



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

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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

BUDGET SESSION

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A.M. Tuesday, the 9th June 1970.

PRESENT.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.A., B.L., Speaker, in the Chair,
ten Ministers, six Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers
and sixtyfour Members.

STARRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Fire at Golaghat Market

শ্রীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই শ্রুতিছে :

*৫৪৯। মাননীয় বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি
জনাব নে—

ক) যোৱা ১৯৬৬ চনৰ ১২ নভেম্বৰ তাৰিখে বাতি জুই লাগি
গোলাঘাট টাউনৰ বজাৰখনৰ বহু ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ধ্বংস হোৱা কথাটো
চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

খ) এই জুই লাগি ধ্বংস হোৱাৰ পাচত বজাৰৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ পুনৰ
নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবৰ অৰ্থে গোলাঘাট নগৰপালিকাক কিমান টকা
সাহায্যমূলকভাৱে আৰু কিমান টকা ঋণ হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে
আৰু সেই সাহায্য বা ঋণ কোন কোন তাৰিখে দিয়া হ'ল ?

- গ) গোলাঘাট নগৰপালিকাক গোলাঘাট বজাৰৰ ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া ধনেৰে তাত ঘৰ-তুৱাৰ সজা হৈছে নে ?
- ঘ) যদি নাই হোৱা, কিয় হোৱা নাই আৰু কেতিয়া হব ?
- ঙ) এনেকৈ ঘৰ-তুৱাৰ নসজাকৈ থকাত গোলাঘাটৰ বাইজ আৰু নগৰপালিকা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে বুলি চৰকাৰে নেভাবে নে ?
- চ) যদি ভাবে, তেনে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫৪৯। ক) — হয়।

খ) — গোলাঘাট বজাৰ পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে ৫,১৪,২২০ টকাৰ এটা প্ৰাক্কলন চৰকাৰে অনুমোদন কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৬৪,২২০.০০ টকা অনুদান হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে, বাকী ৪,৫০,০০০ টকা খণ হিচাবে দিয়া হব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চলিত বছৰত ১ লাখ টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

গ) — গোলাঘাট পৌৰসভাই জনাইছে যে ইয়াৰ আংশিক কামৰ বাবে ঠিকা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু আণা কৰা যায় যে কামটো সোনকালেই আৰম্ভ কৰা হব।

(ঘ), (ঙ) আৰু (চ) — উপৰোক্ত প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰশ্নবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ আৱশ্যক নপৰে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— বৰ্তমানলৈ কিমান টকা খৰছ কৰা হ'ল ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— তেওঁবিলাকক দিয়া হৈছিল ৬৪,২২০.০০ টকা। তাৰ ভিতৰত কিমান টকা তেওঁবিলাকে খৰছ কৰিলে, সেইটো হিচাব মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— এই কামখিনি কিমান দিনত শেষ হব গৈ বুলি ঠাৱৰ কৰিছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— কামবিলাক কিমান সোনকালে শেষ কৰিব পাৰে, এইটো Municipalityৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— সাহায্য আৰু ঋণ দিয়াৰ বিনীয়মত Municipality খনে কিছুমান উপাৰ্জনৰ নিশ্চয় কিবা এটা হিচাব আছে। গতিকে টকা সাহায্য দিয়াৰ পিচত Municipality এ গাফিলি বা বাৰ্জনৈতিক কাৰণত কাম নকৰি পেলাই থয়; তেনেহলে বজাৰ খনৰ যিসকল মানুহৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ পুৰি সৰ্ব্বশ্ৰান্ত হ'ল, সেইসকলে দুৰ্যোগ ভোগ কৰা নাই নে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এইটোত গাফিলি কৰিছে বুলি চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— বজাৰখনৰ ঘৰবোৰ আৰু সোনকালে নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ তৎপৰ হবলৈ Municipal কৰ্তৃপক্ষক চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— সেইটো প্ৰকৃততে Municipalityৰ Rate payers এ কৰিব লাগে। তথাপি চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ ইচ্ছানুসৰি জনাম যাতে Scheme টো সোনকালে implement কৰা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে গোলাঘাট Municipality এ টকা পইচা বিচাৰোতে নিশ্চয় আঁচনি দিছিল। সেই আঁচনিৰ কিমান অংশ টকা চৰকাৰে দিছে আৰু কি চৰ্তত দিছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— মই কলোৱেই নহয়। তেওঁলোকক অনুদান হিচাবে ৬৪,৯২০'০০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু ৪,৫০,০০০'০০ টকা ঋণ হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে; তাৰ ভিতৰত ১ লাখ টকা এই বছৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Bhubenewar Barman :— গোলাঘাট চহৰৰ বজাৰখনত জুই লগাৰ কাৰণ কি ? সেই সময়ত Fire-Brigade এ কাম কৰিছিল নে নাই ? কি কাৰণত জুই লাগিলে এইটো তদন্ত কৰি জনাবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এইটো কথা এতিয়া চাই অহা নাই ।

Shri Rothindra Sen :— আজিকালি ব্যৱসায়ী বিলাকে General Fire Insurance কৰি নিজে জুই লগাই সৰ্বনাশ কৰি দিয়ে বুলি শুনা যায় । যিজনৰ ৫ হাজাৰ টকাৰ মাল নাথাকে তেওঁ ৫০/৭৫ হাজাৰ টকাৰ মাল থকা দেখুৱাই বীমাপত্ৰ লয় । এনেকৈ সকলো ঠাইতে ঘটি আছে । কৰিমগঞ্জ বজাৰখন এনেকৈ ছুবাৰ জ্বলিলে । এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি Fire Insurance কম্পেনীক সতৰ্ক কৰি দিবনে যাতে এনেকুৱা False insurance নকৰে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— General Insurance কোম্পানীবোৰক Insurance নকৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াটো টান । Insurance এতিয়া কম হৈ আছে সেইটো বেছি হ'ব লাগে । এনেকৈ mis-use কৰা ২/১ ক্ষেত্ৰত শুনা যায় ; কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো প্ৰমাণ হোৱা নাই ।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :— জুই লাগিলে insuranceৰ টকা পাবলৈ পুলিচৰ report লাগে । যদি পুলিচবিলাকে ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি টকা পইচা নাখাই ঠিক ঠিক report দিয়ে, তেনেহলে বহুত মানুহে insuranceৰ টকা নাপায় । এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— মই ভালকৈ বুজানাই ।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :— What I say is that in all insurance cases, police report is necessary, when

insurance policy is to be paid up. Will the Government instruct their Police Department, when there is such occurrence of fire in the bazar area affecting particularly the business shops, to be vigilant and to give a report immediately on demand by the General Fire Insurance Company as to the real cause of the fire ? This will ensure early settlement of the insurance policy and any mischievous act can as well be detected.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— That is what is expected of the police.

Re : Cattle Loans

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli asked :

*550. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- a) The amount of cattle loan sanctioned for the Dhemaji and Sissi mouzas under Dhemaji Administrative unit ?
- b) Whether these loans were sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of local officer and Sub-Deputy Collector of Dhemaji ?
- c) If so, how many cases have been recommended for such loans ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

550. a)—Rupees 40,000 in 1969 flood.

b.—Yes.

c)—100 No. of cases.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli :— Sir, in view of the fact that the River Jiadhal has affected the entire Dhemaji area due to heavy breaches of embankments and also due to floods caused by Gai Nadi and Brahmaputra River, causing damage to the granary also, large number of applications for cattle loans were received by the S.D.C. concerned. But I come to know that these loan petitions were not forwarded by the local officers to the appropriate authority after due enquiry. At the same time, the amount of cattle loan of Rs 40,000 is not adequate in comparison to the nature and extent of damage done to the cultivators by floods during the last year. Therefore, may I request the Hon'ble Minister to enquire into the matter thoroughly and sanction at least 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees as cattle loan so that the flood-affected people can get loan for purchase of cattle ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Sir, the matter was enquired into by the Special Officer of Dhemaji as well as the Sub-Deputy Collector. On their recommendation, the Deputy Commissioner had recommended loan for Rs. 40 000 and on the recommendation of the D.C. that amount had been sanctioned. Sir, the report was that only 250 cattle heads died on account of flood and of these 250, only 100 were plough cattle. Therefore, the entire plough cattle loss was compensated by the loan.

Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli :— I think the basis of cattle

loan is not that only those who have lost their plough cattle will get it. I think it is also meant for those flood affected people who cannot buy cattle. Moreover, Sir, it is not correct that only 100 persons lost their cattle, there are more people who lost their cattle and who deserve this loan. May I, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister to re-enquire into the matter and properly assess the loss ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— If there are people who were deprived of this loan in spite of the loss of their plough cattle, I think their cases may be considered again. But so far as our report goes, all those whose plough cattle had died have been compensated.

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই যে পশুখণ দিয়া হৈছে সেই ঋণটো বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলৰ ক্ষয়-ক্ষতিৰ পৰিমাণ হিচাবে দিয়া হয় নে অঞ্চল হিচাবে কিবা। গড়পট্টা হিচাব নিৰ্ণয় কৰি সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণৰ অৰ্থ সাহায্য কৰা হয় আৰু এই ঋণ দিয়াৰ আগতে পৰ্যায়ত আদিৰ পৰা recommendation লোৱা হয় নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— চাব, এটা কেচ সম্পৰ্কে এঠাইত স্থানীয় অফিচাৰ S.D.C. য়ে তদন্ত কৰিছিল আৰু সেই ৰিপোৰ্টমতে ১৫০টা গৰু মৰা বুলি ৰিপোৰ্ট পোৱা হৈছিল। তাৰে ১০০টা হালোৱা গৰু বুলি জনাত ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli :— S. D. C. এ enquiry কৰি ৰিপোৰ্টটো দিয়া বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে আৰু সেই ৰিপোৰ্টমতে টকা sanction দিয়া বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু মই জনাত তদন্ত কৰা নাই আৰু বহুতো application আছিল; সেইবোৰ কিয় con-

sider কৰা নাই !

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury :— চাৰ, S. D. C. আৰু Special officer আদিয়ে তদন্ত কৰিছে আৰু সেইমতেই ১০০টা কেচ D. C. এ recommend কৰিছে আৰু সেইমতেই মঞ্জুৰীও দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি আৰু ৪০ হেজাৰ টকা বৰ্তমান মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছে। যদি কোনোবা মানুহ বাদ পৰি গৈছে সেইবিলাক বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :— মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথাটো জানেনে যে এই তদন্তবিলাক S.D.C. নিজে নকৰি মণ্ডল আৰু গাওঁপঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিৰ যোগেদি কৰা হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে কিবা সহায় পাইছে নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— চাৰ, S.D.C.য়ে তন্ন তন্ন কৈ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয় বাবে তেওঁলোকৰ সহায় লব পাৰে।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :— চাৰ, এটা দুৰ্যোগহে যোৱাৰ পাছত B.D.O. ৰ কিবা ক্ষমতা থাকেনে ? মোৰ এই প্ৰশ্নটো 550 ৰ (b) ৰ লগত জড়িত Whether these loans were sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of local officer and Sub-Deputy Collector of Dhemaji !

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— এই সম্বন্ধে মই একো নাজানো।

Shri Ataur Rahman :— চাৰ, গৰু কিনিবলৈ ঋণ দিয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তে চৰকাৰী ট্ৰেজাৰী হাল বাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰে নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। শিৱসাগৰৰ কোঁৱৰপুৰ মৌজাত এই দৰে ট্ৰেজাৰী হাল বাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদস্য শ্রীকামিনী মোহনশৰ্ম্মাই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ এটা প্ৰাণৰ কথা সুধিব খুজিছে। তেখেতক কবলৈ দিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— খেতিয়ক পৰিয়াল এটাক এটা হালোৱা গৰু কিনিবলৈ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ কিমান টকা দিয়া হয়? চলিত বজাৰত এটা হালোৱা গৰুৰ দাম কিমান মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— চাৰ, চলিত বজাৰত গৰুৰ দাম কিমান সেইটো মোৰ পক্ষে কোৱা টান। কিন্তু বেলেগ বেলেগ বজাৰত বেলেগ বেলেগ দাম হয়। ধেমাজীত যিমান দাম হয় অন্য এঠাইত হয়তো তাৰ পাৰ্থক্য হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্ত অনুসাবে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালক ৫০০ কৈ সাহায্য দিয়া হয়।

(গুণ্ডগোল)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— চাৰ, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ৫০০.০০ টকাকৈ দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু এহাল মনীপুৰী গৰুৰ দাম কমেও ১৪০০.০০ টকা হয়। এহাল গৰু কিনিবৰ কাৰণে যদি চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৫০০.০০ টকাহে দিয়া হয় তেন্তে সাহায্যৰ একো মূল্যই নাথাকিব। গৰু কিনাৰ মূল্যটো চৰকাৰে কমপক্ষেপও এক হেজাৰ টকা কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— চাৰ, এইটো সাহায্য ছিচাবেহে দিয়া হৈছে, সম্পূৰ্ণ দাম দিয়া নহয়।

Re: Saru Kachari Veterinary Hospital

শ্রীসোমেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

৯৫৫১। মাননীয় পশু-চিকিৎসা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত আঠগাওঁ মৌজাৰ সৰু কছাৰি পশু-চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰটোত বৰ্তমান ডাক্তৰ বা ফিল্ড এচিষ্টেণ্ট আছে নে ?

(খ) এই চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰটোক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি থকা গাৱঁৰ বাইজসকলৰ গৰু-ম'হ আদি পশুবোৰৰ বেমাৰ-আজাৰত চিকিৎসা কৰিবলগা হলে কোনে কৰে ?

(গ) এই চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰটোৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰবোৰ দিনে দিনে ভাগি পৰা চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

(ঘ) যদি জানে ভাগি পৰা ঘৰবোৰৰ টিনপাত আৰু কাঠ, দুৱাৰ-খিৰিকি আদি সম্পদবোৰ কি হ'ল ?

কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫৫১। (ক)—সৰু কছাৰী পশুচিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰটো আগতে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অধীনত আছিল কিন্তু ঘৰৰ অৱস্থা জৰাজীৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ বাবে তাত বৰ্তমান কোনো ভেটেৰিনেৰী ডাক্তৰ বা ফিল্ড এচিষ্টেণ্ট ৰখা নাই।

(খ)—কমাববন্ধা পশুচিকিৎসালয় ওচৰতে থকা বাবে তাৰ ভেটেৰিনেৰী ফিল্ড এচিষ্টেণ্ট সৰু কছাৰি কেন্দ্ৰৰ গৰু-মহ আদিৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

(গ)—হয়।

(ঘ)—উক্ত পশুচিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ উপযোগী দুৱাৰ, খিৰিকি, টিনপাত আদি আন ঠাইলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰি এই বিভাগৰ অনুষ্ঠানত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— ঘৰকেইটা ভাগি যোৱাৰ পিছত তাৰ টিনপাত, দুৱাৰ, খিৰিকি আদি অলপ ঠাইত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব বুলি অলপ ঠাইত ৰাখি থোৱা বুলি কৈছে। কত ৰাখিছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— বিভাগে ৰাখি থোৱা বুলি কৈছে, কোন ঠাইত সেই কথা মই কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— (ঘ) প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে “উপযোগী দুৱাৰ খিৰিকি টিনপাত অলু ঠাইত ৰাখি থোৱা হৈছে” কোন ঠাইত ৰাখিছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনোৱা নাই। এইটো ধৰিলেব পাবোনে যে বস্তু বিলাক জমা থোৱা নাই আৰু অফিচাৰজনে নিজে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আছে। এইটো তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— বিভাগে অলু ঠাইত ৰখা বুলি কৈছে, মাননীয় সদস্যই যি ঠাইৰ কথাৰে প্রশ্ন কৰিছে তাত এটা নতুন Sub-Centreৰ কথা ভবা হৈছে। যদি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ বস্তুবোৰ দিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— প্রশ্নটো স্পষ্ট। বস্তুবোৰ কত ৰাখিছে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জনোৱা নাই। এইটো সচানে ইতিমধ্যে তাত থকা অফিচাৰ জনে কিছু বস্তু বিক্ৰি কৰিলে আৰু কিছু বস্তু নিজৰ ঘৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। এইটো তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— সেইটো তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— এই স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্ৰৰ ঘৰবিলাক ভাগিছে। তাৰ গোটেইবোৰ বস্তু ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে ৰখা হৈছেনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— যিবিলাক ঘৰ ভাগিছে তাৰ বস্তুবোৰ ৰখা হৈছে আৰু ভগা ঘৰবোৰ মেৰামতি কৰি এটা নতুন কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— কেইটা ঘৰ আছিল আৰু কিমান মূল্যৰ ঘৰ ? কেইটা ঘৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাগিছে আৰু কেইটা আধাভাগা অৱস্থাত আছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— ইমান তল-তল হিচাপ দিব নোৱাৰিম।

Re : Seniority of U. D. Assistants in the Civil Secretariat

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen asked :

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

(a) Whether seniority of U. D. Assistants recruited from other offices for Secretariat Services during the years 1957, 1958, 1962 and 1965 was fixed ?

(b) If not, why and who is the Officer and Assistant responsible for such unusual delay ?

(c) Whether the principle in the matter of fixation of seniority are the same in respect of all the batches of such recruits ?

(d) Is there any precedence for fixation of seniority of those recruits ?

(e) If so, whether the precedence is binding on all such recruits as a matter of principle of such recruitment ?

(f) Is it a fact that some of them are going to retire during this year or so and their seniority has not yet been fixed ?

(g) If so, why ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)
replied :

552. (a)—The seniority of the Upper Division Assistants recruited during the year 1957-58 from other offices for Secretariat services has already been fixed. The fixation of seniority of such U. D. Assistants

recruited in the year 1962-63 and 1965 is however under consideration.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The principles for fixation of seniority of Upper Division Assistants are laid down in the rule 26 of Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules, 1954 and Rule 26 of the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules, 1963.

(d)—No.

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

(f) & (g)—Shri Sukhamoy Sen, who was recruited from other offices in 1965 is due to retire with effect from 1st December 1970 and his case is under examination along with such other U. D. Assistants as stated in (a) above.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Sir, has the Government enquired into the causes of so much delay in fixation of seniority ? In reply to (f) the hon. Chief Minister has stated that one incumbent, Shri Sukhamoy Sen is going to retire and his case of seniority is under examination of the Government. How is it that the person who is going to retire his seniority has not yet been fixed ? Obviously that smells bad. Will the hon. Chief Minister gear up the administration so that such things may not occur in future ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Unfortunately, Sir, there has been delay, and there is no doubt about it. But the incumbent should not suffer because even at the time of retirement confirmation can be made.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As per rule confirmation and seniority is to be fixed, if possible, every two years. May I know why the Government is not following its own principle in the matter of confirmation and seniority of its staff ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No particular reason has been assigned. It seems to be a lapse.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : The question itself has been tabled because there is lapse. Therefore, it is desirable that the hon. Chief Minister advises his department so that such things may not occur in future.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is the hon. Chief Minister aware of the fact that due to non-fixation of seniority many of the incumbents have been deprived of promotion to Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent, Under Secretary and even to Deputy Secretary ? If so, may I request the Chief Minister to fix their seniority and find out the officers who are responsible for it ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will enquire into this matter.

Re : Pulp and Paper Factory

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen asked :

*553. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that the Expert Committee set up for assessing different sites for the proposed Pulp and Paper plant in the public sector in Assam did not make proper investigations in Cachar ?

(b) Whether the Government is aware that the Expert Committee rejected the case of the Cachar region for deficiencies of transport ?

(c) Whether the Government proposed to go ahead with installation of the Pulp and Paper plant in Cachar in spite of the observation of the Expert Committee ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied :

553. (a)—No. The Experts' Team visited Cachar from 29th October 1968 to 31st October 1968 and made proper investigations.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya :— क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि भारत सरकार की हाल ही में की गई इस घोषणा से कि प्रस्तावित पेपर मिल कछार में स्थापित न होकर कन्दत होगी कछार की जनता में काफी असंतोज काफ़्त है ?

क्या सरकार इस असंतोज की हज्तिगत रखकर भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करेगी कि वह इस साबन्थ में पुनः शिकार करे ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Yes, we are trying to persuade the Government of India for the location of the paper pulp mill at Cachar.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Sir, in reply to (c) the hon. Minister has flatly said "does not arise". Is not he the same Minister who sometime past assured us that the paper and pulp Mill will be in the district of Cachar ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Sir, I do not remember to have assured the hon. Member that the paper pulp mill will be in Cachar. But our intention is that there should be such a mill at Cachar.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : What has been done to implement that intention ? Mr. Tripathi who was the Industries Minister for ten years had said that Cachar would have a paper pulp mill. Even the present Minister of Industries himself made such an assurance. What is standing on the way to have the paper pulp mill in Cachar ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : I have not made any assurance to that effect. Our endeavour is that because Cachar is economically backward it should have some industries. But the Expert Committee of the Government of India said that because of Communication difficulties in Cachar they do not recommend Cachar. We are, however, trying to persuade the Government of India so that the difficulties now faced by the Expert Committee is obviated. All efforts are being made in order to have the mill in Cachar.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : Sir, it is said every time that the Government of India was speaking about the transport difficulty as the factor standing on the way to have a Paper mill or pulp mill in Cachar. I want to know what has been done to remove the transport difficulty. The Jowai-Badarpur Road had been constructed with the money from the Government of India and it was to be kept in order. But for the last three years it has deteriorated so much so that even sometimes in winter people cannot pass through this road. Only sometimes back the State Transport vehicles and other vehicles were held up between two land-slides on this road and the people were stranded without food for three days. Sir, the P. W. D. is under the Government of Assam and so how and why this road has so much deteriorated ? This road is in horrible condition and people cannot use it. Therefore, how can the Government of India's team recommend Cachar ? On the contrary some Ministers of this Government go to Cachar

and whisper to some of the Cachar people that Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, because he is the Minister Incharge, was not giving the Mill to Cachar district. This is again an effort of putting the people of Cachar in the political chess board. I would like to know what has been done to improve the transport condition of Cachar so that Cachar can attract industries ?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. During all these years we have seen enough fun being made in respect of Cachar. We have seen such deception since time immemorial. I want a categorical statement from the Government that either a Paper Mill or a Sugar Mill or any other mill will be installed in the district of Cachar within this term of the Assembly. A decision should come first, then the question of transport subsidy can be taken up with the Govt. of India.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : I cannot give any categorical assurance, but I can only say that we are trying our level best to set up some industry in the district of Cachar.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of State, P. W. D.) : Sir, I want to clarify certain things. The Jowai - Badarpur road work was unfortunately not taken up all these long years. We have started the work from February 1969.

Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury : অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয় ! অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় যে, এই বিধান সভায় শিল্প-মন্ত্রী মহোদয় assurance দিয়েছিলেন—; শুধু বিধান সভায় নয় বরং তিনি রাজ্যের সর্বত্র এবং কাছাড় জিলায় ও কলিকাতায় ও এই সমস্ত assurance দিয়াছিলেন যে, কাছাড়ে Paper Mill হবে। ১৯৫২ ইংরাজীতে আমি প্রস্তাব-কারে এই বিধান সভায় বিষয়টি উত্থাপন করেছিলাম। কিন্তু সুদীর্ঘ এত বৎসর পরও Government কাছাড়ে Paper Mill এর কি ব্যবস্থা

করলেন ? অথচ গোয়ালপাড়া এবং হোজাইতে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সাহায্যে কিছু কাজ আরম্ভ হয়েছে । কিন্তু কাছাড়ের মত অমুন্নত এবং প্রান্তিক জিলায় জনগনের কল্যাণে কেন আজ পর্যন্ত Paper Mill সম্বন্ধে কোন Final decision নেওয়া হলো না ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : মাননীয় সদস্যকে আমি পূর্বেই বলেছিলাম যে আমরা খুব উদগ্রীব কাছাড়ে Paper Pulp Mill স্থাপনের জন্য । কিন্তু কিছু বিশেষ অসুবিধা আছে অর্থাৎ Transport Subsidy ইত্যাদি না থাকায় আমরা কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সংগে আলোচনা করছি এবং তারজন্য চেষ্টা করছি ।

So far as the road part of the matter is concerned, all efforts are being made by the State P. W. D. So far as the Government of India is concerned, apart from improving the communication we have been requesting them for giving transport subsidy so that this mill, if it is set up, can be economically viable.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar : Whether Government is aware that Hojai has been selected as the site for such a mill ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : We have not received any official communication to the effect. But we have impressed upon the Government of India that instead of doing it piecemeal it should be done at a stretch. We have actually started the work in February, 1969, and the work is going on continuously. Naturally there may be occasional blocking of the road due to land slides. Moreover hill roads take time to settle down. Land slides take place for two reasons - fresh cutting and blasting besides other natural causes. As a matter of fact widening work is going on in a considerable length and we expect that things will go faster.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : I would like to know from the Chief Minister as to whether he received complaints with regard to selection of contractors on this road and the method of work and also corruptions involved ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Some complaints have been received. In this regard the other day a question came up and I stated that it was under enquiry.

Re : Construction of a bridge over Burha Channel

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

*554. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Forest Department will construct a bridge over the Burha Channel near the Kahitama Forest Office ?

(b) Whether Government realise the difficulty of the forest staff, Kahitama for crossing this channel throughout the year ?

(c) When Kahitama forest office was established ?

(d) Why the interest of the forest staff has not been looked into ?

(e) Whether Chief Conservator of Forests Department visited this office ?

(f) If so, when ?

(g) Whether the Minister-in-charge of forest visited this channel ?

(h) If so, when ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests) replied :

554. (a)—Yes, it is proposed to be constructed during 1970-71.

(b)—Yes. A departmental boat has been provided to the staff for crossing the channel.

(c)—This is a very old office established at least about 40 years ago. The exact date when it was established is not readily available.

(d)—It is not so.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—12th December, 1961.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

Smti. Pranita Talukdar : Whether the Minister-in-charge of Forests would like to visit this place ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : It may be possible during the next dry season.

Shri Ataur Rahman : Is the place a very ideal place for picnic ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : If the communication is developed.

Shri A. N. M. Akram Hussain : সাৰ এই দলংখন নোহোৱা বাবে সৰভোগ কলেজৰ বাবে কাঠ অনা-নিয়া কৰাত অসুবিধা হৈছে এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : দলং নোহোৱা বাবে অহাযোৱা কৰাতহে অসুবিধা হৈছে কিন্তু কাঠ অনানিয়া কৰাত অসুবিধা হোৱা নাই। Operation খৰালি মাহতহে হয়। গতিকে অসুবিধা হোৱা নাই। অহা যোৱা আৰু Supervisionৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অলপ

অনুবিধা নৈছে কিন্তু আমাৰ বিভাগীয় নাও আছে দৰকাৰ হলে সেই-
বিলাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়। আকৌ দলঙৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টাকৰি থকা
হৈছে। এই বিত্তীয় বহুৰতে দলংখন হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : আমি কেইবাটাও প্ৰশ্নত
পাইছো যে কেবল বৰপেটা মহকুমাতেই Forest বিভাগে দলং বান্ধিছে
গতিকে এইটো জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে কেৱল বৰপেটা মহকুমাতেইহে
দলং সাজেনেকি ?

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : বৰপেটা মহকুমা
এইখনেই প্ৰথম দলং হব।

Re: Cattle epidemic in Majuli during 1969 Flood

শ্ৰীমহিধৰ পেণ্ডাৰে শুধিছে :

*৫৫৫। মাননীয় পশুপালন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি
জনাৰ নে—

(ক) বিগত ১৯৬৯ চনৰ বানপানীত আৰু এতিয়ালৈকে চলি থকা
মহামাৰীত প্ৰাণহানী হোৱা মাজুলীৰ গৰু-মহৰ সংখ্যা কিমান ?

(খ) এই কথা সত্য নে যে, যোৱা কেইবাবছৰো ধৰি আজিলৈকে
চলি থকা বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ পশু-ৰোগৰ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব নোৱাৰা অথবা নিৰ্ণিত
ৰোগৰ উপযুক্ত ঔষধ-পাতিৰ অভাৱত ৰোগ নিৰাময় কৰাত চিকিৎসক-
সকল সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হবলগা হৈছে ?

(গ) এই কথাও সত্য নে যে, পশু মহামাৰীৰ নিবাৰণকাৰী আৰু
আৰোগ্যকাৰী ঔষধৰ চৰকাৰী যোগান সম্পূৰ্ণ অপৰ্যাপ্ত কিন্তু বেচৰকাৰী
দোকানত একে ভুলভুল মূল্যত ঔষধ পৰ্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণে পোৱা যায় ?

(ঘ) যদিহে ওপৰৰ (খ) আৰু (গ) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ ইতিবাচক হয় তেন্তে

সময়মতে পর্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণৰ ঔষধ-পাতিৰ যোগান ধৰাত চৰকাৰৰ কি প্ৰতিবন্ধকতা আছে ?

কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫৫৫। ক) — ৬০০ (ছয় শ) ।

(খ) — নহয় ।

(গ) — নহয় ।

(ঘ) — প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে ।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰত প্ৰথমতেই ৬০০ বুলি কৈছে আৰু 'খ' 'গ' 'ঘ'ৰ উত্তৰত নহয় নহয় প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে বুলি কৈছে । কিন্তু মোৰ নিজৰ মানুহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে দেখিছোঁ যে তেওঁলোকে ভেটেৰীনেৰী ফিল্ড Assistant ক মাতি চিকিৎসা কৰা সত্ত্বেও ঔষধ কিনিবলৈ কলে এইটো প্ৰমাণিত কথা ।

Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami : মানুহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেনেকৈ ঔষধ নেপালে বজাৰৰ পৰা কিনি আনে তেনেকৈ গৰুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বজাৰৰ পৰা কিনি অনাটো স্বাভাৱিক । কিন্তু আমাৰ যে একেবাৰে ঔষধ নাই সেইটো নহয় ।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu : ছাৰ, মই সত্যৰ অপলপ কৰিব খুজা নাই । এইটো সকলোৱে জানে যে যি বিলাক বেমাৰ মহা-মাৰী হিচাবে চলি আহিছে তাৰ কাৰণে Specific Relief আদি যোগাৰ দিয়া নাই । গতিকে এইটো কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পৰিস্কাৰ কৰি জনাব নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ছাৰ, তাত বান-পানীৰ পাহত যি বিলাক বেমাৰ হোৱা বুলি কৈছে সেই বিলাক বেমাৰ চিকিৎসা কৰি দেখা গৈছে যে চিকিৎসাই সেই বেমাৰ বিলাকত কাম নিদিয়ে !

গতিকে আমি তাত প্রতিষেধক বেজী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে ডাক্তৰসকলৰ পৰা আপত্তি পোৱা গৈছে যে মানুহবিলাকে প্রতিষেধক বেজী দিবলৈ ডাক্তৰৰ ওচৰলৈ গক নানে। সেই কাৰণে প্রতিষেধক ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা চিকিৎসা লোৱা হয়। কোনোবা অঞ্চলত যদি চিকিৎসাই কাম কৰা নাই তেতিয়াহলে মাননীয় সদস্যই আমাক জনাব লাগে।

Shri Soneswar Bora : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে মানুহবিলাকে গকবিলাক আনি একে ঠাইতে চিকিৎসা কৰিবলৈ বিচৰা নাই।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Deptt. এ Representation পালে মহামাৰী এলেকা বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হয় আৰু তাৰ পাচত তালৈকে ডাক্তৰৰ staff পঠোৱা হয়। তেনেকৈ আমি উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীপুৰ, শিৱসাগৰ আদিলৈ পঠাইছোঁ। যেতিয়া ডাক্তৰ বিলাকে Report দিয়ে যে ঔষধে কাম কৰা নাই, তেতিয়া প্রতিষেধক ব্যৱস্থাবে বেজী দিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া হয় আৰু ডাক্তৰে ঘৰে ঘৰে গৈ বেজী দি আহে।

Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury : এই চিকিৎসকগন যে কোন কাৰণ বশত গকৰ অস্থ্য হলে কাহাৰও অনুৰোধে বাড়ীতে গলে visit নেন। এইভাবে যে তাৰা অনবৰত visit নেন, তা কি সরকারের নীতিতে আছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ভেটেবীনেৰী Deptt. বেজী দিলে ফিজ লোৱা নিয়ম আছে কিন্তু মহামাৰী ঘোষণা কৰিলে ফিজ দিব নেলাগে।

Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury : তেওঁলোকৰ ফিজ কিমান ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ডাক্তৰ ৫'০০ টকা আৰু Field Asstt. ৰ ২'০০ টকা।

Shri Ataur Rahman : এইটো কথা সঁচাকৈ যে ডাক্তৰ-বিলাক চিকিৎসা কৰিবলৈ আহোঁতে ধান পকে মানে টনিৰ মৰন হয়?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ছাৰ, প্ৰতিবেধক ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ পশু-পালনৰ পৰা লোৱা হয়। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইটো কথা জনাবনে যে প্ৰতিবেধক ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা সংক্ৰান্তত যি বিলাক বিশেষ বিধিয়া লব লাগে সেই বিধিয়া নোলোৱাৰ ফলত মহামাৰী আহিয়েই যায় আৰু বহুতো প্ৰাণ হানি হয়। তাৰ কাৰণে কি কি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লৈছে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মহামাৰী হোৱা মাত্ৰ কেই ডাক্তৰ যায় বুলি কব নোৱাৰোঁ কিন্তু খবৰ পালেই আমি নিৰ্দেশ দিওঁ আৰু যদি তেতিয়াও নাযায় তেতিয়া আমি সেই খবৰ পালে বিশেষভাবে নিৰ্দেশ দি পঠাওঁ।

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় 'গ' প্ৰশ্নৰ বিষয়ে কব বিচাৰিছোঁ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইটো জানেনে যি জেগাত মহামাৰী হয় তাত ডাক্তৰে Locally নগদ পয়ছা দি ঔষধ কিনি আৰু গৰু-শটিৰ পৰাও পঠোৱা হয়। তথাপিও মহামাৰী অঞ্চলত ঔষধ নেপায়। যি বিলাক ঔষধ বজাৰত পোৱা যায় সেই বিলাক যে ভেটেবীনেৰী ডাক্তৰ আৰু Field Asstt. বিক্ৰি কৰা ঔষধেই, এই কথাটো সত্যনে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : সেইটো মোৰ নজৰলৈ অহা নাই।

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Specific case আনিলে নিশ্চয় চাম।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : ছাৰ, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে

‘খ’ প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মহামাৰী য’ত চলি আছে তাৰ কাৰণ উলিয়াব পৰা নাই। বৰমা অঞ্চলত মহামাৰী হোৱাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ছাৰ এইটো নতুন প্রশ্ন ইয়াত মাজুলীৰ কথাহে আছে। তথাপিও মাননীয় সদস্যই জনাইছে যেতিয়া খবৰ কৰি চাম।

Re : Working hours for Government Servant

Rani Manjula Devi asked :

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

(a) What is the normal working hours for a Government servant in Shillong ?

(b) Whether overtime allowances are paid for works beyond the normal working hours ?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that in certain departments, officers and staff are to work beyond the normal working hours regularly for a certain period of the year without any option ?

(d) What is the basis for fixation of normal working hours of a Government Servant ?

(e) Whether Government is aware that the health of the officers and staff are affected due to over work beyond the normal office hours ?

(f) If so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

556. (a)—The normal working hours for a Government

servent in Shillong are from 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. on all working days other than Saturdays. On Saturdays the working hours are from 10 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. During winter, however, for a period of about two months from middle of November to middle of January, the working hours in the Government offices in Shillong are reduced from 4-30 P.M. to 4 P.M. on week days.

(b)—A copy of the orders sanctioning overtime allowance is laid on the table of the House.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The working hours of Government Servents have been fixed in consideration of the views of the service associations and after keeping the public interest in view.

(e)—It has not come to the notice of Government.

(f)—Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Rani Manjula Devi : Sir, to give impetus to the officer for his work does the Govt. consider to give some bonus ? If so, in what form ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I have said that this will be governed by certain rules which is placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know from the Govt. whether over-time allowance are paid to the drivers of the State Pool Cars ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Yes, Sir, they also get over time allowance.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is it a fact that they are not paid any overtime at all ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will enquire about it.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : I am referring about the State Pool Car Drivers and not about general drivers.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will enquire about it.

Shri Promode Ch. Gogoi : Whether the drivers of the Pool Cars are getting the over-time allowances ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : There are two sets of drivers. One is Pool driver and the other is general driver. Whether Pool drivers are getting the over-time or not ? This is the point.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : That I will enquire into.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia : অফিচ ১০ বজাৰ পৰা ৪-৩০ লৈকে বহে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু ১০ বজাৰ কিমান সময়ৰ পিছত কাম আবশ্য হয় চৰকাৰে এইটো জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : ১০ বজাতেই মানুহবিলাক আহে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia : অফিচৰ মানুহবিলাক ১০ বজাত office লৈ থিক মতে নাহে। যদি নাহে তেওঁলোক ১০ বজাৰ কিমান পিছত আহে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই জনাত ১০ বজাতেই আহে । কিন্তু যদি কোনোৰে বেলি কৰে সেইটো বেলগ কথা ।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury : Office hour সাধাৰণতে ১০ বজাৰ পৰা ৪-৩০ বজালৈকে থাকে । মাজতে Lunch-hour বুলি কিবা এটা Provision আছে নেকি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Lunch-hour নাই ।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhuri : বেচিভাগ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে Lunch-hour বুলি ১২-৩০ পৰা ২ মান বজালৈকে Lunch-hour বুলি office ত নাথাকে, সেইকথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অফিচৰ সকলৰ কিছুমানে Lunch ৰ বাবে যায় । তেওঁলোকে আকৌ বেলিকৈও কাম কৰে ।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : আমাৰ Secretariat office ত মানুহ বিচাৰি গলে, সাধাৰণতে কোটটোহে Chair ত থাকে মানুহ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নেযায় । এইদৰে ১২ টাৰ পৰা ৩ বজা পৰ্য্যন্ত মানুহৰ অবিহনে কোটবিলাকহে Chair ত দেখা যায় । মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : আজিকালি মই আশাকৰো তেনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত নাই যদিও আপত্তি কৰিছে ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Lunch-hour ৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই । আমাৰ Secretariat office ত যি সকলে দিনে ৰাতিয়ে কাম কৰি থাকে working hour ৰ বাহিৰেও তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত over-time allowance দিয়াৰ কথা

চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে কি ? বহুত লিখা-লিখি কৰি থকা স্বত্তেও তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো association নাই। অহা হাতেদি Assembly rules and regulations য়েও তেওঁ বিলাকক কোনো allow নকৰে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : এইটো প্রশ্ন ইয়াত উঠিব নোৱাৰে।

Mr. Speaker : Non gazetted employee বিলাকে over-time allowance এই Secretariat ত পায়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Sir, in reply to (d) the Chief Minister has stated that the working hours of Govt. servants have been fixed in consideration of the views of the service associations. Is the Govt. aware of the fact that there are certain categories of Officers who have got no association and as a result they cannot represent their views and demands for over time allowances ? If so, does the Govt. think it proper to consider the cases of those officers in the matter of granting over time allowances to them ?

Shri Bimala prasad Chaliha — Sir, A copy of the orders sanctioning over-time allowance to the Govt. servants is laid on the table of the House. Let me read it out.

“With due regard to Fundamental Rules 11 which lays down that the whole time of a Govt. servant is at the disposal of Govt. which pays him and he may be employed in any manner required by the proper authority without claim for additional remuneration, it has been decided that no honorarium should be granted for extra work involved for preparation of the Budget, preparation of 5 year plans, which is considered to be part and parcel of normal work of the Departments concerned.

If, however, for completion of emergent work, officers and

assistants had to stay beyond normal working hours, or have to work during Sunday and holidays allowances at the following daily rates will be paid to the non gazetted ministerial and Grade IV staff of the Secretariat on the recommendations by the Secretaries concerned to the Chief Secretary in the Secretariat Admn. Deptt.

RATE OF ALLOWANCES

	<u>Non-gazetted Ministerial staff</u>	<u>Grade IV Staff</u>
(I) On working days :		
Between 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 0.75 p.
Between 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 1.00
Beyond 10-30 p.m.	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 1.25
(II) On Sundays and holidays,		
For duty not exceeding three hrs.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 0.75
For duty exceeding three hrs.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 1.00
(III) No allowance will be admissible to staff detained on duty upto 6-30 p.m. on any working day.		

Re : Settlement of lands to refugees

Shri Binoy Krishna Ghose asked :

*557. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the refugees (who obtained citizenship long ago) have been occupying lands at village Gavindapur since the acquisition of the Estates in the District of Goalpara ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that in order to give settlement of lands to the said refugees at Gavindapur, lands were surveyed, mapped and chita were prepared in the year 1957 ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the then Governor of Assam sanctioned 350 bighas of Khas lands free of premium in village

Gavindapur for settlement to the said refugees in the year 1958 ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the said refugees had approached the Subdivisional Officer and Sub-Deputy Collector concerned several times for finalising their settlement ?

(e) Whether the said refugees have been given settlement in the said village ?

(f) If so, whether Government will cause an enquiry in this regard ?

(g) Whether the order contained in Government letter No.RRT. 92/61/63. dated 28th June, 1961 is also applicable in their cases ?

(h) If not, the reasons thereof ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

557. (a)—Yes

(b)—The land was surveyed in the year 1967.

(c)—Yes

(d)—Circle Officer concerned was approached for getting settlement of the land.

(e)—An area measuring 380 bighas of agricultural land has been settled with 64 displaced families without realisation of any premium.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g) & (h)—The cases of Govindapur refugees are covered in terms of Government sanction Number RRW.19/57,91, dated 8th January 1958.

Shri Binooy Krishna Ghose— Whether Govt. is aware of the fact that these refugees have been occupying some high land in the village Gavindapur for the residential purposes since before the acquisition of Zamindary and the said high land has not yet been settled with the refugees? If so, will the Govt. issue necessary instruction to the Circle Officer concerned to settle the land to the refugees immediately?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— Sir, there were certain difficulties in settling those high land because it falls within the two miles of the Goalpara town and which form a part of town land. And for the settlement of town land Govt. Sanction is necessary. Somehow or other SDO, Goalpara did not move the Govt. for approval of the settlement of those homestead land at the rate of 2 bighas per family in the high land. Now, the matter has been taken up and their possession will be regularised.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed— Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has stated that there were certain difficulties in settling those land, may I know whether Govt. have arranged any alternative lands for rehabilitation of these people?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— Difficulties were only formal. These are over now. Now, they are being rehabilitated in the same land which is under their possession.

Re : Construction of a Railway Over Bridge at Barpeta

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

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

(a) Whether there is a demand for an over bridge over the

Railway line on Barpeta Bashbari P.W.D. Road ?

(b) When this over-bridge will be constructed ?

(c) Whether the State Government has moved the Railway Department with regard to this ?

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

558. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There is no scope to include the scheme during the fourth-Five Year Plan owing to paucity of funds and therefore, it would be too premature for the Government to make any comment on the same.

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

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar — অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মোৰ ৫৫৮ প্ৰশ্নটোত এটা শুধৰনী আছে। মই সুধিছিলো Construction of a Railway overbridge at Barpeta Roadৰ বিষয়ে। গতিকে (a) প্ৰশ্নটোত হবলাগে বৰপেটা ৰোড বাচবাৰী পি, ডবলিউ, ডি ৰোড। ইয়াত অকল বৰপেটাহে আছে।

(The question was kept pending till the next day).

Re : Roads taken over by P.W.D. in Sibsagar Constituency

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that several new Roads were taken over by the Department in Sibsagar Assembly Constituency ?

(b) If so, the names of the roads and the dates of their taking over ?

(c) What is the progress of the works of the above roads ?

(d) What are the reasons for the delay for construction of the new roads ?

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

559. (a)—Yes.

(b), (c) & (d)—All the new roads which are taken up for construction and improvement belongs to the Panchayat. Other informations as to the roads in question is given in the statement (Appendix 'A') attached herewith.

Re : Rural Electrification

Shri Nakul chandra Das asked :

*560. Will the Minister, Power (Electricity), Mines and Minerals be pleased to state—

(a) What is the amount earmarked for rural electrification in our State during the Fourth Five Year plan period ?

(b) What is the amount earmarked for rural electrification during the year 1970-71 ?

(c) What is the number of villages included in the scheme of rural electrification for the year 1970-71 Subdivision wise ?

(d) What is the number of villages included in the scheme for

rural electrification during the 4th Five year plan in the Mangaldoi Subdivision with their names ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma [Minister-in-charge, Power (Electricity), Mines and Minerals] replied :

560. (a)—An amount of Rs. 700 lakhs is earmarked for Rural Electrification in the plains areas and Rs. 388 lakhs for Rural Electrification in the Hills areas during the Fourth-Five Year Plan.

(b)—An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is earmarked for Rural Electrification in the Plain areas and Rs. 99.00 is earmarked for Rural Electrification in the Hill areas during 1970-71.

(c)—A statement showing the position is placed on the Table of the House.

(d)—The number of villages included under Rural Electrification Scheme during Fourth-Five Year Plan in the Mangaldoi Subdivision are placed on the Table of the House.

Re : The Posts of District Transport Officers

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Prodhani asked :

*561. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) How long the posts of District Transport Officers (including the posts of leave reservist District Transport Officer) under the Transport Department are lying vacant ?

(b) Whether steps are being taken by Government to fill up

these posts by regular recruitment through the Assam Public Service Commission ?

(c) If so, when and whether all the posts were advertised ?

(d) If not, why ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that 3 of the vacant posts have been filled up under regulation 3 without waiting for normal and regular selection by Assam Public Service Commission ?

(f) Whether these posts are going to be advertised ?

(g) If so, when ?

(h) If not, why ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied :

561. (a)—None of the posts of District Transport Officers is vacant. Altogether there are 9 (nine) sanctioned posts (including one leave—reserved posts). Five posts are held by regular officers and 3 (three) by Officers appointed temporarily under Regulations 3 (e) and 3 (f) of the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1951. One Officer was removed from service on 3rd February 1970 but as his case is still within the period of limitation of appeals one post is kept vacant.

(b)—Yes, Steps for recruitment by direct recruitment were taken immediately after making the appointments under Regulation 3 of the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1951.

(c)—The advertisement for all the three posts was issued on

4th August 1969 by the Assam Public Service Commission.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Yes. Three A. C. S. I Officers who were then holding charge of the Offices of District Transport Officer were required to be released immediately for utilisation of their services elsewhere. Hence the need for temporary appointments under Regulation (3) in their place in the interest of public service, as recruitment through the Assam Public Service Commission normally takes some time.

(f) & (g)—These posts had already been advertised as in (c) above.

(h)—Does not arise.

Re : Bhulaguri-Bahupathar Road

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

*৫৬২। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অজ্ঞপ্তি কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ ভেলাগুৰিৰ পৰা বহুপথাৰ গাৱঁৰ মাজেদি এটা বাস্তা N. H. ৩৭ হাইওৱেত লগলগা কথাটো সঁচা নে ?

(খ) ভেলাগুৰিৰ পৰা বহুপথাৰ গাৱঁৰ মাজেদি যোৱা এই বাস্তাটো গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে লৈ আধা কৰি পেলাই থোৱা কথাটো সঁচা নে ?

(গ) এই বাস্তাটো কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আধাকৰা হৈ পৰি আছে ?

(ঘ) গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ এই আধাকৰা বাস্তাটোৰ কাম কেতিয়া

সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ?

গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীআলতাফ হোচেইন মজুমদাৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫৬২। (ক)—হয়।

(খ)—উক্ত বাস্তা অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ থকা সঁচা। কাৰণ উক্ত বাস্তাৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে মঞ্জুৰী হোৱা টকাৰে উন্নয়নৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কাম হৈ নুঠে।

(গ)—১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনৰ পৰা।

(ঘ)—আৱশ্যকীয় ধনৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে সেই কথা এতিয়াও বিবেচনা কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Re : Field Management Committee at Ghunasuti

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Field Management Committee has been formed recently at Ghunasuti and cultivation of various crops had been undertaken on fifty acres of land as sponsored by the B. D. O., Lakhimpur Development Block in North Lakhimpur ?

(b) If so, what are the crops that have been grown by the Field Management Committee ?

(c) The expenditure incurred so far in that connection ?

(d) The amount of T. A. drawn by the officials in connection with the Field Management Committee work ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

563. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The crop grown during the last Rabi season were—

	acre
1. Wheat (Mexican) ...	18
2. Mustard ...	19
3. Pea ...	9
4. Potato ...	2
5. Lentil ...	2

(c)—The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 8,000.00.

(d)—The actual amount of T. A. spent by Departmental officials are not readily available, but an indication of officials visiting the Field Management Committee is given below=

	Times
1. S. D. O., Civil, North Lakhimpur.	2
2. S. D. O., Agriculture, North Lakhimpur.	3
3. S. D. O., Publicity, North Lakhimpur.	3
4. President, Lakhimpur A. P.	2
5. B. D. O., Lakhimpur Development Block.	2
6. A. E. O., Lakhimpur Development Block.	10
7. S. E. O. ...	5
8. Sub-Inspector, Statistics	4
9. G. S. ...	20

Re : Duarsalna Ex-Servicemen Joint Krishipam Samabay Samity, Ltd.

Shri Phani Bora asked :

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

(a) The date when the Duarsalna Ex-Servicemen Joint Krishipam Samabay Samity, Ltd. was registered and the name of the Chairman at present together with the members of the Society.

(b) Whether it is a fact that the same person is continuing as Chairman from the beginning ?

(c) What is the total area of land allotted by Government to this Society and whether all these lands are cultivated ?

(d) How the products of the lands are distributed amongst the members ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that no general meeting of the Society is held since its registration in spite of the fact that the District Co-operative Officer of Nowgong (E) gave several instructions to convene the general meeting ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the Chairman is a resident of the Nowgong town and he hardly visited the locality of the Society's land ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the Society received any financial assistance from Government ?

(h) If so, what is the amount and the date of receipt of the same ?

(i) Whether the amount received for different purposes have been utilised accordingly ?

(j) How the godown of the Society was constructed ?

(k) Whether there are any misuse of funds in construction of the godown ?

(l) Whether a member of a Managing Committee of a Co-operative Society can continue his office for more than 4 years without special permission from the Department ?

(m) If not, how the present Chairman and all other members of the Managing Committee can continue office for more than 4 years ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

564. (a)—Date of Registration— 12th February 1964.

Name of Chairman—

Shri Upananda Saikia.

Names of members—

1. Sri Upananda Saikia.
2. Sri Arjun Sangma.
3. Sri Nirmal Rajbangshi.
4. Sri Balu Ram Bora.
5. Sri Kalising Deka.
6. Sri Eazuddin.
7. Sri Sultan Mia.
8. Sri Aslamuddin.
9. Sri Surman Ali.
10. Sri Safiruddin.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Government allotted 1,400 bighas of land to 85 Ex-service personnel individually. Ten such persons formed themselves into a Joint Farming Co-op. by pooling their allotted land of 240 bighas, of which 210 bighas are cultivable land.

(d)—The members of the Society have been cultivating their land individually and products are taken by them.

(e)—No General meeting of the Society has been held since registration. There is no District Co-op. Officer in Nowgong (East) but there is an Assistant Registrar of Co-op. Societies, who gave such instructions.

(f)—Yes, the Chairman is a resident of Nowgong Town. He visits the Society occasionally.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—The Society received financial assistance of Rs. 12,200.00 in the year, 1965.

(i)—The Society spent following amount for different purposes—

	Rs.
i. Construction of Godown	4,850.00
ii. Remuneration to Contractor.	500.00
iii. Construction of bund	2,400.00
iv Remuneration to Shri Satyalal Das for acting as Manager.	200.00
	<hr/> 7,950.00

(j)—It was constructed by the Society through a contractor.

(k)—The position in connection with construction of the Godown is that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was specified for this purpose. Of this Rs. 4,850 was spent on construction work. The Contractor was, however, given Rs. 500 for writing the books of accounts of the Society which was held under objection by Audit as irregular expenditure.

(l)—No.

(m)—The Chairman was elected in the General meeting of the Society, held on 18th June 1967 he was directed to hold the General Meeting vide Assistant Registrar of Co-op. Societies letter Nos. ACF. 1/64/37, dated 18th September 1967, ACF. 1/64/40, dated 12th December 1968, ACF. 1/64/44, dated 17th March 1969, ACF. 1/64/74, dated 25th March 1970, for the purpose of election of new committee but no general meeting was held.

An inspection under section 61 of the Co-op. Societies Act, has been ordered to enquire into constitution, working and financial position of the Society. Appropriate legal action will be taken on completion of the Statutory inspection.

Re: Road Project under Art. 275

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a P. W. D. Road from 'Barpathar to Gatamghat via Kherajghat High School, Kinapatuar Deurigaon, Borkhamti Bordeuri and Tamera Gaon' under Art. 275 road project has been recommended by the North Lakhimpur M.L.A. and road Sub-Committee meeting held on 19th April 1968 as item No. 4 under the Project ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the same road

has been placed under item No.4 (indicating 1st Priority in Bihpuria Constituency) in the priority list of road project under Art. 275 in North Lakhimpur Civil Subdivision as decided by the Plains Tribal Advisory Council vide the Questioner's letter dated 18th September 1968, addressed to Minister, T.A.D. ?

(c) If so, whether the road has been taken up for construction ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri Ranendra Basumatari (Minister of State, Tribal Affairs) replied :

565. (a)—No. M. L. A. Sub-Committee listed the road in question as No. 3.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—The road was subsequently listed as priority No. 7 in the meeting of the Advisory Council for Plains Tribals held on 6th and 7th September 1968 at the instance of the Hon'ble Member and ultimately dropped at the instance of the same Hon'ble Member and two other M. L. As of North Lakhimpur Subdivision.

Re : Incident at Jorhat

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the unfortunate incident at Jorhat which took place on 23rd December, 1969, last ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that due to inactivity of the police administration the situation took serious turn on that day ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to make a thorough enquiry into the whole matter ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)
replied :

566. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Information about the disturbance was received at the Police Station at 5.45 P.M. One Sub-Inspector and three Constables from the Police Station immediately arrived at the place of occurrence. The Additional Superintendent of Police with reinforcement arrived there at about 6-30 P.M. It has been reported by the Deputy Commissioner that the Police Party could not effectively control the situation till the arrival of Deputy Commissioner at about 8-10 P.M. when action under section 144 Cr. P. C. were taken.

(c)—The D. I. G., Eastern Range has been asked by the I. G. P. to make enquiry into various actions of Police. His report is awaited. His report will be considered by Government.

Re : Confirmation of Subordinate Agricultural Officers

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

*567. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to State—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that Officers putting 15 to 20 years service in the cadre of subordinate Agricultural Service (Class I and II and Class III) are yet to be confirmed in their posts ?

(b) If so, the number of such officers ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Government has not framed any service rules for these cadres ?

(d) If so, how the appointment, promotion, etc., in respect of these cadres are decided and regularised in absence of service rules ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

567. (a)—Yes.

(b)—105, among those who have completed at least 15 years of service. Others completing 15 years are confirmed either in existing or lower posts.

S. A. S.-I—9. They are against permanent posts and will be confirmed as soon as they pass departmental examination.

S. A. S.-II—16. These 16 officers were taken over from Jute Committee (Government of India) in 1956 and have therefore completed 14 Years of service in the Department. They will be confirmed against 35 additional posts made permanent recently.

S. A. S.-III—80. Out of this, 48 are due for confirmation against additional posts recently made permanent, leaving 32 who will be considered when additional posts are made permanent.

In other words, against 105, 32 will remain to be confirmed, and they will be considered against future vacancies.

(c)—Draft service rules are under examination and are likely to be finalised soon.

(d)—Appointment and promotions are made according to the provisions made in Re-organisation Resolution of 1959 and circular issued by Government from time to time.

Re : Recruitment of Upper Division Assistants
in Secretariat

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

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

(a) What are the basis and principles behind recruitment of Upper Division Assistants in Secretariat from Heads of Departments, District and also from outside ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this principle was adopted at a time when many experienced employees of the Secretariat opted for Pakistan after the partition of the country ?

(c) If so, what are the justification of continuing the same principle up-till now when a large number of experienced Lower Division Assistants are working in Secretariat since 1960 without any promotion ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)
replied :

568. (a)—With a view to draw meritorious and experienced persons the principle to recruit U. D. Assistants in the Assam Secretariat from the States Heads of Departments and other Subordinate Offices and also from open market in the interest of better administration and to give scope for promotion to such experienced Assistants of the aforesaid offices was first adopted in 1951 and provisions thus made have also been retained in the subsequent rules viz. 1954 and 1963 service rules.

(b)—Consequent on the partition of the country in 1947 and migration of many employees to Pakistan there were a number of vacancies in the assistants cadre. To avoid administrative inconveniences, recruitment of experienced hands from Heads of Departments and District offices had to be made under special circumstances in public interest. However the employees of the Secretariat opted for Pakistan immediately after the partition and the principle was adopted in 1951.

(c)—In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Re : Sibsagar Land Settlement Advisory Board

Shri Durgeswar Saika asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the L. S. A. Board, Sibsagar recommended six names, viz., Shri Narod Kumar, Shri Tarun Chutia, Shri Bharpur Dutta, Shri Arun Saikia, etc., for settlement of land for residential purpose near Moran Town ?

(b) If so, on which date the decision was taken ?

(c) Whether Government has accepted the said recommendation ?

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

(e) If the reply to (c) above is in the affirmative, when the land will be settled with the said persons ?

Shri Mahandra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

569. (a)—Yes.

(b)—On 17th May, 1965.

(c)—Formal proposal has been received recently and Government's approval has been communicated on 3rd June 1970.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Actual settlement will be made by Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar on receipt of Government approval.

UNSTARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which Answers were laid on the table)

Re : Allotment of Government Land

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some allottees of Palengi P. G. R. land hailing from Dumardoloni Mirigaon of Sibsagar moved the Government for exchange of land for the last 4/5 years ?

(b) If so, whether the land has been allotted ?

(c) If so, when ?

(d) Whether possession of the said land was given ?

(e) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

207. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have approved the proposal.

(c)—February 1969.

(d)—No.

(e)—Encroachers are in possession for a long time before adoption of the exchange proposal.

Re : Nowgong Sub-Registrar's Office

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

208. Will the Minister, Registration be pleased to state—

(a) When the post of the Head Assistant in the office of the Sub-Registrar, Nowgong was sanctioned ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the post of the Head Assistant of the office has not yet been sanctioned ?

(c) If so, why ?

(d) When the Government propose to sanction the post ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

208. (a) & (b)—The Sadar Registry Office at Nowgong is called as Office of the District Registrar, Nowgong. No post of Head Assistant for this Office has yet been sanctioned.

(c)—Not justified.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Assam Cements Limited Employees

Shri Phani Bora asked :

209. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the employees of Assam Cements Ltd., are covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme and pension or Gratuity Scheme ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Cement Wage Board recommendations have not yet been implemented in respect of the employees of Assam Cements Ltd.

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Whether there is any provision for drinking water for the workers of the Assam Cements Ltd. ?

(f) Whether adequate protective measures for the workers of this factory have been made as per provisions of the factories Act ?

(g) What is the total number of employees in the pay-role ?

(h) Whether housing accommodation has been provided to all the employees ?

(i) If not, why ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi Minister, Labour replied :

209. (a)—No.

(b)—The E S. I. Scheme is being extended gradually to cover new area according to a phase programme. Accordingly all industrial areas will be covered in due course. As regards pension and Gratuity Schemes it is likely that a Gratuity Scheme will be introduced depending on the financial position of the Company.

(c)—The recommendations of the First Cement Wage Board have been implemented in full with effect from 1st January 1967. The second Cement Wage Board recommendations also are being

partially implemented with effect from 1st January 1970.

(d)—The Company has not yet been able to cover up its losses and is still not in a position to shoulder extra financial liabilities. Every endeavour is being made to see that the Wage Board recommendations are duly implemented.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—563.

(h)—No.

(i) For want of Finance, sufficient housing accommodation could not be extended to all the employees at present. A number of employees have their own houses at Cherrapunji and nearby villages and prefer to stay there, those who do not occupy Company's quarters are paid house rent allowance in terms of the recommendations of the First Cement Wage Board.

Re : Officers of the Statistics Department

M. Shamul Huda asked ?

210. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) The total strength of each cadre from Sub-Inspectors of Statistics upward in the Department of Economics and Statistics ?

(b) The total number of confirmed incumbents in each such cadre ?

(c) The total number of Field Assistants of the Department

confirmed so far ?

(d) The total strength of the Field Assistants at the end of the year 1958-59 ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

210. (a)—Total strength of each cadre from Sub-Inspector of Statistics upwards—

	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1. Sub-Inspector of Statistics (including Sub-Inspector of posted to C. D. Blocks) and Artist-Cum-Draftsman.	19	177	196
2. Inspector of Statistics	30	9	39
3. Statistical Officers	19	7	26
4. Research Officer	9	7	16
5. Senior Research Officer	2	1	3
6. Deputy Director	1	—	1
7. Joint Director	—	1	1
8. Director	1	—	1

(b)—Number of confirmed incumbents in each cadre—

1. Sub-Inspector of Statistics	1
2. Inspector of Statistics	30

3. Statistical Officer	15
4. Research Officer	3
5. Senior Research Officer	1
6. Deputy Director	Nil
7. Joint Director	Nil
8. Director	Nil (vacant)

(c)—Total Number of Field Assistants confirmed ... Nil.

(d)—Total strength of field Assistants at the end of 1958-59 ... 50.

Re : Bridges damaged by flood in the State

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

211. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of the bridges of the State damaged by the floods in 1969 ?

(b) Whether estimates for repair of these bridges have been prepared ?

(c) If so, the total amount of money estimated for the above purpose ?

(d) The total number of estimates sanctioned till the 28th February, 1970 ?

(e) The total number of estimates which could not be sanctioned and when they will be sanctioned ?

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

211. (a)— 194 Nos.

(b)— Yes.

(c)— Rs. 25,70,400·00.

(d)— 56 Nos.

(e)— 49 Nos. These estimates are still under scrutiny. The estimates which classifiable as 'repairs' will be sanctioned as soon as they are found to be in order and estimates which are classifiable as "original work" may be sanctioned subject to availability of fund during the current Financial year.

Re : Khuduabari and Bholabazar ghat

Smti. Pranita Talukdar asked :

212. Will the Minister of State, P.W.D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) When the Khuduabari and the Bholabazar Ghat will be

declared as P. W. D. Ghat on Sorbhog—Odalguri Road in Barpeta Division ?

(b) Whether Government proposed to expedite the declaration ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.)) replied :

212. (a)—The question of declaring the Ghats as P. W. D. Ferry will be taken up after completion of the Sorbhog—Odalguri Road on which the Ghats are situated.

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

Re : Batabari V. G. R. in Nowgong District

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) What is the total area of land of the Batabari V. G. R. under the Dhing Mouza in Nowgong ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the V. G. R. has been under encroachment ?

(c) If so, since when it has been under encroachment ?

(d) Whether the Government proposes to dereserve it and settle the land with local deserving landless agricultural labourers and poor peasants including the occupants ?

(e) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue)
replied :

213. (a)—353Bs—2Ks—7Ls.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Since 1963.

(d) Action to dereserve and allot the land to landless agriculturists including the occupants would be taken as per Government circular RSS22/70/1, dated 6th February 1970

(e)—Does not arise.

Re . Encroachment of Panbari V. G. R. in Nowgong district

M- Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Panbari V. G. R. under the Dhing Mouza of Nowgong, has been under continued encroachment ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Whether the Government proposes to settle the land of the V. G R. with the deserving occupant and other deserving landless agricultural labourers and poor peasants of the locality.

(d) If not, why ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

214. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Since 1964.

(c)—The matter of dereservation of the V. G. R. and settlement of land with the landless deserving people is being placed before L. S. A. C. for its views.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Venture Primary Schools

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) The total number of Venture Primary Schools in the State yet to be taken over by the Board of Elementary Education ?

(b) The number of teachers required for them (in proportion to their number of students) ?

(c) The total number of posts sanctioned to those schools ?

(d) When these schools are expected to be taken over by the Board ?

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

215. (a)—One thousand one hundred and sixty five.

(b) A little over 1,400 on the basis of existing enrolment.

(c) Out of the provision of last financial year 120 posts are being sanctioned for venture schools to be taken over.

(d) The deserving venture schools will be taken over gradually subject to availability of funds.

Re : Veterinary Field Assistants

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

216. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the All Assam Veterinary field Assistants Association has been moving the Government for enhancement of their rate of fixed T. A. from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25 a month?

(b) If so, whether the Government considered this demand to be reasonable and legitimate?

(c) Whether the Government propose to concede to their demand of fixed T. A. at Rs. 25 per mensem?

(d) If not, why?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

216. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—The matter is under consideration.

(d)—Does not arise

Re : Abolition of Zamindaris in Goalpara

Shri Shahadat Ali Jotder asked :

217 Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) How many employees of Zamindari estates were absorbed by the Government after abolition of Zamindaries in the District of Goalpara ? (Please give the figures estatewise).

(b) How many employees under Zamindaris were absorbed by the Government after it has taken over the charges of the acquired estates in the District of Goalpara ? (Estate-wise figures to be shown).

(c) How many such employees have since been retired from services on superannuation ?

(d) Whether these retired employees have been granted gratuity or pension according to Government Rules ?

(e) If not, why ?

(f) Whether the employees who have been continuing their services are allowed Government cadre and facilities from the date of acquisition of the Zamindari Estates in the District of Goalpara ?

(g) If not, why ?

(h) Whether gradation list of those employees have since been prepared like other Government servants ?

(i) If so, on what basis ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue)
replied :

217. (a) and (b)—The number of employees absorbed in the Revenue Establishments in Goalpara District after abolition of Zamindari and after taking over charge of the Acquired Estates is as follows (estate-wise) :—

	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
(1) Chapor-cum-Parbatjoar A/E	38	38	76
(2) Bijni A/E	87	87	174
(3) Mechpara A/E	34	46	80
(4) Gauripur-cum-Karaibari A/E.	55	67	122
Total	...	214	238
			452

(c)—

(1) Chapor-cum-Parbatjoar A/E.	5	...	5
(2) Bijni A/E	15	...	15
(3) Mechpara A/E	2	...	2
(4) Gauripur-cum-Karaibari A/E.	5	1	6
Total	...	27	1
			28

(d)—Not yet.

(e)—Under the existing Pension Rules, it may be stated that there will be little or no benefit at all to those employees who have retired or those who are still in service owing to their advanced age on the date of absorption. Hence the matter is under consideration of Government at present for the grant of gratuity.

(f)—Yes, the Zamindari employees are allowed Government cadre and other facilities with effect from the date of their absorption, i.e., 1st July, 1963. Prior to this date, they were allowed facilities to pay, etc., which they enjoyed during Zamindari Estates Period.

(g)—Does not arise in view of above.

(h) & (i)—Yes, a gradation list has been prepared in respect of those qualified employees on the basis of their seniority.

As regards the underqualified employees, Government took a decision that as a very special case and as an ad-hoc measures, in an ex-cadre capacity, those of the erstwhile Zamindari Officers whose educational qualifications are upto the M. E. or equivalent examination and who have good record of services may be taken in the available vacancies of Nazir, Cashier and Mohorrrer in the new Tahsil Establishments in Government Scales of pay and other allowances as admissible to Government servants till they attain the age of 55 years. Hence the underqualified employees have been treated as Ex-cadre employees

Re : Establishment of Veterinary Dispensary at Gobordhana

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

218. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government consider the necessity of a Veterinary Dispensary at Gobordhana in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) How many petitions have been submitted for this ?

(c) When this will be established ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

218. (a)—No proposal for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Gobordhana has been received.

(b)—One.

(c)—On receipt of the proposal, the need for establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary will be examined.

Re : Veterinary Treatment Centre at Machkhowa in North Lakhimpur

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

219. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a reasonable amount of money was sanctioned for establishment of a Veterinary Treatment Centre at Machkhowa in 1967-68 and the scheme was executed by the Dhakuakhana A. P. and by the Development Block ?

(b) If so, whether the scheme has since been completed and treatment started ?

(c) If not, whether Government has any plan for establishment of such a Veterinary Treatment Centre ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

219. (a)—Yes, the amount was sanctioned during 1967-68 from C. D. budget.

(b)—Not yet completed

(c)—The matter will be examined.

Re : Electrification of rural areas in Assam

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha asked :

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

(a) How many villages in rural areas had so far been electrified in the State of Assam under Rural Electrification Scheme ?

(b) The names of the villages in Goalpara district which have been covered by this scheme ?

(c) Whether there is any Irrigation Schemes through electricity in Goalpara district during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

(d) If so, what are those Projects ?

(e) What is the target for rural electrification under Fourth Five Year Plan in the District ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma [Minister, In-charge of Power (Electricity), etc.] replied :

220. (a)—688 villages including 199 Tea Estates have been electrified in the rural areas of Assam upto 31st March 1970 under the Rural Electrification Schemes.

(b)—Names of villages in Goalpara district electrified under the above schemes and covered by it are:—

- 1 Santinagar, (2) Dotma No. I, (3) Dotma No. II, (4) Fakir Gram, (5) Basugaon, (6) Sidli, (7) Bidyapara Part I, (8) Bidyapara Part II, (9) North Salmara No. I, (10) North Salmara No. II, (11) Dhaligaon No. 12, (12) Lakhiganj, (13) Birjhara.

(c) & (d)—Yes. Provision for energising 150 Nos. 20 H. P. pumps have been made in the Kokrajhar, Bilasipara and Sidli Thanas in the Goalpara district during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(e)—The Statement showing the position is placed in the table of the House.

Re : Speed Breakers on the Black topped Roads

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

221. Will the Minister of P.W.D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that cars and other motor vehicles run at full speeds on black topped roads including the highways within all the town areas in Assam ?

(b) Whether the Government is also aware that while running at their full speed within these areas, these vehicles very often cause serious accidents ?

(c) If so, whether the Government will make early provisions of speed breakers on the roads within these areas ?

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

221. (a) & (b)—Generally, motor vehicles do not run at full speed. There may, however, be cases of rash driving at times involving accidents.

(c)—Construction of speed breakers on public roads is not covered by any legal authority. This question, is now under examination of Government.

Re : Payment of increased pay recommended
by Das Commission

শ্রীসোনেখৰ ববাই হুধিছে :

২২২। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট জিলা প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত কাম কৰা প্ৰাইমাৰী আৰু উচ্চ বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয়ত যি সকলক প্লেণব শিক্ষক বুলি ধৰা হৈছে সেই সকল শিক্ষকে ১৯৬৮ চনৰ চেপ্তেম্বৰ, অক্টোবৰ, নভেম্বৰ আৰু ১৯৬৯ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মার্চ মাহৰ দাস আয়োগৰ টকা আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কিয় নেপালে ?

(খ) এই সকল শিক্ষকক ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা কেই মাহৰ টকা দিয়া হবনে নহয় ?

(গ) যদি দিয়া নহয়, কিয় দিয়া নহয় আৰু যদি দিয়া হব কেতিয়া দিব ?

শ্রীচৈয়দ আহমদ আলি (ৰাজ্যিক শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

২২২। (ক)—আৱশ্যকীয় টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে পৰিকল্পনা শিতানত মঞ্জুৰী হোৱা পদৰ বিপৰীতে কাম কৰি থকা ৬২ জন শিক্ষকক ১৯৬৮ চনৰ অক্টোবৰৰ পৰা ১৯৬৯ চনৰ মার্চ মাহলৈকে দাস আয়োগ ভাট্টা দিব পৰা হোৱা নাই।

(খ) আৰু (গ)—সেই ভাট্টাৰ টকা ইতিমধ্যে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Re : Jute Research Sub-station

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

223. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) When jute Research sub-station was established at Sorbhog ?
- (b) Whether it was established by the Central Government ?
- (c) The reasons as to why it was transferred to Nowgong District ?
- (d) Whether there has been satisfactory results at Nowgong than at Sorbhog ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

223. (a)—The Jute Research Station was established at Sorbhog in 1957.

(b)—Yes, by Indian Central Jute Committee.

(c)—Due to the unsuitability of the soil it was decided to shift the Jute Research Station from Sorbhog to any other suitable place in Assam and on the basis of expert opinion of Government of India, the Jute Research Station was shifted to Sillangani (Nowgong) in April, 1965.

(d)—Yes.

Re: Farming Co-operative in the State

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

224. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there are any Farming Co-operatives in State ?
- (b) What is the number of such Co-operatives and their achievements ?

(c) What steps Government have taken to strengthen these Farming Co-operatives which have not shown good results?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

224. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There are 454 Co-operatives farming Societies in the State out of which 328 are Collective Co-operative Farming Societies and 126 are Joint Co-operative Farming Societies.

Till the end of 1967-68, 188 Co-operative Societies were assisted by the State Government to the extent of Rs. 3.76 lakhs. Of the remaining 266 unassisted societies, 74 are in dormant condition.

As on 1969, 81 assisted societies were running on profit. The Farming Co-operative Societies brought about 1 lakh bighas of land under cultivation and the value of crops produced by the Societies was about Rs. 45.41 lakhs at the end of 1968-69.

(c)—Necessary steps are being taken to rehabilitate and strengthen the functioning societies and eliminate the weak and defunct ones. Efforts are being made also to re-organise the potentially viable societies for Development.

Provision for unlimited liability for members other than Government has been now included in the bye-laws of the Co-operative Farming Societies. This will help to eliminate under-serving persons from the Societies.

Re : Seniority and Confirmation of the officers of Economics and Statistics Department

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

225. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that finalisation and publication of the seniority lists and confirmation of the officials of higher cadres of the Departments of Economics and Statistics are quite prompt, quick and timely ?

(b) If so, whether finalisation and publication of the seniority lists and confirmation of the lower cadres of the Department like the Field Assistants, Sub-Inspector of Statistics, Inspectors of Statistics and others are also prompt, quick and timely up-to the marks at least ?

(c) Dates of publication of the seniority lists of both the higher and the lower cadres of the Department during the last 3 years ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

225. (a) & (b)—These matters are dealt with in a routine manner and inter-se seniority is fixed for incumbents in a cadre in batches. The fixation of inter-se seniority of the incumbents of lower cadres involving larger numbers and where reduction in the number of cadres by amalgamation of different categories of posts has been made, are found to be more time consuming than in the case of the higher cadres.

(c)—Cadre	Date of publication of inter-se seniority list of incumbents.
Statistical Officer	... 1967 for 23 officers.
Inspector of Statistics	... 1969 for 53 officers.
Sub-Inspector of Statistics	... 1970 (provisional list) for 10 officers.
Primary Investigator, etc.	... 1969 for 48 officers.
Field Assistant	... 1969 (Provisional list) for 66 officers.

Re : Undisposed Starred Question No. 527 relating to Procurement of paddy.

Shri Govinda Kalita :— Undisposed st. Q. 527 নং গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে হিচাৰ এটা দেখুৱাইছে যে ৬৮/৬৯ চনৰ শালি আৰু আহু ধানৰ সংগ্ৰহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আহুধান ১ লাখ ২ হাজাৰ ২'৫৭ কুইণ্টল সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। এই ধান আহু নে আহু ইকৰা জানিব বিছাবিছো ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Baruah (Minister, Supply)
File টো মোৰ লগত নাই, কালিলৈ জনাম।

Re : Use of Govt. Vehicle in the marriage Ceremony of a Veterinary officer.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ভেটেৰেনাৰী অফিচাৰ এজনৰ বিবাহত চৰকাৰী গাড়ী ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। এই সম্পৰ্কে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক জনাইছিল আৰু তেখেতে অনু-সন্ধান কৰি জনাম বুলি কৈছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে দিয়া নাই। কথাটো জানিব পাবোনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry) :— খবৰটো এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে অনুসন্ধান কৰিছে আৰু মই পোৱা নাই। পালেই জনাম।

Re : Statement by Minister, Education

M. Shamsul Huda :— শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজি এটা Statement দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল। দিব লাগে—

Mr. Speaker :— tomorrow.

Re : Appointment of Shri Umesh Chandra Hazarika, erstwhile Secretary, Mineral Development Corporation

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister, Industries promised to give the definite information about the appointment of Shri Umesh Chandra Hazarika, erstwhile Secretary of the Mineral Development Corporation.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) :— Sir, yesterday the hon. Member Shri Barua raised this point. For the information of the hon. Member, the Government has passed orders for his absorption in the Industrial Development Corporation with effect from to-day in the same terms.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— According to the decision of the Cabinet the other staff were also be merged with the Industrial Development Corporation. May I know whether only the case of Mr. Hazarika has been considered or the question of absorption of other staff has been taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— I cannot say about others. I can tell only about Mr. Hazarika. Legally the Mineral Corporation is in a position to discharge their employees.

Re : Statement by Minister, Supply, on the food and supply position in the State.

Shri Phani Bora :— Sir, there was another promise by the Minister, Supply, that he will make a statement with regard to the food and supply position in the State. To-day is 9th, but I do not find the statement and I do not know when he will make it. May I know when he will make the statement ?

Sri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply) :— To-morrow, Sir.

Re : The loss of a document from the residence of the Chief Minister.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister, Revenue promised to give the definite information regarding the question of Settlement of Dibrugarh Sonarighat Ferry.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদনত এটা বিবৃতি দিয়া কথা আছিল। কিন্তু আজিলৈ দিয়া নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আচল কথাটো ঢাকি বাখিব বিচাৰিছে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue, Forests, etc) :— মই কথাটো বুজিবলৈ টানপাইছো। মোৰ লগত কথাটোৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক আছিল সেইটো সোনাৰীঘাট Settlement সম্পৰ্কে নহয়। মোৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ আছিল এখন কাগজ সম্বন্ধে। সেই কাগজখন Chief Minister Sectt. ৰ পৰা Transport Deptt. লৈ পঠিয়াইছিল কিন্তু Transport Deptt. পোৱানাই বুলি কলে। তদন্ত হ'ল, তদন্ত কৰি পোৱা গ'ল যে Chief Minister, Sectt Transport Deptt. লৈ কাগজখন পঠিয়াইছিল কিন্তু Transport Deptt পোৱানাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে পুনৰ Chief Secretary য়ে intelligence বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা তদন্ত কৰিলে যে কোনো এজন Peon কাগজখন received কৰিছে এই কথাটো ওলাইছে। এই কাগজখন পিচত কলৈ গ'ল সেইটোহে ওলোৱা নাই। কাগজখন Peon received কৰি Supdt ক দিলে কিন্তু Supdt deny কৰিলে কাগজখন পোৱা নাই বুলি। কাগজখন কলৈ গ'ল এই সম্বন্ধে পুনৰ তদন্ত কৰি আছে খাঠাং সিদ্ধান্ত হোৱা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Peon কাগজ received কৰা নীতি আছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— সাধাৰণতে নিয়ম হৈছে যে কোনো এখন কাগজ এটা অফিচৰ পৰা আন এটা অফিচলৈ গলে অফিচৰ Supdt. received কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া Peon জনে received কৰি কাগজখন Supdt. দিয়া বুলি কয় কিন্তু Supdt. নাই দিয়া বুলি কয়।

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya :— বস্তুটো আচলতে কোনো Technicality ৰ কথা নহয়। মূল কথা হৈছে যে মন্ত্ৰী corruption ত অভিযুক্ত হৈছিল যে কোনো এজন মানুহৰ বাঢ়ি বিৰোধি কাৰ্য্যকলাপ জানিও তেওঁক সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। এই অভিযোগটোৰ কথা স্বয়ং বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ যোগেদি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জনোৱা হৈছিল যিহেতুকে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী সেই সময়ত অস্থূল আছিল। গতিকে সেই মানুহজনক উপ-যুক্ত নহয় বুলি জানিও, বাঢ়িবিৰোধি স্পষ্ট অভিযোগ থকা স্বত্বেও দিলে। গতিকে এইখন এখন এলেপেচা কাগজ নহয়, এইখন এখন গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাগজ আৰু স্বয়ং Cabinet Minister ক দিছিল।

তেখেতে আকৌ যে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীলৈ যথা বিহীত ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে পঠিওৱা হৈছে। ইয়াত সচা-মিছা কিবা এটা নিশ্চয় আছে। আৰু সেই অভিযোগৰ সন্দৰ্ভত নানা বুদ্ধিয়ে ওলাব। Chief Minister Sectt. খবৰ দিলে Transport Minister ক দিছে তেখেতে কয় পোৱা নাই। গতিকে কোন Peon received কৰিলে, কোন Supdt. deny কৰিলে সেইটো আমাক নালাগে আমি মাত্ৰ জানো বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীক। চৌকিদাৰ, Supdt. Secretary য়ে সদনক সন্তুষ্ট নকৰে সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব লাগিব মন্ত্ৰীয়ে। দ্বিতীয়তে কোৱাহ'ল কাগজখন নাই— এই ধৰণে বাজ্য নচলে— কাগজখন কোনোবাই দিলে কোনোবাই নিলে নহব। এই মানুহজনৰ ওপৰত বাঢ়ি বিৰোধিৰ নিচিনা গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ থকা স্বত্বেও তেওঁ কেনেকৈ পালে তাৰ তদন্ত হ'ব লাগে। এই কথাটো বাৰে বাৰে উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে আৰু বাৰে বাৰে Supdt. Peon ক দোহাই দিলে সন্তুষ্ট নহও। এই অভিযোগৰ সচামিছা তদন্ত হ'ব লাগে।

বিশেষকৈ সেই মানুহজনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ৰাষ্ট্ৰবিৰোধিতা বুলি অভিযোগ আছে তাৰ যথাযথ তদন্ত হ'ব লাগে। আৰু এই কথা বাৰে বাৰে মনত উত্থাপিত হৈ আছে। এতিয়া কোনোৱা এটা পিয়ন....

.... গোলমাল

আমি বিচাৰো যে অভিযোগ যিবিলাক আহিছে সেইবিলাক সঁচা নে মিছা; সেইটোহে লাগে কাৰণ সেই কাগজখন গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাগজ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Minister replies I have to make a submission. This matter has considerable importance by itself, viz., some unemployed youths formed a co-operative and tried for this Ghat but they were not given. Another person was given the settlement. This by itself is suspicious enough. But it has added importance because we heard and we read in newspapers that in Jorhat, Dibrugarh and elsewhere money is raised for Azad Kashmir force, money is raised for Maulana Bhasani's trips and some people are said to be connected with these matters. Unfortunately, these very people who are said to be connected with such anti-national matters appear to have received favours from our Government. In this matter also, in the settlement of the Ghat some such persons against whom allegations are made are said to be involved. So, when a paper, from one Minister's house to another, misses one can easily imagine how the security of the State itself is jeopardised. It is a symptom. It is an instance. By itself the hon'. Minister may pass over but when such things happen, when paper misses while taking it from one Minister's place to another Minister's place, and ultimately

perhaps a poor peon or a poor chaprasi may have to suffer ; but this has a deeper significance. Therefore, the Government should give some more attention to it than it deserves. The fact that anti-national persons have deep root not only locally, not only for the Forest Department, not only for the thatched department and not only for the ferry ghats but they have deep roots elsewhere also in the apartments of our Government. Therefore, this matter need be gone thoroughly. If the Assembly comes to a close this time before the enquiry is complete it must spill over for the next session.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— No. No. We want a reply now.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— What no, no ! I am making a submission. I have not finished yet ; I am on my legs. So, as I have said, this has added importance. The added importance is connected with the security of the State— that is what is very important. How these people get favours from our Government not only in one instances, instances may be multiplied. How do they get it ? How do these things vanish away ? Now, a poor Peon's name has been mentioned and that is always when some people do the mischief, a poor Peon or a poor Chaprashi or a poor lower division assistant is penalised. Therefore, a slipshod reply will not help.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— He was arrested on charge of anti-social activity.

মই কথাটো পৰিস্কাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই কথাটোৰ দুটা issue আছে। প্ৰথমটো issue হ'ল যে যিখন Representation দিয়া হৈছিল Finance Minister লৈ। যিজন মানুহক ঘাটটো দিব বিচাৰিছিল সেইজন He was arrested on charge of anti-social activity.

সেই দৰ্খাস্তখন Finance Minister য়ে Chief Minister লৈ পঠিয়াই দিছে আৰু Chief secy. ৰ পৰা সেই দৰ্খাস্তখন forward কৰি দিছে Transport depty. লৈ। সেই দৰ্খাস্ত খন Transport depty. য়ে পোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছে।

দ্বিতীয় issue টো হ'ল এই ঘটনাটো কি কাৰণে এজন Anti State অভিযুক্ত মানুহক দিয়া হ'ল সেইটো এটা প্ৰশ্ন। প্ৰথম কথাটোত মই সংশ্লিষ্ট।

কাগজখনৰ সম্পৰ্কত তদন্ত চলি আছে এজন C. I. D. officer ৰ দ্বাৰা। সেই কাগজখন P. W. D. office লৈ গ'ল আৰু P. W. D. অফিচত এজন Peon য়ে Receive কৰিলে কিন্তু সেই কাগজখন নাই পোৱা বুলি কলে।

বাকী case টো হ'ল Anti State Allegation থকা এজন মানুহক কি কাৰণে Ferry ghat দিলে সেইটো Minister of State য়ে উত্তৰ দিব। এই কাগজখন Supdt য়ে পোৱা নাই বুলি কলে আৰু সেই বিষয়েও Supdt য়ে অস্বীকাৰ কৰিছে গতিকে সেই কাগজখন কোনটো depty. লৈ গৈছে বা ক'ত আছে সেই বিষয়ে departmentally আৰু Investigation বিভাগৰ পৰা চলি আছে। বাকী থিনিৰ জবাব দিব Minister of Transport য়ে।

(Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury, Minister of State, Transport, rose to speak)

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—আমাক Transport Ministerৰ পৰা নালাগে Chief Minister ৰ পৰাহে লাগে। He is the Minister of State. It is the Chief Minister from whom we demand our reply. We want to make the Chief Minister responsible.

Mr. Speaker :— One part of the issue has been replied by the Revenue Minister, for the other part(interruption).

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— These parts cannot be separated.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Regarding the second issue which is being mentioned, I did not make any commitment to make a statement in the House. As assured by the Minister of State, Transport, the report has been given to me by him which I am reading.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Before that Sir, I would like to point out that at that time the Chief Minister was absent and our Deputy Leader of the House was officiating as Chief Minister in respect of the Home Portfolio and as this matter concerned the Home Department we wanted that a thorough enquiry was to be made by some police officer. Therefore, the question of enquiring by the Transport Minister cannot arise at all. It is the responsibility of the Chief Minister or in his absence the Deputy Leader of the House to make the enquiry by himself or through his high officers. At that time the Deputy

Leader of the House assured us that the matter would be enquired into by the Chief Secretary. Now, we want to know whether the charges of antisocial activities indulged in by some persons have been proved or not.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacheryya :— Sir, human memory being short, probably the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party has forgotten what he himself had said and he was also supported by the State Minister, Transport at that time that some information was given over the 'phone by the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate of Lakhimpur at Dibrugarh. We even said that the phonic information was not sufficient for the House because phonic information vanishes in the air. If any Deputy Commissioner gives any information to the Government, that should be in record so that if that information be proved false, if somebody can prove that Deputy Commissioner being won over, being influenced by a very powerful or rich man, has given wrong information, if that can be proved. If that can be proved by somebody so that there can be something on record. About that the Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs did assure this House. It was not sufficient to depend on the information given over the phone and therefore information should be on record. That is a matter which concerns not only the Transport Department but also concerns the Home department and for the government as a whole. I am not giving any comment about the truth or falsity of the allegation but the fact is that it is a very serious matter concerning the very security of the State. When there is such an allegation, until and unless that man

is completely absolved from that suspicion and from that allegation, should that man be given a favour by the government superseding the right of other local unemployed youth. That was the sum and substance of the point which was raised in this House.

Shri Phani Bora :— Sir, I want to have a clarification. One day I was not even allowed to read even one line telegram. I do not object to the debate ; I want very much a debate on this very vital and a very important matter like this, and I want a full-scale debate and full-scale conclusion and a proper conclusion on this matter which is being raised. But I want to know under which Head of this agenda paper it has been discussed.

Mr. Speaker :— It was being discussed during the time when the demands for grants for discussion at zero hour was taken up.

Shri Phani Bora :— This is the time-limit within which this matter will be debated and dissolved. I have also many things to say about it.

Mr. Speaker :— There will be no time ; you please submit your statement tomorrow.

Shri Deveswar Sarma :— What statement will be submitted but the enquiry has not been completed.

Shri Phani Bora :— There are two points one is with regard to the missing paper ; that is not so much of my concern ; I am concerned with the merit of

the case and our members here are agitating with regard to the merit of the case and with regard to the missing of the paper. So far as the missing of the paper is concerned, the Minister says that the enquiry has not been completed and therefore we cannot go on arranging on that. We cannot go in default to know as to what is the conclusion arrived at by the government with regard to the merit of the case regarding the ferry affairs and what is the allegations made therein. Therefore, if a statement is made tomorrow in the early hours, that can be taken into consideration and we can discuss and resolve it.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury: Sir, the Chief Minister will make a statement tomorrow.

Re: Statement by Minister, Finance, on the
Reserve Bank of India

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোরা কালি মাননীয় বিত্ত-মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Reserve Bank ব এটা দিয়াব কথা কৈছিল। কি হ'ল?

Mr. Speaker: Not today.

Adjournment Motion—Hunger strike by Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani, MLA in front of the Assembly Chambers.

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter which I have placed before you in the form of an Adjournment Motion is a definite matter of great urgent public importance and this is a matter of recent origin and also far reaching consequences. Therefore, I submit the matter in the form of an adjournment motion. Sir, you will appreciate the circumstances under which the hon Members had to resort to hunger strike today. Sir, he had taken this stringent step in protest against the inactivity and apathy shown to nearly 10,000 widows of the Goalpara district, by the government and also for their failure to redress their grievances inspite of their repeated request made by the Hon, Member himself and also through different forums. Sir, it is the first of its kind in the annals of this

*Speech not corrected

August House that the hon. Member alone, finding no other alternative, has resorted to hunger strike from this morning in front of the entrance of this Assembly. Therefore, Sir, it is a definite matter of great public importance and is of recent occurrence. And it is free from all the restrictions laid down under Rule-57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House, and it has fulfilled all the conditions laid down in Rule-57. Sir, it is a matter of primary concern of the State because of the apathy and callousness that has been exhibited by the government in the matter of redressing the grievances of the down-trodden section of the State i.e., the problems of the widows of Golakganj, who have been undergoing very serious hardship without any proper care from the side of the government, one hon. Member has resorted to hunger strike from this morning, finding no other alternative.

Therefore, I feel you are also concerned with the situation that is arising out of the hunger strike resorted to by one of the honourable member of this House. It is up to you to decide whether it is a matter of public importance or not. From my side, I feel it is a matter of great public importance. Though we are having this forum to speak on behalf of the down-trodden section of the State, we have convinced the Government to take up definite scheme for the welfare of the unfortunate widows. But the Government fail to take care of these widows. Finding no other alternative, our honourable friend has undertaken this stringent action and he has taken hunger strike with due information to you. If the Government has no sympathy to the widows, at least there could have been some assurance given by the Government or Government could have made certain negotiation with the honourable member. Ultimately finding no other alternative, my friend has taken this stringent measure. Sir, I consider it to be a very very important matter of public importance. It is also a matter of public importance on the point that it concerns the prestige of the honourable members of this House as well as the

entire people of the State. I submit, Sir, my motion has fulfilled all the conditions which are required under Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Legislative Assembly. I hope you will be kind enough to allow us to discuss this vital important matter through an adjournment motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, We--myself, Shri Choudhury, Shri Burman, Shri Goswami and others—also submitted a notice of adjournment on the same subject. Shall we separately speak for its admissibility? What is your decision? If you so please, we may argue.

Mr. Speaker : If it is a different matter, that will have to be referred to tomorrow's agenda. As the subject matter is the same i. e. about admissibility of adjournment of the Assembly, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has already spoken about it. If you consider other discussion of other matters, there will be no end of it.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The subject matter being the same, I would like to argue about admissibility of the same subject as a matter for adjournment. Sir, in this connection, the most important rule so far as you are concerned is Rule 56 which gives you the discretion to allow a discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance in super-session of other matters that are in the agenda of the House. So far as we are concerned, for us, the most important Rule is Rule 57 which speaks of our right to move an adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. Now, from the point of view of Rule 57, you will be pleased to appreciate that this is a matter of right for a member to bring any matter for discussion. Now, if it does not over-ride or violate the restrictions that are enumerated in Rule 57 and if you also think in your discretion that it does not, then we should get an opportunity to move that matter. Sometimes it is seen from the Government side that when this aspect of the matter is being brought as a right of a honourable member, this is not properly appreciated. My purpose of

taking this stand is only to under-line that this is not merely a matter of grace. So far as you are concerned, this is really so. You are to use your discretion. But so far as we the members are concerned, it is not only dependent on your grace, but it is also assertion of our right. This sort of assertion has been used by the Legislature throughout the world where there is a Parliamentary Democracy including the House of Commons. In the House of Commons sometimes for such a matter even a Minister can bring such a motion for adjourning the House for discussing a matter of overwhelming importance, particularly of a general matter which involves general arrangement of the Government. So far as the matter which is before us today is concerned, we not only consider it to be a very urgent matter of public importance, but a very extraordinary one. I find here in this Assembly for the last three years or more—I was here also since 1952—I have not seen any honourable member using the premises of this House as a place for resorting to hunger strike. I heard that there were some occurrences, but at that time I was not a member. So, to my knowledge, this type of activities on the part of a member inside the Assembly premises was not seen by me. This is something unique. We are all here with great right and with extraordinary privilege which privilege is really extraordinary. We are free here to talk in this House anything we like, subject to, of course, your restriction. Then in spite of all extraordinary right and privilege, how is it and why it is that a member instead of using inside the Legislature as forum of agitation, he considered it utmost important to be just outside the Chamber for his agitation? Why should he go to demonstrate hunger strike for full one day? Has the honourable member gone astray? or has the Government itself gone astray or the Government itself is behaving in such a manner under which a member cannot discharge his duties of his constituency and State and even within the House in spite of formal right and privilege which is a very fundamental vital matter on which

your mind is to be exercised? Well, what is that matter? The matter is that a member of this House viz Shri Kabir Chandra Rai Pradhani has taken a definite place that is to say inside the Assembly Premises just in front of the entrance of the Chamber to do a definite thing i.e. hunger strike from 6 A.M. this morning and proposes to be on hunger strike till 6 A.M. tomorrow. Why? Because he feels this Government in spite of its assurances and promises given times without number that they will attend to the miseries and the sufferings of that section of the worst suffering people of our State, namely the widows of Golakganj area who have no shelter, who have no profession and who have none else to look after except this benign Government, has failed to do anything for them. When these most helpless widows, in spite of assurances received from the Government, up till now continue to be neglected, and when that hon. Member being the representative of these suffering people finds that there is no redress of their miseries and when he finds that the agitations inside the House have gone in vain, he finds that there is no other alternative than to take recourse to this definite extraordinary step. Therefore, Sir, so far as the conditions laid down under Rule 56 for using your discretion judicially and judiciously are concerned, it does cent per cent fulfill the conditions. Therefore, you should be pleased to allow the House to set aside all other business and take up this matter for discussion.

Then so far as the caution that we who have brought this motion is concerned, as my friend, Shri Barua, has already said that we have taken the utmost caution to see that none of the restrictions enumerated under Rule 57 is infringed by our motion. And I think the Government also will be pleased to consider that the entire House should be taken into confidence about the real state of affairs of these unfortunate widows. Even if extraordinary sanction or extraordinary arrangement is to be made for their help, for their assistance, then probably the House will be generous and magnanimous enough to allow the

Govt. to take special measures, and, therefore, it will be in the interest of the good administration as well if the Govt. be agreeable to discuss this matter through an adjournment motion. I think, Sir, I should not take more time of the House on this. I, therefore, resume my seat.

Shri Kamini Sarma—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কিয় Admit কৰিব লাগে, মই এই বিষয়ত কব খুজিছোঁ।

Mr. Speaker - There cannot be a debate. I am very sorry I cannot allow any discussion. The mover of the motion has already moved. Mr. Sarma; you must understand what rules are guiding such discussion.

*Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি যিটো সভাস্থগিৰিৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰা হৈছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে এটা অসাধাৰণ প্ৰস্তাৱ। এনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ আগৈয়ে সদনত বা সদনৰ ইতিহাসত হৈছে বুলি প্ৰমাণ পোৱা নাযায়।

চাব, এই গোলকগল্পৰ বিষয়া সম্পৰ্কে যিটো প্ৰশ্ন সেই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ বিষয়ে ইয়াত ১৯৬৮ চনৰ পৰাই আলোচনা হৈ আছে। ১৯৬৮ চনত যেতিয়া ডাঙৰ বানপানী হ'ল সেই বানপানী হোৱাত তেতিয়া আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই অঞ্চল পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰিছিল আৰু বিষয়া সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ সাহায্যাৰ্থে কিছুমান অভিযোগ তেখেতৰ ওচৰত দাঙি ধৰা হৈছিল। সেই অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ সংক্ৰান্তত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিবেচনা কৰি যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ সাহায্য দিয়াৰ লক্ষ্য দিছে আৰু সেইমতে তাত এটা Paddy Husking Scheme লোৱা হৈছিল। সেই Scheme ত ২০।১২।৬৮ তাৰিখে ১২ হাজাৰ ৫০ টকা ১৮।৩।৬৯ তাৰিখত ১২ হাজাৰ ৫০ টকা দিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—He is to speak on the admissibility of the motion.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury :—মই ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৈছিল সেইটো সম্পৰ্কতহে মই কব খুজিছোঁ। ইয়াৰোপৰি General relief হিচাবে ১৯৬৮ চনৰ নবেম্বৰ মাহত ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা আৰু ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা আৰু ১৯৬৯ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহত ১ লাখ ৭৫ হাজাৰ টকা অস্থায়ী ভাৱে সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু স্থায়ী ভাৱে এই বিষয়া সকলক কেনেকৈ সাহায্য দিব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে

*Speech not corrected

এটা আচনি দাঙিধৰিবলৈ Deputy Commissioner ক কোৱা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে গোলোকগঞ্জত বিধবাৰ সংখ্যা অলপ বেচি। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ বিলাক Deputy Commissioner এ যিটো তদন্তৰ Report দিছে তাত কিছুমান উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ এটা কাৰণ বাল্য বিবাহ। আৰু এই বাল্য বিবাহো হয় বয়সীয়া মানুহৰ লগত।

(এটি স্বৰ : বৃদ্ধস্য তৰুণী ভাৰ্য্যা)

ইয়াৰোপৰি তাত কিছুমান Ex-servicemen আছে। সেই বিলাকৰ কিছুমান যুদ্ধলৈ গৈছিল—তাবে কিছুমান যুদ্ধতে মৰিল আৰু কিছুমানে অৱসৰ পালেও ঘূৰি নাই। ইত্যাদি কাৰণেই সেই অঞ্চলত বিধবাৰ সংখ্যা বেচি। এতিয়া যি আচনি ইয়াৰ কাৰণে দিছে—সেই আঁচনি অনুসৰি যি যিনি খৰচ হ'ব বুলি হিচাব কৰা হ'ল সেই পৰিমানে ১২ লাখ ৩২ হাজাৰ টকা Non-recurring আৰু ৪১ লাখ ৩০ হাজাৰ টকা recurring হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে। গোলোকগঞ্জ আৰু ধুবুৰীৰ আশে পাশে ১৩২২০ গৰাকী বিধবা আছে।

তাৰ পিচত এই আচনি পোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চালে আৰু বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱাত কেইটামান প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে। ইয়াৰ ডাঙৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে যে, এই আচনি বিলাকত বিধবা সকলক মাহেকীয়া বানচ দিয়াৰ কথা আছে। যদি এই গোলোকগঞ্জৰ বিধবাসকলক এই মাহেকীয়া বানচ দিলে অসমৰ অন্যান্য অঞ্চলৰ বিধবাকো দিব লাগিব। যদি গোটেই অসমতে এইটো প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হয় তেনেহলে চৰকাৰৰ বছৰি প্ৰায় ৩ কোটি মান টকা খৰচ হয়। সেইকাৰণে ইমান খিনি টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ সম্ভৱ হয় নে নহয় আমাতকৈ সেইটো বিৰোধী নেতা শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই ই বেচি জানে। কাৰণ তেখেত বেচি Economist

যি হওক ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, Knitting, Sewing, Paddy Husking, এই বিলাক schemeৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগে ১৯৭০ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহত সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। এই বিলাক scheme Employment-cum-Production-Scheme হিচাবে লব লাগে। আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে পৰামৰ্শ দিব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhuri :—সেইমতে বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগক এইখিনি তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। তেওঁ বিলাকে আচনি দিয়া নাই। ইতিমধ্যে Paddy husking বা ধান-বনা আচনি খন লোৱাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিছো। কিন্তু খাদী village Board ৰ ফালৰ এই Scheme কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছে। সম্ভৱ এই কাম সোনকালে আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে।

চাব এতিয়া মই admissibility ৰ ফাললৈ আহো। আজিৰ যিটো সমস্যা—এইটো যোৱা তিনিবছৰৰ পৰা অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৬৮ চনৰ পৰাই এই সদনত agitated হৈ আছে।

গতিকে এতিয়া এইটো সভাস্থগিত প্রস্তাব হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ বিধবা সকলৰ সমস্যাটোৰ সম্পৰ্কে সভাস্থগিত প্রস্তাবটো অগ্রাহ্য কৰিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়টো হৈছে যিটো আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে অসাধাৰণ বুলি কৈছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য এগৰাকীয়ে আজি পুৱা ৬টাৰ পৰা কালিলৈ পুৱা ৬টালৈকে অনশন অবস্থ কৰিছে। এই অনশন সদনৰ দুৱাৰ মুখত ব'বা হৈছে। এই অনশন আমাৰ বৰ্তমান Assembly session চলি থকা অৱস্থাতে হৈছে। Petrol Refinery ৰ সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্য সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰা সদনৰ ভিতৰত Hunger Strike কৰিছিল।

(এটি স্বৰ : সদনৰ ভিতৰত নহয়। সদনৰ বাহিৰতহে কৰিছিল।)

তাৰ পিছত তেওঁলোক সদনৰ ভিতৰলৈ আহি এই Petrol Refinery ৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰিছিল অৰ্থাৎ এই সদনৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁলোকৰ যিখিনি অধিকাৰ আছে সেইখিনি স্তবোধ স্তবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰি সদনৰ মজিয়াত আলোচনা কৰিছিলহি। কিন্তু যিসকলে সদনৰ ভিতৰলৈ আহি তেওঁলোকৰ মনোভাৱ ব্যক্ত কৰিব নোৱাৰে বা সদনৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেহে অনশনৰ আশ্ৰয় লয়। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ যি গৰাকী সদস্য শ্ৰীকবিৰ বায় প্ৰধানীয়ে সদনৰ বাহিৰত যে অনশন কৰিছে—তেখেতবোৰ এই সদনত আলোচনা কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ বা চৰকাৰক গৰিহনা দিয়াৰ ক্ষমতা বা স্তবোধ স্তবিধা নহয়। আজি আমাৰ এই সদন প্ৰায় তিনিমাহ সদন চলি থকা অৱস্থাতে যিহেতু তেখেতো ইয়াত উপস্থিত আছিল তেখেতে এই কথাটো আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে Motion বা Resolution আদিবোও কথাটোৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা চলোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ আছিল বা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। তেখেতে অৱশ্যে Zero hour ত এবাৰ কথাটো উল্লেখ নকৰাও নহয়। এই সম্পৰ্কে ইয়াত প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছিল আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত কিছু আলোচনা হোৱাটো মই অস্বীকাৰ নকৰো। গতিকে এতিয়াও তেখেতে এই বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে এই সদনত দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেনেকুৱা এটা উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। আজি আমাৰ Parliamentary practice ত বিশেষভাবে উল্লেখিত আছে যে কোনো এটা Public importance থকা recent occurrence ৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনাৰ যদি স্তবিধা নেথাকে তেতিয়াহলে adjournment motion ৰ যোগেদি তেনেকুৱা এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ আলোচনা কৰাৰ নিয়ম আছে। কিন্তু এই বিষয়টো সন্দৰ্ভকৈ আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সকলো খিনি সা-স্তবিধা থকা সত্ত্বেও তাক সেই ধৰণে আলোচনা নকৰি যদি অনশনৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈ সদনৰ বাকী বিলাক কাৰ্যাক্ৰমণিকা পিচ পেলাই তাৰ বিষয়েহে আলোচনা কৰা হয় তেনেহলে এটা বেয়া Precedent হৈ ৰব। সেই কাৰণে যিহেতু এই বিধবা সকলৰ যি সমস্যা সেই সমস্যাটো দীৰ্ঘ কাল ধৰি চলি আছে আৰু চৰকাৰেও

ইতিমধ্যে সেই বিষয়ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু সন্দন চলি থকা যোৱা তিনিমাহৰ কালছোৱাত এটা আলোচনা বা তেনেকুৱা কোনো পদা নোৱা নহল। তেনেস্থলত আজিৰ এই সভাস্থগিত Motion টো গ্ৰাহ হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়

Mr. Speaker—বোল মতে মিনিষ্টাৰে reply দিলে আৰু Mover য়েও Move কৰিলে, গতিকে এতিয়া কিবা Law point থাকে সেইটোহে ক'ব পাৰিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—মহানী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে বিধবা সমস্যাটো ১৯৬৮ চনৰে পৰা চলি আছে।

(Few hon. Members rose to speak)

Mr. Speaker : We are not having a debate on it. We are only discussing about the admissibility of the Motion.

Rani Manjula Devi : Sir, last time after the hon. Member raised this issue on the floor of the House I went to the spot at Golokganj and met about 5,000 widows there. They were pounding rice and I asked them what they could do. They told me that they could prepare 'bori' 'Dhop' etc. And then I went to the Small Industries Development Corporation and asked them to draw up a scheme for them. I told them that the Government has given you certain amount and so why don't you draw up a scheme for them? They agreed and then I advised our colleague Mr. Pradhani that instead of resorting to this 'Anashan' it is better that he should go with us to Golokganj and draw up a scheme for them.

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মহানী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এইটো এটা Continuous affair এইটো ১৯৬৮ চনৰে পৰা চলি আছে। গতিকে তেখেতে এইটো মানি ল'ব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে যে মাননীয় সদস্যজনে সন্দন কক্ষৰ দুৱাৰমুখত অৱশ্য ব্ৰত কৰিছে আৰু সেই বিষয়টোকে এতিয়া আলোচনা কৰিব খোজা হৈছে। তাৰ পিছত তেখেতে কৈছে যে এই সন্দনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য হিচাবে সকলো আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে যেনেকৈ Oil refinery প্ৰদঙ্গত কথা হৈছিল। মই ক'ব খুজিছো ..

Mr. Speaker : বাদ-প্ৰতিবাদ বাদ দিয়ক—There is no right of reply in an Adjournment motion

★Speech not correctd

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : তেখেতে কৈছে যে সদস্যৰ বিশেষ অধিকাৰ বাদ দি অনশন কৰিব লোৱাৰে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেই Particular সদস্যটোত কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আজি এই অনশন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। অনশন কৰাৰ বিষয়টো অৰ্থাৎবিধৰাৰ সদস্যটোত গুৰুত্ব আছে আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যজনে কৰাটো যুক্তিসংগত হৈছে। কাৰণ আগতে ইমান দিন চলি থকা স্বত্বেও এই বিষয়টোত কোনো গুৰুত্ব দিয়া নাছিল। আমাৰ লগৰ লগৰীয়া এজনো এতিয়া আমাৰ মাজত বহি থকা—টোতেহে আমি গুৰুত্ব বুলি ভাবিছো।

গতিকে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব চাই এইটো আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ তুৰিবা দিব লাগে—delay is danger গতিকে অধিবেশন চলি থকা অৱস্থাত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য এজনে অনশনত বহি আছে গতিকে আমাৰ ফলস্বৰূপ অধিবেশন চলি থাকোঁতে আলোচনা নকৰিলে অন্য উপায় নাপায়। গতিকে বিষয়ৰ গুৰুত্ব চাই আপুনি সদনত এই কথাটো আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সন্মোগ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Mr. Speaker : আপুনিটো mover নহয় Signatory হৈ তথাপি Law point সম্পৰ্কে অলপ কওঁক।

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বা চৰকাৰে আগতে কি কৰিলে কি নকৰিলে এই কথা উত্থাপন কৰিব খোজা নাই। আজি হঠাৎ ৬ বজাত এই ঘটনাটো ঘটিল। তেখেতে আমাৰ গোলকগজৰ বিধবা সকলৰ কাৰণে অনশন কৰিছে গতিকে এই কথাটো সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আৰু আলোচনা কৰাত বাহিৰে উপায় নাই। admissibility কথা বেলেগে এনেকুৱা এটা পৰিস্থিতি সভাস্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱৰ যোগেদি আলোচনা কৰাৰ বাহিৰে অন্য বাস্তৱ নাই। সদনৰ সন্মুখত আমাৰ লগৰে মাননীয় সদস্য এজনে অনশন কৰি বহি আছে কিছুমান বিধৱাৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে আৰু এটা সদস্যটোৰ কথা তেখেতে এই সদনৰ আগতে বহুতবাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। গতিকে আশাকৰো আপুনি ruling স্থগিত নাৰাখি ততাতৈয়াকৈ এই বিষয়টো মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

★Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কেতিয়াবাই Scheme ইত্যাদি দিয়া হৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীকবীৰ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়প্ৰধানীয়ে নটন দি জনাইছিল যে—তেওঁ অনশন কৰিব। কিন্তু আমাৰ Deputy Leader বা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেওঁৰ লগত এই সম্পৰ্কিত কোনো আলোচনা নকৰাৰ ফলতে মাননীয় সদস্যই ৬ বজাৰ পৰা বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখত অনশন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ল। এই গোটেই খিনি কথা আলোচনা কৰা হলে হয়তো আজি সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে অনশন নকৰিলেহেঁতেন। যিহেতুকে এজন সদস্যই জাননী দিয়া স্বত্বেও কোনো আলোচনা কৰা বিবেচনা নকৰিলে

★Speech not corrected

বা সদস্য গবাকী পৰামুখ হ'ল গতিকেই অনশন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ল। গতিকে এনেকুৱা এটা definite matter ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অন্য যুক্তি নথোটে আশাকৰো সদনত এই বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আপুনি সুবিধা দিব।

Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance
Corruption in the Education Department

“শিক্ষা বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতি”

১২ এপ্ৰিলৰ “দৈনিক অসম”ত উক্ত শিৰোনামেৰে বাতৰিটো পঢ়িলো। শিক্ষা বিভাগটোও অৱশেষত গৈ দুৰ্নীতিৰ ভয়ান হৈ পৰাত আমাৰ বৰ্তমানে নিম্নলিখ কাৰ্যালয় অসমত এটাও নোহোৱা হ'ল কিজানি। এই দুৰ্নীতি শিক্ষা বিভাগত ভালেমান বছৰৰ আগৰে পৰাই শিপাই আহিছে। ইটোৰ বৃত্তি কাট নি সিটোক বৃত্তি দিয়া প্ৰধান শিক্ষক বা সহ প্ৰধান শিক্ষকক নিৰ্বাচন কৰোতে অযোগ্য জনো নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱা আৰু তলৰ নিৰ্বাচিত ব্যক্তিয়ে তালিকাৰ ওপৰৰ ঠাই দখল কৰা আদি। এই-বোৰ হৈ আছিল যদিও বাইজে চকু দিয়া নাছিল। কিন্তু যোৱা দুবছৰ মানৰ পৰা এই দুৰ্নীতি ইমান দ'লৈকে শিপাইছে যে কাৰ্যালয়ৰ কেবাগী পিয়ন আদিও শিক্ষকৰ হুৰ্তা কৰ্তা হৈ পৰিল! এনেও অভিযোগ শুনা যায় যে কামৰূপ জিলাৰ কোনো এখন প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা বোৰ্ডৰ কেবাগীজনে হেনো ডি, আই (এছ, আই, এ-এছ আইৰ কথাই নাই) আদিকো বদলি কৰিব পাৰি। সেই ভাৱে হেনো ডি-আইজনে কেবাগীজনৰ কথা মতেই প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকৰ বদলি কৰি বা “পে বিল” বন্ধ কৰি অযথা জলুম কৰে। তাৰ ফলত নিম্নলিখ শিক্ষকে স্কুলে স্কুলে দৌৰী ফুৰিব লগা হয় বুলি অভিযোগ কৰে। ইত্যাদি

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, attention of the Govt. has been drawn to the letter to the Editor published in Dainik Asom dated 27th April, 1970 regarding corruption in the Education Deptt. The allegations made in this letter are of a general nature and no specific case has been cited. It is not true that scholarships are awarded to ineligible candidates or that unqualified persons are appointed as Headmasters and Assitant Headmasters. It is not a fact that at the instance of clerks teachers are harassed and their pay is held up or that there is any malpractice in the matter of selection of teachers for deputation to B. T. training Advances from Provident Fund are sanctioned to teachers and they are confirmed in their posts in accordance with the rules and orders in force. If any specific case of harassment of any teacher or malpractice is brought to the notice of the Govt. appropriate action will be taken.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, in the zero hour I wanted to ...

Mr. Speaker : I have in my chamber only told about the construction of an embankment at Dhubri. I have already disallowed this.

The Assam Land Revenue and Rent (surcharge) Bill, 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance.) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill, 1970 be passed.

Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have got to say some thing. We have already made it clear that the surcharge on land revenue is a regressive and reactionary measure sought to be imposed upon the poor people and instead of doing good to the people it will squeeze the flesh and blood of our already distressed people. Many hon. members including one hon. member who was not present at the time of voting but all the time was opposing these measures proposed by the Govt. & suggested that instead of imposing these new taxation upon already overburdened people of our state the realisation of the arrear taxes, realisation of arrear revenue and realisation of arrear income tax and other things were suggested. And hon. Member Mr. Sarmah was pointing his finger to the Opposition saying that if the Opposition does not prove to encourage the people not to pay then this can be realised. I want to give an answer to that. The Opposition members have never incited the people not to pay their dues on the contrary it is the Govt. who encouraged the capitalists not to pay their dues towards the Govt. ex-chequer. But there is no occasion where the Opposition members asked the capitalists not to pay their arrear taxes. Therefore, Sir I say that this is misplaced. Secondly, Sir our Minister for Finance who is a well-read man and I suppose there is few persons of his intellect should indulge in talking about various types of economic systems. Particularly he was referring to the Communist economy vis-a-vis capitalist economy.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I said that the present society is the capitalist society.

Shri Phani Bora : At least he admitted that what is being practised is a capitalist economy.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The hon. member is not kind to me. He is normally very fine. Hon. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee and other hon. members have never misunderstood me and admitted that the present society is the capitalist society with the socialist intention. This is what I said.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—মই প্রশ্ন কৰিছিলোঁ কোন ইকনমী বিস্থান কৰে ? পৰিদাব ভাৱে কৈছে কেপিটেলিষ্ট ইকনমী বিস্থান কৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi —মই কৈছোঁ এই ইকনমী কেপিটেলিষ্ট ইকনমী।

Shri Phani Bora : Any way it has been admitted that socialism is not developing in India and nothing nearabout it but in fact it is far away That it has been admitted that is sufficient for me. But then he said that a communist economy means exploitation of the people for the formation of capital. It is exactly what he said and I wanted to intervene at that time but I did not do so because I wanted that he should finish uninterrupted. Sir, here I would like to point out that Communist economy means fulfilment of minimum necessities of lives of the individuals living in the country. (Applause, hear hear),

Re : Breaking up of fast by Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani, M. L. A.

(At this stage the Chief Minister entered into the House with the hon. Member Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani who was fasting outside).

(Voices : The Chief Minister has got the capacity to bring into conciliation. He knows the art of mesmerism).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee : They have built in Chief Minister a God. (Noise)

94 Re : Breaking up of fast by Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani 9 June

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শ্রীকবীৰ বাগপ্রধানীয়ে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ অন্তৰোধ ক্ৰমে অনশন ভঙ্গ কৰিলে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কি আশ্বাস দিছে জানিব বিচাৰো।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) —আশ্বাস এতিয়াই দিয়া নহয়। এই গোলোকগগনৰ বিধবাসকলৰ বিষয়ে এখন আঁচনি কেতিয়াবাব পৰা কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে। কৰিবলৈ লওতে কেইটামান প্ৰশ্ন উলাইছে। এটা হৈছে যে এই ধৰণৰ এখন আঁচনি প্ৰদেশৰ এখন ঠাইত কেৱল কৰিলে discrimination নহব নেকি? যতে যিখন আঁচনি হৈছে তাত বহু টকা খৰছৰ এখন আঁচনি উলাইছে। সেই দেখি পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই আঁচনি খন সম্পূৰ্ণ কৈ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু সহায় কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya—এতিয়া যিহেতু মূৰ নাই, গতিকে মূৰৰ বিষ ওচাবৰ বাবে ওজা মতাৰ দৰকাৰ নাই।

Mr. Speaker - The hon. Chief Minister has rendered a great service to this House by his action i.e. Shri Kabir Roy Chandra Pradhani broke his fast on the assurance of the Chief Minister.

(Applause Hear ! Hear !

The Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill, 1970

Shri Phani Bora - Mr. Speaker, Sir I was saying that the Finance Minister was totally and completely wrong in giving interpretation of the Communist economy. Communist economy is not practised anywhere in the world today. The type of economy is practised today is a socialist phase of economy—that is a stepping stone to communist economy. Everyone who has gone through the Marxist economy which is a socialist economy means work for everyone according to his capacity and return according to his work. And in a Communist economy everybody works according to his capacity and everybody takes not according to his labour put on but according to his necessity. So, in the present day Communist economy is not practised any where. It is the Socialist economy which is being practised. And the communist economy is a higher phase of economy which has not been practised anywhere because world has got to

develop still further. I object to his statement that it is on the basis of exploitation of poor, communist country accumulates capital. It is in the Capitalist economy where poor masses are exploited to accumulate capital. Whenever the Communist come to power and first by appropriating the wealth concentrated in the hands of few individuals, starts a new economy. And the corollary to that is to fulfil the most minimum need of every citizen, every human being and then improve the lot of the citizen and only along with the improvement of the lot of citizen the tax is imposed. On the contrary what capitalism is doing—they are bringing taxation measures which we are discussing today, these taxation measures are based on capitalist concept of economy because these measures are mostly indirect taxation. Even if it is a purchase tax, even if it is a sales tax, it is the consumers who is paying the tax. The Motor Vehicle tax, passengers tax, whatever taxes you take into account all these are indirect measures of taxation (Voice—what about turn over tax in Russia) Yes, turn over tax is paid by the Russian out of the collective income. One should know that in a communist country a bus tax, I mean tax on passengers is not levied. One should know that for the convenience of the passengers the bus fares is the most minimum. Within the radius of 10 miles of Moscow city one can travel at the cost of 5 kopecs which is unheard of anywhere in the world. It is unheard of in the capitalist country. Therefore, Sir, it is capitalism which is sought to be introduced here also. Therefore, we are opposing the bill. You are going to tax the common people. This surcharge on land revenue, purchase tax, sales tax and all other tax is going to hit the common people and as a result purchasing power of the people is hit and rise in prices brought into operation.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—My question is that when the communist tried to nationalise the economy they found mere nationalisation cannot give them enough capital, and therefore, they

had ultimately to fall back upon the poorer people and it is seen that in China the people worked overtime to create capital for the purpose. So, if the communist experience says that mere nationalisation of the wealth at the top has not been adequate for the purpose of developing the economy so that it may give benefits to them and only after the communist experience they have come to the conclusion that after nationalisation it is very necessary to work hard for the people so that capital might be created. So, I was posing my remarks on that experience.

Shri Phani Bora He is wrong, Sir, so far only on the basis of the exploitation of the poor the capital formation is established is concerned. Yes, nationalisation only cannot build a nation. But by breaking the monopoly concentration of wealth, if you break the economic power of the monopoly and distribute it and then lay the basis for a new economy and after having laid the basis of new economy, you can improve the lot of the people of the country. And, then only you can impose tax on the people for the better development of the Nation because there will be no concentration of wealth. Even in India if the lot of common masses is improved, if you can ensure the improvement in the condition of our agriculturist, then that will be a starting point. My point is that minimum necessities will have to be guaranteed. That is the basis of socialist economy. Even in China which was a very poor country, after 1949 when the revolutionary forces came to power new economy was started. After that time nobody died of starvation. Starvation was removed by breaking the monopoly houses, by breaking away the concentration of wealth so long enjoyed by the capitalist and the foreign imperialist. That is how it is to be done. That is what you should do. But you have just done the opposite. If we can improve the lot of our agriculturist, if agriculturist can earn rupees five thousand, six thousand, ten thousand per month there will be no objection if you levy taxes on them. If I can ensure an income of ten thousand of rupees to an agriculturist from his 10 bighas of land and if I impose tax on him he will not be hesitant to pay the tax for the development of the industries, development of roads, so on

and so forth. That is how one understand what is the socialist economy. Now in Capitalism they just go on exploiting the common people. In the industrial field, say for instance Textiles Mills of Bombay, production is made without any consideration of market. Production is going on but there is no market. And the result is stagnation in production.

This is how your production is going to be stagnant ; the production machinery is going to be locked up and thereby the capitalists dig their own grave. That is how we have faced crisis in the textile industry in Bombay. Other difficulties in relation to other industries are there. That is how fundamentally we are opposed to this type of measure of taxation. Sir, in this connection another point also I like to emphasise. If a villager is exempted from the payment of surcharge of land revenue in one bigha of land, he will be benefitted by Rs. 1.25—no, he will be benefitted by only 45 paise, whereas in Gauhati Fancy Bazar if one is exempted from the surcharge of land revenue in one bigha he will be benefitted by Rs. 450/- or even Rs. 1000/-. Therefore, what is sought to be done is to help the capitalists, the wealthy people and to squeeze the common people. This is a regressive type of legislation sought to be imposed upon our common people and we will oppose, we have opposed and we are opposing it. Yesterday also we opposed such a measure and to-day also we are going to oppose it. If the Government is determined to impose this in the name of improving the lot of our people, I ask them to come to the villages and tell them that for the improvement of your road, for the improvement of your hospital, for the improvement of your school the people have to pay this. Let us go together. I ask the Finance Minister, let us go to the villages and put this legislation and see whether the people vote for Mr. Tripathy or for me. If you want to follow democracy let us face it in the villages,

Mr. Speaker Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

(After Lunch)

Mr. Speaker : The subject has been sufficiently discussed and I wish our discussion may be closed at least by 3 P. M. I request the Hon'ble Members to be brief in their speech without repetition so that we can finish it by that time.

*Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, we will try to finish our discussion at 3 P. M. At any rate we will try to avoid repetition but if we may not be able to finish I hope you will kindly extend the time.

So far as I am concerned* I cannot but repeat a little—that repetition is actually holding the thread which Mr. Bora has left. One very pernicious aspect of this Bill is that it will help discrimination and discrimination in favour of the rich as against the poor. If the Government was really in need of money, and was very much urgently in need, then the Govt. would have in this Bill itself made provisions for the surcharge on a graded scale, that is to say, instead of drawing the line at 10 bighas, whatever might be the value of the lands they could have made different grades in the matter of rates of surcharge—that is one aspect. The second aspect is that they could also have taken into consideration the value of the land concerned as my friend, Mr. Bora said. For example, the value of a piece of land at Fancy Bazar is not the same as that of a piece of land at Dhemaji but if only the land revenue aspect is taken then Fancy Bazar land is not yet assessed at a rate which hitherto. Therefore, the surcharge also will be much less than the land owner of Fancy Bazar can bear. The third aspect is, in this connection, that one rupee is not everywhere of the same value. What one rupee is to a millionaire is not to a beggar. For a man who is the owner of many millions or many Lakhs, one rupee or a few rupees is a very small sum but for a hard-pressed worker or peasant, one rupee is very valuable indeed. Therefore, from that aspect also, that is to say, the capacity to bear and the necessity to bargain, from that aspect

also it was the rich on whom the surcharge ought to be at a higher rate. Now, so far as my second point is concerned, that is with regard to the delegated legislation, on that aspect of the Bill, I think, nothing has been said upto now. In the memorandum regarding delegated legislation it has been said that in clause 9 of the Bill provision has been made for delegation of power to the State Government to make rules and those matters in respect of which rules will be made will be matters of procedure and also of course of details. Now, in this procedural matters also sometimes very important things do occur.

For example, one of the matters on which the Executive will frame rules will be the furnishing of information required for the purpose of this Act. The clause says not of collecting information but of furnishing information. Now, unfortunately, in spite of 23 years of independence the vast majority of our peasantry, thanks to the restrictive attitude of our Finance Minister towards education, remains uneducated. Those who are very rich, they are by and large educated; not only educated, in majority of the cases they are also cunning. Those who are well-to-do, those who are educated in the general sense and also cunning, they will so furnish information under clause 9 (2) (a) of the Bill as to save their skin very well. And, moreover, water seeking its own level, the officers also will be in many cases in collusion with that class of people who can offer good hospitality. On the contrary, so far as the poor peasants are concerned, because of their poverty, not only in respect of money but also in respect of general education, they will be in a different position to furnish information with regard to their holding and income. Now, this having been left on the shoulder of the assessee, it will be a very difficult thing and a costly thing for the poorer sections of the peasantry. Then, Sir under clause 9 (2) (b), the production of documents also has been left at their shoulders. In this matter also the same will be the difficulty. Then rules will be framed

also in the matter of holding of enquiries and enforcement of attendance of persons at such enquiries and their examination on the oath affirmation. In other words, those officers who would be endowed with the powers of making assessment and also taking evidence will possess judicial or quasi-judicial powers, because they will have the power to take oath or solemn affirmation. This quasi-judicial power, at any rate, ought not to be, in fairness, left with the Executive. If any such power was really ought to be given, the legislature ought to have enunciated the policy and give the guidelines. This should not have been left so vague and at the discretion of the Executive.

Last but not the least, there has been a general provision with regard to any other matter which by this Act is to be or may be prescribed. Now, this is also a very general provision. Our experience uptill now has been that if wide powers are left with the Executive in and through the framing of rules—sometimes there is one advantage no doubt and that advantage in speed and expediency—that the Executive sometimes becomes less responsive to the people's general condition and their means than the elected representatives of the people. The officers are to work under certain rules and they need not depend or need not be very much touchy about the sufferings or otherwise of the common people. But the representatives of the people are expected to be more responsive to this aspect of their electorate. And, therefore, it is a general policy laid down in all the legislatures that more important matters, particularly those matters which involve policy and which have got far-reaching consequences, especial involving financial obligations, should not be left to the Executive for being tackled in and through the process of framing rules. Therefore, now that the Bill has reached the present stage, I should like to give this word of caution that the Government should be very careful in the matter of framing of the rules. Moreover, we have seen that sometimes unnecessary and inordinate delay is allowed to be made not only in the matter

of framing rules but also in take other steps as per provisions of the Act and the rules. For example here in this House we have passed another financial legislation with regard to the taxation on goods by road, waterways, etc.. That taxation measure became, so to say, unproductive because of the laches of the Executive in the matter of framing rules and also because of the delay in giving notification as was required under the Act and the rules. The finance Minister probably is aware that under this Carriage Act, under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act under the Purchase Tax Act and many other financial legislation, the High Court and the Supreme Court could not assist the Government in realising these taxes, not because the Court gave verdicts against the Government, but because while matters were pending disposal in the Courts, the Executive was sleeping and because there are frequent transfers of officers from one department to the other. The Secretaries do not function in a department for a fair amount of time. Before a Secretary actually takes grasp of the matter he is transferred to another department and by the time he becomes answerable either to this House or the Public Accounts Committee or any other Committee of the House the officer who was at fault is already shifted to some other department and an officer is asked to explain certain things about which he has no personal knowledge. Therefore, it will not be enough to pass a legislation. If that legislation is to be really implemented it must be seen that the executive is properly geared up, and if you excuse me, Sir for this repetition, I may say that the Government claiming to represent the common people should keep a very close watch on the officers so that they may not be leaning towards the vested interests. We have many instances—(I do not want to take the time of the House by citing such instances) how the poor peasants and ordinary people on the one hand have been ruthlessly and mercilessly evicted and thrown out and on the other hand the people who have been encroaching upon thousand bighas of land and encroached them within their Tea Estates. They are not only allowed to go scot-free but even their records are missed either

from the Sibsagar Court or elsewhere. I know there are instances, for example, in the District of Darrang itself where from our Finance Minister hails, where even in the recent past landless people did not get settlement of land but quite a number of the Tea Estate owners did get settlement of land for expanding their areas. In this way, we have got many instances of those officers being specially sympathetic for the reasons best known to them towards the vested interests. Therefore, this measure also can be used not only against the big ones but also against the medium and small ones. And it has got the potentiality of being used more mercilessly against the common people. The Minister in particular should be very cautious about that, and particularly coming to my third point, looking to the financial memorandum, I am afraid that this danger is quite big because probably in order to convince us they are telling that this is an innocuous Bill and there will not be much expenditure. Well, there can be income and it will be realised by the revenue department. I think if this Bill when it will be an Act, it will be introduced. The Staff of the Revenue Department cannot be enough because this will be an additional one. We have seen that because of the weakness of the staffing pattern of the Revenue Department even some very extraordinary and important things which this Legislature thought to be extremely urgent has remain unfulfilled uptill now. There was a Land Reforms Implementation Committee and that Committee after strenuous labour and spending some amount of public money had come to certain decisions but these decisions have remained on paper; these have not been implemented, and the main reason is the weak staffing pattern in the Revenue Department, if not the poverty in the number, atleast in quality. Similarly, during the Gandhi Centenary year, it was sought to see the implementation of the various land reform measures that this House had passed from time to time. The Committee had gone around and sought to examine this position and it was found that all these legislations remained on paper; almost all these legislations remained on paper; Quite a

number of them actually have become hand-made or handy weapon in the hands of the vested interests to beat the common people with; and therefore that Committee of enquiry was constrained to report that these legislations ought to be implemented and the common people ought to be given some amount of redress. Because of the weakness in the Revenue Department's staff, this matter also has not proceeded far, and so we find—whether in the matter of settlement of land whether in the matter of stopping corruption, whether in the matter of implementing the land reforms measure, everywhere under right or wrong plea of weakness in the number and quality of the staff, things are lying idly. Let me expect that even if going beyond the financial memorandum, some amount of expenditure is to be incurred. If this Bill really is passed and if the Government really seeks to implement it, let there be a proper instrument, proper staff and proper measure so that the funds that is sought to be collected particularly from those who are well-to-do, is collected. One word more and I shall finish. If this Bill is really passed, Government should see that those who are at the top, that is to say, those who can bear the burden, are not allowed to work and if that is to be done it will not be enough to leave the matter on the permanent employees of the Revenue department alone. The elected representative of the people presiding over the Finance department shall have to make a common cause to see that the Act brings in the fruit that is promised. My own view is that it is better to have less number of legislation but I want full implementation of the legislations that are passed. Unfortunately we have got too many legislations but very poor in implementation. Let me wish and let me pray that this will not be repeated again in and through this Bill.

★Shri Nameswar Pegu :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখন পাচকৰাৰ সম্পৰ্কত কেইআবাবমান কথা কব খজিছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই পৰহি এটা কথা কৈছিল। সেইটো হৈছে—এই Finance bill সম্পৰ্কে The Finance Bill are part and parcel of the amount in the budget which has been passed.

★Speech not corrected

এতিয়া সেইকাৰণেই Finance Bill খন যিখন পাচ কৰিব খুজিছে তাৰ সম্পৰ্কত—স্বাভাৱিকতে কিছুমান প্রশ্ন উঠে বিলখনৰ চৰিত্ৰ কি ধৰণৰ বা কেনেকুৱা বিল ইত্যাদিক লৈ। লগতে Finance-minister এ কৈছিল যে এই Finance Bill খন পাচ-নকৰিলে Development and activitiesত বাধাপৰিব। গতিকে তেখেতৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে সেইকাৰণেই Bill খন পাচ কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া Development and activities-বিবিলাক আঁচনি বা project আদি আছে সেই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে টকা লাগিব। আৰু যদি এই Bill খন পাচ কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে টকা কৰ পৰা আহিব। এই সম্পৰ্কত আমি খুজিছো যে এই যিখন বাজেট পাচ কৰিছে এই বাজেটখন বাজেটহেনে অন্য কিবা বাজেটহে। আমি দেখাত যিখন বাজেট পাচ কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা কেৱল কিছুমানক কেৱল পোহ-পাল দিয়া হৈছে আৰু অন্য কিছুমানক নানা জৰ্জীতি-পূৰ্ণ উপায়েৰে উপাৰ্জন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাহে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো। আজি যিখন Finance বিল আজি পাচ কৰিব বিছাৰিছে সেই বিলখনৰ দ্বাৰা মাত্ৰ গৰীৱসকলক tax লগাই আৰু গৰীৱ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু বেছি ধনীসকলক আৰু ধনী কৰাবহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

এই বাজেটখন আঁচনতে পুঞ্জিবাদী সমাজৰ কাৰণেহে কৰা হৈছে। এনেকুৱা বাজেট আজি ২২ বছৰে চলি থকাৰ ফলত গৰীৱ সকলৰ অৱস্থা আগতকৈও বেয়া হৈছে আৰু ধনীসকল বেছি ধনী হৈছে। দিনক দিনে গৰীৱ সকলৰ ওপৰত কৰকাটল বাঢ়ি আছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা অন্তৰ্ধান হয় যেন দেশখনত অৰাজকতাই থিতাপি লৈছে। গতিকে এনেকুৱা বিল এখন সদনত উত্থাপন কৰাটো অন্যায় হৈছে আৰু এই অন্যায়ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ গৰীৱ সকলে নিশ্চয় কৰিব দৰ্কাৰ হলে আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈও প্ৰস্তুত আছে।

গতিকে এই বিল প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰি সবহ সংখ্যক মানুহৰ বাবে উন্নতি হয় তেনে এখন বিল আনক তাত আমি পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন জনাম। অসমৰ সৰ্ব সাধাৰণ বাইজ নিতান্তই শাস্তিপূৰ্ণ আৰু এই শাস্তিপূৰ্ণতাৰ স্তৰযোগলৈয়ে চৰকাৰে কৰকাটল লগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এনেকৈ আজি ২০।২২ বছৰে এই চৰকাৰে বাজেট কৰি গৰীৱ সকলক আৰু গৰীৱ কৰি তুলিছে আৰু ধনীশ্ৰেণীক আৰু ধনী কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত দেশখনত আজি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু ফলত naxalities ওলাইছে। চৰকাৰৰ এই কাৰ্য্যকলাপে naxalise grow কৰাতহে সহায় কৰিছে। গতিকে এই বিল নোনকালে প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিবলৈ মই দাবী জনাইছো। যি চৰকাৰে গৰীৱ জনসাধাৰণৰ অমৰ বস্ত্ৰৰ সংস্থাপন দিব নোৱাৰে সেই চৰকাৰৰ গাৰ্জীত থকাৰ অধিকাৰ নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আজি অসমৰ গৰীৱ জনসাধাৰণে আন্দোলন কৰিব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে জগৰীয়া হব এই চৰকাৰ।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিল প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিব আৰু শাস্তিপূৰ্ণ জনসাধাৰণক শান্তিৰে থাকিব দিব। এই থিনিকে লৈ বিলখনৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি বক্তৃত্ব সাময়িকি মাৰিলো।

*M. Shamsul Huda—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত ১৯৭০ চনত চৰকাৰে যি Land surcharge বিল আনিছে, এই বিল অসমবাদী জনসাধাৰণ জীৱনত আৰু সদনৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আমাৰ জীৱনতো এটা নতুন কথা। এই বিলখন জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থ বিৰোধি, এনে ধৰণৰ বিল আমি আগতে পোৱা নাছিলো আৰু দেখাও নাছিলো। আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা আমি ইয়াকে এই বিলখনৰ সন্দৰ্ভত কব পাবো যে এই বিলখন কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে পুজিবাদী সকলৰ সা-সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে। পুজিবাদী সকলক অৰ্থনীতিত সা-সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণেই বে-আইনী ভাৱে হলেও এই বিল চৰকাৰে তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে বিস্তম্ভী মহোদয়ে পুজিবাদী সকলক সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে পুজিবাদী সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে আৰু পুজিবাদী সকলৰ উন্নতিকল্পে ততাত্তোৱাকৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰি আনিছে। আজি আমি কব নোৱাৰো যে এই চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে, বাইজৰ কল্যাণমূলক কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পইছা গোটাৰ কাৰণে এই বিল আনিছে।

এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰে ২৫ কোটি টকা সংগ্ৰহ হব যুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু দেশৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আন কোনো পথ নাই জানো? অনাদায়ী কৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে? চৰকাৰে সেই ফালে মনকান কৰা নাই। কিন্তু গৰীৱ শ্ৰেণীক শ্ৰেণী শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত কৰকাটল লগাবলৈ চৰকাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কিয়নো তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে মাতোতা নাই। কিন্তু ধনী শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে বেহাই দিয়া হয়। কিয় চৰকাৰে আজি এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা লব নোৱাৰে যে ১০ বিঘা পৰ্য্যন্ত মাটিত খাজনা বেহাই দিয়া হব আৰু তাৰ ওপৰতহে surcharge লগোৱা হব। চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা ললে তাক আমি আন্তৰিকতাৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিম। চৰকাৰৰ অন্তৰে আজি গৰীৱৰ কাৰণে নাকান্দে কান্দিব ব্যৱসায়ী ধনী শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে। পুজিবাদী সকলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ নিমাত কিয়নো কিজানিবা হেচাত মুখ কলা পৰি যায়। চৰকাৰে সদায়ে পুজিবাদী সকলৰ প্ৰিয় পাত্ৰ হব বিচাৰে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতিয়া দেখা যায় ধনী পুজিবাদক বাজ্জৰ বেহাই দিবৰ কাৰণে এই বিল আনিছে।

গতিকে ২½ কথা মাটি চহৰত surcharge ৰ বাহী দিয়াটো সাংঘাতিক কথা হব। ১½ কথাৰ পৰা ২০ বিঘালৈকে নগৰ চহৰ নিৰ্বিশেষে এটা বাহী দিয়া কথা হৈছে আৰু বাহীৰ পৰা ধনী শ্ৰেণীয়ে প্ৰকৃত উপকাৰ পাব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

নগৰ চহৰত আমি জনাত বহু মানুহৰ আজি ১ বিঘাৰ পৰা ১০ বিঘা ½ বিঘাৰ

*Speech not corrected

পৰা আনকি ১৫ বিঘালৈকে মাটি, বিশেষকৈ জমীদাৰ সকলৰ এই মাত্ৰ বিলাকে এই খাজনাৰ পৰা বেহাই পাব পাৰে। এই খাজনাৰ পৰা শতকৰা ৩০ টকা বেহাই পায়। যদি কোনোবাই ১ হাজাৰ টকাৰ খাজনা দিব লগা হৈছে তেওঁ ৩০০ টকা দিব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ সৰ্বমুঠ ১৩০০ টকা কিন্তু তেওঁ মাত্ৰ ১০০০ টকা দিলেই হ'ল গতিকে সেই সকলে পোনপতিয়া ভাৱে বেহাই পালে। গতিকে দেখা গ'ল কেৱল ধনীক শ্ৰেণীয়েহে সকলো কালৰ পৰা বেহাই পালে। চৰকাৰে আজি ধনীক শ্ৰেণীকহে উপাসনা কৰিছে, কাৰণ এই শ্ৰেণীৰ স্বার্থ বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ ব্যস্ত।

এনে অৱস্থাত গাওঁ অঞ্চলত ১০ বিঘালৈকে মাটিৰ খাজনা বেহাই দিয়াৰ কথা। গাওঁ অঞ্চলত আমাৰ খেতিয়কসকলৰ যি সময়ত ১০ বিঘা মাটি আছে সেই সময়ত আজি ১০ বিঘালৈকেহে বেহাই দিব। আমি হিচাব কৰা মতে ১ বিঘা খাজনা লৈকে ২ টকা গড় হিচাবে বা ২৩ টকা গতিকে ১০ বিঘালৈকে ২৫ টকা খাজনা হব। ২৫ টকা হলে surcharge নাই নগৰ চহৰ গাওঁ নিৰিশেষে সকলো ঠাইতে ২৫ টকালৈ মাটিৰ ওপৰত surcharge নাধাকিব। ২৫ টকাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি ১০০ টকাত ১০ টকা দিব লাগে। যেনেকৈ Progressive agriculture ত কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে আজি দুৰ্বাস্তিত্ব ভাবে কাম কৰিছে নহলে কেৱল ধনী সকলকহে এইদৰে পূজা কৰা কোনে; অর্থ নাথাকিলহেঁতেন।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

মোক point টো পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিয়ক পোনপতিয়া ভাৱে ইচ্ছাকৃতভাৱে এই ধনীক শ্ৰেণীক উপকাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু ধনী শ্ৰেণীক বেহাই দিয়াৰ কাৰণে এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাকে নকৰি বিত্তময়ী মহোদয়ে গাওঁ চহৰ নিৰিশেষে ২৫ টকা খাজনাৰ ওপৰত কোনো surcharge নকৰি ২৫ টকাৰ ওপৰত যিমান খাজনা বাঢ়ি যাব সেই নীতিত surcharge দিয়া হলে ভাবিলোহেঁতেন জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে। এই চৰকাৰৰ সাধাৰণ শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে কোনো অচক্ৰম্পা নাই। ২৫ টকাকৈ যি খাজনা দিব তাৰ surcharge নহব তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমান হাবতহে surcharge হব; যদি এই নীতি চহৰ আৰু গাওঁ সকলতে হলাহেঁতেন তেতিয়াহলে আমি এই বিলৰ বিৰোধিতা নকৰিলোহেঁতেন। সেই কাৰণে মই কৈছো ১১ [কোটি মাত্ৰ; অসমৰ কিছুমান নগৰ চহৰত বাস কৰা ধনীক শ্ৰেণীক পূজি পতি সকলক পূজা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যদি ফুলচন্দন ছটিয়াই তেতিয়াহলে জনসাধাৰণে কেতিয়াও ইয়াৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

মই জানো চৰকাৰে সদনত এইটো জোৰ কৰি পাচ কৰি নিব পাৰে কিন্তু

জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত কেতিয়াও পাচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যদি চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনোবা গাওঁ অঞ্চলত যায় তেতিয়াহলে তাত বিধবাই তেওঁলোকক কোবাই শেষ কৰিব। শেষত মই বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক সতৰ্ক কৰি দিও যাতে এই বিলখন উঠাই লয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : Sir' I accept the cautions indicated by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya in his speech with regard to framing of the delegated legislation and this will come before the House ultimately. I have nothing more to add because all the points which have been discussed and were discussed yesterday. I would now request you to put the Motion.

Mr. Speaker. I put the question that the Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill 1970 be passed.

(Division Bell rang)

Mr. Speaker : I put the question that the Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill 1970 be passed.

(The House divided)

Ayes—

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha

„ Mahendra Mohan Choudhury

„ Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi

„ Ramesh Chandra Borooah

„ Lakshmi Prasad Goswami

„ Mahendra Nath Hazarika

„ Abdul Matlib Mazumder

„ Biswadev Sarma

„ Syed Ahmed Ali

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika

„ Altaf Hussain Mazumder

„ Ranendra Basumatari

„ Dandi Ram Dutta

„ Chatragopal Karmakar

„ A. K. Nurul Haque

„ Ataur Rahman

„ Bahadur Basumatary

Ayes—

- Bishanath Upadhyaya
- „ Dharanidhar Choudhury
- „ Durgeswar Saikia
- „ Golok Chandra Patgiri
- „ Siba Prasad Baidya
- „ Jogen Saikia
- „ Karuna Kanta Gogoi
- Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta

Shri Malia Tanti

- „ Mathius Tudu
- „ Mathura Mohan Sinha
- „ Nakul Chandra Das
- „ Narayan Chandra Bhuyan
- „ Paramananda Gogoi
- „ Prafulla Choudhury

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha

- „ Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar
- „ Upendra Nath Sanatan

Noes—

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami

Md. Azad Ali

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika

Shri Dulal Chandra Boruah

- „ Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya
- „ Giasuddin Ahmed
- „ Govinda Kalita
- „ Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhan
- „ Lakshya Dhar Choudhury
- „ Motilal Kanoo

Noes—

Shri Motilal Nayak

„ Nameswar Pegu

„ Phani Bora

„ Pitsing Konwar

„ Promode Chandra Gogoi

„ Rothindra Nath Sen

„ Romesh Mohan Kuli

„ Sailen Medhi

M. Shamsul Huda

Shri Soneswar Bora

Dr. Surendra Nath Das

Mr. Speaker—The result of the division is :

Ayes—37

Noes—22

The motion is adopted. The Bill is passed.

Announcement by the Speaker—Get together of the Members.

Now, before we proceed, I like to announce that tomorrow there will be a 'Get Together' of the M. L- As at 6 P. M. in Room No. 14.

The Assam State Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualifications)
(Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : Now, we take up Item No. 4. Mr. Chaliha ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, I beg to move that the Assam State Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

*Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Sir, I oppose this Bill at this stage, as apparently it appears to be quite innocuous. But in fact,

★ Speech not corrected

it is one of the pernicious Bills that have come before this House this year, because a new dynasty is sought to be created—a dynasty of permanent Ministers, not only that they want to remain contented as being Ministers but because they have become Ministers. So, by their own name also they want to have their own zamindaris in many other fields. This is the sum and substance of this Bill.

Sir, Article 191 of the Constitution of India had visualised that the members of the legislature, and naturally and necessarily the members of the Cabinet, State Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, etc should have a standard of behaviour and that standard of behaviour should be presentable to the people as honourable. This position of membership of the Cabinet should not be used as an office of profit or as an office for aggrandisement of a Minister, his family members or his relations. And, therefore, this Article wanted to restrict the sphere of their activities and also the fields of their grazing to a certain extent, so, certain matters were considered to be disqualifications for membership of the legislature, not to speak of membership of the Cabinet. These restrictions were stated in Article 191 of the Constitution of India. I may be excused for reading this Article because many of the hon. Members may not have a copy of the Constitution with them. The Article reads as follows ;

“191. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State—

- (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder ;
- (b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court ,
- (c) if he is an undischarged insolvent ;

(d) If he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State ;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this article, a person shall be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State." This was what the framers of the Constitution had laid down to be the standard for the membership of Legislature. Therefore, Sir, in order to expand the field of power and profit -- because in this article there is a provision that the Legislature can make law giving certain concessions--in the year 1950 a legislation was passed in this House, and in that legislation certain liberalisation was granted. In other words, the Members of the Legislature were allowed to do certain acts or hold certain offices which were not fully offices of profit. Taking advantage of that quite a number of Members did quite a number of things but the Government was not satisfied with that. Again in the same year an amendment was brought, that being the amending Act No. XXIII of 1950, giving some more relaxations. Then year after next, in 1952, still another amendment was brought and that was Assam Act VIII of 1952. Thereafter they sought further expansion of field and therefore in 1954 still another amendment was brought and that was Act XIV of 1954. Again the fourth amendment was brought and the number was Act XVIII of 1957. Then again for the fifth time another amendment was brought by an ordinance, Ordinance No. 4 and this was given retrospective effect. Thereafter, of course, this was enacted into law. So, this is the seventh move on the part of the Government to expand their sphere of privilege. Sir, in name it is Members (removal of disqualifications) Bill but in reality it is for Ministers, Ministers of State,

Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. Therefore, I say that apparently it is innocuous but in reality it is obnoxious. Sir, the name of the Bill is Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill and so generally the Members will think that their disqualifications will be removed but actually it is not. Sir, two things in one section are sought to be amended. Under Section 2 "a person shall not be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Assam Legislative Assembly by reason of the fact that he holds any of the offices specified in the Schedule appended hereto in so far as it is an office of profit under the State Government." This is sought to be added. The next thing which is very important is that a new thing is sought to be brought in the schedule as 6 (a). "Any office hold by a Minister, Minister of State, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary of the State of Assam, whether ex-officio or by name will not be an office of profit and will not be a bar. Now, let me assume that I am a Minister and let me also assume that I have done something which I ought not to have done ; may not be it is illegal but it is improper. I have done some impropriety and therefore I am discredited and it may so happen that I may be divested of my portfolio, and my Chief Minister may take charge of that portfolio but I will continue to be a Minister. Take for instance, there is a Corporation and I am the Chairman of that Corporation But instead of putting that the Chairman of the Corporation is the Minister-in-charge, my name is put there as Chairman of that Corporation. Since I am put there as Chairman of the Corporation by name, I shall continue to be the Chairman of that Corporation even though I am divested of my portfolio because of some impropriety committed by me. Now, Sir as you know, some Corporations are becoming very important now-a-days. For example, the State Electricity Board is a very powerful Corporation, the Chairman of which rides a vehicle more valuable than the Chief Minister's vehicle or even Governor's vehicle, the Chairman of which leads a life which cannot be compared with the life of Governor. Now, the Minister can say that only the seniormost I. C. S. or I.A.S. officer is made Chairman of the Board. Supposing I am the Minister-in-charge of.

Supposing I am the Minister in-charge of Electricity and Power, and I think that I should make hay while the sun shines, and sufficient sunshine is not here in the ministerial field. Therefore, I may try to expand my field and I am ensured that atleast for a further period let me also be the Chairman of the Corporation, and in order to ensure that nobody could remove me let me have it in my name. How powerful is the Chairman of the Assam State Electricity Board we have understood it. This Legislature has voted some money this year and also last year and an Enquiry Committee had been appointed to look into the affairs of the State Electricity Board. I also happen to be a Member of that Committee. We have been requesting the Board to furnish certain information, for example, a number of purchases of machines were made by the Board which were all purchased in paper and which never reached Assam; the money had been appropriated either by some in Calcutta or in Delhi. We wanted a list of the stock that is there with the State Electricity Board but they are not replying, and whenever we make any request they say that they are an autonomous body. Similarly we were told that a huge fleet of vehicles were purchased or at least showed that they purchased and quite a number of vehicles were not purchased but the money was drawn it is alleged. It is also alleged that quite a number of vehicles were purchased at a lesser price but were shown at a higher rate, and quite a lot of money it is alleged went to somebody's pocket. We wanted an inventory of what were the vehicles purchased, the history of the vehicles but no reply has been given upto now. I am stating this as an example of the powerfulness of this autonomous body. Now, another corporation is going to be launched rather it is launched, I mean the Transport Corporation. It will be a gold mine.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Don't you think that the report of the Committee should be made known early.

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharjee—I may carry this wish of the

Hon'ble Member to the Chairman of the Committee, Shri Prafulla Barua, Ex-M.P.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury — What Mr. Bhattacharjee is saying is very disquieting. There are a large number of charges against the State Electricity Board and as a result of discussion in the House this Committee was appointed and for this Committee the House had voted some money and Rs. 70,000/- had already been spent by the Committee before going into any thing. This Electricity Board is not in a position to pay interest on the borrowed money far less to speak of giving us any return. To that extent the State is paying also interest on interest. This is rather a very disquieting statement.

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya — It is not only disquieting, it is a very sad thing to say because I along with another Member of the House happen to be members of the Committee and we have been trying our utmost to see that something is done but everything appears to be baffling, and I am considering whether it would be worthwhile to continue in that Committee because the State Electricity Board is not co-operating with the Committee. Probably it is also because the Committee itself is not sufficiently assertive—probably for both the reasons. Both these two things taking together we have come to an impasse.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — Have you brought this state of affair to the notice of the Government?

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya — Our Secretary of the Committee had issued a public statement and it appeared in all the newspapers some months back. Of course, this was objected to by the Chairman of the Committee, and, therefore, further publication could not be made.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — Did you bring these things to the notice of the Government?

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya—It was not only brought to the notice of the Government, a press release was given. We are in a baffling situation. A sort of press communique was issued by the Secretary of the Committee but then the Chairman took exception and further matters could not be brought to the notice of the public though we very much wanted to.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—The hon'ble Member should have formally brought these things to the notice of the Chief Minister and also to the Speaker. I suppose, subject to correction, our Electricity Board is to pay an interest of Rs. 1.46,000 daily on the capital borrowed. Therefore, this is a very serious matter.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury —A further serious thing is before us.

There is a paper circulated that we should agree to another 30 crores of rupees loan to the Electricity Board. We have been, it seems, crying in wilderness. A Committee was set up and Committee had spent another lakh of rupees and nothing is progressing and the House has been asked to consider Rs. 30 crores loan.

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya—The Committee not once but at least half a dozen times brought this matter to the notice of the Minister-in-charge who appointed us, and not getting any result the Secretary of the Committee even by going a little out of the way made it known to the people. When this was brought to the notice of the public the Chairman objected and, therefore, no more public statement could be issued. Here today I am speaking as a member of the Legislature and I should bring the matters to the notice of the Legislature. This is how things are going. The House is sanctioning crores of rupees to the Electricity Board and yet how the Board is functioning the House and the country will not be knowing. This is a baffling situation.

However this I said by the way. These Corporation or Bodies have become not only autonomous bodies but they are so to say become something like Independent Govts. Now taking advantage of this particular piece of bill if it is made a law then these Ministers, Minister of States or Deputy Ministers what they will do — they can very well make the term of the office of a Chairman or members of the Board of Directors say 7 years or 9 years, and then while he is the Minister of that Deptt. itself he is the Chairman of that Board also at a humble honorarium of Rs 5,000 per month. Then again if he is the Minister then he becomes the permanent tenure of a Chairmanship at Rs 5,000/- per month. That scope is there. And it is in this connection I am saying that these Corporation are very powerful Autonomous Bodies and and if the members of the Legislature or the members of these corporations are given this opportunity then there will be no end of it. So this is a very dangerous thing. .. interruption Yes these things are in the offing. Recently we have seen there is a Gazette notification and we found that the State Minister of Transport is the Chairman of the Transport Corporation. And against him I did bring last year certain allegations. This year also I have brought some and I have placed these things before the Chief Minister. I have also offered my help in every way. If an enquiry is made about the D T. Os office at Gauhati then he will find the instances of his connivance. And I offered my full co-operation in the enquiry. I do not know whether the Chief Minister is prepared to engage an Officer of the Accountant General's staff or whether any independent agency will be engaged to make an enquiry. I hope the Chief Minister has been examining this matter. But the fact is that the allegations are there and these are pending for more than a year and even then he becomes the Chairman. Now when the Chairman is a powerful man what will happen about the files and other things. As I said earlier about a case in Sibsagar e.g. a gentleman have encroached 2 thousand bighas

of Sarkari land. There is an encroachment case mooted against him and by spending 500 rupees he made the file missing and that all the papers vanished from the Sibsagar S.D.O's Court. Then Sir, an enquiry was instituted about it. Now Sir this 2 thousand bighas of land could have been given at least to 5 hundred landless people of Sibsagar. Therefore, in this context, well it will be unsafe to give such an unbridled and unrestrained field to the Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries for the State of Assam so as to enable them to hold any office either ex-officio or by name and that is the crux of the present situation. Therefore I think Sir, what we have brought upto now that is enough and if any more is brought people will not tolerate it. I am not in the habit of giving threat, I am not in the habit of saying that I shall encourage people to resort to violence. But if things go like this inspite of our requests to the people to remain peaceful, inspite of our exhortation to the people to take resort of ventilation of their grievances only through legal and constitutional means will the people always abide by our advice? If they say that these people profess one thing and practise another and you are there only to bestow on us your advice and good wishes will not the people take like that and will not the Parliamentary system of Govt. itself become disreputed? Therefore if they really want that this Parliamentary system of Govt. inspite of its weaknesses and inspite of the scope that may be there for improvement should continue as a civilised form of Govt. If they really want that this sort of Govt. should not be replaced by violent outbursts then it is only meet and proper that the wisdom of the Parliamentary democracy should be followed properly. This proposed amendment will in no sense help the country. Our Ministers, Deputy Ministers or State Minister or Parliamentary Secretaries have they become so jobless? Is our country in dearth of unemployed but educated capable people that one man should have so many

charges and so many responsibilities? Why these positions cannot be held by someone who are probably more experienced, may be better trained in the line with technical know how? Why one man should hold so many positions simply because he could come here either by good means or by bribery? Simply because we have been able to come here and simply because one particular group happens to be the majority why should we think that we are the repositories and custodian of all the wisdom under the Sun? That there is no end to its spheres of activities and that there is no end to its sphere of wisdom and knowledge. Why do not they leave something for others? I think the Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers have got sufficient business in their hands and therefore they should not be entrusted with any more job. Therefore, I feel that this amendment is absolutely useless not only useless, it is worst than useless and I request the Chief Minister even at this stage to withdraw the bill.

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker Sir. While supporting the Bill I want to make some observations. To my mind, Sir, this Bill which is sought to be passed in this House is aiming at certain political end. Article 191 of the Constitution of India has given us the clear directives as to the qualifications and disqualifications of the Members of the State Legislatures. If we want to increase the power of a Member or if we want to rectify the defects then we shall have to amend the relevant provision of the Constitution. Without doing so our Govt. has got no right to have such kind of provision sought to be incorporated in the Bill. Here in the explanatory note it has been said "... By the Parliament (Prevention of disqualification) Act, 1959 any office held by a Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister for the Union or for any State, whether ex-officio or by name has rendered the holder thereof not to disqualify for being chosen as, or for being, a member of Parliament. With this end in view, the State

*Speech not corrected

Govt. also consider it expedient to fall in line with the measures as so enacted by the aforesaid Act of Parliament so as to remove any disqualification with respect to a Minister, Minister of State, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary for holding any other office by them whether ex-officio or by name." I must say, Sir, here Govt. is trying to make sure of their political survival. The members who are Ministers today they may not be Ministers tomorrow. They may be rejected by their electorates. But the Govt. is going to make some provisions of profit for their Party-man for his Survival like Minister. When we are encouraging Parliamentary system of Govt. we should honour the Constitution. If we want to violate the provisions of the Constitution, we not only show disrespect to the Constitution but we are going to disrespect the entire nation and also the future generation. Sir, if we accept this amendment which has been brought by the hon Chief Minister it means we are encouraging the Govt. to indulge in more corrupt practices. Again I would like to refer to the Schedule of the Bill wherein it is said "The office of Chairman, Vice Chairman or members of any Committee, Board or authority appointed by the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India." Sir, we have seen the Ministers are not in a position to manage their portfolios efficiently and in addition to his own portfolio if we allow the Minister to have another office of profit there is every likelihood of misuse of both the offices. For instance, the State Transport Corporation which has been formed recently in our State. Under the Govt. of India's Transport Corporation Act a Minister of the rank Cabinet should be the Chairman of the Corporation. But in this State, the post of Chairman has gone to the Minister of State who holds the charge of Transport. I fail to understand under what provision the Minister of State has been made the Chairman. While we were given to understand that the post of Chairman will be honorary, but we find in the notification the post has been given a high pay.

(Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—No, this is not so. There is no provision for any salary) Yes, It is there in the notification. In

addition to that there are provisions for D. A. and T. A. of Rs. 100/- for the Members of the Corporation and more than that for the Chairman and the Vice Chairman. Now, if the Minister who is also the Chairman, if he is honest he may not charge double T.A. But the integrity of the Ministers as in the present cabinet is doubtful, because we have so many instances. Now, if a particular Minister who is made the Chairman of the Corporation, if he misuses his power and good offices and try to obtain benefit both ways, is there any rule or Act by which he can be prevented from doing so. We find in case of our State Transport Corporation the Minister of State in-charge of State Transport who happened to be the Chairman of the Corporation, neither he is in a position to discharge his functions efficiently nor he is in a position to develop the Corporation upto the mark. In this connection it may be mentioned here, Sir, that the Minister of State. State Transport keeps himself busy with the Corporation affairs. still, I am told, the Corporation is not functioning properly. Neither they have been able to realise the grant from the Govt. of India nor they have been able to raise any fund for the Corporation. Practically, the Corporation has got no money now. But, at the same time, we find huge amount of money is going out of the Corp. Because, after the taking over by the Corporation many of the Companies who used to supply motor parts and other accessories they have refused to supply them now unless some amount of money is deposited to them as security money. On this ground, I am told, the present Chairman of the Corp. has issued orders for purchasing such kind of materials from the unrecognised Govt. firms. And these materials which have been purchased after spending more than ten lakhs of rupees or so they are found to be defective. My contention is this that we have given a long rope to the Ministers. (Mr. Speaker—Mr. Barua we are not discussing the State Transport Corporation now). Yes Sir. But I am going to justify that it is not proper on the part of the Govt. to amend this sort of provision with a view to giving handle to certain people who has got no wisdom of his own,

Therefore, as I have already said, Government has, under the provision of the Corporation Act, made him Chairman in one hand, and on the other hand, he is holding the office of the Minister of State Transport. When this sort of decision has to be taken, such matter should be brought to the notice of the Minister in-charge of the Department i.e. the Chief Minister. But without the knowledge of the Chief Minister lakhs of rupees have been spent in the name of benefit of the corporation—for the benefit of the State. We have found, sheer wastage of public money is there and these things are done in the Gauhati Workshop. As has been said by the Chief Minister last time that in the social back-ground of the country we are not up to the mark to-day. I am speaking of myself that we are not up to the mark to represent a perfect statue or ideal before the public. If these Ministers or Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers or even the members of the House are allowed to hold offices of profit in different form, society will be polluted with more and more corruption. We know Sir, already by having the minimum power in their hands in what way the Ministers, the Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers are misusing the powers and if you give another long rope you can simply imagine to what extent the corruption will go ! Therefore, I feel, as I have already said, it is the politics of the Central Government which has been imposed upon the State Government just to have their political survival. If a Minister or amember is rejected by the people, it is automatic that for their livelihood another prize has to be given. Now, on principle we are opposing some other things, As for instance, this time we had a Regional Board of Education and we, on principle, oppose that even no member should be made its Chairman. Why Sir ? Because, members' duty is vast, Ministers' duty is vast. If one wants to serve the people, I think' there is no end of it. If one member is made Chairman of the Regional Board or if one member is made the Chairman of the Development Corporation like one ex-M.L.A. Shri

Deben Sarma of Gauhati, then, you know Sir, what will be consequence. Of course, I am not criticising his activities. Now the Chief whip of the party has been made the Authority. If you analyse and examine the background in what way they misuse the public money and the authority you will realise there will be great harm and danger if this piece of legislation is accepted by the House. So, considering all these aspects. I must say that if the House vote this amendment then there will be stamp that we are going to give incentive and impetus to those people who are in the helm of affairs and who are already polluted with corruption; we will give them a long rope to indulge in more corruption. Sir, I know that we may not be very much concerned with it, but if we want that the democracy should function successfully this piece of legislation will jeopardise that aim. Therefore, by considering all these backgrounds I would request the Chief Minister to withdraw this piece of legislation at this stage.

★Shri Rathindra Nath Sen মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সাধারণতঃ আমি এ জাতীয় আলোচনায় অংশ গ্রহণ করিনা। কারণ বুঝি কম। কিন্তু এই ব্যাপারটা আমার চোখে এবং মনে এমন একটি ভাব সৃষ্টি করেছে যে সে সম্বন্ধে কিছু না বলে পারছি না, আর বিশেষতঃ যখন মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহাশয়ও সন্দেহ উপস্থিত তাই তিনি উপস্থিতেও আমাকে এই বিষয়ে কিছু বলতে উদ্বুদ্ধ করেছে। তাই মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের কাছে আমি নিবেদন করবো কিছু এই Bill কে কেন্দ্র করেই।

আজ ভারতের প্রান্ত থেকে প্রান্ত পর্যন্ত অগনিত ভারত সন্তানগণ এই কংগ্রেস সরকারের হস্তেই তাদের শাসন ভার ছেড়ে দিয়েছে। তাই এই সরকারের কর্তব্য সব জাতি, সর্বভাষাভাষী সর্বদলীয় নীতি ইত্যাদির উদ্দেশ্যে তাদের শাসন ব্যবস্থা দ্বারা জনসাধারণের মঙ্গল সাধন করা। এই বিধান সভায় আজ অনেক আলোচনা হয়েছে নজ্জালপন্থী ইত্যাদি অন্যান্য রাজনৈতিক দলের অপকীর্তির কথা। কিন্তু আমি বলি, অতীতেও এই কংগ্রেস দলই ছিল ভারত-স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময়। স্বাধীনতার জন্য এই কংগ্রেস দলই জীবন পন করে সংগ্রাম করেছিল। আজ কোথায় তাদের সেই নেতৃত্ব? এই Naxalite এর নাম করে যে কত মিরপরাধ লোককে শাস্তি অত্যাচার ইত্যাদি করা হচ্ছে, তার কি কোন মূল্য আছে? মাতৃবীর জীবন

★Speech not Corrected

নিয়ে ছিনিমিনি খেলার অধিকার আছে বলে আমি মনে করি না। একটা রাস্তার কুকুরের ও যেখানে মূল্য আছে, মাকুষের সেখানে ও মূল্য নাই। কি হবে এই হঠকায় নীতির পরিণাম? এই আজ সৰ্ব্ব নীতির দ্বারা কোন সরকারই জনসাধারণের সেবায় আত্মনিয়োগ করতে পারবে না, আর বর্তমান কংগ্রেস সরকারের অবস্থাও তাই হয়েছে। তাই আজ সরকারের কৰ্ত্তব্য নতুন আইন প্রণয়ন করে নতুন করে দেশকে সমৃদ্ধির পথে গড়ে তোলা। তাকলেই এই কুশাসন দূর হবে এবং দেশের সৰ্বত্র শান্তি বিৰাজ করবে। তানাহলে—“প্রতিকাৰহীন কাক্ষের অপবাদের বিচারের বাণী নিৰবে, নিভুতে কাঁদে”। প্রতিকাৰহীন এই সমস্ত অশাসন-কুশাসন এর জন্য কংগ্রেস সরকার নিশ্চই তার কল ভোগ করবেন। তাই আমি মুখ্যমন্ত্রী চালিহা মহাশয়কে জানাই যে পূৰ্বের দেশপ্ৰেম যেন তিনি আবার তার দলের মধ্য ফিরিয়ে আনেন এবং সমগ্র দেশের জনগনকে অত্যাচার উপীড়ন অবহেলা ইত্যাদি থেকে রক্ষা করেন। তা নাহলে তিনি তার প্রতিশ্রুতি দেশপ্ৰেম বিপর্যস্ত করবেন। তাই শুনতে পাই—

॥ উদয়ের পথে ভুনি কার বাণী
ভয় নাই ওরে ভয় নাই
নিঃশেষে প্রাণ যে করিবে দান
ক্ষয় নাই তার ক্ষয় নাই ॥

তাই চালিহা মহাশয়কে আমি অহুৰোধ জানাই যেন সত্তর তিনি দেশের শাসন ব্যবস্থার একটা ক্ষুদ্র ভাব আগান করেন। এবং এই বিষয়ে আমি নন্দনা খ্রীভট্টাচার্যের সংগে একমত। আর নন্দালপস্থীর নামে দেশে এই অরাজকতা যেন সত্তর বন্ধ করেন। কারণ ষ্টাদ্যমন্ত্রী সহ আর সকল মন্ত্রীদের অবস্থাও তথৈবচ। অর্থাৎ “যেমন হবুচন্দ্র রাণা তেমন গবুচন্দ্র মন্ত্রী”। দেশের সৰ্বত্র যে একটা হাহাকারের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে তার যেন একটা সুরাহা সরকার সত্তর করেন। এই দুঃশাসনের জন্যে আজ দেশের সৰ্বত্র একটা অরাজকতার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। তাই মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে আমি এখন থেকেই সাবধান হতে বলছি। মাননীয় দেবেশ্বর শর্মা মহাশয়ের সঙ্গে একত্বেরেই আমি বলছি “সাবধান, সাবধান এনেছে নামিয়া ন্যায়ের দণ্ড, রৌদ্র দীপ্ত মৃর্ত্তমান সাবধান, সাবধান”।

★Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this particular provision is identical with that made in the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. I will read out the provision.

“Certain offices of profit not to disqualify

It is hereby declared that none of the following offices, in

★Speech not corrected

so far as it is an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, shall disqualify the holder thereof for being chosen as, or for being, a member of Parliament, namely,"

here it resembles our provision

"any office held by a Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister for the Union or for any State, whether ex-officio or by name"

Therefore, this provision is not a new provision that we are introducing in a country. Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act provides this provision that is why we thought it necessary to introduce this provision in our Bill also. There are two things. One is so far as the Chairman of the State Transport Corporation is concerned. If the present Chairmen should not continue there that may be one issue or that should not have relation with this provision at all. This provision may be required for other purposes also. So far, if the Chairman of the present Corporation is not to be there that may be considered. Therefore, I believe that this provision which we want to bring in is a provision which already exist in the Central Act and it is not a new provision at all in the country that we are introducing. The provision is simple that the Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary for the State of Assam whether ex-officio or by name. Here also I am quite prepared to cut out the "whether ex-officio or by name",. If we cut out the "ex-officio or by name" we can accept it.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : But it must come in some form of an amendment.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Yes, Sir, if the House agree I shall move an amendment.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, under Article 191 of the Constitution a provision is laid down that a person shall be disqualified to

be a member of the Legislature if he holds some office of the Government and to remove that disqualification a list has been prepared by the Parliament as well as by the State Legislature here by the amending Bill. Here I do not see the justification that though in the Parliament an act has been passed removing some disqualification of the membership of the Parliament, we shall have to pass here also an identical legislation. There is no necessity of the same. We can keep the disqualification as it is. So, I want to know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether it is mandatory for us to pass the Bill.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No Sir, it is not at all mandatory but the question is that now the Hon'ble Member Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya has mentioned how powerful these autonomous organisation are. On the one hand we are to exercise control over the autonomous organisations and on the otherhand we are to maintain autonomy of the organisation. There may be time when the Minister or Minister of State or Deputy Minister may have to hold charge of this.

Mr. Speaker : The question (interruption).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, before you put the question, I want to say that if the Chief Minister was pleased to give an offer to delete the portion—'whether ex-officio or by name', whether he wants to put a full-stop after the word—State of Assam.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, in Clause-2 in the last paragraph, after the words—'State of Assam', a full-stop may be put, and the words--'whether ex-officio or by name, these should be removed.

Mr. Speaker : In Clause-2 in the last para, after the word —'State of Assam'..... (interruption).

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : ইয়াত আছে for Minister of State, Dy. Minfster of the Government of Assam আৰু any office held by

Minister, Minister of State, Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No, Sir, Minister of State and the Deputy Minister, even for holding their job, it becomes a disqualification ; that is removed by Clause-6 ; And by 6A, other provision is made.

- Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Minister of State and Deputy Minister are the same office in both 6 and 6A.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : It has no office.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : চাব, কথাটো হৈছে যে, Originally পাচ কৰা বিলখনত Minister হোৱাটো Constitution ত আছে।

সেই Amending Act মতে যদিওবা Minister of State, Deputy Minister আৰু Parliamentary Secretary এ দৰমহা পায় তথাপিও disqualify নাছিল। তেওঁ যদি কোনো office Hold কৰেও তথাপি disqualify নহয়। Office of Ministership but as Minister গতিকে থাকিলে চাৰিটাই লাগিব।

Mr. Speaker : The question is the amendment after the last para, after the word 'State of Assam', 'whether ex-officio or by name' are to be deleted.

(The amendment was accepted)

There is no other amendment ; therefore the whole Bill is to be put.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1950 as amended be passed.

Mr. Speaker—The question is that the Assam State Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1950 as amended, be passed.

(The Motion was adopted)

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Revenue) : Sir, I beg to move the Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration,

Mr. Speaker : I read out a message from the Governor—"I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, the consideration of the Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1970 by the Assam Legislative Assembly".

Shri Sailen Medhi :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ইতিমধ্যে যোৱা কালি আমি Assam Land Revenue and surcharge এই বিলখন সদনত বিৰোধী দলৰ আপত্তি থকা স্বত্বেও পাচ হৈ যোৱা দেখিছো। কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠতাৰ কাৰণেই এই বিল পাচ হৈ গৈছে। কিন্তু বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে দৰ্শোৱা আপত্তি চৰকাৰে কৰ্পাত নকৰিলে। আমি এতিয়া এই বিলখনত দেখিছো যে ১০ বিঘাতকৈ বেছি থকা খিনিৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ৩০ ভাগ Revenue দিব লাগিব। দ্বিতীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে নতুনকৈ surcharge দিবলগীয়া হোৱাতো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। কিয়নো তেওঁলোক ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা affected হব। সেই কথাত আমাৰ কালৰ পৰা ঘোৰ আপত্তি কৰা হৈছিল। এতিয়া আকৌ নতুনকৈ অনা বিলত দেখা গৈছে যে যিবিলাক মাটিত ৰাইজে ম্যাদী পট্টা লৈ ভোগ কৰি আছে সেই মাটি বাতিল কিংবা গাওঁতেই হওক ১০ বিঘাতকৈ বেছি মাটি থাকিলে surcharge দিব লাগিব। Deputy Commissioner এ নতুনকৈ Re-assessment কৰাৰ পিচত যদি সেই মাটিত ঘৰ নাইবা বস্তি থাকে বা ব্যৱসায়ী প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হয় সেই মাটি ব্যৱসায়ী Area লৈ turn কৰিব তেতিয়াহলে সেই Assessment মতে Residential site হৈ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ প্ৰিমিয়াম দিব লাগিব আৰু trade site হলে ১০০ টকা নতুনকৈ দিব লাগিব। ৰাইজে এবছৰৰ আগতে যিবিলাক মাটি দখল ভোগ কৰি আছিল সেই মাটিবিলাক Religious Endowment Act মতে চৰকাৰে ললে আৰু সেই মাটিৰ বায়ত সকলক অধিকাৰ দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰিছিল। যদিও তেওঁলোকৰ অধিকাৰৰ বাবে একচনা যিবিলাক মাটি আছে সেই মাটি বিলাক আৰু জমিদাৰী abolition হোৱা মাটি বিলাকৰ স্বত্ব ভোগৰ বাবে শতকৰা ৩০ ভাগ বেছি Revenue দিব লগা হৈছে।

আন হাতেদি যিবিলাক মাটি Collector এ নতুনকৈ assessment কৰি industrial site বুলি ঘোষণা কৰে, তাত তেওঁলোকে residential site ৰ কাৰণে ৫০ টকা আৰু trade site ৰ কাৰণে ১০০ টকা দিব লাগিব। গতিকে এই খন

বিলৰ লগত surcharge বিলখনৰ প্ৰাৰ্থকা হৈছে এইখিনিতেই যে surcharge বিলত মাত্ৰ মাটি পট্টাৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে আৰু Reassessment বিলত একচনা মাটি আৰু বায়তৰ দখলত থকা জমিৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। এই Reassessment জৰীয়ে—D.C. য়ে যদি মাটিৰ কিবা পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা দেখে তেতিয়াহলে D.C. য়ে Trade site বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিব অৰু লগে লগে নতুনকৈ Premium দিব লাগিব। আমি দুয়োখন বিলতে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে surcharge বিলত যিসকল দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণ বাদ পৰি আছিল যি বিলাকক surcharge বিলত সন্মুখৰ পৰা নাই তেনেকুৱা মাত্ৰহো এই reassessment বিলত তুচ্ছ হ'ব। সেই মাটিৰ Transfer or change হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা দেখিলেই নতুনকৈ tax লগাব। গতিকে এই দুয়োখন বিলতেই দেখা যায় চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত নতুনকৈ Tax লগোৱাৰ ফান্দ পেলাইছে। এই সম্বন্ধে মই কওঁ যে, আজি এটুকুৰা মাটি Residential site বুলি ঘোষণা কৰাৰ লগে লগেই ৫০ টকা Premium দিব লাগিব। আজি বিশেষকৈ গুৱাহাটীৰ বেলেতলাত যি বিলাক Tribal Belt ৰ মাটি আছিল যি বিলাকত জনজাতীয় লোক আছিল য'ত Town হোৱা নাই, যি বিলাক মাটিত এতিয়া খেতিয়ক বাইছে নিজে নিজে খেতি কৰি ভঁৰিৰকা নিৰ্কাহ কৰি আছে সেই বিলাক ঠাইত আজি কেইজনমানে বাৱসায় বাণিজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা চলাইছে। এই সৰু সৰু Industry বিলাক গঢ়ি উঠাৰ পিচত এই বিলাকত সৰু সৰু Town হৈ যায়। লগে লগে সেইবিলাক Residential Area বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হয়। আজি যিসকল খেতিয়কে তাত খেতি কৰি থাই আছিল আজি সেইসকলে নতুনকৈ ৫০ টকা Premium দিব লাগিব। আজি যদি সেই ঠাই Industrial area বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহলে সেই Tribal মাত্ৰবিলাকে ১০০ টকা Premium দিব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy—Industrial অঞ্চল নহয় Trade site হে।

Shri Sainen Medhi—খেতিয়কে আজি Trade কৰক বা নকৰক তেওঁলোকে ১০০ টকা Premium দিবই লাগিব। ইয়াত আমি আপত্তি নকৰিলোহেতেন যদি Trader বিলাকে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বাৱসায় বাণিজ্য কৰি Residential area কৰি আমাৰ বাইজক সুবিধা দিলেহেতেন তেতিয়া আমাৰ আপত্তি নাথাকিলেহেতেন। কিন্তু আজি তেনেকুৱাকৈ হোৱা নাই। আজি D.C. য়ে হঠাৎ ঘোষণা কৰে Residential area বা Trade site বুলি আৰু আমাৰ গবীৰ খেতিয়কে ৫০ টকা বা ১০০ টকা নতুনকৈ Premium দিব লাগে। আজি গুৱাহাটীৰ আশে পাশে থকা বহুত মাটি এনেকৈ Residential বা trade site বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হয়। আজি যিসকল

মাহুহে বহুত দিনৰ পৰা জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছে সেইবিলাক মাহুহে হঠাতে ৫০ টকা বেচি Premium দিব লগা হয় আৰু যদি Trade site বুলি ঘোষণা কৰে তেতিয়া হ'লে ১০০ টকা বেচি Premium দিবলগা হয়। আজি একচনা মাটিত ৩০% surcharge দিবলগীয়া হৈছে। আজি দায়ত বিলাকে সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে যি মাটি লোৱাৰ কথা বা দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল সেই দায়তসকলেও শতকৰা ৩০% Surcharge দিব লাগিব। আজি Surcharge ৰ যিখন বিল পাচ হৈ গ'ল সেইখনৰ মতে গাৱ-তেই হওক বা চহৰতেই হওক ১০ বিঘাৰ ওপৰত থকা মাহুহে শতকৰা ৩০% বেচি টকা দিব লাগিব। আজি যি সকলে Tax দিব পাৰে সেই সবলৰ ওপৰত Tax লগাওক। কিন্তু আজি দুখৰ বিষয় যে এই সকলো Tax আমাৰ দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰাই আদায় কৰিছে। এইটো কেতিয়াও হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি এই চৰকাৰে দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা Tax মোৱাতছে দৃঢ়তৰ হৈছে। আনহাতে ব্যৱসায়ী বা পুৰ্জিপতি সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই চৰকাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। আজি গৰীব জনসাধাৰণক চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে তেনেকৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱসায়ী বা আন মাহুহক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব পৰা নাই। গৰীব খেতিয়কৰ খেতি-বাতি পৰ্য্যন্ত ধ্বংস কৰিবলৈকো এই চৰকাৰে কুৰ্থাবোধ কৰা নাই কিন্তু যিবিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায়ী তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে আনকি অনাদায়ী কৰখিনিও আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই।

আজি বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ নামত চৰকাৰে যি Surcharge গৰীব কৃষকৰপৰা লৈছে এই Surcharge ব্যৱসায়ী সকলৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি ৩ কোটিৰো অধিক টকা চৰকাৰে অনাদায়ী কৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ধনী-ব্যৱসায়ীৰ হাতৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই।

বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইটো ভালকৈ জানে যে দুখীয়া মাহুহ খিনিয়ৈ কেতিয়াও কৰ ফাকি দিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকে আগ দিনা কৰ ফাকি দিলেও পিচদিনা 'ক্ৰোক' কৰি হলেও কৰ আদায় কৰিব পাৰিব। গতিকে ক্ৰোক কৰিব পৰা হলেই—অৰ্থাৎ ক্ৰোক কৰি সম্পত্তি আদায় কৰাৰ ভয়ত দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণে কৰ ফাকি দিয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাথাকে। আন হাতে তেখেত সকলৰ স্বার্থৰ অন্তৰ্ভূলে কোনো বিল এই সদনলৈ লৈ অহা নাই। মাত্ৰ ব্যৱসায়ী, ধনী মালিক মিল মালিক আদি লোক সকলৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণেহে আজি এই Re-Assessment বিলখন আনিছে। এইখন দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰিপন্থী—আৰু এইখন পাচ হৈ আইনত পৰিণত হলে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত তুমুল হেচা পৰিব। আজি এই বিতৰ্কত যি সকলে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেই সকলে কোনো আপত্তি নকৰিলেহেতেন যদি দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কোনো হেচা নপৰিলেহেতেন? এই বিলখনে পাচ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ Economic ৰ কোনো উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ শ্ৰীবাদেৱে কৈ গৈছে যে বি সকল লোকৰ পইচাদে—আমি Industry কৰিছো—
যি সকলৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ পিচত কৰ লগাই গৈছো—সেই সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে এই
চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে—তেওঁলোকক মিনে দিনে নিষ্পোষিত কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ
উন্নতিৰ বিনে অৰ্থনীতিৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে—অৰ্থনীতিৰ উন্নতিৰ বিনে দেশৰ উন্নতি
হ'ব নোৱাৰে। দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ বিনে দেশৰ Industry Agriculture ৰ উন্নতি হ'ব
নোৱাৰে—কোনো কৃষি বিপ্লৱ হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে এই দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত
পৰা কৰৰ হেচা কমাই আনিব লাগে। কিন্তু তাৰ বিপৰীতে দেখা গৈছে যে এই
দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ হেচা বঢ়াই থোৱা হৈছে—আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে পাইছে
কি—শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰণে ভাল হুবিধা নাই। যাতায়তৰ কাৰণে ভাল বাস্তা আদি
নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যদি এই সকলো বিলাক হুবিধা কৰি দি ৰাইজক কলেহেতেন
যে 'ভাইইত' তোমালোকে আমাক চৰকাৰ চলাবৰ কাৰণে কিছু পইচা দিয়া। তেনে
ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি ভাবো আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে অতি আনন্দ মনেৰে পইচা দিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি
আহিলহেতেন। আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ ভাত নাই—পিন্ধিবলৈ
কাপোৰ নাই—লৰা-ছোৱালী পঢ়াবলৈ পইচা নাই আনকি পাঠশালা স্কুলত পঢ়া লৰা-
টোৰ কিতাপ কিনি দিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত স্কুল একৱাৰ লগীয়া হৈছে সেই সকলে
কিহৰ খাতিৰত এই চৰকাৰক বাৰে বাৰে পইচা দি থাকিব? এই বিলখন জনসাধাৰণৰ
স্বাৰ্থৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিপক্কী হৈছে—মাত্ৰ ব্যৱসায়ী, মিল মালিক সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰহে অতুল
গৈছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অত্যাধিক কৰো এই বিলখন যেন এই সদনত নোতোলে
ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

★Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: One Point of order Sir. It
appears that this Bill contravenes the provision of the Constitution
and the fundamental principle of tax because there cannot be a
double taxation on the same matter. Sir, it appears further that
here some mis-leading explanations have been given with regard
to the content inside the Bill. Under the statement of objects and
reasons it has been said that with a view to augmenting the re-
sources of the State it is proposed to levy premium and surcharge
on the land revenue from the land holders and the settlement
holders and for conversion of agricultural land to homestead and
trade sites by amending the Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment

★Speech not corrected

tax. But inside the Bill we find something else. In the Bill it has been said that under section 21 of the principal Act of the Bill the second proviso the following shall be added as third proviso, namely—“Provided further that in case of higher classification and re-asseessment a premium of Rs 50 for residential site and Rs. 100 for trade site per bigha shall be realised from the settlement holders”. You will see the difference of the wordings in the objects and reasons it was said that it would be for conversion but actually in reality it is not for conversion but it is for higher classification. The difference is very simple. I have got a plot of land I have got there a dwelling house that is my residential house. If I convert my residential site into a trade site then I change the character of the land. I raise the standard which is more remunerative, if I do that this is understandable if a higher levy is imposed on me but here I have got a house and if my fore fathers have also got a house this is a residential area some people nearabout me may or may not build some shops or the Govt or the Dy. Commissioner in his discretion think or the Master planners think that this would a trade site. Therefore, the master plan maker or the Dy. Commissioner or whatever might be the authority they declare that as a trade site. I do not convert my site to trade site but somebody declared it to be so. Am I to pay premium? This is a tax. This should not be. In order to avoid that terminology the word might be changed. So far as the content is concerned the content remains the same.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : This will be paid only once.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : There are several types of realisation of tax. When one is to tax which is not for any other purpose excepting that the State gives you the contribution there is the basis. Whatever that basis is they are termed as toll

tax, somewhere they are termed as house tax, somewhere they are termed as income tax. Some standard is made by the authority but you are to pay. What is the fundamental principle? The fundamental principle is that the State gives you protection. In lieu of that you are to tax. This will be in continuation from the days of old Rishi Youngabalka, who first innunciated the theory of tax, and he said that the people are to pay tax in lieu of the protection that the State give to the citizens. I am not going to that. At least for a point of Order it not necessary. My point of order is this that I have not converted the annual patta land into periodic, I have not converted my homestead land into trade sites and I have not earned any unearned income. But simply because somebody makes a point that it is to be declared a trade site or to be declared a higher category of lands, some money is imposed on me whatever the name, it is all the same. The tax is imposed on me. Then the thing is that I should be doubly taxed for my area or my land. If my land becomes a trade site then naturally for a trade site there is higher rate of revenue. So, I am taxed to that extent because I am under compulsion of paying higher rate of revenue. Not that. Ofcourse, the Finance Minister the other day said that paying tax is a privilege. If I consider paying of tax for the same house to be a privilege and for that privilege if I pay a premium, that is a different thing. That is not the thing. The thing is that already I am paying a higher tax in the form of higher rate of revenue which has been imposed because my land has been declared a trade site in place of a homestead area. Because I have been punished being subjected to pay a higher tax should I, therefore, pay a premium? What is the service that I am getting? So, it is not a fee, it is not a cess because after all when fee is imposed, it is for some service given. When a premium is to be paid, that is for some service in promise, that is to say, a latent service. But here it is neither a latent service

nor a patent service. Therefore if it is not a service, either patent or latent, if I am to make a payment that is nothing but tax. I am taxed for a particular phenomenon. How can I again be taxed for that particular phenomenon. So, this Bill falls within the mischief of double taxation for the one and the same grade of land. That is my submission. I not holding a plea that whenever there is an unearned income and to that extent land revenue has to be higher or some fees or some fines whatever may be, payment is to be imposed on that. That is a different thing altogether. That will come in a different scale. I am only approaching the matter from the point of view of legality and constitutionality and not from the point of view of the principles of taxation whether how far unearned income, particularly in relation to land should be cornered by the State. That is why I am bringing this point of order whether constitutionally and legally for one and the same phenomenon or the same grade of land, two taxes under two names can be made. Whether it is constitutional—whether it is legal. I hope you will give a ruling on this point of order.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Sir, I am trying to follow hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya closely. Really I have not been able to understand what he exactly means. If he means that premium is also a tax and land revenue is also a tax, then the tax used in the Bill is to be changed. But premium is certainly one thing and land revenue, as he himself answered the question is that when agricultural land is converted into residential site or trade site, its value increases and out of that increased value, may be that the owner of that particular land has contributed towards improvement of the site or may not have. But if the value of the site has improved then the Govt. wants to impose a premium on that increased value of the land which is being done at the time of reassessment of land revenue. Sir, because certain categories of land during the course of 30 years have improved and in reassessment higher land revenue is assessed.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Reassessment of land revenue is a different thing :

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Here, the proviso to Section 21 of the Principal Act reads “Provided further that in case of higher classification and reassessment a premium of Rs. 50 for residential site and Rs. 100 for trade site per bigha shall be realised from the settlement holders.”

That is plain english, there is no confusion. If the land is improved from agricultural land to residential site its value is increased. Therefore, more revenue has to be paid. In the matter of unearned income because the site has improved, the Government wants to take Rs. 50 per bigha for residential site and Rs. 100 per bigha for trade site. Therefore, this is not a case of double taxation.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Because the value of the land has increased therefore the revenue is higher and because the site has been improved and has become a trade site in place of agricultural site and has become more valuable and because your land has become more valuable, you are to pay higher rate of land revenue. Either you pay me 50 rupees or you pay me the enhanced rate of revenue. That I can understand. But how can you impose two taxes on a land which you were holding as residential site and which has changed into a trade site ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—I am sorry I could not make myself clear. What I mean is this. My point is that if you call it double taxation, if english word may be used in a broader sense it means that one is premium and another is revenue. That land is being used either for living or for renting. Therefore, Govt. wants to impose a tax or whatever it is. Land revenue is imposed because annually the land yields something to the owner. Therefore, Govt. takes

a share and that share is the produce of the land in one form or the other. The premium is that I purchase land at the rate of Rs. 20 per bigha and the price has gone up to Rs. 2,000 per bigha due to certain circumstances to which I have not contributed anything. Therefore, Govt. says let the owner who has got unearned increment pay Rs. 50 per bigha for residential site and Rs. 100 per bigha for trade site. Revenue is paid annually and premium is paid once for all and for unearned increment. This is the thing.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—At any rate whatever may be the name I am not going to the propriety or otherwise of the matter. That I have reserved for further discussion on this. I have only raised this point of order that because of the increased value of the land and improved classification, you are imposing a burden, and for that can you impose additional burden at the same time? That burden is known in economic parlance as taxation. Can you for the same phenomenon and at the same breath make double taxation? If you can, you do it; if you cannot, don't do it.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Sir, the point of order was raised because it was thought that it involves double taxation and therefore it is bad. I humbly submit there is no point of order because there is no double taxation. Now, the surcharge has been levied on all agricultural land. It has nothing to do with the trade site or house site or whatever it is. Now, Sir, what is the difference between a tax and premium? In the case of tax there is the periodicity and it is premium when it is paid only once. In converting the land from agriculture to house building site we have asked for Rs. 50/- as premium which will be paid once and not twice. Secondly, if it is converted into a trade site then the premium will be Rs. 100/- and that also will be paid once.

Premium is not paid periodically and there is no periodicity. Therefore, Sir, there is no double taxation. So far as the taxation is concerned, it is uniform. Only the land which has become a trade site or house site, that land qualifies for premium.

Sir, the third question raised is who determines about the conversion of land. As you will see, we have not mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons as to who does it. Therefore, Sir, there is no contradiction between the provisions and the statement of objects and reasons. Now, obviously it will be determined by the social forces working. How does a trade site arise? It arises out of social forces. I by myself cannot declare my house as trade site. It is not the individuals who create a trade site; it is the operation of the social forces. So, by operation of social forces my land which was valued at Rs. 50/- suddenly becomes worth Rs. 10,000. Obviously the society has a right to take a part of the increased value of my land, and the premium is fixed on that. Whenever due to the operation of the social forces the price of land suddenly jumps up, the society says that I must get a share of it. The price of land at Gauhati has suddenly jumped up but the people there have done nothing to enhance the value of land, and therefore, if the social force that have enhanced the value of land, and it is the social forces that have enhanced the value of land, and therefore if the society takes Rs 100/- or Rs.50/- from the landholders, it is not bad. Therefore, Sir, there is no point of order because the two things are different—one is tax and the other is premium.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghosh—এই Act খনৰ (E)ত আছে যে যিসকল প্রজা জমিদাৰৰ তলত আছিল তেওঁলোক এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ তললৈ অহাত তেওঁলোকে আকৌ শতকৰা ৩০ পইচা কৰ দিবলগা হৈছে। গোৱালপাৰাত কোনো মানুহৰ ১০ বিঘা বা তাতকৈ বেছি মাটি থাকিলেই surcharge দিব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (m)—নেলাগে।

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghosh—এতিয়া Assam Land Revenue and Rent (surcharge) Bill 1970 খনৰ মতে গোৱাল পাবাৰ সেই মাটিবোৰ জমিদাৰৰ পৰা Directly চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ অহাত শতকৰা ৩০ পইচা surcharge দিব লাগে ১০ বিঘা হলেও দিব লাগিব আৰু ১ বিঘা থাকিলেও tax দিব লাগিব। গতিকে গোৱাল পাবাত Double taxation হৈছে। এবাৰ tax দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—আগৰ Act খন জমিদাৰী এলেকাত Operate নকৰে। এই আইনখন ইয়াত Operate কৰিবলৈ ইয়াত enabling Clause “May” কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In view of the clarification given by the Minister and Shri Sharma, the point of order of Mr. Bhattacharjee becomes hypothetical and it is ruled out of order.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — Sir, you have got every right to give your ruling, and since you have given your ruling I am not going to its merits. If the matter goes to the High Court, it will be seen there. Now, I come to the question of propriety. Let us see how obnoxious again this proposal is.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: Sir, the word ‘on’ in (c) should really be ‘or’ and the other ‘on’ should also be ‘or’. I am sorry for the mistake and I apologise to the House.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: I am happy Now, Sir, our Minister, in course of point of order became very social, but originally when this Bill was drafted and circulated that social consciousness did not dawn in his mind and now it has.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Hon. Member knows that we do not claim perfection. In drafting the Bills we become very much slipshod.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee—I am still happier. Sir, in social consciousness our proletariat leader has out-beaten the Finance Minister.

In the Bill it has now become all the more important and demonstrative. But Sir, we find it difficult to reconcile to this position because the Minister when he circulated this Bill and introduced it he said that one thing was worrying him and that worry was that he wanted to augment the resources of the State and he was therefore, and he was probably thinking 'Can I not find out a way whereby without any expenditure I can get some more money. In the previous one (the surcharge) he gave a financial memorandum wherein he stated that he will go on collecting more money but in collecting there will be no expenditure. In other words the Revenue staff who are there are actually working less than they ought to or could. In making this re-assessment also he not only thinks that there will be no revenue he does not think even to give a financial memorandum. While going to implement even if he requires a single paisa from the State Consolidated fund there should be a financial memorandum. I think, Sir, I rise again on this point of order for the non-existence of a financial memorandum, and for the absence of the financial memorandum the bill should be ruled out of order. In the previous one even though there was no financial involvement the Minister in his wisdom thought it proper to give a financial memorandum. This time he has omitted it So atleast from the Government side nothing is made clear whether there will be any expenditure in making this re-assessment, in making this re-classification, in the D.Cs' giving certain decisions, in the Land Revenue staff making certain conversions, in making certain entries-in doing all these whether any money will be spent or not. Nothing has been stated. This financial memorandum, according to the Rules and Procedure of the House is a 'must'.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do not think it is out of order because these two bills are real sisters because they provide

for the same type of taxation. Since we have already passed a legislation in which it is stated that no financial burden is involved for the surcharge of 30% here also there is no financial burden on the State.

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই দুই খন বিল sisters। Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill খনৰ দৰেই এই Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill খন execute কৰোতেও কোনো খৰচ নহয়।

Shri Sailen Medhi :— The point of order is whether without a financial memorandum the Bill, is valid or not.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—মই কৈছো যে এই দুয়োখন বিল একে পৰ্যায়ৰে আগৰ খনত যেতিয়া কোনো financial burden নাই ইয়াতো নাই। এতিয়া যিটো technical দোষ হৈছে তাৰ বাবে ক্ষমা ভিক্ষা কৰিছো।

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhuri :—শুধবাই আনক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—এই Financial memorandum ৰ কথাটো waive কৰি দিব লাগে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—Land and Revenue Regulationৰ জ্ঞান মোৰ সীমাবদ্ধ। Trade site ৰ definition টো বুজাত টান পাইছো। ধৰক দুটা ককাই-ভাই বেলেগ হ'ল। কপিত মাটি দৰাকৈ দুভাগ কৰি এভাগত ককায়েকে থকা ঘৰটো সাজি ল'লে আৰু ভায়েকে বাকী ভোখৰত ঘৰ এটা সাজি সৰু দোকান এখন তৰিলে। তেন্তে সেই দোকান খন থকা মাটি দৰাই Trade site হ'লনে কি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhuri - উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই বিলখন হৈছে যে যদি কোনো খেতিৰ মাটি নেই হিচাপে ধাৰ্য কৰাৰ পিচত খেতিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে ঘৰ সাজে বা দোকান সাজে বা কোনো কাৰবাৰ কৰে তেনেহলে conversion of Agriculture land to residential land or business or shop মতে এশ টকা দিব লাগিব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—ধৰক দুই ককাই ভাই বেলেগ হ'ল। এটাই বাৰীদৰা পালে। এটাই কপিত মাটি দৰা পালে। ককায়েকে কপিত মাটি দৰাৰ চুকতে

এটা ঘৰ নাজি ললে আৰু ভায়েকে পুৰণি ঘৰটোৰ খালি থকা কোঠা এটাত দোকান এখন তুলিলে। সেই কাৰণেও এশ টকা দিব লাগিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Revenue) কোনো খেতিৰ মাটি residence বা commercial purpose লৈ convert কৰিলে এশ টকা দিব লাগিব।

Extension of the Sitting of the House

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order under Rule 11 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business I would like to announce that the House will be extended upto 8. P. M. owing to the exigency of circumstances so that these Bills may be taken up.

(Voices : No, no, We do not want any extension)

(Noise in the Opposition Bench)

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : On this when you sit in that Chair and give ruling you give it on your quasi-judicial capacity. Rule 11 of the Conduct of Business no doubt gives a discretion to the Speaker that is correct, but that is not on normal condition. To declare to-day that the House will sit upto 8 p.m. and again to declare tomorrow that the House adjourns till such and such time all that you cannot do. You have got power no doubt but you have got powers only under certain rules. First of all it must be seen that there must be exigency of the business and that must be established. Nobody can come secretly to you whoever he may be and tell you something. We are not at all concerned about it. So far the House is concerned it should be placed before the House saying that due to the exigency of the business it has created such a situation that we cannot go without sitting upto 8 P.M. to day. But nobody has submitted that.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, I beg of you and through you the

Deputy Leader of the House in the absence of the Leader not to impose this on us. I beg to submit that there is an exigency and I unofficially told you already that I am to go to Jorhat tomorrow by the morning flight because of my mothers' Sradh ceremony. I will have to catch the plane at 7 O'clock tomorrow. certainly we would have stayed overnight if the exigency would justified it. Now I beg to submit that we are dealing only with Item No.5 and we have taxation measures right up 13, 14 and so on. (Noise) Transfer of property it is the registration act by which you get money and therefore it is taxation measure.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It is intended for tea gardens.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if there were really any exigency we would have certainly continued upto 8 P.M. or even 9 P.M. Now, in the face of so many Bills what we will do. The Govt should not have brought so many Bills to -day because of the fact that we have not majority and we can steam roll and we can do whatever we like. (applause) And with this we can carry on for any length of time. What has happened in West Bengal? We should not leave a bad example for the future Governments.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The question is that the procedure of the House is that whatever may be the circumstances you are to take the opinion of the House even if there is any exigency but you were kind enough not to do it. (Laughter).

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : It would have been graceful. After all the Chair should not lean itself towards any party.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : You are sitting on a respectful Chair and it is known that you are impartial. From the Govt. side also there was no request for extension upto 8 pm. It is a fault of the party in power. It is they who wanted to shorten

the session. So long we were helping the Govt. in disposing of their business and at this stage we are unable to do so.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, Mr. Sarmah said that his mother's. (Interruption). Noise

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Birua the Minister is making certain submission I think the hon. member should hear him patiently.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, I have got the right to say something when there is controversy. Mr. Sarmah said that he is to go to Jorhat tomorrow for his mother's Sradh Ceremony and as far as I know the Sradh ceremony falls on the 15th of this month. (At this stage Mr. Debeswar Sarmah left the House to bring certain papers).

Sir, the Assembly Session is summoned primarily to transact Government business. And, today is the last day of transacting Govt. business. Therefore, Sir this exigency. You have the right to extend the House and to allow the rest of the business to be conducted as announced by you already.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - I am not only shocked, also surprised today that perhaps because of the length of the Session that our Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, he has lost his temper. He kept this temper for so many days. At any rate, that is his concern. After all, one hon. Member has said his mother's sradh ceremony is tomorrow. After all, son knows better when the Sradh ceremony of his mother is. So, it will be in the gesture of things to accept the hon. Member's statement at least in the personal matter. Different individual may have different manners and this is not the question of individual convenience or

inconvenience. After all, not only Mr. Sharma, many others may have kept their engagements this afternoon.

(At this stage hon. Member, Shri Debeswar Sarmah entered the Chamber and proceeded to the Speaker and placed a Air ticket on the table of the Speaker).

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—It is not that I am claiming a privilege because your office has fixed the programme like this. I am not begging of anybody's advantage. They fixed the programme like that (placing the Air ticket on the Speaker's table) and it is the money. (applause from the Opposition)

I am not complaining of my inconvenience. Government should have some method. How many times they have changed the agenda of the House? They are behaving like children.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Government has not changed its business, Sir. It is not at my instance that the agenda was changed. The Business Advisory Committee when took the matter into consideration I think, from our side we remained quiet and neutral. I think it will be borne out by hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharjee and Shri Phani Bora.

Adjournment

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Order, Order, Mr. Speaker has arranged tea for the hon. Members in Room No. 14. Members of the Press and official galleries are also requested to go there. Now, the House adjourns for 20 minutes.

(The House re-assembled, after adjournment, at 5-35 P.M. with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

Shri Phani Bora - Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is that now it is 5-35 p.m., and therefore, it is 35 minutes more than the schedule time. So, we would expect that the House will be adjourned now.

Mr. Speaker - The House stands adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow the 10th June, 1970.

(Applause from the Opposition)

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th June, 1970.

Shillong
The 9th June, 1970

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary
Legislative Assembly, Assam