিবিধ সংগৃহীত কৰ বিতং বিতংকৈ জনাব নে ?

শ্রীকামাখ্যা প্রসাদ ত্রিপাঠী (বিত্ত মন্ত্রী) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৭১। (ক), (খ), (গ), (ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—এটি পূৰ্ণবিবৃতি সদনৰ টেবিলত ৰখা হৈছে। মাটিৰ বাজহৰ হিচাব মৌজা হিচাবেহে ৰখা হয়। নগৰ বা বস্তিৰ মাটি, আদি পৃথক পৃথক শিতানত ৰখা নহয়। সম্পত্তি কৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেহে উপাৰ্জন কৰৰ নিচিনা আদায় কৰে। এই সংগৃহীত পুঁজিৰ টকা, কেন্দ্ৰ আৰু বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ মাজত ভগোৱা হয়। সেই হেতুকে অসম ৰাজ্যৰ সম্পত্তি কৰৰ অংশ উপাৰ্জন কৰৰ অন্ত-ভুক্ত হৈছে।

Adjournment Motion :

Strike at the Cotton Mills of Charduar

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I place a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. My matter is very definite because due to non-fulfilment of their grievance the workers of the Assam Cotton Mill resorted to hunger strike before the Assembly House from today from 9.30 A.M. I have already mentioned the situation that has arisen out of the hunger strike has also got a future implication. It is a definite matter of urgent public importance. Sir, it is free from the restrictions that has been laid down under rule 57 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, "not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting" I have placed only one matter to be discussed an adjournment

motion. "not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence." Argument may come from the Govt. side that this matter was discussed here in this August House. Sir, we have of course discussed this matter. In the ziro hour we wanted to know from the Govt. about the affairs. But we have not discussed this matter of hunger-strike which has taken place today in front of the Assembly House. "The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given". It is free from this restriction also. We have not given any notice. This matter is not included in the agenda which has been fixed up by the Business Advisory Committee. "the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved" It is free from this restriction too. "the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India" It is free from this restriction also. "that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State" It is also free from all the restrictions laid down under rule 57.

Sir, inpite of repeated demand from the workers no satisfactory action has so far been taken on the

part of the Govt. to fulfil the genuine grievances of the workers. More so, Sir, that has been said that they approached the D.C. and D.C. instead of allowing them or instead of hearing the grievance rather he took side with the management and he committed atrocities on the rights and privileges of the workers working in the mill. The Labour Commissioner recommended certain measures but the D.C. interferes and supported the capitalists and that has created a situation due to which so many innocent lives have been lost.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barua, you should speak only about the admissibility of the motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, I am going to tell you the background in what way Govt. failed to protect the rights and privileges of the labourers because the Labour Commissioner has recommended certain measures in the Conciliation Board and those measures have not been accepted nor implemented by the management and in front of the D.C. you will be surprised to hear that the labourers working there were delaboured and even many of them were assaulted and the Secy. was kidnapped and beaten up mercilessly and if the Govt. is there their duty is to look after the interest of the workers but they have failed to do so. These people have come here and resorted to hunger strike

including two ladies. Under heavy rain they are sitting there. It is a very serious matter and depicts a clear picture in what way the Govt. is functioning and in what way the Govt. has failed to protect the rights and privileges of the workers and when the workers who are coming here just to get redress of their grievances and they are going to resort to hunger strike before us. We are to decide the issue finally. It is a matter of very urgent, definite and great public importance concerning the interest of the entire labour population in the State. It has also depicted a clear picture in what way Govt. has totally failed to protect the rights and privileges of the workers and it has also depicted in what way the Govt. machinery is working. They are supporting the activities of the capitalists. There will be a thorough discussion on this matter and a decision in this regard brooks no delay. Therefore, Sir, by considering the importance of the matter and the situation that has arisen out of the hunger strike that has been resorted to by the workers, I hope you will be kind enough to allow the motion to be discussed through an adjournment motion. I hope that the House will find out a solution of the deadlock that has been created by the management with the Deputy Commissioner and to see that the workers who are working there may be able to work peacefully and their legitimate grievances are redressed.

Shri Pramode Chandra Gogoi : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি কৰ খুজিছো যে আজি ইয়াত ৯ই বজাৰপৰা চাৰিদুৱাৰ শ্ৰমিক প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছে। এইটো কথা আমি জানো তেওঁ-লোকৰ যিখিনি সমস্যা—সেই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ আৰু শ্ৰম বিভাগক শ্ৰমিক পক্ষৰ পৰা বহুদিনৰ আগৰপৰা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিছিল। যিহেতু চাৰিদুৱাৰ সুতাকলৰ মালিক বিবলা, সেইকাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিখিনি ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিছিল এই ব্যৱস্থা ভালভাৱে লোৱাহোৱা নাই। আজি সেইকাৰণে তেখেতসকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে চৰকাৰ আৰু সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ সন্মুখত অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইখিনিতে উল্লেখযোগ্য যে এই চাৰিদুৱাৰ সুতাকলৰ শ্ৰমিকসকলে মে মাহৰ ৬ তাৰিখৰ পৰা সুতাকলৰ কাৰখানাৰ সন্মুখত অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছিল কিন্তু তেখেতসকলৰ সমস্যা-বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে আজি এই সদনৰ সন্মুখত চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতসকলে অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছে। এই নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিষয় আগত ৰাখি কেতিয়াও ধৰ্মঘট বা বিক্ষোভ হোৱা নাছিল। তাৰোপৰি এই বিষয়টো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় যাৰ ফলত সমগ্ৰ প্ৰদৰ্শৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ মাজত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছে। এই শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ত বা শ্ৰমিক বিভাগৰ পৰা যিবোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিছিল এই ব্যৱস্থা যথাস্থানত নলোৱাৰ কাৰণে এই অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। আৰু এই বিষয়টোৰ লগত ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰ পৰোক্ষভাৱে জৰিত কাৰণ সেই কল সমূহত 'সুতাকলৰ আইন' শৃংখলাৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু শ্ৰমবিভাগৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব আছে। বিশেষকৈ ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰৰ শ্ৰমবিভাগৰ বেচি দায়িত্ব আছে, তাৰ উপৰিও এই বিষয়ে এই সদনত বাজেট বিতৰ্কৰ সময়ত এই অনশনৰ প্ৰশ্ন নাছিল আৰু সদনত আমাৰ

যি কাৰ্য্যতালিকা আছে সেই কাৰ্য্যতালিকা ভিতৰত এই বিষয়টো অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হোৱা নাই আৰু তেনেকুৱা বিষয় বস্তুও নাই।

সেইকাৰণে আজি সদনৰ সন্মুখত শ্ৰমিকসকলে অনশন কৰাত চৰকাৰ আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিছে। এই বিষয়টো ৰাজহুৱা স্বার্থৰ ফালৰপৰা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় সেইকাৰণে মই ভাবো যে সভাৰ কাম স্থগিত ৰাখি এই অনশন ধৰ্মঘটৰ বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে আৰু সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker : Rules কলে কি হব ? এনে কথাই কব লাগিব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আজি বিধানসভাৰ সন্মুখত আহি 'চাৰিদুৰাৰৰ সূতাকলৰ' শ্ৰমিকসকলে অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছে। এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়, গতিকেই বিধানসভা চলি থকা অৱস্থাতে শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ সাধাৰণ দাবী আৰু অনশনৰ ধৰ্মঘটৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিব পৰা যাব।

এই সংক্ৰান্ততে এটা সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আমি শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ সাধাৰণ দাবী আৰু মালিক গৰুৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰাটো সুবিধা হব গতিকেই এই বিষয়ে এটা সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিব পাৰে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই চাৰিদুৰাৰৰ সূতা মিলৰ মজদুৰ সকল আৰু মালিকৰ লগত আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰা গোলমাল চলি আছে আৰু মজদুৰ সকলৰ কিছুমান দাবী মালিকসকলে মানি নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণে যিটো বিবাদৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে আজি কেইদিনমান আগতে এই সদনৰ ভিতৰতে এই বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই ঠিকেই কৈছে যে এই সংক্ৰান্তত "O" hour ত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। এই আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত শ্ৰম বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে

এটা বিবৃতি দাঙি ধৰিছিল তাত শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ দাবী মানিকে মানি লোৱা নাই বুলিও কৈছে আৰু আমাৰ শ্ৰম উপায়ুক্তক তালৈ পঠিয়াই দিছিল তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাজত মধ্যস্থতা কৰিবলৈ বুলি। সেই সিদ্ধান্তত কিছু কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাৰ সাপেক্ষে শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ ধৰ্ম্মঘট বন্ধ কৰা হৈছিল। যিসকল মজদুৰক কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছিল সেইসকলক লোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু Labour Union ক স্বীকৃতি দিয়াতহে কিছু বিলম্ব কৰিছিল। তাৰ ফলত শ্ৰমিক সকলে পুনৰ অনগন ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰিছিল তেতিয়াও মধ্যস্থতা কৰি মীমাংসা কৰিবলৈ বুলি Labour Commissioner গৈছিল কিন্তু কোনো ফল নধৰি। ফলত গোটেই বিষয়টো Industrial Tribunal ৰ হাতত দিয়া হৈছে। এই দুইটা কাৰণতে নতুনকৈ সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিব নোৱাৰে ইয়াৰ Rule 57 (১) ত কৈছে The motion must not revive any discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session.

গতিকে এই বিষয়টো আগতে এই সদনতে আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে সেই হিচাবে নিয়মাবলী মতে সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ যোগে আলোচনা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। দ্বিতীয়তে ঘটনাটো Industrial Tribunal ৰ হাতত আছে গতিকে Adjournment Motion ৰ দ্বাৰা ইয়াৰ আলোচনা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আপুনি সুবিচাৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Minister for Parliamentary affairs যি যুক্তি দিলে সেইটো মানি ল'ব নোৱাৰো।

Mr. Speaker : তেখেতে তেখেতৰ মতেহে কৈছে ইয়াত মানি লোৱাৰ কথা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : তেখেতে কৈছে We are entitled not to agree with the arguments put forward by them. Nobody should be allowed to question like this.

মই তেখেতৰ যুক্তি মানি লব নোৱাৰোঁ অ মাৰ Rule 57 (3) আছে যে The motion must not revive any discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session.

মই কৈছোঁ যে এই কথাটো আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল O' hour তহে। কিন্তু কি কাৰণত অনশন কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে সেই কথা আলোচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰ পক্ষই নাজানে যে তেওঁলোকে কি কাৰণত অনশন কৰিছে। দুগৰাকী মহিলা আৰু চাৰিজন কৰ্মী কি কাৰণত অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে সেইটো চৰকাৰ পক্ষই নাজানে।

দুগৰাকী মহিলা আৰু চাৰিজন মুনিহ আহি ইয়াত কিয় অনশন কৰিব লগা হৈছে, সেই বিষয়ে আমি ইয়াত একো discuss কৰা নই। চৰকাৰে কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকক নিৰাপত্তা দিব পৰা, সহায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইবাবে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ বিপক্ষে অনশন কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেওঁলোকে এই অনশন চৰকাৰৰ বিপক্ষে কৰিছে আগেয়ে যদি কৰিছিল সেয়া management ৰ কাৰণে কৰিছিল। এই বিষয়টো Industrial Tribunal লৈ গৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে এইটো তেখেতে কৈছে Subjudice বুলি। Conciliation হোৱাৰ পাছত তাত যিখিনি কথা অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছিল complement কৰিবলৈ পঠাই দিয়া হৈছিল। এতিয়া আমাৰ কথা হৈছে যিহেতুকে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো নিৰাপত্তা নাপাই অনশন কৰি মৰিবলৈ আহিছে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সদন চলি থকা অৱস্থাত এই বিষয়ে আমি discuss নকৰে ঘোৰ অন্যায় হ'ব। সেইকাৰণে ই সকলো condition fulfill কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াক সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : তেখেতে কৈছে যে এই

বিষয়টো নতুন আৰু আগতে আলোচনা কৰা লগত সম্পৰ্ক নাই। মই এই কথাটো একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰি দুঃখিত। শ্ৰমিকৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এখনি Leaflet প্ৰচাৰ হৈছে যে আগৰ যিবিলাক দাবী সেই-বিলাক উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : চাৰ, আগতে সদনৰ সন্মুখত এনে কোনো অৱশ্যন হোৱা নাছিল।

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : আমি সুতাকলৰ বিষয়ে যি ধৰ্ম্মঘট হৈছে সেই মূল বিষয়ৰ পৰা আঁতৰ কৰি বিচাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। ই মূল ঘটনাৰে অংশ বিশেষ। গতিকে এইটো বেলেগাই বিছাৰ নকৰি একেলগে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে মালিক সকলক যি নিৰ্দেশ কৰি দিছিল তেওঁলোকে মানি লোৱা নাই। গতিকে মালিক সকলৰ ওপৰতহে তেওঁলোকৰ অভিযোগ চৰকাৰৰ বিপক্ষে তেওঁলোকে কোনো অভিযোগ তুলি অৱশ্যন কৰিবলৈ অহা নাই আৰু যিহেতুকে বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই এইটো Industrial Tribunal দিয়া নাই বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু আচলতে সেইটো নহয়, তাত দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : I have already heard the arguments. No more speed please. I reserve my ruling till tomorrow as I will have to look into the previous record.

(Some hon. Members in the opposition rose to speak)

Shri Dulal Chandra Boruah : চাৰ, আপোনাৰ ruling মানি লৈছো, কিন্তু কথাটো বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। যিটো পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে তেওঁলোকে Strike কৰি থকা অৱস্থাত ভগবানে নকৰাওক কিবা অঘটন ঘটিলে আমি দায়ী হ'ম।

Mr. Speaker : You have got the right of reply also and you have replied. Therefore. I will give my ruling tomorrow.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : তেওঁলোকৰ যি সকলে অনশন কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ কিবা সামান্য এটা আশ্বাস দিবৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ ইফাল আৰু সিফালৰ নেতা দুজন মানক খবৰ লবলৈ যাবৰ বাবে অনুমতি দিয়াটো ভাল হ'ব চাব।

Mr. Speaker : আপোনালোক যদি যাব খোজে তেন্তে যাব পাৰে।
I have asked my Deputy Secretary to furnish with the record in order to see whether the matter is pending before the tribunal.

Shri Kamini Sarma : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ অনুমতি লৈ মই যাব খুজিছো কাৰণ তেওঁলোক বৰষুণত তিতি বুৰি আছে।

Re : Arrest and mishandling of certain persons by the Police at Chabua

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ চাবুৱা থানাৰ পুলিচ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই তিকতাৰ ওপৰত কৰা অমানুসিক অত্যাচাৰে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

শ্ৰীমতী হৰুৱা ভূমিজ নামে এগৰাকী তিকতাই নন্দলাল আগৰ-
ৱালা নামে লোকৰ ঘৰত কাম কৰিছিল। এই তিকতাগৰাকীক
মানুহজনৰ দুষ্ট প্ৰকৃতিত অমান্তি হোৱাত ঘৰৰ বস্তু চুৰি কৰা বুলি
গুচৰীয়া কৰি মিছা অভিযোগ দিল্লাত ৭৫৭০ তাৰিখে চাবুৱা থানাই
arrest কৰি দুদিন থানাত ৰাখি অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। তাৰ পাছত
১২৫৭০ তাৰিখে নন্দলাল গড় আৰু শ্ৰীমতী গান্ধাবীক চাবুৱা পুলিচ

থানাই arrest কৰে। মেজিষ্ট্ৰেটে এই লৰাছোৱালীহালৰ বিবাহ সম্পন্ন কৰাৰ পাছতো পুলিচে arrest কৰে। গধূলি যেতিয়া বাপেক-মাক তালৈ যায় তেতিয়া কলে যে bail দিবলৈ হলে ৫০০ টকা দিব লাগে। আৰু তিব্বতাজনীৰ কাৰণে ১ হেজাৰ টকা ঘোচ লাগে। তেওঁলোকে টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত দুই নিশা ছোৱালীজনীক তাতে ৰাখিলে। আৰু এই ছোৱালীজনীৰ ওপৰত নানা প্ৰকাৰৰ অত্যাচাৰ কৰিলে। ইয়াৰ বিশেষ তথ্য আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীউপেন সনাটনৰ হাতত আছে। তেখেতে মোতকৈ ভালকৈ কব পাৰে। ডিব্ৰুগড় পুলিচ Superintendent ৰ ওপৰত অকল মোৰেই নহয় আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বহু মানুহৰে আস্থা নাই। গতিকে এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অভিযোগ মই আশা কৰো চিৰঙৰ পৰা এজন উচ্চ পদস্থ বিষয়া পঠাই ইয়াৰ ভাল অনুসন্ধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : আমাৰ সদনত আমাৰ সদস্য বন্ধু গগৈদেৱে এই কথাটো বিধানসভাত কোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু লগতে মোৰো নাম লোৱাৰ কাৰণে মই কবলৈ ওলাইছো। সেইদিনা যি জনী ছোৱালী শ্ৰীমতী হৰুৱা ভূমিজক arrest কৰিলে তেখেতক দুই নিশা থানাত ৰখা বুলি মই এখন report পালো। তাৰপাচত অন্য লৰা-ছোৱালী এহালে court ত দৰ্খাস্ত কৰি বিয়া পাতি লৰাৰ ঘৰত আছিল। ছোৱালীজনীৰ ভায়েকে পুলিচত আপত্তি কৰাত লৰা-ছোৱালী হালকে পুলিচে arrest কৰি চাবুৱা থানালৈ লৈ যায়। কিন্তু সেই দিনাই ৰাতি লৰাটোক জামিনত খালাচ দি ছোৱালীজনীক থানাতে ৰাখিলে। শ্ৰীমতী হৰুৱাৰ ওপৰত যিদৰেই অপমানজনক কাৰ্য্য কৰিলে তিও একেদৰেই এই ছোৱালীজনীৰ ওপৰতো অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে বুলি মই আপত্তি পালো। হথাৎ মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ফালে আহোতে বহুতবোৰ মানুহে মোক কাজিখোৱাৰ ওচৰত ৰাখি ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ মোক অনুৰোধ কৰে। মইয়ো ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ কৰি দিম বুলি আশ্বাস দিলো। পিচত মই circle officer ক সেই বিষয়ে Phone ৰে

জনালো । তেওঁ মোক inquiry কৰিম বুলি কলে । তাৰপাচত মই চিলঙলৈ অহা বাটত ডিব্ৰুগড়ত Supdt of Police ৰ phone ৰে সেই বিষয়ে কৈ আহিলো । চিলং আহি পালেই মই য়িমানবোৰ কাগজপত্ৰ আনিছিলো (সেই সংক্ৰান্তত) সকলোবোৰ Shri P.C. Das. D.I.G. ৰ হাতত দিলো আৰু তেখেতেওঁ মোক ইয়াৰ Enquiry কৰি দিম বুলি আশ্বাস দিছে ।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পৰ্কত যি যিলাক কাগজ-পত্ৰ আছে সেইবিলাক মোৰ হাতত পৰিলে এইটো তদন্ত কৰিম ।

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Sanatan will please hand over the papers to the Chief Minister.

Report of the Business Advisory Committee

I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on 1st June, 1970, to consider the application made by some hon.Members for early prorogation of the current session. The Committee decided to prorogue the session on 12th June instead of 17th June, 1970, as scheduled earlier. On 9th June instead of Private Members 'Business, Government business will be taken up and also Government Bills may be introduced on Private Members' Days.

Copies of the addendum will be circulated to all members in due course,

I hope this has the approval of the House.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই Bussines Advisory Committee ৰ সিধান্তৰ বিৰুদ্ধে নকলেও এই সিধান্তত মই দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো। আগতেই Private Members Bussineus ১৭ তাৰিখলৈকে হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল। কিন্তু যদি ১২ তাৰিখে বিধান সভা বন্ধ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে Private members Business থাকি যাব। গতিকে মই কও যে যদি বন্ধ কৰিব খোজে তেনে ৫ তাৰিখেই বন্ধ কৰি দিয়ক নহলে সকলো বিষয় চলিব পৰা কৈ ১৭ তাৰিখলৈকে বিধান সভা চলিব দিয়ক।

Shri Soneswar Bora : আগৰ কাৰ্য্যসূচী মতে ১৭ তাৰিখলৈকে বিধান সভাৰ অধিবেশন চলাব ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। কিন্তু এই অধিবেশন চমু কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমিষ্মই আবেদন কৰিছিলো। আমাৰ বিধান সভাৰ সাধাৰণ বিধিমেতে ৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত এবাৰকৈ বিধান সভা বহুৱাব লাগে। ১৭ June লৈকে বিধান সভা বহুৱাৰ অৰ্থ এয়ে আছিল যে অহা ৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত বিধান সভা বহাৰ আশা নাই। কিন্তু আমাৰ কেতিয়া কি বা নতুন কথা ওলাই পৰিব পাৰে যি বিলাক আলোচনা নকৰিলে নহয়। গতিকে মই কও যে ৫ তাৰিখৰ পৰা বিধান সভা স্থগিত ৰাখিব লাগে বন্ধ কৰিব নালাগে। ১২ তাৰিখে শেষ হোৱাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। ১২ তাৰিখে শেষ কৰিব লগীয়া হলে আমাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ Private members Business বৈ যাব। গতিকে মই কও যে বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ বিধান সভা বন্ধ নকৰি স্থগিত ৰাখিব লাগে পাচত ডেৰ মাহ ২ মাহৰ পিচত বহুৱাব লাগে। গতিকে মই আশা কৰো Business Advisory Committee এ ই কথা বিবেচনা কৰি পুনৰ সিধান্ত লব।

M. Shamsul Huda : আমাৰ বিধান সভা আবন্ত হোৱাৰ আগতে বুজা পৰা হ'ল যে ৩০ মেৰ ভিতৰতে চৰকাৰী কাম সকলো শেষ কৰিব।

সেই মতে বাজেট পাচ কৰিলে । মাত্ৰ বাকী থাকিল Private members Business এই ফালৰ পৰা চৰকাৰী কামৰ সুবিধা হ'ল । কিন্তু Private members Business সকলো থাকি যাব । এই Private members Business আলোচনা কৰাৰ পৰা সদস্য সকল বঞ্চিত হ'ব । সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো চৰকাৰী কিছু কাম বাখি বিধান সভা ২/১ মাহ স্থগিত বাখিব লাগে নহলে ১৭ তাৰিখলৈকে বিধান সভা চলিব দিব লাগে ।

Shri Jogen Saikia : Business Advisory কমিটিয়ে যি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰে তাৰ সম্পৰ্কত মোৰ কব লগীয়া একো নাই । মই মাত্ৰ এটা কথাই কব খুজিছো যে আমিও ৫ তাৰিখে বিধান সভা শেষ কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিছিলো কিন্তু ৫ তাৰিখে কাম শেষ কৰিব পৰা নহ'ব এই কথা ভাবিয়েই ১২ তাৰিখে শেষ কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিছিলো । কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ মিটিঙৰ কাৰণে বিধান সভা ১২ তাৰিখে শেষ কৰিবলৈ ওলোৱাৰ কথা সত্য নহয় । অৱশ্যে ১২।১৩ তাৰিখে দিল্লীত কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ এখন মিটিং আছে । এই কথা সচা । কিন্তু মিটিঙৰ কাৰণে ১২ তাৰিখে শেষ কৰাটো সত্য নহয় ।

Mr. Speaker : আৰু ইয়াত যিটো কথা ওলাইছে যে, কংগ্ৰেছৰ ১৩।১৪ তাৰিখে মিটিং আদি এইবিলাক কথাৰ কাৰণে নহয় কোনো কোনো সদস্যই বানপানী খেতি আদিৰ কথা লিখিছিল ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : কোনে লিখিছিল জনিব পাৰেনে ?

Mr. Speaker : শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা শ্ৰীজগন্নাথ সিংহ আদি ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এইটো কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ সিদ্ধান্ত নহয় । এইটো Business Advisory Committee ৰ সিদ্ধান্ত এই সিদ্ধান্ত Divisionও হোৱা নাই । এইটো Anonyms সিদ্ধান্ত । এইটোক কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ সিদ্ধান্ত বুলি কলে ঠিক নহয় ।

আমাৰ সদনৰ যি নিয়ম আছে যে Business Advisory Committee এ যি recommendation দিয়ে সেইটো সদনে গ্ৰহণ কৰে। সেই নিয়ম মতে Business Advisory Committee এ যি অনুমোদন দিয়ে সেই অনুমোদনকে আমি গ্ৰহণ কৰিম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : সাধাৰণতে Business Advisory Committee য়ে যদি কাম কাজ কিবা Adjustment কৰিব লাগিলে কৰক। কিন্তু এখন ফুলত ছুটি গোৱাৰ নিচিনাকৈ কৰিলে কেনেকৈ হব। Business Advisory committee এ চৰকাৰী সকলো বিষয় পাচ কৰি দিব লাগে বুলি কলে আমি পাচ কৰি দিলো। কিন্তু আমাৰ অন্যান্য যি বিলাক বিষয় বস্তু বা Private members Business থাকে সেই বিলাক কোনো দিনেই ভাল ধৰণে আলোচনা নহয়।

প্ৰথমেই Business Advisory Committee এ এই খিনি বিষয়ত বিশেষভাৱে গুৰুত্ব দিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া Business Advisory Committee এ এই Private members Business টো সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে বাদ দিব বিচাৰিছে। যদি ১২ তাৰিখলৈকে সদন বহে তেতিয়াহলে কোনো চৰকাৰী কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Mr. Speaker : I will refer the matter again to the Business Advisory committee.

The Assam Panchayat (Second Amendment Bill, 1970

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to introduce the Bill ? (Voices Yes, yes).

The leave is granted.

Shri Jogen Saikia : I beg to introduce the Bill. The Deputy Secretary read out the title of the Bill.

Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Bill moved by the hon. Member Shri Jogen Saikia seems to be very innocent one. It seeks to replace the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-divisional Officer as the Mahakuma Parishad President and Mahakuma Parishad Vice-President in the District and Sub-divisions. From the point of view of decentralisation of power and strengthening the elected body which is the base of decentralised power this is proposed. And with that I have no objection. But Sir, this Bill is an amending Bill to the original bill. Now as I feel.....

Mr. Speaker : That point will come in the consideration stage.

Shri Phani Bora : In the consideration stage I can give my opinion. Leave has been granted and that is why I want to speak.

Ma. Speaker : No, no that stage has not come yet. It will come afterwards.

Shri Phani Bora : Oh this is only the leave for introduction ?

(Voices : Yes, yes)

Shri Phani Bora : Even on that I can give my observation but then I reserve my observation.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি Agenda ত পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্রীয়ে এখন পঞ্চায়ত সংশোধনী বিল আনিছিল এই Private Member's Bill খনৰ লগত Identical নেকি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : এইটো Identical নহয় । ইয়াৰ যিটো সংশোধনীৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো ইয়াত নাই ।

Shri Sailen Melhi : Sir, there will be difficulty when the Bill becomes an Act. It will be Panchayat (Amendment) Act 1970. In that act whether both the amendments will be included or not. If both the amendments are not included there...then there will be two amending bill in the year 1970. Even in the court there will be difficulty. So unless these two bills are tagged together it will be really difficult to implement the acts in future. It should be made clear whether these two bills can be tagged together and namea as Panchayat Amendment Act 1970.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to Rule 65 page 44. The Rule 65 (b) says 'A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly upon another bill pending before the House, may be

introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the bill on which it is dependent'. এতিয়া এই বিলখন নৌ পাচ হওঁতেই কেনেকৈ তেখেতে এইটো anticipate কৰিব পাৰে ?

Mr. Speaker : The provision sought to be amended is different from these provisions. Therefore the 'identical' question cannot come.

Shri Sailen Medhi : My question is whether the Panchayat Amendment Act will meant the one moved by Shri Saikia or the one moved from the Govt. side ?

Mr. Speaker : There are two acts.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir when the Municipal Amendment Act came up, there were two amendments. One was proposed by a hon. Member of this side and another from the Govt. side and these amendments were moved on the same subject....

Mr. Speaker : Do you mean Mr. Kalita's bill ? That was different.

Shri Phani Bora : Even if this is not so in the case of Municipal Act, at least in the matter of Ceiling Bill it was similar. A Ceiling Bill was moved by this side and on the same subject Govt. also came out with an amendment. So far this bill is concerned it is a Govt. bill on the same thing-

the amending bill to the Panchayat Act. The provisions are different. These provisions can be moved as amendment to the bill proposed to be moved by the Govt. Amendment can be moved in the proposed bill going to be moved by the Govt. That we have not understood. It should be made clear.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I do not want to speak anything about the merit of the two bills, Leave for introducing it may be granted by the House. But I want here to vindicate the right of Private Members to move bills when they are in conformity with the rules. First of all, you have of course not given any ruling on the point of indential nature of bills ; but rulings of the Lok Sabha and also of the House of Commons are there as to what identical bills are. You have not said, Sir, and we have never accepted that Shri Govinda Kalita's Bill with regard to the Gaubati Municipal Corporation was identical with the Govt. bill. Therefore, if the two bills are not identical then there is no bar in Private Members moving many bills even when there are Govt. bills. We cannot abrogate the right simply because Govt has moved some bills unless and until bills so moved are identical. That right we are not going to surrender. Now, in a particular year there may be many amendments. Probably in 1966, I think, two or three amendment bills to the Panchayat Act

were passed. It was either in 1965 or in 1966. So, in one particular year also there may be, for example, Panchayat Amendment Act No. I, 1970 and Panchayat Amendment Act No. II, 1970. In this way there may be more than one amendment Act. On that ground also a private Member's Bill cannot be stopped simply because there is a Govt. Bill. So, on principle we cannot agree to the Govt. stopping the passage of Private Members' Bill unless and until you find that these Bills are identical.

Shri Phani Bora : One thing must be made very clear. Nobody here wants to stop any Private Member's Bill. as a matter of fact, everybody is fighting to establish the rights of Private Members in moving the Bills and other things as guaranteed by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House. But we want this clarification so that one standard is not applied in the case of one and another standard is applied in the case of some are else. We want that only one standard is established which will be used in case of all Private Members whether he belongs to this side or that side of the House. Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Now, that the Secretary of the Party in power has brought about a Bill as Private Member's Bill and the Minister of the same party in proposing another Bill. Whether these two bills are identical or not ? If these are identical they can be put together.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua : Sir, I would like to refer to page 44, Rule 65, B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. It is stated "A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent :

Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the House and assented to by the Governor or the President, as the case may be." We want clarification of this rule.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister Panchayats) Sir, the amendment proposed by the Govt, is not identical with the amendment proposed by the Private Member, Shri Saikia. We propose amendment to Sec. 11 and 13 of the Assam Panchayat Act and the hon'ble member, Shri Saikia is proposing amendment to Sec. 24 of the said Act. Now, Sir, there may be certain provisions in a particular Act to which Govt feels that immediate amendment is necessary and a Private Member also may feel that there are certain other provision where some amendments are immediately necessary. So, when Govt. come up with some proposal for amendment it should not be a bar on Private

Member from bringin his own amendment on other provisions. Now, hon, Member, Shri Bora has referred to the Gauhati Municipal Corporation Amendment Bill proposed by hon, Member. Shri Kalita.

(noise from the Opposition).....

In this case the issue was quite different. Issue was contested. You may also remember, Sir, that the Advocate General was also here to give legal opinion on certain points. Rule 65 (B) relates to certain dependant Bill. Here the two bills are not inter-dependent... (Noise from the Opposition)

(Voice—interpretation of rules can be given by hon'ble Speaker)

what I want to say that the present amendments proposed are independent of each other.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীশইকীয়াই যিখন বিল আনিছে সেইখন মূল বিলখনৰ Dependent হয়নে নহয় ?

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, a point of order. So far as the contentions of hon-member, Shri Bhattacharjee and hon.Member, Shri Bora are concerned, it is alright that we should not abrogate the rights of Private Members. But so far as the contention expressed by hon.member Shri Medhi is concerned, he has pointed out some technical difficulties. Supposing that both the bills are passed and hence there may be some anomaly—

that is his contention. Sir, there will be no difficulty in surmounting that confusion. Because there are so many Bills have been passed in the same year and they have been termed as such and such first amendment Act and such and such second amendment Act, and such and such third amendment act, like this. Bill passed first will be termed as first amendment act. So, there will be no difficulty in this regard. Supposing my Bill is passed first it will be termed as Assam Panchayat First amendment Act, 1970.

Sir, regarding the contention raised by Mr. Barua, the wordings in the rules are very clear. It reads "A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent ;

Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the House and assented to by the Governor or the President, as the case may be. "So Sir, it appears that the first clause, which reads as follows, is very clear : "A Bill which is dependent wholly or partly upon another Bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependant". The bill pending before the House is. "The Assam Panchayat (amendment) Bill, 1970 is an independent one. so far as my Bill is concerned it is never dependent. Suppose that bill is not passed will there be any difficulty in passing mine ? Therefore, it is not at

all dependent. For passing or otherwise of the bill which is proposed by the Government that refers to a different things. The main Bill is not under consideration of the House. My Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of the Act which are not in the main Bill. Therefore, my Bill is never dependent.

Mr. Speaker : Rule 65B amply justifies that if a Bill is independent it can be moved. We have got similar instances when Assam Maintenance of Public order (1st amendment, 2nd amendment and third amendment) Bills were introduced. In this way there will be no difficulty. Secondly, these two Bills are not identical. These two Bills seek to amend different provisions of the main Act. Therefore, I think, there is no ground for any objection to the introduction of the Bill. (The Secretary read out the title of the Bill : The Bill introduced is the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1970.)

Shri Jogen Saikia : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Resolution No. 1 which runs as follows : "Resolved that the Government of Assam do take over all the Tea Estates in the State to be owned and managed by the same directly or through a statutory corporation thus helping the economy of the State to improve and allowing the benefits of the industry to be utilised for the good of the people of the State instead of concentrating the same in a few hands, mostly foreign."

Sir, in moving the Resolution I beg to make a few observations. Sir, altogether in Assam there are 750 Tea Estates. The break-up subdivisionwise is like this :

(1) Mangaldai-29, (2) Tezpur 66, (3) Dhubri-4, (4) Goalpara-3, (5) Kokrajhar-3, (6) Barpeta-1, (7) Gauhati-13 (8) Dibrugarh-208, (9) North Lakhimpur-15, (10) Nowgong-21, (11) Golaghat-55, (12) Jorhat-119, (13) Sibsagar-51, (14) Diphu-10 and rest are in Cachar. These different gardens are of different sizes, some of them are big and some of them are small. These Tea gardens have a long history behind them. At the advent of the British rule, when these tea bushes were discovered British Government ruling in India gave all sorts of facilities so that this plantation can expand. Therefore very many privileges were allowed to the tea planters. Sir, in doing so the interest of other people who were also dependent on the economy of the State were not looked into. These tea gardens since then (some of whom at a later stage) have been engaging themselves on the production of tea and mainly exporting outside India. In doing so their point of view was the profit. There was a day when there was no labour legislation during the foreign rule. Even the people on whom the future of the tea gardens themselves were dependent they were killed. There was a day when deaths under the heel of the tea owners were descrided as... After independence many labour legislation have been brought and things have been improved to a great extent. But the main motive behind running the tea gardens continued

to be the same—the profit motive, and nothing else. Whatever legislation have been passed have not been accepted by the owners as something very good but they accepted them very reluctantly as imposition on them. Here we see that these who have not violated the Acts and rules, have done so only for the profit motive.

Now Sir, in a asocialistic society, which we have aimed at, can a major industry, in a State like others, be left to those who are only after the profit. Is it not incompatible to think of leaving the major industry, the most major industry I should say, in the hands of private entrepreneurs who are only after profit ? And we talk of socialism ! My first submission therefore, is to this House, that the House will accept my resolution, adopt my resolution even without going to other matters, on the basis of the principle alone,

Sir, if we concentrate on ourselves, if we allow somebody to concentrate only on the welfare of themselves and not on others, I think it will be not in the interest of the society that we aim at. The second consideration for which I have brought this resolution is this : that even speaking on economic considerations I should say that this industry has got to be owned by the society so that this industry can flourish. In the recent act what have we seen ? According to their own statistics, which I shall read out, - the production has gone up in India, which is mentioned below, in terms yield per Hactore in kg.

In 1965 it was 1072

In 1966 it was 1089

In 1967 it was 1100

but, and that is a big but—there is a fall in the price of the tea. It is like this.

In 1965 the export was 2,09,353 tonnes whereas in 1968 it came down to 1,99,751 tonnes; and so far as the price is concerned, Average Price (Sh. d.) per Kg. in London Auctions— in 1965 8/3, in 1966 it came down to 7/6, in 1967 it rose to 7/9 and in 1968 also it was 7/9.

What are the reasons for this? What is the reason for getting lesser price and lesser and lesser market today? It is because of two factors: one is because different owners and they are owning a major area. So far as the number is concerned possibly they do not have the majority of the tea gardens but so far as the area is concerned, it is definitely larger. The foreign concerns are at large. They have lost interest in Indian tea. Because of the nature of the society that we are going to advocate here in India they are afraid of it and they are slowly and slowly getting out of India and taking the capital way to some other countries like Africa, Pakistan and so on. They have lost interest in export market for Indian Tea and lost interest in getting good price for Indian Tea.

The second reason is this that the control and the management of the tea gardens being not up to the mark, being not modernised, they have been in the

same lot as they were. Previously there were less competitions but now they are to compete with so many countries like, Japan, Pakistan, Indonechia Formosa and other countries. The manag- ment being not atuned to the competitive market out side they are getting some difficulties, some old ideas as they did some years back. Therefore, we have not been able to compete with the outside market. If we want this tea industry of India to thrive and to expand, they have to improve and we must allow new types of management which will imbue them with some sort of idealism even in business. Without that, only profit motive cannot do good to the industry. Unless there is some urge within the owners to take some sort of patriotic action then this industry is doomed. Therefore, on this score also Industry that only a new type of management which is imbued with some idealism, some sort of patriotism will be able to save the tea industry and not those recent concessions which have been given to this industry these are not going to help them in any way, unless they are inspired by some higher ideas which is lacking today. Therefore I have advocated all the time for a change over in the management.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi . After your brilliant speech do not surrender to pressure.

Shri Jogen Chandra Saikia : কৰ্মচাৰী স্বাধিকাৰন্ত মা ফলেষু কদাচন ।

Our earnings have been falling. I am giving the figure of India as a whole because there is no figure available for Assam. The total earning from the tea export was 120.90, and in 1967 this has fallen to 120.02. Sir, if we want to have more earnings from export.....(interruption).

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : চাহ বাগিচা থকা আটাইকেইজন মন্ত্ৰী চাহ বাগিচা nationalise কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ অহাত ওলাই গুচি গ'ল ।

Shri Jogen Saikia : This is the industry which is giving us foreign exchange better than any other industry, and if the total earnings fall in this industry, what will be the position. Therefore, we should see that these export earnings are augmented and to have that some sort of re-thinking, some sort of ideals and new type of management is necessary in this industry. Then Sir, I beg to submit that one of the reasons which has been assigned against holding all these tea gardens by the Society (I do not call it Government, I call it by the society) and deliberately, is this that there will be a big investment from the side of the entrepreneurs, industrialists and owners of the tea gardens and that we have no share in it. That is incorrect. How about the finance ? It is known to all who are connected with it ; it is in our report. I am reading out a portion of the report from the Indian Tea Association for the year 1960— “(Heading) Finance for the Purchase of Machinery and Equipment : —It has long been the Association's contention that the tea industry's heavy tax burden and its statutory liabilities towards labour leave

large sections of the industry without adequate finance for rehabilitation and development purposes, and during recent years much thought has therefore been given to the problem of providing the industry with financial accommodation. As a partial contribution to the solution of this problem, the Tea Board announced in April, 1960 a scheme which would enable tea companies to acquire machinery and equipment on a higher purchase basis. For this purpose the Government of India had set aside a sum of Rs. 2 crores and the scheme envisaged the grant of assistance upto Rs. 2 lacs for individual companies. Under the scheme the tea company would be required to deposit 10% of the cost of new machinery and the balance would be supplied by the Tea Board, this balance being recoverable from the company in not more than seven annual instalments and being subject to the payment of interest at 6% per annum". Even for purchasing the machineries, all the gardens have got the benefit of assistance from the Govt. of India and from the pool that has been created by the Tea Board. Sir, not only by way of giving subsidy or loans to these tea gardens, even for the purchase of machineries etc., in 1960 they got Rs. 2 crores from the Govt. of India, which has risen to bigger amount by now. In other matters also government is giving them help. So far as the housing scheme for the labourers

are concerned, which is the bounden duty of the management to provide, even for that, what is got to be done by the government? It is like this— (Quote) Housing Scheme :—(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—Under the Government of India's Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme employers are eligible to receive financial assistance from the Government of India towards the cost of construction of houses for labour to the extent of 50% of the cost as loan and 25% as subsidy. (Unquote). Therefore, Sir, the contention that it is only the tea garden owners that have been responsible for the entire capital used for this purpose is incorrect. The Government has also come in a big way to help this industry. If the Government can contribute money to them and keep this industries' earning, then what is the harm in spending some more and bring them to the control of the Society ? Another argument advanced is this—..... (interruption).

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister Industries) : The hon. Member should know the present market value ; the present market value of the tea gardens in Assam will be rupees two hundred crores. The Government has given only two crores.

Shri Jogen Saikia : I am coming to that. So far as the second argument advanced against taking over these tea gardens is the question of compensation. It is said that according to the

market rate, the prices of the tea gardens in Assam will be of the order of rupees two hundred crores, and how can a poor Government like Assam afford to pay a huge compensation. That is the second argument, rather a big argument, advanced against this proposal. Sir, I also feel that there are some difficulties but the difficulties are not insurmountable. On principle, I feel that the provisions in the Constitution itself should not stand in the way of such progressive measure. These tea gardens, if we calculate, per bush they have made a profit of Rs. 250—. After deducting all the recurring and initial expenditure, they have made a profit of Rs. 250/—and most of these profits go out of this country. Therefore, if we calculate the amount of compensation to be paid, we will have to take all these factors into consideration and if the Constitution stands in the way, then I will advocate that the Constitution will have to be changed in that case, to make room for the betterment of the poorer section of the people at the cost of richer section who made enormous profit during the last 100 years. Even if there are some difficulties, these can be over-come. Sir, the banks have been nationalised and how much compensation are to be paid. Government have made a scheme for paying compensation to the banks. Can we not make out a scheme for paying compensation to the tea garden owners? Is there no possibility of getting finance from the public. They are to be enthused in this regard and we are to raise the interest in the minds of the people and then money will come in. Sir, it is

not the physical difficulties but according to my humble submission it is only the mental difficulties which are creating hurdles for this. We are labouring under the imaginary difficulties that so much money will not be available. Sir, the other difficulty pointed out by the advocates of the private sector is that there will not be good management if the tea gardens are taken over because all the Government undertakings are incurring loss.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Saikia, how long you propose to take to finish your speech.

Shri Jogen Saikia : I shall finish my speech within 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman : According to rules, a Mover of a resolution can speak upto half an hour and you have spoken half an hour. I think you should finish your speech by 5 minutes so that other members can take part in the discussion and I think it will be better if we can dispose of this Resolution by today so that other Resolutions can come accordingly in time.

Shri Jogen Saikia : I do not say that other Resolutions should not be made. At the same time, I say that this is an important resolution and I suggest that you may kindly extend the time which is allowed under the rules, if necessary with the sense of the House

so that we can have a thread-bare discussion on this.
I shall not take more then 15 minutes.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch)

Ruling by the Chair Adjournment Motion Indiscriminate arrest of persons in the name of Naxalites.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order Order. On 1st June, 1970, hon. Members Sri Phani Bora and Sri Giasuddin Ahmed moved an adjournment motion to discuss, as they said, the situation arising out of the indiscriminate arrest of persons in different parts of the State in the name of arresting the so-called Naxalites. To establish that it was an urgent matter of public importance hon. Member Sri Bora alleged that the authorities in the name of curbing Naxalites had resorted to arrest of members of SSP. and C.P.I. thus lending to widespread panic as a result of which ordinary democratic movement had as he said, become impossible. hon. Member Sri Giasuddin Ahmed in supporting the contention of hon. Sri Bora held that Govt. while taking certain steps against she Naxalites had jumped upon other political parties Hon. Member Sri Dulal Chandra Barua while stating that he had absolutely nothing to say about the steps taken to curb he undesirable elements alleged indiscriminate arrests on the basis of rumour. Hon. Member Sri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya too alleged that a situation of panic had been created and intensified by wanton arrests of persons under the name and garb of

suppressing Naxalites and wished there were assurances of caution from the side of the Govt. None, however, was opposed, at least explicitly, to the necessity of curbing the activities of the Naxalites.

The Minister, Parliamentary Affairs, stated that the matter about Naxalite activities had come up for discussions twice during the current session of the Assembly and that the present steps taken in that regard emanate from the consensus of opinion which emerged from those discussion. He objected to the acceptance of the adjournment motion on the ground that it (the arrest of the NAXALITES) was a matter continuing for some time and in this connection quoted More's Practice and Procedure (page 469)—"It also appears that the situation has been continuing for a long time. Nothing further suddenly has arisen to justify an adjournment Motion". He further held that it was not that hon. Members were apposing arrests of Naxalites but that according to them some innocent persons as well had been arrested. Such persons, the hon. Minister proceeded to point out, might file appeals either to Govt. or in a Law Court. He Again quoted from more that matters of law, in which appeal is provided, have been held as not fit for being agitated or discussed by an adjournment motion. He further contended that it (matter about steps against Naxalites) came under the purview of ordinary administration of law by virtue of which it can not be the subject—matter of an adjournment motion. He however, assured that it had been instructed that utmost restraint should be exercised in arresting persons connected with Naxalite activities.

An Adjournment Motion, to be admissible as

the rule is, must relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance and one demanding instant remedy through a discussion in the house by putting aside the set business. The matter however, must relate to a specific issue and not raise wide and general issue as unfortunately the present case for adjournment of the house happens to do. The allegation is that in dealing with Naxalites the Governmental steps involved have resulted in indiscriminate arrest leading to panic. In the nature of it the issue raised is vague. And as may say, if the matter raised by the motion is not a single specific matter, not couched in general terms or concerning a great number of cases and not free from hypothetical circumstances, it must fail just as a motion to discuss repressive measures taken against the student community was disallowed. The fact that the grievance (about arrests) has been continuing for some time has robbed it of the character of urgency. Moreover the circumstances leading to the arrests have involved or are bred of merely the administration of law, viz. curbing the violent activities of the Naxalites. It might be, the very arrests might have been on the minds of people making the whole matter about steps against that category of persons one of public importance, but anyway, it has not been of urgent and such urgent public importance as to

justify a discussion in the House by an adjournment of other set business. As hon. Speaker Mr. Mavlankar had held—"An adjournment motion is really a very exceptional thing. Nothing will be introduced extraneously in the order paper of the day unless the occasion is of such a character that something very grave, something which affects the whole country: its safety, its interests and all that is happening, and the house must pay its attention immediately". The present motion against the discussion above fails to satisfy such a test. On its being unspecific, on its reference being to a matter continuing for some time and on its being linked with merely ordinary administration of law and lastly, the subject-matter involved having been already discussed during the current session of the Assembly, I am constrained to hold that the motion is out of order.

**Private Members' Resolution—Taking over of the
Tea Estates by the State**

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Jogen Saikia.

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, I had been talking about the vague talks regarding loss suffered by the public sector industries in the past. Sir, this is a midleading talk. The state sector up till now have been confined

to the key industries and in the key industries it cannot be, and should not be, expected that they should run with profit motive. Therefore, whatever criticisms have been levelled in the past in this respect have no meaning. The key industries in the public sector cannot be expected to run on profit motives as in that case the essential services in the country will break down and no industrial development will be possible. But to say that the same thing will happen with the tea industry is meaningless, because we have seen that many State-owned consumer-goods industries have been giving profit. For example, the H.M.T., which is a State-owned consumer-goods industry, is giving good profit. Therefore, this kind of talk has no meaning.

Then, Sir, it is very often said that the main hurdle standing in the way of nationalisation of industries is want of money. I have already shown that the want of money will not be a major hurdle. Even to-day, for running the tea industry, particularly the smaller gardens, the State is giving aid in so many ways, e. g., through the Financial Corporation, the Apex Bank, etc. which are financing the smaller units. In some cases I know that the tea garden owners are not spending a farthing from their own pocket but are only having the profits out of them. I, therefore, think that consideration of money should not stand in the way of accepting

my resolution. Another justification in favour of my resolution is the non-implementation of the labour laws and regulations by the owners. In many cases we have seen that the labour laws and regulations for the betterment of the lot of the working people. In some cases only a part is implemented, everything is not implemented. Another factor in favour of my resolution is the employment-policy pursued by the tea gardens. We have seen that even in those concerns which have passed into the hands of Indian owners, the local people do not get adequate opportunity for employment. I can cite some instances. One recent instance is that of the Meleng Tea Estate which has recently passed into Indian hands from foreign hands. One of the developments has been the chucking out of all the old employees after it has passed into Indian hands. The owners haven't been running it now by about a dozen Assistant Managers who are all from outside the State. There cannot be any control over the employment policy also if there is no control over the management of the tea gardens. Therefore, from all these points of view, it is in the fitness of things that the pattern of management should pass on to some concerns which are directly connected with the people. One thing may be said that there will be too much officialdom and red-tapism and, therefore, these business concerns will not run properly. Sir, we have seen that in respect of that,

I should say that it is a wrong fear that the experts who have got the technical know-how about the industry will be completely separated from the industry. No, even if it is taken up by the Govt. to be run by a corporation, they may be absorbed in the industry, only that they will have the power to implement the policy ; they will not have the power to lay out the policy. So far as the implementation is concerned, we may take the help of some of them. Therefore, it is a wrong fear that the expert knowledge will go out of the industry and only the I.A.S. and administrative officers will come in and official bias will also come in. There is no reason to believe like that. Therefore, Sir, I commend to this House that the House will adopt my resolution and direct the Government to find out some way at least to have a control over the tea gardens. Sir, these tea gardens, as I have already said, have made sufficient profit and where that profit goes. The bulk of it goes out of the country and the other portion goes to the few pockets. If we can utilise the entire amount for the betterment of the people. Even supposing that some percentage of this profit is lost because of this transfer, then whatever percentage is left, that will be utilised for the good of the labour population serving in the tea gardens, for the good of the entire society in the plural strata. What I mean to say is this

that the benefit out of these tea gardens which is derived from the labour of the labour population, on the grants of land which have been made by the Govt., can be fully utilised for the good of the people. On the strength of all that is suffered by the country, communists and a few companies, both foreign and India, are being benefitted proletarian society. This cannot be allowed. If we allow this then a day will come when we do not implement that what we say, somebody is coming forward to implement it, to implement what we say and the entire responsibility for such eventuality will fall on us, the present generation. I, therefore, commend to the House and also request the Govt. that they will accept my resolution and will find out their way how to do it. We have to suffer for some time. I go to the extent of saying that if we want to acquire these gardens, then we must be prepared to suffer for some time. I for myself, am prepared for it even if we go without social programmes for a couple of years, Sir we can take up these gardens. I am ready to sacrifice all programmes because after two or three years we shall have these programmes in a better way and bigger way. Therefore, what I say is that there may be some difficulties. But as I have already submitted these difficulties are there and we have seen the gigantic nature of this problem from a long distance,

therefore, we are afraid of it. Therefore, if we come forward, it will be possible, why possible, it will appear that not so much of difficulties as we think it to be. There may be ways by which we shall be able to find out ways if we examine this problem in all its aspects. I, therefore, request the Govt. to find out other way out how to implement this resolution, and, given the good will, given the urge to do it and given the co-operation of the people and I believe the co-operation of the people will be coming in abundant measure, and given the cooperation of all who are concerned with the betterment of the lot of the common people and all those who are concerned with the future of this country, an orderly society, in this country I think will be established. There will be no difficulty in implementing this resolution. So, I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, I support the resolution and to complete it I like to move a little amendment. The resolution is very timely, and, I can assure the hon. Member who has moved this resolution that except perhaps a few sharks—the financial sharks, the capitalists, the rest of the people will come forward to support, aid, help to implement this resolution if it is passed. I can't understand why this House cannot pass this resolution. As a matter of fact, this is the resolution which should

be unanimously adopted by this House although I know a few gentlemen who belong to the capitalist planters may feel a little bit of hesitation to extend their support. But I feel that as they adhere to the principles of socialism, as they always shout aloud about socialism, even for them it will not be difficult to extend their support.

Now, if legally or lawfully or democratically this nationalisation scheme is not implemented, then it will be implemented and I have no shadow of doubt about it. Then it will be implemented at the point of guns and I have no doubt about it. This nationalisation will take place and it will have to take place, either it takes place in a democratic way, legal way or constitutional way or else it takes place at the point of guns. All the same, nationalisation is a certainty. Sir, the tea plantation industry in Assam is the biggest industry and not only it earns foreign exchange but also gives employment to the largest number of people in the State. As a matter of fact, for the development of economy of the State, the tea industry and the industries connected with it are bound to be the main source. But till to-day i. e. after we achieved independence 23 years ago, it is very unfortunate that this industry is still left in the hands of a few foreign capitalists who are still going on exploiting this poor State and enjoying

themselves in Great Britain, and it is only in recent period that the industry is being "nationalised".

There are some people, I do not call their names, who think that if the industry is handed over from the foreigners to the Indians then it is Indianised and they think that Indianisation is synonymous to nationalisation. That is simply nonsense. Sir, the so called Indianisation of the plantation industry has not actually developed the State but on the contrary it has stood in the way of development of the State. Some gentlemen who are sitting in Calcutta or Delhi or Bombay have purchased a number of tea gardens in Assam and I have found to my utter surprise that they are trying to exploit the State in every way possible. They are refusing to give employment to the youngmen of the State ; they are refusing to help the State in all other ways ; they are trying to evade tax ; they are collecting provident fund money from the workers but they are not depositing the money to the fund. Over and above that these gentlemen instead of developing the industry as a base of economic development of the State, they have become landlords and speculators. They have acquired tea garden land under fee simple grant at a cheaper rate and later on they are selling the land as private property, earning lakhs and lakhs of rupees. There are several instances of that and

one of the instances is the sale of tea garden land to the Dibrugarh University, a land which could have fetched hardly Rs. 7 lakhs has been sold at Rs. 30 lakhs. This is how the land and other resources of our State are being utilised by them. Instead of utilising the resources in the interest of the State and its people, they are utilising them for their personal benefit. A few capitalists, both foreign and Indian are exploiting the resources of the State and they have not only made this poor State poorer, they have brought about ruination of the whole industry, if I may say so. Sir, I am not an expert in tea industry but from the information I gathered I find that the industry is deteriorating. The Englishmen who used to look after the development of the industry, they have decided-as far as I can understand, few years ago they decided that they would gradually leave the industry and go away, and as a matter of fact many of them have already gone to Africa because they want cheap labour and there in Africa labour is cheaper compared to Assam in India. Political situation is another factor which frightened the British planters and so they have gone away with crores of rupees and the Government of India and the Assam Government allowed them to go with money. Our Government always surrender to the pressure of the foreign capitalists. We have now seen that the old gardens which were started say 40 to 50 years

ago have become useless and the old tea bush have become useless and cannot produce anything: The Britishers who used to replant the gardens have gone away some and some are leaving an old bush and the Indian planters who are living in Calcutta and other places do not bother about the industry ; they are interested only in profits. Sir, if we want to develop the industry and build up our economy basing on this big industry then it has got to be nationalised. This has got to be done for the development of the economy of the State and nationalisation should take place as early as possible. Sir, what stands in the way of nationalisation of this industry ? One is the slavish mentality of the capitalists and that must be given a good-bye. Sir, we must not be afraid of a few capitalists and even if there is temporary dislocation we must nationalise it and ultimately the industry will be put on a sound footing. Another handicap which is always put before us is that huge amount of money will have to be paid as compensation and where from this money will come ? Therefore, since we cannot pay so much of money as compensation, we should not nationalise the industry. But why should we pay compensation to the tea planters ? The land was ours and we gave them almost free and so why should we pay compensation ? It may be said that they improved the land and therefore compensation has to be paid. They

might have improved the land but what they have spent on the improvement of the land and what they invested in the industry, they have earned much more. They have already earned huge profits from this industry. After all how much did they invest at the beginning ? We can find out that figure and we may pay them that amount which is very meagre. They earned huge profits only on the basis of surplus value and by doing so they made this industry so big. Therefore, why should one shed tears if we take over the industry without giving them any compensation ? We will definitely provide those efficient tea planters with sufficient means of livelihood so that they may not starve. We will give them means of livelihood so that they may not be in difficulty ; rather they will be well off. Therefore, Sir, my amendment is that in the resolution moved by my friend Shri Jogen Saikia in the second line in between the words "State and "to" add the words "without compensation."

In the case of some poor planters give them some rehabilitation allowance so that they can take up some other avocation of life.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue Forest ect.) : On a point of order. The resolution would be out of order in this form unless we put 'with reasonable compensation'. Any property acquired from any individual must be with

compensation, that is the provision of the Constitution. The resolution would be out of order if Shri Bora does not put 'with reasonable compensation.'

Shri Phani Bora : This is simply an amendment to the resolution. The mover of the resolution himself has stated (to my liking) that if the constitution stands on the way let us put our shoulders together and change the constitution so that it cannot stand on the way of pushing through, I know that the Parliament alone can change the constitution. We have representatives in the Parliament. There are Congress members also. If there is any unanimity in the party level then it would be unanimous in Parliament level also.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister Industrise). May I know from the Hon'ble Member whether without amendment of the constitution can the Govt. accept a resolution of this nature

Shri Phani Bora : As far as that legal point is concerned, I think even with this clause 'without compensation' a resolution can be passed by a State Legislature. In the implementation stage alone the constitution will stand on the way. I envisage that in the meantime the constitution will also be changed, and when the implementation phase comes the whole thing will be clear.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : In that case, Sir, the drafting of the resolution would be different.

Shri Phani Bora : Only the amendment is mine, the resolution is already there. I do not think that the House cannot pass a resolution of this sort with the clause 'without compensation'

because this is only a resolution. Objection will be raised only at the implementation state. During the time of nationalise of Banks also the same sort of objections were raised in Parliament. The question is whether to change the constitution so that this type of road-blocks can be removed for speedy advancement towards the goal of socialism. Since that is there it will only help in bringing about that change in the constitution earlier. That is how I look at it.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Tea is in the concurrent list. The State Government has not all the authority. What the Hon'ble Member has got to say ?

Shri Phani Bora : Between the passing of this resolution and the implementation of the resolution there will be a time gap. Naturally because it is the desire of the Hon'ble members of the House, desire of the people of the State, the House can express its desire and demand. But automatically this House alone cannot implement it. It is the Parliament which will have to decide about nationalise. Definitely this House can unanimously express its opinion and place its demands. With these words, Sir, I move my amendment and also support the resolution.

Dr. Bhupan Hazarika : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to support hon' Member Shri Jogen Saikia's resolution because of the following facts. I beg to inform the the House that the tea industry, which is the greatest industry in Assam at present, has about 176800 hectares under tea and produces 201 million kg as

against 22½ million kgs produced by Ceylon with 2,42,000 hectares under tea. Ceylon is the biggest tea producing country.

As such, with and another 23 million kg increase in production and 66,000 hectares increase in area, the Tea industry in

Assam can be equal to or exceed the tea produce of any country in the world. I had the opportunity of seeing Kenya and East Africa. We were told that we do not produce tea more here although we can do better. The change has come

with the ownership, changing from whites to the coloured.

I am definitely interested my soil in which I was born. It is Assam and the tea grows in Assam and we should get the

benefit. Do we get it? We do not. Assam pays for tea

6 to 7 Crores of rupees in form of sales tax to the West

Bengal exchequer. Major benefit is being derived by West

Bengal. I am not an enemy of West Bengal. Recently I

read in the papers that octroy duty will be charged on every

item entering metropolitan Calcutta. Assam tea will be a

victim of such duty. So what we get? What does our

exchequer get? I also feel that our indigenous boys and you-

ths are not given proper accommodation by this industry.

The circumstances are such that our boys are to go abegging

for jobs. I am not interested in such an industry. We feel

that we are in love with Tea, but I am not in love with

the tea industry as it exists to day. Large tracts of land have

been reserved by the coloured masters. They plant betle nuts,

sugarcane and other products to get more money instead of

cultivating tea. They have purposely planted two bushes here

and two bushes there to keep the land. While coming from Mizo hills I had seen in Silchar such plantation. I had never seen such ridiculous tea gardens. In seven titlas there are perhaps 700 bushes and 'tea gardens.' It is almost like my hair and Shri Bora's hair and they are might be Dulal's also. I strongly feel that this industry can do a lot to give some relief to the unemployment problem of our State which they have not. I am not blaming any body in particular. I am blaming the circumstances. In order to get the circumstances in our control we should nationalise. If socialism is your goal we do not stand on your way. That Hon'ble Member from that side has asked us to think about it, and we are all for it.

Another thing I want to submit is, the labour population. It is not properly looked after. Instances are there in the files of the labour Department. At last I somehow feel that in the matter of implementation we should get help from those who are experienced in the tea industry. I am sure they will come up. In Poland they have come up to help the big industries. Previous monopolists have also come out to help with the experience. Experience we do not hate but exploitation we hate. I support fully Mr. Jogen Saikia. our "Green Gold" in Assam should be nationalised after proper Scrutiny. This industry in order to give benefit to our people here must be nationalised. At last I say that nationalisation will have to come. I do not know whether it will come by revolution or by democratic way. This resolution, if

implemented, will help 'change' in a democratic way Sir, nationalisation is the cry of the day. It is in the minds of all the people in the State. With these words I support hon. Shri Saikia's resolution and I support whole heartedly.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to support the motion moved by my friend Shri Saikia and while supporting it I want to give some suggestions also. My suggestion is that the taking over of the tea gardens should be started in a phased way. Because we have got bitter experience in the matter of taking over of gardens by Govt. Sir, nearly twenty years ago the Govt. took over the Vidyanagar tea garden but what is the fate of the labourers there. We have incurred a loss of 15 lakhs during this period and in 1959 the Govt. was compelled to retrench 400 labourers and they have not been any scope for rehabilitation. They are starving to-day. Sir, after retrenchment we have found that no bonus is given to the labourers, and even the Provident Fund benefit is also not given to them. They are also not getting their regular wages nor they are getting their ration. Sir, if we take the case of Patni Tea estate we will see that a few years ago the Govt. of India look over that tea garden and recently the Govt. of India proposed to lease it out

but we did not agree to that. We insisted on that this garden should be managed by the Govt. of India, and it should not be given to any private party. Shri Saikia said that the Govt. of India is still considering whether this tea garden should be leased out or not. Sir, my suggestion is that it should be done in a phased way. There are some other gardens in the Cachar District which is being managed by the Board of Trustee. My suggestion is that it should be done in phased way and not at a time. Sir, if these gardens namely, Panti Vidyanagar which are being run by different agencies such as by the Govt. or by the Board of trustee are to be taken over by Govt. because of the fact that these agencies are being able to run them efficiently then these may be taken over. But it should be done in phased way and not at a time. This is my suggestion Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The resolution refers to Direct Management by Govt. through the Corporation.

Shri Biswanath Upadhaya : I have nothing to say in that connection. My point is that it should be taken over in a phased way.

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সদ-
নত এটা নতুন খবৰ পাইছে যে Corporation হ'ব পিচে কথাটো
ভাল পাইছে—কিন্তু কথাটো চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া কথা। মহোদয়,

আপুনি জানে অসমৰ এটা ডাঙৰ Industry এই চাহ Industry । ইয়াৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি আমাৰ বহুতো গৰীৱ দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণ জীয়াই আছে ।।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আপুনি সমৰ্থন কৰিছে নে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে ?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : মই মাজে মাজে কৈ গৈছোঁ । আমাৰ বন্ধু সকলে কিছুমান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে । আপোনালোকে শুনি থাকক ।।

(হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

গতিকে এই যি চাহশিল্প বৰ্ত্তমান চলি আছে তাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰিবলৈ যোৰাতো সপোন দেখাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে । আগেয়ে আমি চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগিব । ইয়াত যিকেই খন কিতাপ আছে ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : কিতাপৰ নাম কওঁক ?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : নাম কৈছোঁ বাক । অসম গেট কোম্পানীয়ে Loss খাইছে, Assam Industry Loss খাইছে আৰু Assam Spun Milk ১ লাখ ১০ হাজাৰ লাভ কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু A.G. ৰ ৰোপোটত বেচি লাভ কৰা বুলি কোৱা নাই । সেই কাৰণে কৈছোঁ যে এই চাহ শিল্প ডাঙৰ শিল্প তাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণটো সপোন দেখাৰ দৰে হৈছে । গতিকে চলাব পাবিম নে নাই চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে—

(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

চিঞৰ বাখৰ হুলস্থূল কৰি লাভ নাই । আজি আপোনালোকে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰক কিন্তু পিচত যেতিয়া লাখ লাখ জনতাই ইমক্লাব জিন্দাবাদ বুলি চিঞৰিব তেতিয়া কোনে বক্ষা কৰিব । মোৰো ইচ্ছা আছে— ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ হ'ব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ সম্পত্তি চৰকাৰৰ

হাতত থাকিব লাগে। লৰাটো জন্ম হৈয়ে লৰ নামাৰে আন্তে আন্তেহে লৰ মাৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ এই Industry টোক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰিলে চলাব পাৰিমনে নাই চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ Industrial estate বিলাক জোৰ কৰি আমাৰ Industry Minister যে কৰিলে নগাওঁ তিনিচুকীয়া আদিত সেই বোৰ Industry নহয় গৰু গোহালীহে হৈছে। চাহ শিল্পকো ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰিলে তেনে হ'ব। এই Industry ৰ ওপৰত লাখ লাখ গৰীৱ দুখীয়াই বাচি আছে তেওঁলোকে হুলস্থূল কৰি উঠিব। মই সমৰ্থন কৰো ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ হব লাগে কিন্তু কেনেকৈ কি ধৰণে হব লাগে তাক চাব লাগিব। আপুনিহে লাগে বুলি কৈছে—

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Sanatan মোলৈ উদ্দেশ্য কৰি কথা কব।

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : বুটচৰ দিনত বাগান চলিছিল এক চেতিয়া ভাৱে। তেওঁলোকে Provident fund, বোনাচ আদি দিয়াৰ কথা ভবা নাছিল। এতিয়া মজদুৰ সকলৰ rules & regulations হ'ল।

মজদুৰে কি কি Benefit পাব লাগে, কি কি ছুটি পাব লাগে, কি বোনাচ পাব লাগে ইত্যাদি। বেচন আদিৰ কথাও হ'ল। গতিকে এতিয়া আমি ঠিকমতে এই বিলাক মজদুৰসকলে পাইছে নে নাই চাব পাৰিব লাগিব। কেৱল ইয়াত হাত জোকাৰি কথা কলেই নহব। প্ৰস্তাৱ পাঠ কৰিলেই নহব। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰি Automachine বিদেশৰ পৰা আনিলে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মজদুৰ এবাই দিব লাগিব। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ হলে Industry ৰ ফাললৈও চাব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহলে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মজদুৰ গুছি যাব লগীয়া হ'ব। কিয়নো বেংকতো Automachine আনাৰ লগে লগে হৰতাল হৈছে। গতিকে ভাবি চিন্তিহে কাম কৰিব লাগিব। দুখীয়া গৰীৱ সকলৰ যাতে চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে তালৈ চাব লাগিব ইয়াত Assembly Hostel ত পানী নহলেই বাতৰি কাগজত ওলায় যায় কিন্তু গাওঁত ঔষধ নাপায় কিমান মানুহ মৰিছে হিচাব নোলায়। মই চৰকাৰকো Support কৰা নাই। আজি Industry কোনে গঢ়িছে।

(এই অংশত সদনত গোলমাল)

অতুল গোস্বামীয়েও Industry গঢ়া নাই। গতিকে বাস্তৱিকৰণ কৰা কথাটো ভাবিচিন্তি কৰিব লাগিব। বাস্তৱিকৰণ হলে মজতুৰৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব? গতিকে Industry Minister আৰু চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে মজতুৰসকলৰ কাৰণে থকা provident fund ৰ টকা অন্য plan ত খৰচ কৰা নহয়। আজি আমাৰ মালিক সকলে যি আইন মতে বাগানৰ মাটি বিক্ৰি কৰে সেইটো চাব লাগিব। গেচ কোম্পানী, Electricity company আদিৰ নিচিনা Board গঠন কৰিব লাগিব। সেইবিলাক corporation হ'ব লাগিব। চাহ বাগানতো ভাল শ্ৰমিক প্ৰতিনিধি তাত থাকিব লাগিব।

Dr. Bhupen Hazrika : Automachine আমাৰ কথা কোনে কেতিয়া কত কৈছিল তেখেতে জনাবনে ?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : লাহে লাহে কৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Automachine ৰ সপক্ষে কোনে কৈছে ক'ব লাগে।

Shrimati Lily Sangupta : বিদেশত কেনেকৈ বাগিচা বাস্তৱিকৰণ কৰা হয় আৰু Automachine আৰু computer অনা হয় সেই কথাহে কৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই সদনত কোনে Automachine ৰ সপক্ষে কথা কৈছে, সনাতন ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো কোন-ফালৰ সদস্যই কৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মাননীয় সদস্য সনাতন চাহাবৰ মনোভাব আমাৰ এই দলৰ সদস্যসকলৰ মনোভাৱৰ লগত কেনেকৈ মিলিল ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : মনৰ মিল নাথাকিলে হাহি বেছি কথা নকলোহেতেন। মই Resolution বোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা নাই আৰু Support ও কৰা নাই যাতে Labour ৰ provident fund ৰ টকা অন্য Scheme ত খৰছ নহয় তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰ আৰু Industry Minister ক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। এই বিষয়ত Corporation কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু কৰিম কৰিম বুলি থাকিলে খান পকোতেই টুণীৰ মৰণৰ নিচিনা যাতে নহয় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। বাগানৰ মালিকে মাটি বিক্ৰি কৰিব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে চাব লাগে। Fee Simple Land বিক্ৰি কৰিব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে।

- 1) Waste Land grant Rules of 1838.
- (2) Old Assam Rules of 1854
- (3) Fee Simple Rules of 1862
- (4) Revised Fee Simple Rules of 1874
- (5) New Lease Rules of 1876

Industry Minister ৰ Signature লগালেই নহব। চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে ফটাফট মাটি বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে কিন্তু Rule মতে কাম কৰা নাই। মই সদস্যৰ সকলৰ লগত আৰু Industro Minister ৰ লগত একমত যে এটা Corporation কৰিব লাগে। বাস্তৱ কৰণ কৰি Automachine লগালে হুলস্থূলহে হব। মই অমাত্তিও হোৱা নাই নাইবা সম্মতিও হোৱা প্ৰকাশ কৰা নাই কিন্তু ভাবি চিন্তি কাম কৰিবলৈ Industry Minister তথা চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Soneswar Bora : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোটা মুঠি ভাৱে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু মই আশা কৰিছো এই ক্ষণত অসম বিধান সভাত যদি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে তেতিয়াহে ইয়াক এটা প্ৰথম পদক্ষেপ হিছাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰা হব। যদিহে আমি

এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি গ্ৰহন কৰিব নোৱাৰো—এইটো ঠিক যে, এই বিধান সভা আৰু চৰকাৰ সমাজবাদৰ পৰা বহুখিনি পিচলৈ যাব।

১৯ শ শতিকাৰ মাজ ভাগতে অসমত চাহ শিল্প আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। তেতিয়াৰ বৃটিছ চাহাব সকলে সেই সময়ৰ চৰকাৰৰ কিছুমান কোম্পানীয়ে চাহ খেতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল। অসমৰ অসংখ্য সাৰুৱা মাটি সেই কোম্পানী বিলাকক বিনা খাজনাতেই দিয়া হৈছিল। যেই নহওক সেই চাহশিল্প এতিয়ালৈকে বৰ্ত্তি আছে। ই পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতে এটা বৃহৎ শিল্প তথা অসমৰ ভিতৰতো এটা বৃহৎ শিল্প। এই শিল্পত অসমৰ বাসিন্দাৰে প্ৰায় ৫ ভাগ মানুহেই অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হৈ কাম কৰি খাই বৈ জীয়াই থাকে।

আজি আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে, স্বাধীনতাৰ ২৩ বছৰৰ পিচতো এনে এটা বৃহৎ শিল্প সমাজীকৰণ বা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ নহল। তাতোকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা একো-একোজন বা একো একোটা পৰিয়ালেৰে গঠিত কোম্পানীৰ তলত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৫ ভাগৰ বেচি মানুহ আজি তলতীয়া বা দাস হৈ থাকিব লগা হৈছে। মালিকসকলে দিয়া সামান্য মজুৰীৰেই এই কৰ্মচাৰী বা মজুদুৰ সকল খাই বৈ জীয়াই থাকিব লগা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে বাগান এখন হিচাব পত্ৰ লবলৈকো সক্ষম নহয়। আনহে নালাগে চৰকাৰী ভাবেও আমি আচল হিচাব এতিয়া লৈকে নাপাও। চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক সকলৰ নিজৰ পৰিয়ালৰ কাৰণে আৰু চৰকাৰক দেখুৱাব কাৰণে দুখন বেলেগ বেলেগ খট। যাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে পাবলগীয়া sale-Tax পাবলগীয়া Income tax আৰু পাবলগীয়া অন্যান্য মুনাফাকৰ নাপায়। আজি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰিলে এইটো ঠিক যে, সমুদায় উপাৰ্জন আমি ৰাষ্ট্ৰই পাম। ৰাষ্ট্ৰই এই বাগান বিলাক মাটিৰ বন্দবস্তি যেতিয়া কোম্পানীক দিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা কোনো ধন লোৱা নাছিল। গতিকে সেই মাটিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, যি খিনি মাটি আমি বাগানৰ মাটি খিনিৰ পৰা আনিব খুজিছো তেওঁলাকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ কথা আহিব নোৱাৰে। যদি তেওঁলোকৰ শিল্প আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ পৰা বহুত বছৰ হ'ল আৰু মূলধনৰ ২০

গুন বেচি লাভ হৈছে তেতিয়াও তেওঁলোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ কথা
 আহিব নোৱাৰে। আজি প্ৰান্সবোৰ বাগানেই বহুত গুনে বেচিকৈ লাভ
 কৰিছে। আজিৰ অৱস্থাত যদি আমি চাহশিল্প বাণ্ট্ৰীয় কৰন নকৰো
 তেতিয়াহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহু ক্ষতি হব। একালে অসমত থকা
 ব্ৰটিছ কোম্পানীৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চাহবাগানৰ মালিক সকলে ১:২
 formula ত বহুতো মাটি চাহ খেতিৰ কাৰণে লৈছে। উদাহৰণ
 স্বৰূপে আমাৰ গোলাঘাটৰ বিহৰা বাগানত দুহাজাৰ একৰ মাটিত
 চাহখেতি হয়। কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা ৪ হাজাৰ একৰ মাটি ১:২ formula
 ৰ সুবিধাত ৰাখিছে। আজি ব্ৰটিছ কোম্পানীয়েও দুহাজাৰ একৰ
 মাটিত চাহখেতি কৰি ৪ হাজাৰ একৰ মাটি ৰাখিব পাৰে। আজি চৰ-
 কাৰে পুজি-বাদী ব্যৱস্থাত চৰকাৰী ভাবেই মাটিৰ মালীকি স্বত্ব দিছে।
 আনহাতে আজি অসংখ্য ভাবে বাঢ়ি অহা জনসংখ্যাৰ তুলনাত আজি
 চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে ভোগকৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বহুত বেচি। ১৯১০
 চনত যেতিয়া অসমত চাহ খেতি আৰম্ভ হয় সেই চাহ বাগানত
 কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসমলৈ ফুচুলাই মজদুৰ আনিবৰ কাৰণে দালা-
 লিকো প্ৰতি মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে ৫ টকাকৈ দিয়া হৈছিল। আনহে
 ন'লাগে ১৯১০ চনত প্ৰতি গৰাকী মজদুৰ তিৰুতাই যি গৰাকীয়ে মতা
 ল'ৰা জন্ম দিয়ে তেওঁক এপুৰীয়া সেন্দৰ, এখন শাৰী আৰু এডোখৰ
 চাবোনৰে পুৰস্কৃত কৰা হয়। অসমৰ বাহিৰত উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ বিহাৰত
 এই কথা ওলাই গ'ল যে অসমলৈ গলে মতা ল'ৰা জন্ম দি এপুৰীয়া
 সেন্দৰ, এখন শাৰী আৰু এডোখৰ চাবোন উপহাৰ হিচাপে পায়।
 এই ধৰনেৰেই তেওঁলোকে অতিজতে মানুহ আনিছিল। এনে ধৰনে
 মানুহ আনি আৰু তেওঁলোকেও নিজকে অসমীয়া হিচাবে লোৱাৰ
 পাচত আজি ৮০/১০০ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত এই বিলাক পৰিয়ালে চাহ খেতিৰ
 মালিকৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্য বঢ়ালে, ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ বজালে মটৰ গাড়ী কিনিব পৰা
 কৰিলে ছোৱালীৰ বিয়াৰ যৌতুকত বেড়িঅ, মটৰ গাড়ী পৰ্য্যন্ত দিব
 থৰা কৰিলে। আজি সেই মজদুৰৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ লাভক এই মালিক
 সকলে থাই থাকিব নোৱাৰে ইয়াৰ কোনো অৰ্থ থাকিব নোৱাৰে।
 আজি আমি বিধান সভাৰ মজিয়াত দাবী কৰিছো যে, এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ

কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈ অসমত থকা চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ লাভৰ খাতিৰত দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ খাতিৰত সমুদায় চাহশিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে।

অনহাতে আজি বিশ্বৰ বজাৰত অসমৰ চাহে আগৰ দৰে ফেৰ মাৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি সুমাত্ৰা যাত্ৰা, অফিচৰ চাহে যেনেকৈ বিশ্বৰ বজাৰত ঠাই পাইছে আজি অসমৰ চাহে সেই ঠাই লব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ আছে যে, যি খিনি মূলধন ইয়াত খটুৱা যায় সেই খিনি ভাল ভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই বিলাক মালিক মালিক বিলাকে নিজৰ পৰিয়ালক বচাবৰ কাৰণেইহে কৰে। সেই কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ চাহ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি আমাৰ মাটি কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চাহশিল্পৰ উন্নতি নোহোৱা নহয় কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নকৰাৰ কাৰণেই আজি চাহ শিল্পৰ এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে। যদি আজি এই চাহ-শিল্প আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হাতলৈ আনে তেতিয়াহলে এই চাহ শিল্পই আন্তৰ্জাতিক বজাৰত স্থান লাভ কৰিব পাৰিব। ইয়াৰোপৰি চাহ বাগানৰ যি খিনি অতিৰিক্ত মাটি খিনিও আমাৰ গৰীব খেতিয়কৰ মাজত বিতৰন কৰি দিব পাৰিব।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক দাবী কৰিছো যে, যদিহে চৰকাৰে এই চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰন নকৰে তেতিয়াহলে এই চৰকাৰ সমাজবাদী সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰা বহুত আঁতৰলৈ যাব।

এই খিনিকে কৈ মোটামুটি ভাৱে প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো ডাঙি ধৰাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমতেই মই মাননীয় সদস্য Shri Jogen Saikia ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আৰু তেখেতে যদি এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত তেখেতৰ লগতে তেখেতৰ দলৰ সহকৰ্মী সকলৰ হতুৱাই সমৰ্থন কৰাব পাৰে তেনেহলে আকৌ এবাৰ তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাম।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে আমাৰ দেশৰ সমাজ-
তাত্ত্বিক অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ এটা পদক্ষেপ। আমি জানো যে বিৰোধী
সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক প্ৰতিস্থাৰ কাৰণে চিঞৰি থাকে এই কথা সদনৰ
কংগ্ৰেছ দলে আমাক কয়। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো এই
বিলাক সমাজতাত্ত্বিক অৱস্থাৰ পদক্ষেপ মাত্ৰ। সমাজতাত্ত্বিক,
অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰতিস্থাৰ প্ৰস্তাবনা হৈছে। আমি বিৰোধী সকলে সমৰ্থন
কৰাৰ লগতে কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে আৰু চৰকাৰেও
এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি
মাজে মাজে গৈ বহু কথা ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে। আমি এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো
সমৰ্থন কৰিব খুজিছো এইকাৰণেই যে চাহ বাগিচাবিলাক জাতীয়-
কৰণ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিলে এটা সুবিধা আমি পাম। সেইটো
হৈছে এইটো চাহবাগান বিলাকৰ পৰা যিবিলাক আয় হৈছে এই
লাভৰ যিটো appropriation সেইটো চৰকাৰে আমি পোৱা নাই।
ব্যক্তিগত লোকৰ পকেটলৈ সেইটো গৈছে। চাহবাগান বিলাকৰ পৰা
যিটো profit ৰাজহুৱা ভাণ্ডাৰলৈ আহিব প্ৰথমতে ইয়াৰ লাভৰ
ওপৰতে জনসাধাৰণৰ সমাজতাত্ত্বিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, অৱস্থাৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন
উন্নতিৰ বাবে টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়।

এই সম্পৰ্কে ইয়াত এটা কথা অনুস্থিত হৈছে যে যি ২/১ খন
চাহ বাগান ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাত চৰকাৰৰ
বহু লোকচান হৈছে। আমি কৈছো যে চৰকাৰী ব্যৱসায় পৰিচালনা
ক্ষেত্ৰত যে ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে সেইটো নহয় গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট চলোৱাটো চৰকাৰৰ
ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। সেইবুলি চৰকাৰ ভাঙি দিম নে? লোকচান হৈছে
বুলিলেই নহব তাৰ দোষ ভ্ৰুটীবোৰ গুচাবৰ কাৰণে আমি চাব
লাগিব।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে efficiency অৰ্জন কৰিব লাগিলে প্ৰথমে
কামৰ দায়িত্ব লব লাগিব। কাম নকৰিলে Efficiency কেনেকৈ
অ 'ন' হ'ব? কেইবছৰমানৰ লোকচানৰ ভিতৰেদি দোষ-ভ্ৰুটীবিলাক
গুচাই অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰিব লাগিব। লাভ লোকচানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো

সেই একেই কথা । চাহবাগানৰ Board of trustee পাতিছে তাত আমি দেখিছো mix economy হৈছে । টকাবিলাক ব্যক্তিগত মালিকৰ হাতলৈ গৈছে । ব্যক্তিগত মালিক সকলৰ লগত জড়িত হৈ চৰকাৰে জুটীয়াভাবে ব্যৱসায় কৰাত এই চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে । মালিক সকলৰ যি ষড়যন্ত্ৰ সেই ষড়যন্ত্ৰ দূৰ কৰিলেই লোকচান ব্যৰ্থ হ'ব আৰু আমি efficiency অৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰিম । কাম নকৰিলে efficiency অৰ্জন কৰিব নোৱাৰি । এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা গল্প ক'ব খুজিছো— । এজন প্ৰফেচৰে সাঁতোৰাৰ সম্বন্ধে এখন কিতাপ কিনি আনি বিচনাত হাত ভৰি মাৰি Practice কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে কিন্তু তেওঁ পানীলৈ গৈ যেতিয়া সাঁতুৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে তেতিয়া তেওঁ ডুবি গল । ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে কাম নকৰাকৈ efficiency অৰ্জন কৰিব নোৱাৰি চাহবাগানৰ মালিকে State Bank ত ফাকি দিছে । এইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে ।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু এটা কথা আমি দেখিছো যে আমাৰ capital formation ৰ মুনাফা আমাৰ নাথাকে ব্যক্তিগত মানুহে চাহবাগান বিনি লৈছে । তেওঁলোকে বাগানবোৰ কিনি লৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত অতিৰিক্ত লাভ কৰি মাটি বিক্ৰীৰ কাৰণেহে কিনিছে, চাহ শিল্প কৰাৰ কাৰণে নহয় । এই ব্যক্তিগত মালিকৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ কিবা অৰ্থনৈতিক লাভ হ'ব বুলি আমি নাভাবো । ব্যক্তিগত মালিক সকলক যদি বাখি দিয়া হয়, তেন্তে ১০ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতি হ'ব যাৰ ফলত চাহশিল্পই উঠি যাব । সেইকাৰণে অতি সোনকালে এই চাহশিল্প চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে । আমি আজি দেখিছো চাহ বাগানৰ নামত বহুত অদৰকাৰী মাটি আছে । এই চাহবাগানবোৰ চৰকাৰে লৈ তাৰ অতিৰিক্ত মাটিবোৰ ভূমিহীন গৰীৰ কৃষকক বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে । ব্যক্তিগত মালিকৰ হাতত চাহবাগানবোৰ থকাৰ কাৰণে এই মাটিবোৰ উলিয়াই আনিব পৰা নাই ।

আজি মাটিৰ requisition কৰিছে। ফলত মাটিহীন গৰীৰ কৃষক, শ্ৰমিক, পুলিচ মালিকৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে। কিন্তু requisition কৰি চাহবাগানৰ মালিকৰ পৰা অতিৰিক্ত অদৰকাৰী মাটি কাঢ়ি আনি গৰীৰ কৃষকৰ হাতত দিব খোজে তেনেহলে অচিৰেই এই শিল্পৰ পৰা উন্নতি লাভ হ'ব।

শেষত, এটা কথা মই কব খুজিছো ইয়াত চাহবাগান বাণ্ট্ৰীয়া-কৰণ কৰিলে যি ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব সেইখিনি তেওঁলোকে দিব নোৱাৰে এই বাগানৰ মালিকবিলাকে ইতিমধ্যে বহু অৰ্থ সংকল্প কৰিছে। এই ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিবলগা হলে কোনে দিব এই ক্ষতিপূৰণ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দিব লাগিব। গতিকে এই বাগানবিলাক বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণে অতি সোনকালে বাণ্ট্ৰীয়াকৰণ বৰিব লাগে। আৰু আশাকৰো মাননীয় সদস্য Jogen Saikia ৰ লগত তেখেতৰ পাৰ্টিৰ সদস্য সকলে যোগ হৈ সমাজবাদৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব। তাকে আশা কৰি মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the resolution brought by Hon'ble Member, Shri Jogen Saikia. Sir, this resolution ought to have come from the Opposition. We, the members of the Treasury Bench are proud enough that this resolution has been brought before this House by us. Sir, after Independence, the ICS officers of Europe received heavy compensation and they went to Africa in a deep jungle and opened tea gardens. Most probably, their intention was that the tea gardens in India should fall. Sir, regarding the British nation I will say one thing. (Noise from the Opposition) When London was bombarded by the German fighters...

(Noise from the Opposition) Mr. Churchill invited Mr. Stafford Cripps and asked him only three words: Do you like Moscow? Sir, these words altered the situation of whole world. So, I say that it is those planters in a deep jungle of Africa who are trying so that our tea market may fall Sir here we come to another point. The Ceylon is competing India in respect of tea industry. Sir, these countries are leading in respect of tea industry and we are lagging behind. Sir, some Hon'ble members have expressed opinion that about 50 years back plantations have been made and after that there is no renewal of plantation. I think it is not a fact that our capitalist tea planters are not patriotic and they want only foreign exchange, It is not a fact that our planters are trying to mar the prospect of tea industry. Now, Sir, regarding the nationalisation of our tea industry, I beg to submit that we have seen many examples beforehand that nationalisation is not possible always. We should take some tea gardens belonging to the European and we should pass amendment of the Constitution, if necessary. So I submit that total nationalisation is not possible now. (Noise from the Opposition) I shall make it a point and I shall disturb them when they speak. Every member has got right to speak. This is not the parliamentary democracy to disturb me in this way Sir, with this few words, and suggestions I resume my seat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting this resolution moved by the hon Member, Shri Jogen Saikia, I want to submit a few things. This is actually one of our main industries here in the State. Before the Independence, almost all the tea gardens were owned by the Britishers and all the benefits accrued from the Tea Estates instead of being derived by our State, went out of this country. After Independence, many of the tea gardens were owned by the Indians. Now, though these are now being owned by the Indians and though this is the basic industry in our State, this industry has not been developed upto the mark. Sir, one-fourth of the foreign exchange earned by India is from Assam's tea. Here is the statistics which will clearly show in what way were losing the maximum benefit out of this industry. Here in Assam the number of tea gardens is 750 and production is 1,000 kgs. is 211,888 kg. and labour per hectar is 2.53 and production per hector is 1,072 and production per labour is 423. The number of tea gardens in Kerela is 2,355 (maximum tea gardens) and production in 1,000 kg is 43, 567, labour per hectar is 2.23, production per hectar is 1,091 and production per labour is 489. India's total Export earnings in 1964 is 826.55, in 1965-803.47, in 1966-752.32 and in 1967-768.57. That means that if we take 1964 as the base year, our foreign exchange earning is losing to a certain

extent. I think that the fall in our foreign exchange earnings from tea is due to the decaying condition of the tea industry of Assam. Sir, we are contributing the maximum in respect of earnings of foreign exchange to the Government of India but in return to that the share we are having in the form of sales tax and other things is not up to the mark. Sir, no effective steps has so far been taken by the Govt. of India in respect of giving maximum share for the industrial development of this State. On the other hand. By taking the advantage the Govt. of India and other States earned a lot out of this tea industry. About the sales tax I may be allowed to say that we are receiving only one fourth of the sales tax but remaining portion of the taxes are enjoyed by West Bengal and other States on the Assam tea. The auction market of the Assam tea is in Calcutta and the Govt. of Assam has decided to have the auction centre here in the State. I welcome this proposal. Therefore Sir, there is a major point that we are not receiving any sympathetic assistance in respect of the industrial development of the State. Our only basic industry here in this State is tea industry. When we have seen after the ownership has gone to the natives there are people who are not actually tea-garden owners they did not like to develop the tea industry. They are only speculators. As for instance, the Brabmaputra Tea Co. is one of the best tea estate of Assam. After taking over all these tea

estates by the present management the labourers went on hunger strike and till today no payment nothing of the sort has been made. After the Govt. has taken over the Govt. is managing it. In the same way we find that the Britishers these who owned the tea garden here in the State now they are bent upon to destroy the tea industry here in the State. A conspiracy is going on in various places. They will go, they will leave Assam, they will leave the tea industry but they will destroy the tea industry. As for instance, the Jorhat Tea Co. owned maximum number of tea-gardens here in the State. Almost all the tea-gardens they have sold out in a dilapidated condition, in a very decaying condition and at the cost of these things they have started their own tea-gardens viz., the New Jorhat Tea Co. in Africa. It is high time on the part of the Govt. to take over all the tea industries which should be the basis of the industrial development. We have been given so many assurances by the Govt. of India and the Union Minister also promised and made a statement here.] Prime Minister also made a statement and on the basis of this our Minister came and made so many commitments that there will be paper pulp mill, there will be jute mill, there will be petro-chemical complex and there will be a second oil refinery but till today nothing has been given. I have been

told that they propose to start a paper pulp mill at Jogigopa but now they are going to stop it.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : May I know Sir, where from he has got this information ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : কাগজত ওলাইছে যে যোগীষোপাত কাগজৰ কল হোৱাৰ আশা ক্ষীণ ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : If we want to start this tea cultivation that is in respect of industrial development we need not cry for any help from the Govt. of India. Apart from this industrial development and tea industry there should be ancilliary innustry too and with these incilliary industries we can employ our local youth to the maximum and that will be a most profit earning and economic industry through which we can be able to change the face of Assam in respect of industrial development and economic development. Sir, apart from this there is another important point. What is that ? The labour welfare. We have seen the Govt. of Assam has taken up various achemes in the name of labour welfare but in no case the Govt. of Assam is geting co-operation from the management. If this tea industries are allowed to continue in this way then the major section of the population will remain nelected for ever. If this management can come at the hands of the Govt. of Assam then the welfare schemes for the labour can be implemented. What condition

the labourers are living. In respect of their health hygiene housing accommodation and in respect of their education they have been neglected. I am coming to another very important point Sir. That is the employment potentialities. It is a good thing. As I have already said when we have decided to open our auction market here at Gauhati there is another point unless and until we take up the management ourselves either through the corporation or in any other form then we will not be able to do justice to the auction market and we must see the interest of the local people in the auction market. I have been told that many people from outside are coming and campaigning in Gauhati and in Shillong too. We will welcome the buyers but the maximum facilities should be given to these local sellers. If our management and our local people want to have some sort of special facilities in respect of auction market they should be provided with it. Because we have got certain management and we have our own energetic tea planters who are practically in a position to do justice to such kind of business. They should be provided with these special facilities. I want that employment potentialities should go to the local people. If you make the assessment of the employment potentialities from managerial and clerical staff you will

find that in all the tea-gardens owned by the man from the outside the State. Almost 78% are from outside and you will surprise to hear the big ground sons, nephew grand—sons they have come here and posted as a tea garden manager. The Home Minister (sons, brother—in—Laws, Vice president's sons and Home Secretary's sons and brother-in-law and Jt. Secy's sons and brother-in-law have been posted and over—flowed in the State. When we raised this question we have been termed as parochial. I say Sir, we cannot allow these people to exploit us. Our local boys who are passing the training at Toklai and who are passing tea B.Sc. in Agri. (Tea) they have been deprived of any job. Our boys are not getting any seat in the Tokloi training centre. This is my complaint Sir. I am representing the particular area and I know the ins and out of that particular organisation. Therefore, considering all these factors, it is better rather it will be best on the part of the Govt. to nationalise this industry, and, I hope that before doing so, all the pros and cons should be examined. Sir, it is also a fact that when we are aiming at a welfare State we must see to the welfare of all concerned in the State. Moreover, we must act in such a way that the scheme that will be taken up by the Govt. should be for the betterment of the organisation, for the betterment of the State and the betterment of the people of the State. As

empowered in the Concurrent List, I think the State Govt. has got every right to such industry for the benefit of the people of the State.

with these observations, Sir, I hope the resolution will be passed by the House, although we have seen on so many occasions that the resolutions have been passed by this House, but nothing has so far been done.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Only one point which I cannot follow. The hon.Member said because this is in the Concurrent List, the State Government is competent to nationalise the industry.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I said that in the Concurrent List the State Govt. can do so with the approval of the Govt. of India. By taking this background, the Govt. of Assam can convince the Govt. of India to agree to our proposal.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শইকীয়াই চাহ শিল্প জাতীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে, প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনাত মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কাৰণ আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ, আমাৰ অৰ্থনীতি বিকাশৰ কাৰণে আৰু সামগ্ৰীক ভাৱে দেশৰ সামাজিক অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক শিল্পৰ খুউব প্ৰয়োজন, সেই বিলাক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ আজি অৱস্থা আহি পৰিছে। সেই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে ভাৰতৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বেকবিলাক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিছে। আনকি প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰবোৰে—কেবেলা চৰকাৰে কেবেলা প্ৰদেশৰে হওক বা বিদেশী চাহ বাগানবোৰক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। ঠিক

সেইদৰে উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ চৰকাৰে সেই প্ৰদেশত থকা চেনীকলবিলাক অতি সোনকালে জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিছে। আজি জাতীয়কৰণৰ প্ৰশ্নত বি সকল স্বার্থজড়িত লোক, তেওঁলোকে সামগ্ৰীক ভাৱে জাতীয়কৰণৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰাটো স্বাভাৱিক। যেনেকৈ বেঙ্গ জাতীয়কৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে। ঠিক সেই দৰে উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ চেনীকল জাতীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে। আজি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ চাহ শিল্পৰ বিষয়ে মনকৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। যদিও আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকসকলে এটা জনবব তুলিছে যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহ শিল্প ক্ৰমান্বয়ে বেয়া হৈছে, উৎপাদন কম হৈছে, লাভৰ পৰিমাণ কমি গৈছে, প্ৰকৃততে এইটো সচা নহয়। চৰকাৰৰ ১৯৬৯ চনৰ Hand-book চোৱা যায়, তেন্তে দেখা যায় যে, আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত প্ৰতি বছৰে চাহ খেতি কৰাৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। ১৯৫০ চনত ১,৬২, ৩৬৭ হেক্টৰ মাটিত চাহ খেতি কৰিছিল আৰু ১৯৬৮ চনত ১,৭৬,৯৮২ হেক্টৰ মাটিত চাহ খেতি কৰিছে। গতিকে দেখা যায় চাহখেতি কৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বাঢ়ি গৈছে, ঠিক তেনেকৈ চাহবাগানৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়িছে। ১৯৫০ চনত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহবাগান আছিল ৭৪৪ খন আৰু এতিয়া চাহবাগানৰ সংখ্যা ৭৫৮ খন। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহবাগানৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে, চাহ খেতি কৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বাঢ়িছে, কিন্তু চাহ শিল্পত বহুৱা নিয়োগৰ সংখ্যা ক্ৰমান্বয়ে কমি গৈছে। প্ৰতি বছৰৰ তথ্য-পাতিৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে—চাহবাগানত শ্ৰমিক যি খিনি নিয়োগে কৰিব লাগে, সেইটো ক্ৰমান্বয়ে কমিহে গৈছে। ১৯৬৬ চনত গোটেই প্ৰদেশত ৪,২২,০০০ শ্ৰমিকে চাহবাগানত কাম কৰিছিল আৰু ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনত ৪,৬,০০০ শ্ৰমিকে কাম কৰিছিল। এহাতে চাহ বাগানৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে, উৎপাদন আৰু চাহ খেতি বাঢ়িছে আনহাতেদি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে শ্ৰমিকৰ সংখ্যা কমি গৈছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ চাহ মালিকসকলে কম খৰছত যাতে বেছি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে সেইটোকে সঠিক ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহ শিল্প উন্নতিৰ বাবে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত এতিয়া ৭৫৮ খন চাহ

বাগান আছে, আৰু ১২ লাখ একৰ মাটি তেওঁলোকৰ অধীনত আছে। ১২ লাখ একৰৰ ভিতৰত ৪ লাখ একৰত চাহ খেতি কৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহ শিল্পৰ এটা বিৰাট ভূমিকা আছে। কিন্তু আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক সকলে এটা সহযোগ মূলক ভূমিকা লোৱা নাই। আমাৰ চাহ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি বিলাক নিয়ম প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছিল, সেই নিয়ম বিলাক মালিক বিলাকে মানিছেনে? যোৰহাটৰ চক্ৰাতিং বাগানত মহিনাই কাম কৰি, দিন হাজিৰা এটকা প'য়। তিঁক সেইদৰে লাকুৱা বাগানত পায়। তাত শ্ৰমিকৰ লগত যিবিলাক চুক্তি হৈছিল মালিক সেই চুক্তি বিলাক মনা নাই। সেই কাৰণে নিম্নতম যি বিলাক সুবিধা তেওঁলোকে পাব লাগিছিল, সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰী নিয়ম মতে চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে Providant Fundৰ যিটো অংশ দিব লাগিছিল সেই অংশ দিয়া নাই। কিছুদিন আগতে প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বিভূমন্তী ডাঙৰীয়াই জনাইছে যে অসমৰ চাহবাগানবোৰত ২২,১৯,৮৫১'০০ টকা চাহবাগানৰ মালিক সকলে দিব লাগিছিল। শিৱসাগৰত ১১,১৭,৪০১'০০ টকা, লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাত ৩,৮৯,৪০৫'০০ টকা, দৰং জিলাত ২,৩৭,১৬৯'০০ টকা, কাছাৰ জিলাত ৪,৬,৮১৪'০০ টকা আৰু কামৰূপ জিলাত ৭৩,০৭০০,৭০ টকা সৰ্বমুঠ Providant Fund ৰ ২২, ১৯, ৮৫০'০০ টকা, চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক সকলে দিয়া নাই। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ চাহ-বাগানৰ মালিক বিলাকে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ চৰকাৰী মাটি বে-দখল কৰিছে। আজি কিছুদিন আগতে মই লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ গৈছিলো তাত দেখা গল ধেমাজী আৰু বৰদৈ বাগানে প্ৰায় ছয়শ বিঘা চৰকাৰী মাটি বে-দখল কৰি আছে। বাগানৰ নামত Fencing মাৰি বেদখল কৰি বহি আছে। S.D.O. ই eviction ৰ notice দিছে, আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও notice দিছে, কিন্তু উচ্ছেদ কৰিব পৰা নাই। শিৱসাগৰত

দেখিছো চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক বিলাকে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা চৰকাৰী মাটি বেদখল কৰি আছে, অথচ তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰোপৰি আমাৰ সদনৰ সন্মুখত চিলিং আইন আছে। চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক বিলাকে যি মাটি অন্যান্য ভাৱে বেদখল কৰি আছে, সেই মাটিখিনি যাতে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে। কিন্তু এই প্ৰস্তাৱ অহাৰ লগে লগে অসমৰ চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক বিলাকে ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিছে। Assam Tribuneত যোৰহাটৰ সংবাদত দেখিছো যে, চিলিং আইনত কিছুমান মাটি বাদ দিব লাগে। ইয়াত আছে All lands brought or proposed to be brought under special cultivation. অথাৎ এনেকৈ সংশোধনী আনিছে যে বৰ্ত্তমান যি মাটিত চাহখেতি হৈছে বা ভবিষ্যতে যি মাটিত চাহ খেতি হ'ব, সেই মাটিত চিলিং আইন আনিব নালাগে। অসমৰ ভূমিসংস্কাৰৰ কাৰণে যি এটা প্ৰগতি মূলক ব্যৱস্থা আনিব লগা হৈছে, সেই ব্যৱস্থা অসমৰ চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক সকলৰ বৃহত্তৰ স্বৰ্থৰ বিৰোধী। এনেকৈ সংশোধনী আনিছে, যি সংশোধনীৰ ফলত চাহ বাগানৰ কোনো মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ প্ৰগতিমূলক কাম বিলাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ চাহ বাগানৰ কিছুমান মালিকে এনেকৈ প্ৰগতি বিৰোধী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা দেখিবলৈ পাইছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি কিয় চাহ শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চাহশিল্পত যিমান টকা লাভ হৈছে সেই লাভখিনি চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে ব্যক্তিগত কামত খৰচ হোৱাৰ বাহিৰে কোনো সমাজৰ কল্যাণমূলক কামত খৰচ হোৱা নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ গোটেইখিনি লাভ বাগানৰ মালিকে লাহবিলাহত খৰচ কৰিছে। গতিকে ইয়াক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিলে লাভৰ টকাখিনি সমাজৰ কল্যাণমূলক কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ প্ৰশ্ন নাই। অসমত চাহ শিল্প হোৱা ১০০ বছৰ হ'ল আৰু এই ১০০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত যিমান টকা তেওঁলোকে নিয়োগ কৰিছিল তাৰ

১০/২০ গুণ মুনাফা কৰিলে। যিমান টকা নিয়োগ কৰিলে ইতিমধ্যে তাৰ বহুগুণ টকা তেওঁলোকে আয় কৰিলে। গতিকে প্রকৃত অৰ্থত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নাই। হয়তো চৰকাৰে কব সংবিধানত অসুবিধা আছে। সংবিধান গ্ৰহণত যিবিলাক নীতিৰ দৰ্কাৰ সেই নীতি মতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নাই। সেইকাৰণে উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া চৰকাৰী পক্ষই কব এইটোত ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ সন্মতি লব লাগিব। আমাৰ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কব সংবিধান অসুবিধা হ'ব।

(Bell)

কিন্তু যদি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ সমাজ বিকাশৰ চিন্তা কৰে আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰগতিবাদৰ চিন্তা কৰে সমাজবাদী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে চাই তেনেহলে এই চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক আৰু ইয়াক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণৰ কাৰণে যি ব্যৱস্থা দৰ্কাৰ সেই ব্যৱস্থা ৰাজ্যচৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে হাতত লব লাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াত সংবিধানৰ অসুবিধা কিন্তু উত্তৰপ্ৰদেশত চেনী-কল ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰোতে সংবিধানৰ অসুবিধাৰ কথাটো উত্থাপন হোৱা নাছিল। গতিকে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলে ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যকাৰিতাৰ কাৰণে তৎপৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ এইখিনি কৈ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhanani : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰথমে আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো অলপ কবলৈ সময় দিয়াৰ কাৰণে। আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ ফালৰ এজন বন্ধুৰে চাহবাগান ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ সম্পৰ্কে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেইটো এটা সাহসিক পদক্ষেপ। দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই সাহসিক পদক্ষেপ আচলতে প্ৰাণধান যোগ্য। কিন্তু তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাব পৰা নাই এইকাৰণে যে মোৰ আশংকা কিজানিবা হেঁচাত পৰি আকৌ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লয়।

চাহবাগান জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাত মোৰ পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন আছে। জমিদাৰ সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰা বাঞ্চনীয় কিয়নো খেতিয়কক তেওঁলোকে

শোষণ কৰি আছে। গতিকে এনেকুৱা এটা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ পাচত চাহবাগানৰ পতিত মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। আজি চাহবাগানৰ নামত বহুতে কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য কৰিছে। আমি হিচাবত দেখিছো চাহবাগানৰ কাৰণে ১২ লক্ষ একৰ মাটি তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত আছে। এই ১২ লক্ষ একৰ মাটিত গোটেইখিনি চাহবাগিছা নাই। চাহবাগিছা মাত্ৰ ৪ লক্ষ মাটিতহে আছে। গতিকে বহুত মাটি এনেই পৰি আছে। গতিকে ইমান মাটি এনেদৰে পৰি আছে আনহাতে মাটিহীন খেতিয়কে মাটিৰ অভাৱত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইটো গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দেশত সমাজবাদী নীতি নহয়। অতি সোনকালে এই চাহবাগিছা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে যাতে এই শোষণৰ উচ্ছেদ হয়। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমাৰ আশঙ্কা হৈছে যেন resolution উঠাই লয়। গতিকে আমাৰ মাজতে নিজ-লিপ্পা, ইন্দিৰাগান্ধী ওলাব। সমাজবাদী সমাজৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ টনা-টনি ফলত দুয়োজনৰে ব্যক্তিগত মতভেদৰ কাৰণে এখন সমাজৰ অনিষ্ঠা হয়। কাজেই মাননীয় সদস্যই আশাকৰো প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই নলব।

আজি প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত দেখিলো দুজন শ্ৰমিকক গুলিকৰি মৰা হৈছে। আজি শ্ৰমিকৰ প্ৰাণৰ কাৰণে কাৰো অস্তৰে নাকান্দে। শ্ৰমিক মহিলাৰ প্ৰাণৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই। ধনী আৰু দুখীয়াৰ প্ৰাণ কি বেলেগ নেকি? আমাৰ বৰমূৰীয়া সকলৰ পক্ষে দুখীয়াৰ প্ৰাণৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই। সেয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ যাৱ আৰু মেনেজাৰৰ দ্ৰৱিণ কমত বহি চাহ তাহ খাই ঘূৰি আহে।

(সংময়ৰ সঙ্কেত)

গতিকে এই চাহবাগান ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ হলে ব্যক্তিগত লাভ কমিব আৰু শোষণ ব্যৱস্থা নাইকীয়া হ'ব আৰু লাভখিনি চৰকাৰৰ নিজ হাতলৈ আহিব। গতিকে পাচত যিখিনি অৰ্থ বাহিৰৰপৰা আহিব সেইখিনি অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে লাগিব। আজি চৰকাৰে দেউলীয়া নীতি দেখুৱাইছে—আনহাতে অসমৰ মাটিৰ উৎপাদনৰ ভোগ দখল

কৰিছে অন্য কোনোবাই এনেকুৱা নীতিৰ পৰিবৰ্তন নহলে অসমৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে ।

(সময়ৰ সংক্ষেত)

আৰু এটা কথা কৈ শেষ কৰিব খুজিছো । আজি অসমৰ মানুহক অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ বিষয়ে বুজাই দিব লাগে । আজি অসমত চাহ তেল আদি আছে । আজি এইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ Economic Development হব পাৰে । আজি অসমচৰকাৰে এইবিলাক কিয় কৰিব নোৱাৰে ইয়াৰ জবাব দিব লাগিব । শেষত এই চৰকাৰক সাৱধান কৰি দি মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যেতিয়া চাহশিল্পক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰথমতে ওলগনি জনাইছো । এই চাহশিল্পক বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণে জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিব লাগে । এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি মোৰ মনত পৰিছে স্বৰ্গীয় বীৰ শ্বহীদ মনিৰাম দেৱানলৈ । তেখেতে বৃটিছৰ লগত চাহ আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিলে । এই বৃটিছ আমোলৰ আৰম্ভণীৰে পৰা এই চাহ মালিক সকল গঢ়ি উঠিছিল আৰু এই চাহ মালিক সকলে এই উদ্যোগলৈ অসম বাসী জনসাধাৰণক শোষণ কৰিছে । আজি এই পুঞ্জীভূত শোষণৰ ধনেই এই মালিক সকলৰ হাতত পুঞ্জীভূতহৈ আছে ! সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ কথা উঠিবই নোৱাৰে । সংবিধান মতে ক্ষতিপূৰণ তেওঁলোকেহে দিব লাগিব । এই চাহ শিল্প আজি যি সকলে বাস্তৱত ৰূপায়িত কৰিলে সেই শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ আজি যি অৱস্থা সেই অৱস্থা দেখিলে আচৰিত হব লাগে । উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনিও দেখিছে যে, আজি চাহ কৰ্মচাৰীসকল লুপ্তিত, অৱহেলিত, পদদলিত, জৰ্জৰিত । তেওঁলোক আজি অতুল্য, অন্ধাৰাৰা বুভুক্ষিত । তেওঁলোকে কলিজাৰ কেঁচা তেজ ঢালি এই চাহ শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিছে । তেওঁলোকে কপালৰ ঘাম এই চাহ শিল্পৰ লগতে মাটিত পেলাইছে । এই খিনিতে মোৰ তেওঁলোকে গোৱা গান এটালৈ মনত পৰিছে । যদিও মই গায়ক

নহয় তথাপি এইটো গাম ।

“কোদালি চলাইয়া মোৰা,

ধন দৌলত কৰেছে

হাম দেব তবু থানা মিলেনা

নকৰি আৰ কৰব কববো না ॥

মালিক বলে স্বৰাজ এলেবে

একি দেশেৰ স্বৰাজ বে ভাই

দেশেৰ মানুহ খেতে নাহি যায়

বঙা মালিক চাউল ভাজি

লেংটি হাম দেব মেলা না

নকৰি আৰ কৰা কি কববো না ॥

আজি এয়েই হৈছে বুদ্ধিত চাহশ্ৰমিক সকলৰ আৰ্ত্তনাদ । এই গানৰ যোগেদি তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰৰ মৰ্মবানী কৰণ ক্ৰন্দনৰ ভাৱ প্ৰকাশ পায় । আজি এই চাহ শিল্প জাতীয় কৰণ কৰি অসমৰাজ্যৰ সমৃদ্ধি উত্তৰোত্তৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে । আজি অসমৰ চুকে কোনে অসম ৰাজ্যৰ চাৰিওফালে চাহবাগান গঢ়ি উঠিছে । এই ঠাই বিলাক অতি উৎকৃষ্ট ঠাই । এই ঠাইবোৰ চাহ মালিক সকলে দখল কৰি বহি আছে । চাহ শিল্প আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ নামত লাখ লাখ একৰ মাটি তেওঁলোকে এনেয়ে দখল কৰি আছে । আজি ১২ লাখ একৰ মাটিৰ ভিতৰত চাৰি লাখ একৰ মাটিৰ চাহখেতি হয় । আৰু বাকী ৮ লাখ একৰ মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে । ইয়াৰোপৰি তাৰ আশে পাশে থকা যি বিলাক গাচ Land আছে এই মালিকসকলে দখল কৰি আছে । এতিয়া অতি সোনকালে এই চাহ শিল্প জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিব লাগে । এইটো মূল সম্পদ এই চাহ বিদেশত বিক্ৰী হয় । অসমৰ চাহৰ উৎকৃষ্ট ৰং যাৰ কাৰণে ইয়াৰ বিদেশত নাম আছে । আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ ২৩ বছৰৰ পাচত এই চাহ শিল্প জাতীয় কৰণ নকৰাত আমি ক্ষুদ্ৰ হৈছো । আজি দেৰিকৈ হলেও এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিছে, এতিয়াসৰ্বসন্মতি ক্ৰমে গ্ৰহন কৰিব লাগে ।

এই প্রস্তাৱটোৰ লগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা সোৱাই দিব খুজিছো যে, আমাৰ যি জলীয় সোন জাতিয় শোখনাগাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সৰ্বসন্মতি ক্ৰমে এটা প্রস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছিল এইটো বাজ্যচৰকাৰে বাস্তৱত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কোনো বলিষ্ঠ পদক্ষেপ হোৱা নাই। আজি এইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে।

এইটো গাফিলিতি নকৰি অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ খবতকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে এই প্রস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো লগতে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীফনীবৰাই, বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণে এই চাহবাগান সমূহ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ যি সংশোধনী আনিছে তাকো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি নাৰিলো।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযোগেন শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্রস্তাৱ আনিছে তেখেতে তাত এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা কৈছে। আজি ২৩ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতো এই চাহ উদ্যোগৰ পৰা আমাৰ অসম দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। যি থিনি লাভ এই উদ্যোগৰ পৰা পোৱা গৈছিল সেই থিনিও অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে ভোগ কৰিব পৰা নাছিল বা যি দিলে বৰং বিদেশী মালীক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ দেশক সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা ললে। স্বাধীনতাৰ ১৩ বছৰৰ পিচতো; অসমত চাহৰ জন্মৰ লগে লগে বুঢ়িছ কোম্পানীয়ে Rail line খুলিলে কিন্তু অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Rail line খোলা নাছিল। যাতে চাহ থিনি সুস্থ ভাৱে বিদেশলৈ চালান দিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণেহে অসমত Rail line খুলিছিল। Rail line য়ে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক চুই যোৱা নাই ই মাত্ৰ চাহ বাগান কেইখনহে চুই গৈছে। এই চাহশিল্পই অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নতি কৰা নাই। আজি ইমান দিনে অসমত চাহৰ নীলাম বজাৰ এখন হোৱা নাই। এই নীলাম বজাৰ বিলাক এতিয়াও কলিকতাতে আছে। অসমত ইমানবোৰ চাহ বাগান থকা স্বত্বেও

অসমৰ এখনকো Tea Tests হিচাবে নললে। Tea Test কৰাৰ কাৰণে দুজন অসমীয়া লৰাৰ বাহিৰে আৰু অসমীয়া লৰা নোলাল। আজি গুৱাহাটীত Tea Testing কৰাৰ কথা উঠিছে। কিন্তু তাতো যে অসমীয়া লৰা পাব সন্দেহ। অসমীয়া লৰা Bocker উলোৱাও অসম্ভৱ। এই শিল্পৰ প্ৰসংগত আলোচনা হৈছে ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰত চাহৰ বজাৰ কমি গৈছে, বহুৱা সকলক সা সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যয় বেচি হোৱাৰ ফলত ক্ষতি হৈছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰী হিচাপমতে দেখা যায় যে প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে চাহ বাগানৰ কাৰণে মাটি বাঢ়িছে। আৰু তাৰ লগতে চাহৰ উৎপাদনো বাঢ়িছে; এতিয়া আমাৰ ১,৫৫ ৭৫০ Hactor চাহ বাগিছাৰ মাটি আছে। ১৯১১ চনত চাহৰ মুঠ উৎপাদন আছিল ৭৬৮১২ হাজাৰ Kg. ১৯৬৮ চনত হল ১০৩০৬ হাজাৰ Kg.। এই বিলাকৰ পৰা এইটো প্ৰতিয়মান হয় যে আমাৰ চাহ উৎপাদন আমাৰ কমি যোৱা নাই বা চাহ শিল্প ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ চাহ শিল্প ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত কৰাৰ কাৰণেহে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলি আছে। আজি ইংৰাজ সকলে তেওঁলোকে খতোৱা মূল ধনৰ ওপৰত যি লাভ হৈছে সেই লাভ বিদেশলৈ নি আছে। দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকা, অষ্টেলিয়া আদি ঠাইত নতুনকৈ চাহ বাগিচা খুলিছে আৰু অসমৰ প্ৰসিদ্ধ চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকৰ নাম দি লণ্ডনৰ বজাৰত সেই নামৰ খ্যাতি নাম কৰিছে। আনহাতে, চাহ শিল্পৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় যন্ত্ৰপাতি বিলাক তেওঁলোকে ভাৰতৰ বজাৰৰপৰা নিকিনে ইংলেণ্ডৰ পৰা আৰু সেইদৰেই ইয়াৰ মূলধনৰ বহুত অংশ এটা আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা বিদেশলৈ গৈছে। আমাৰ বহুতদিনৰ আগতেই এই চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ, তেল শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ কথা আহিব লাগিছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ সৌভাগ্যৰ কথা হৈছে যে কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰপৰা আমাৰ চাহশিল্প শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ চাহশিল্পৰ উপাৰ্জন আমাৰ ভাৰততে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বা corporation ৰ দায়িত্ব লৈ আনিব খুজিছে। এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে যে সংবিধানত private property ৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। এই কথা সকলোৰে জানে।

ক্ষতিপূৰণত হয়তো দিবণগীয়া হব । কিন্তু কিমান ? ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ
 পৰিমাণ মালিকসকলৰ ইচ্ছা মত হব নোৱাৰে । ইংৰাজৰ চাহ
 মালিক সকলে যি মূলধন খতুৱাইছিল তাৰ Last value হয়টো
 দিবপৰা হব । কিন্তু তাৰ ঠাইত বৰ্তমানৰ Market value দিয়া
 নহব । আকৌ আমি এই কথাও জানো যে বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণে বহুতো
 দেশত বিভিন্ন শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা হৈছে । যেনেকৈ—
 ইৰাণৰ তেল শিল্প আৰু সুয়েজ 'কেনেল' আদি । আজি দেখা গৈছে
 এই চাহ শিল্পত বিদেশী মালিকৰ স্বার্থ আছে, দেশীয় মালিকৰো
 স্বার্থ আছে আনকি আমাৰ সদনৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰো স্বার্থবিহীন আছে ।
 যি সকলৰ চাহ বাগান আছে । এই কথা আমি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি
 জানিব লাগিব যে মালিক সকলৰ ইচ্ছামতে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া নহব ।
 তাৰ ঠাইত ৰাষ্ট্ৰই কৰা ইচ্ছামতেহে ক্ষতিপূৰণ পাব আৰু সেইটো
 last value হৈ হব । আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীউপেন সনাটন
 ডাঙৰীয়াই বহুতো সন্দেহ প্ৰকাশ কৰি কৈছে যে আমি এই শিল্প
 ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ আগতে পিচৰ কথাও ভাবিব লাগিব । চাহ
 শিল্পত নিয়োজিত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বনুৱা আছে । আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ
 লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা বিবিধ সমস্যা আছে । গতিকে এই শিল্পবিলাক
 ব্যক্তিগত মালিকৰ দায়িত্বৰ পৰা ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হাতলৈ অনাৰ পিচত এই
 সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান হব লাগিব । আৰু লাখ লাখ বনুৱাৰ সমস্যা
 সমাধান হব লাগিব । নিশ্চয় এইবিলাক কথা পূৰ্বতে ভাবি লৈহে
 প্ৰস্তাৱকে প্ৰস্তাৱটো ডাঙি ধৰিছে এইটো বৰ সুখৰ কথা । ৰাজহুৱা
 খণ্ডত উদ্যোগৰ লোকচান হৈছে বুলিয়েই যে ৰাজহুৱা খণ্ডত উদ্যোগ
 নকৰি ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ডত উদ্যোগ কৰিব লাগিব নেকি ? যদি এইদৰেই
 কোনোবাই ভাবে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে স্বতন্ত্ৰ পাৰ্টিৰ টিকট লোৱা
 উচিত । স্বতন্ত্ৰ পাৰ্টিয়ে ভাল কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰে ? তেওঁ-
 লোকেহে ব্যক্তিগত মালিকনা স্বত্ব স্বীকাৰ কৰে । কিন্তু Socialist এ
 নিজকে সমাজবাদী বুলি ভাবে আৰু কংগ্ৰেছী সকলেও নিজকে সমাজ
 বাদী বুলি ভাবে । গতিকে আমি সকলোৱে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন
 কৰি চাহ বাগিছাবোৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে । তাৰপাচত, তাৰবাবে

যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে সেইটো প'চত হ'ব ; আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাবটো গৃহিত হোৱাৰ পিচত ভাৰত চৰকাৰেও আমাক সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। গতিকে এই প্ৰস্তাবটো এই সদনত প'চ হ'লে জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণ হ'ব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে পিচত যি ত্যাগৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব সেই ত্যাগ জনসাধাৰণে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব। ইয়াকে কৈ প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিনো।

Shri Sailen Medhi : Mr. Speaker Sir, at the out set I must congratulate the hon. Member Shri Saikia for bringing this resolution by which he has changed the convention which has long been followed by that side of the House. Sir, we have seen a change in the outlook of the ruling party and that change also we have seen in the old political atmos, here in the country. The Congress ruling party has envisaged to encourage the public and private sector in the form of mixed economy due to the pressure of the people of the country. We have seen that they are adopting some policy to give the benefit to the down trodden and economically backward people of the State. Here we have seen some programme of the Govt. and also recently we have seen many new policies coming up in the Parliament and in many States of the Country. Sir, very often we talk of socialism. The Congress party also very loudly talk about it. There is a group of people who believe that socialism can only be brought about in our society with armed insurrection. Without armed revolution there will be no socialism. This is the time to show that we can bring socialism by this

parliamentary system of Government. To change this psychological break through to change this thinking of the people and also to curb the ideas of those people who are advocating for armed insurrection to bring socialism in our country, it is essential to bring in such a resolution as it has been moved in this House today. Sir, we have seen that the party in power in the Parliament, have nationalised 14 major banks for the benefit of the people in general and to curb the monopolistic tendency of the capitalists. The main purpose of nationalisation of Banks, to my mind, is the psychological back-thrigh towards socialism so that we can remove the doubts which are still prevailing in our mind. If we are sincere to the purpose we can bring real socialism in our country, we can raise the standard of our downtrodden brethren and thereby we can remove the class distinction in our society. There are some people who do not encourage this nationalisation programme. They say there are many industries which have gone to dogs after nationalisation. It may be a fact that after nationalisation some industries have turned into a loosing concern. But mere on this ground we should not discard the idea of nationalisation. After nationalisation we may face some loses, we may face some disadvantages, still we should not forget that nationalisation is the first step towards socialism.

Today what we find in tea industry is that the profit accrued out of tea goes to certain individuals. It is not utilised for the benefit of the people who are working in tea industry. If we nationalise the tea industry the profit accrued therefrom can be utilised for the working class and a part of it can also be utilized for the development of the country.

By nationalisation we can give employment to our own people and we can also plug the loophole of tax evasion. We find some of the tea garden owners encourage pilferage and tax evasion. It will also help in uniform growth of the industry. Sir, tea industry is a foreign exchange earning industry. Though Assam is one of the most important tea-producing State, we are not getting due share of foreign exchange. We must also see to that problem. We have seen a major part of income tax, and other central taxes are utilised in different States and we are not getting the benefit out of these taxes. Though we are producing most of the teas we are purchasing it at a high price. Over and above, we do not get good quality. We find today, Sir, owners of the tea gardens are depriving the tea labourers from getting their due share. They are depriving the people who are connected with the tea industry. These tea owners are not contributing their share towards the Provident Fund Scheme. These people are utilising the profit for their self-interest.

Sir, in the Resolution it is said that it should be utilized for the benefit of the industry, for the development of the industry and not for their self-interest. Therefore, by passing the Resolution we must bring some changes in tea industry. We must show to the people that we are achieving something ; we are going to get something big, something concrete. I really congratulate my friend, Shri Saikia for bringing this Resolution. And I hope this Resolution will be passed unanimously by this august House.

Thank you, Sir..

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister Industries) : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for participating in this Resolution as this is one of the most important subjects of our State. I have very little difference with the opinion expressed by the hon. members on this score. I shall be the happiest man if I can nationalise this industry for the good of the people of the State. I am at one with the hon. Members' views that if we can nationalise this industry there will be tremendous potential for development of ancillary industries based on tea industry. Unfortunately, Sir, my hands are tight, firstly because of the Constitutional provisions that it is in the Concurrent Subject, and secondly, it infringes the fundamental rights of the citizen of the country. I am glad to say, Sir, the hon'ble members,

they themselves anticipated this reply from me that the Minister would automatically raise this point. But, Sir, still I feel, as the hon'ble members have rightly said that it is not an insurmountable difficulty which cannot be obviated. But, Sir, the Resolution as it stands, I mean, the construction of the Resolution is not such which I can accept immediately today. Before that I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble members to certain problems confronting the nationalisation of Tea industry and I hope after hearing me the House would give its views on the Resolution. It is common knowledge that the tea industry is the mainstay of the economy of the State which is one of the most important tea producing areas in the whole world. In Assam the area under tea is about 4,00,300 acres and nearly 5 lakhs of workers are directly engaged in the industry. There are more than 700 Tea Gardens in Assam. Besides, thousand of people find employment indirectly because of this industry within the State. This industry is also one of the most important source of revenue to the State as well as to the central Government. From all points of view, therefore, the healthy growth and prosperity of the industry are in the interest of the Government as well as the community at large.

The ownership and management of Tea Industry to-day rest in private hands. Though during

recent years there has been considerable change in the ownership pattern of individual tea estates, large proportion of the bigger tea estates continues to be under foreign ownership and management. There may not be any constitutional bar in the nationalisation of the industry, if such a step is proved to be in the larger interest of the society, but it is to be noted that under our Constitution nationalisation does not amount to expropriation. Reasonable compensation will have to be paid if any tea estate is to be taken over by the State. The net block value of capital invested in the industry at current prices may be of the order of Rs.200 crores. It is not possible to say what may be the right principle for awarding compensation and the mode of paying it. Assessment may be on the basis of market value, net block value or earning capacity. In any case, nationalisation cannot be effected unless the State is prepared to shoulder the responsibility of raising sufficient funds to pay compensation. There is no guarantee that the foreign owners will re-invest the funds thus realised in this country and, therefore, the problem of repatriation of capital will have to be faced. Moreover, the indirect consequence of such a move on the flow of Foreign capital will also have to be taken note of.

As regards local owners, the funds released may not find immediate outlets for investment in

productive enterprises and so long as the funds remain idle, the economy will suffer a depressive effect. It may not be possible for Government to tap any significant portion of this fund for investment in tea. The major portion of the investment required for nationalising the industry will have to be raised by borrowing and taxation. It is doubtful whether funds can be raised by Government without curtailing the resources earmarked for other essential Plan Projects. In any case, diversion of resources for the purpose of nationalising an existing industry at a time when Government is hard put to find resources for industrialisation and for needed investment in the agricultural sector cannot be undertaken without a very careful examination of the pros and cons. It is argued that the profits earned from the industry will provide an added source of revenue to the Government and thereby assist further industrialisation of the State. It is probable, however, that such hopes may not be realised, but Government have to shoulder extra burdens as a result of the takeover of gardens. It should be noted in this connection that the rate of profit calculated on the initial investment (though this has been revalued in a large number of cases) does not provide a sufficient guide for assessing the rate of return that may be realised on the investment on nationalisa-

tion. According to an estimate made by the Reserve Bank of India, the gross profit of the Tea Industry for the country as a whole stood at Rs.6.5 crores in 1960-61 but declined to Rs.5.5 crores in 1965-66. The declining trend has continued since. Profits after tax as percentage of net-worth in respect of 142 tea companies for which figures were collected by the Reserve Bank of India was 8.9% in 1960-61, but fell to 6.0% in 1964-65. From all accounts, the position to-day is gloomier still. The immediate future prospects of the tea industry is causing much concern to all interested in the industry and the budget proposal of the Central Government has also taken note of the declining tea exports and reduced average prices fetched and has, therefore, abolished the export duty.

In considering the nationalising proposal, therefore, it is necessary first to find out the size of the investment required and secondly, the percentage yield in the investment that is anticipated, there after compared this yield with the long term rate of interest. The probability is that the rate of yield will be far below the rate of interest. The matter does not end here. The management of the gardens will vest in the State even if a corporation is set up. The tradition of sound industrial management cannot be built up in a day; and Government cannot be expected to provide at short notice machinery for efficient management of tea estates which the

industry has acquired in hundred years. Bureacratiz control over the industry has not much to speak in its favour ; the management of public Sector Undertakings has posed a big problem before the country and no clear solution has emerged yet. The proposal for nationalisation of the tea industry cannot be considered unless the ground is fully prepared. For a small State like Assam with limited financial resources, the size of the problem is almost too vast to contemplate.

For sometime now this Government has been much exercised over the recession that has overtaken the tea industry. The fate of the tea estates that are uneconomic either through mis-management or otherwise is causing great anxiety. If any of these gardens is to close down, Government will be saddled with the problem of undertaking relief works for the unemployed workers and finding alternative avenues of employment for them. The Government of Assam has been pressing the Central Government to find some means of taking over the managements and control of such tea estates in the interest of the workers concerned. In the context of a vast surplus labour population on the tea plantation, the burden of further unemployment is likely to put too heavy a strain on the resources of the Government. It has not yet been possible to find as yet, ways and means of saving uneconomic tea estates. Government, have to think twice before deploying scarce national resources on a venture whose outcome is uncertain. Ours is a poor country with a very low per capita income and it behoves us, therefore, to utilise every bit of resources to the maximum advantage. In considering this

matter, naturally, the larger interest of the community cannot be overlooked.

However, Sir, the Government is constituting a Committee to examine this matter in full details for setting up of a Corporation in the State for taking over gardens in a phased manner. In the meantime, we have decided to set up the Auction Market at Gauhati. I hope, this measure itself will be a great relief to the industry as well as to the people.

Sir, with these words, I request the mover of the resolution to see his way to withdraw the resolution.

Shri Jogen Saikia : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রস্তাব সম্বন্ধে যিখিনি আলোচনা শুনিবো তাৰবাবে মই সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। আৰু আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰটোও শুনিবোঁ।

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Sir, I want to clarify a point I forgot to mention it. I would convey the feelings of the hon. Members of both sides of the House to the Govt. of India on this score so that appropriate action may be initiated by Govt. of India also.

(Voices — চকুৰ পানীয়ে মানুহক গলাব নোৱাৰে)

Shri Jogen Saikia : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ ওচৰত স্মৃতি ; কাৰণ তেখেতসকলে এই প্রস্তাবত যথেষ্ট বাপ্ দেখুৱালে আৰু ইয়াত আলোচনা কৰি বিভিন্ন সদস্যই বিভিন্ন কথাৰ ইঙ্গিত দেখুৱালে ; তাৰবাবে মই তেখেতসকলক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ।

কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি মতামত দিলে, সেই সন্দৰ্ভত মই এইখিনিকে কব খুজিছোঁ যে যিসকল সদস্যই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল ;

তাৰ ভিতৰত দেখা যায় যে সকলোবিলাকেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। মাত্ৰ দুই এজন সদস্যই অসুবিধা হ'ব বুলি ভয় কৰিছে আৰু ভয়ৰ কাৰণটো দেখুৱাইছে। মই সেইকাৰণে কৈছোঁ যে সেই ভয়ৰ কাৰণটো সৃষ্টি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনা নাছিলো, সেই ভয় ভীতিবোৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণেহে চেষ্টা কৰি এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনা হৈছে। আজি কৈছে যে যিবিলাক শিল্প চৰকাৰে লৈছে সেইবিলাকত loss হৈছে। মই কওঁ যে যিবিলাকত loss হৈছে সেইবিলাক নতুন শিল্প বা যিবিলাক organised শিল্প নহয়। বিদ্যানগৰ চাহ বাগিছাৰ কথা কৈছে যে loss হৈছে চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ পিচত। বিদ্যানগৰ চাহ বাগিছাখন loss হোৱাৰ পিচতহ ললে। গতিকে আমাৰ loss টো make up কৰিবলৈ কিছুদিন লাগিব। শ্ৰীউপাধ্যায় মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে phase programme কৰি ল'ব লাগে। মই সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ যে অন্ততঃ ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কৰিব লাগে আৰু যদি ২০০ কোটি টকাও লাগে সেই টকাও ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে উলিয়াব লাগিব। crop hypothecation কৰি হলেও টকা উলিয়াব লাগিব। শ্ৰীসনাতন ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে সৰু সৰু বাগিছাবিলাক প্ৰথমতে ল'ব লাগে। কিন্তু মই ভাবোঁ যে প্ৰথমতে ডাঙৰ বাগিছাহে ল'ব লাগে। Constitution ৰ objective পূৰণ কৰি যদি কৰা হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ ভয়ৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। সেইকাৰণে প্ৰথমতে ডাঙৰ বাগিছাবোৰ ল'ব লাগে আৰু বিশেষকৈ বিদেশী মালিকৰ বাগিছাবোৰ ল'ব লাগে। শ্ৰীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই সোনকালে গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে আৰু যিহেতু Constitutionত ব্যবস্থা আছে তাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। অৱশ্যে ইয়াত legal অসুবিধা আহিব পাৰে। অৱশ্যে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি অসুবিধাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইবিলাক মই ভাবোঁ, একেবাৰে মিছা নহয়। সেইবোৰ ভালকৈ study কৰি examine কৰিব লাগে। গোটেই কথাটো মুকলি কৰিব লাগে—who have no belief in socialistic programme—মুকলি ভাবে আলোচনা কৰিলে কথাটো ভাল আৰু যুক্তিসংগত হ'ব।

Shri Biswadev Sarma : It is open for examination. মাননীয়

সদস্যজনে যেতিয়া সচাকৈ মুকলিভাৱে কৈছে, তেতিয়া ময়ো কৈছো
examine কৰিম। মোৰ principle হৈছে এইটো Notionalise
কৰিব লাগে, সেইকাৰণে মই অধিকাৰ লৈছোহি।

This is the declared policy of the Government.
This matter is certainly open for examination.

Shri Phani Bora : But socialism is always democratic. If
there is a rider-democratic socialism, then there is
a scope of lot of doubt.

Mr. Speaker : Has the hon'ble Member leave of the House
to withdraw the resolution ?

(The House divided)

(Noise from the opposition)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, after the door is closed
nobody can come and go to the lobby voting. Sir,
he is acting not like a member. With your perm-
ission, you can allow somebody to do it, and there
is a procedure to go to the lobby and cast vote.
He has acted in a manner which is against the
provisions of the rules and regulations of this House,
and it is a disrespect to the Chair. Privilege mo-
tion against him should be taken and he should
be expelled from the House.

(Noise from the opposition)

Our demand is that hon member, Shri Prabhat
Narayan Choudhury dishonoured the Chair, dis-hon-
oured the House and dis-honoured the rules and

regulations of this House. Therefore, he should be expelled from the House first.

(Noise from the Opposstion. . .)

All their votes should be cancelled.

(Noise from the opposition).

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : আপুনি যেতিয়া এইটো উঠাই লবলৈ কয় আৰু আপোনাৰ order মতে যেতিয়া Division হ'ল তেতিয়া যি জন প্রস্তাবক শ্রীযোগেন শইকীয়াই কোনো পক্ষেই ভোট দিবলৈ যোৱা নাই, তেতিয়া কংগ্রেছ পাৰ্টিৰ উপদলপতিয়ে তেখেতক ভোট দিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰালে যি সময়ত তেখেতক ভোট দিবলৈ কৰালে সেই সময়ত দৰজা বন্ধ হৈ গল। তাতোকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা সেই সময়ত এজন মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীপ্ৰভাত নাৰায়ন চৌধুৰীয়ে আপোনাৰ অনুমতি নোহোৱাকৈয়ে এই সদনৰ নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰি তেখেতে সেই দৰজা খন যিখন দৰজা আপোনাৰ নিৰ্দেশত বন্ধ হৈছিল। তেখেতে পিচফালৰ পৰা দুৱাৰখন খুলিলে। তেখেতক যদি আজি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপোনাৰ পিয়ন হিচাবে নিয়োগ কৰিছে তেনেহলে আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই।

(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

তেখেতে যদি সঁচাকৈয়ে পিয়ন হয় তেখেতক পিয়নৰ দৰমহা দিব লাগিব আৰু পিয়নৰ পোচাক দিব লাগিব। যি মানুহৰ যি কাম তেনেকৈ দিব লাগিব।

(shame ! shame !)

কাৰণ এনেকুৱা এজন লোকৰ বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য হৈ থকাৰ উপযুক্ততা নাই। যি জন লোকে সদনৰ নিয়মক অৱমাননা কৰিছে।

(গৰুগোল)

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, all three votes should be cancelled.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the hon Member Shri, Choudhury should feel ashamed.

Mr. Speaker : You must withdraw it.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : যি জন লোকে সদনৰ নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰি সদনক অপমান কৰিছে সেইজনক শাস্তি দিয়ক আৰু তেখেতক ইয়াৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰক।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : “বহতো সদস্যই কথা কবলৈ বাধা দিয়ে। ”

(গগুগোল)

Mr. Speaker : This is very bad. I am here to discuss all these things. The Chowkidar and other things should not to said.

(গগুগোল)

Shri Atul Goswami : এই দৰজাখন তেখেতেই খুলিলে।

(“বহতো সদস্যই তিয় হৈ চিঞৰিবলৈ ধৰে”)

Shri Phani Bora : One thing must be clear before you announce the result of the voting. One thing should be decided whether it was illegal or not. If it is illegal atleast their votes should not be counted. As the hon. member who has violated the rules, procedure and conduct of the House naturally action will have to be taken. Before announcing the result atleast you should decide the validity of the question. This is an important thing Sir,

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : There is a convention about the division; Any man who enters the lobby after the lobby is closed his vote may not be counted. Since the hon. Members have voted after the lobby was closed therefore their votes may be cancelled.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we want to know what action you are going to take against this member ?

Mr, Speaker : This is an Privilege motion against a particular member. I suppose we should decide under rules what action can be taken against him.?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : He enters the lobby might be from inside the lobby. Therefore his vote may be cancelled. Everybody in the House present saw that he did not enter the lobby by force. Door was not closed from inside. Whatever the case may be I think no privilege motion lies, the only thing Sir you may not count his vote.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, the Deputy Leader of the House agreed that the convention was broken as the 3 hon. members have voted after the door was closed so their 3 votes may be cancelled. One thing is corollary to the other. Because they have violated the principle, they have violated the rules, procedure and conduct of the House. Therefore their votes are cancelled. Now as they have violated the rules, procedure and conduct of the House why the privilege motion will not

be allowed. This is not understandable. Therefore it is a fit case for the privilege motion. Hon. member Shri Choudhury who did not enter the ayes lobby through the door meant for it. As that door was closed this is why he entered from another door and came to the other side which was legally closed. Therefore he has done an illegal act. He has broken the convention of the House. Therefore this is a direct charge of privilege against that particular hon' member and on that naturally there is no questions of asking that it is a case of privilege. That objection ((101))
you to give the verdict.

is taken. Sir, what happened to-day cannot come within the purview of the privilege motion

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, is the Minister has rightly stated if any member wants to cast his vote after the voting time, he can do so after obtaining the permission from the Speaker. But this particular hon.Member did not take the permission of the Speaker. That is point No.1. No.2 when the Lobby doors were closed, this hon.Member not only himself entered the Lobby but helped other members to enter the Lobby by force. The rule regarding division is there. When the doors have been closed and before the announcement of the result of the division, any member with your permission can cast his vote before you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Not before me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : So, without taking the permission from you and when the doors were closed, how can the hon.Members force open the doors to cast their votes ? Therefore, the hon.Member has committed a breach of privilege, and not only that, all the three votes of the hon.Members of that side should be cancelled.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আমাৰ rule ত দৰ্জা ভাঙি:ল কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব উল্লেখ নাই যিহেতু সদস্যসকলে দৰ্জাভঙা উদাহৰণ নাই আৰু এইটো বিবেচনাৰ কথাত নহয়। মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে

যদি তেখেতৰ পিচফালে থকা দৰ্জাখন খুলিলে হয় তাত আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু যিখন দৰ্জা আপোনাৰ কৰ্তৃত্বত আছে যিখন দৰ্জা আপোনাৰ আদেশত বন্ধ হৈছিল সেইখন দৰ্জা খোলাত আপত্তি আছে। তাৰোপৰি আপোনাৰ অনুমতি নাপালে ভোট দিব নোৱাৰে কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ কথা ৰেলেগ আৰু দুজনক সেইখন দৰ্জাৰে সোমাবলৈ সুবিধা দিছে। এই কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা সদনৰ প্ৰতি যি সন্মান দৰ্শাব লাগে সেই সন্মান দৰ্শোৱা নাই আৰু আপোনাৰ প্ৰতিও দেখুৱা হোৱা নাই। এই কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা সদনক অৱমাননা কৰা হৈছে গতিকে তেখেতক উপযুক্ত শাস্তি দিব লাগে।

Shri Pramod Chandra Gogoi : অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, দৰ্জাখন বন্ধ থাকিলেও, যিহেতু rule নাই আমি সদায়ে খুলিম।

(State of confusion বিৰাট হাহাকাৰ)

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দৰ্জাখন খোলাতে Law Minister সেইফালেদি সোমাইছে।

(Voices and interruptions from the Opposition).

Mr. Speaker : Now, I have consulted the rules. I find there is no rule regarding the irregularity committed by the hon. Members by which I can punish. The rule says that if any hon. Members who have upto that time not recorded their votes but who then wish to have their votes recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker. From that point of view as admitted by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, the votes of the three hon. Members will not be counted.

Not, as regards the voting without permission

of the Speaker and opening the door and going to vote by the hon. Members—whether that amounts to a breach of privilege. That is the point to be considered. In any case when the door is closed from this side, how long it should remain open for the members to get in is to be considered. Outside the door may be closed but some hon. Members go late. So the question is at what time the door should be closed. That has to be considered as there is no such rule.

Shri Phani Bora : The door is closed and it was opened from inside.

Mr. Speaker : As I said there is no such rule to state at what the door is to be closed. In any case the hon. Member who has cast his vote after the door is closed should not have done it. Therefore, he acted in an irregular manner ; henceforward he should follow the procedure laid down in the rules. As I do not find anything about irregularity committed, so if any irregularity is brought to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced—the members are not punished for any omission and commission. Only it has been declared that it is irregular. Here , in this case the three gentlemen voted after the door was closed. Therefore, their votes cannot be counted.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As we have already stated that there is a convention that after 5 minutes of the announcement of the division, the doors are closed. The doors are not kept open till the counting time. This hon. Member has violated this practice. Suppose if he has committed mistake, he would have done it for himself alone. But he has allowed others also to enter by that door. So, it is a case of double privilege. Therefore, if you allow those things to go on without any action, it is very unfortunate. He is a senior member of this House and he should not behave like a child ...

Mr. Speaker : I have already given my ruling.

(Voices and interruptions from Opposition)

Mr. Speaker : This is the first time that such a thing has happened here. I hope in future such a thing will not occur and with this observation I disallow three votes from the list of Ayes. The result of the division is—Ayes 38-3=35 and noes 24. So leave is granted to withdraw the resolution.

**Ruling by the Speaker, Adjournment Motion, strike at the
Cotton Mills of Charduar**

To-day, hon' Shri Dulal Chandra Barua tabled an Adjournment Motion to discuss the situation arising out of the hunger-strike before the Assembly premises by some members of the Textile Union of the Charduar Cotton Mills for the

fulfilment of certain demands of the Union, While speaking on the admissibility of the motion, Shri Barua stated that the management of the Charduar Cotton Mills did not accept the legitimate demands of the Union and so there has been hunger strike followed by lock-out and tension is prevailing in the area. Hon. Shri Promode Gogoi, Shri Atul Goswami also participated in the discussion and submitted that the motion fulfilled all the requirements and so this should be allowed.

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs opposed the motion on the following grounds—

1. That the matter was discussed in this session in connection with a Zero Hour notice very recently and as such it is barred by Rule 57 (iii).
2. That the hunger—strike by the members of the Union has been going on from a long a time in pursuance of an agitation of the Union members for the fulfilment of their certain demands. So the present hunger strike is in continuation of this agitation. So the matter is not of recent occurrence.
3. That the matter has been referred to Industrial Tribunal where the matter is pending for adjudication and as such the motion is barred by rule 59 of the Assembly Rules.

I looked into the proceedings of the House in connection with the Zero Hour notice put by hon, Member Shri G.C. Bhattacharjee regarding the same matter on 15th May, 1970. It appears from the statement of the Deputy Minister—in—

charge of Labour and also from the statement of Shri Bhattacharjee that there has been persistent demand of the workers of the Union for the fulfilment of certain demands. There was hunger—strike on 6th February, 1970 launched by a section of workers. In spite of intervention and efforts by Assistant Labour commissioner, hunger—strike continued and fresh batches of workers joined. So the Government had to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and issue directions for discontinuance of strike.

I find from Notification No. GLR. 52/70/7 in Assam Gazette dated February 13, 1970 that the dispute between the management of the Assam Cotton Mill, Charduar, and the workers Union of the said mill has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. By a second notification No. GLR. 52/7/70/8 dated 13th February, 1970, published in the Assam Gazette, the Governor of Assam, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 (3) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, has prohibited continuance of strike or lock—out in the Assam Cotton Mill, Charduar, in connection with the dispute, from the date of its reference to the Industrial Tribunal, Gauhati. So it appears that the whole matter is pending before the Industrial Tribunal constituted under Section 7 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and comes under the purview of rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly wherein it is provided that “no motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority

performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved ;" and as such the motion is not admissible on this score.

Again it appears from above that hunger-strike is going on for a long time for the fulfilment of certain demands of the workers' Union and the present hunger-strike is simply a continuation of the above agitation and hence it cannot be considered as a matter of recent occurrence coming up suddenly. Moreover, this matter was discussed previously here in this House in connection with a Zero Hour notice on 15th May last. Under the facts and circumstances stated above and in view of the fact that the whole matter is pending adjudication by a statutory tribunal, I am constrained to disallow the motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we are to bow down before your ruling. But may I get an assurance from the hon. Deputy Leader of the House that since this matter has been referred to the Tribunal this Government will take such measures as are necessary for the fulfilment of the grievances of the workers ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : As the hon. Members know, the Industrial Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body and as such the Government have little hand

over the Industrial Tribunal in disposing of industrial disputes. But as the hon. Member has requested, from our side we shall see as to how the adjudication can be expedited.

**Re : Division of the House on the Private
Members Resolution**

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : আমাৰ যেতিয়া ভোট বিভাজন হৈছিল এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ ওপৰত তেতিয়া ২৫ জনে ভোট দিলে। আমাৰ সেই ফালৰ পৰা (Noes) ২৫ জনে ভোট দিলে। এইটোৰ ভালকৈ গণনা হ'ব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : I have already given my decision and the result of the Division.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on
Wednesday the 3rd June 1970.

Shillong
The 2nd June, 1970

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam