

Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 6

The 30th March, 1970.



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Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Assam Lgislative
Assembly Assembled after the Fourth General
Elections under the Sovereign Democratic
Republican Constitution
Of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A. M. Monday, the 30th March 1970

P R E S E N T

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.A., LL.,B. Speaker, in the chair,
Eight Ministers, Six Ministers of State, Three Deputy Ministers
and Forty eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Long distance from Namrup to Dibrugarh via Tengakhat

শ্রীভদ্রকান্ত গগৈয়ে শুধিছে :

*৩৪। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ নামৰূপৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ টেঙাখাট হৈ যাবপৰা আলিটোৰ দীৰ্ঘতা কেই মাইল ?

(খ) এই দীৰ্ঘতাৰ কিমান মাইল মিহি কৰা (Black-topped) আৰু কিমান মাইল মাত্ৰ পাথৰৰ (Gravelled) ?

(গ) এই আলিৰ ওপৰেদি বাজ্যিক পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ যাত্ৰীযোৱা গাড়ী চলাচল কৰে নে ?

Sri Altaf Hussain Mazumder [Minister of state, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

34. (a)—Total length of the route from Namrup to Dibrugarh via Tengakhat is 66·14 K.M.

b)—Out of the total length of this route 53·76 K. M. is black-topped and the remaining portion of 12·38 K. M. is gravelled.

(c)—No.

Sri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি বাস্তা Black-Topped কৰা নাই হোৱা বুলি কৈছে, সেইখিনি portion কেতিয়া Black-Topped কৰা হ'ব আৰু কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Sri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : বাকীখিনিৰ কাৰণে Administrative Approval দিয়া হৈছে।

Sri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : ৭ মাইল বাস্তাৰ Black-Topped কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু এই বাকী থকা ৩ মাইলৰ কাৰণে Tender Call কৰা হোৱা নাই। কেতিয়া Tender Call কৰা হ'ব ?

Sri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : ১২ K. M. ৰ ভিতৰত তাৰে ৩ K. M. ৰ estimate দিয়া হৈছে ; বাকী আৰু ৩ K. M. ৰ estimateয়ো সোনকালেই দিয়া হ'ব।

Jonab Rohimuddin Ahmed : আমাৰ যোৱাবাৰ এটা প্রশ্নত মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্তৰ দিছিল যে আমাৰ যোৱা ১৯৫৮ চনৰে পৰা যিবিলাক Missing link আছিল সেইবিলাক P. W. D. ৰ বাজেটত ধৰিছে নে নাই ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder . এইটো বেলেগ প্রশ্ন কৰিছে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there are instances where State Transport buses ply on roads which are not black-topped ?

Altaf Hussain Mazumder : There are lots of roads.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই (গ) ত কৈছে যে এই পৰিবহণৰ বাচ সেই বাস্তাত নচলে। ১২ K. M. বাস্তা Gravel নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই পৰিবহণৰ বাচ চলাচল নকৰে। পৰিবহণৰ বাচ Dibrugarh ৰ পৰা Duliajan আৰু তাৰ পৰা ৩ আলিলৈ

এই ৭০ মাইল বাস্তাত পৰিবহণৰ বাচ চলে। কেৱল ১২ K. M. বাস্তাত Black-Topped নকৰাৰ কাৰণেই সেই বাস্তাত বাচ চলাচল কৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ ফলত আমি ৩টকা ভাড়াৰ ঠাইত ৭ টকা ভাড়া ভৰিবলগীয়া হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাও যেন অতি সোনকালে এই বাস্তাটো Black-Topped কৰে।

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : তাত কি কাৰণে নচলে মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ কাৰণ বহুতো Gravelled বাস্তাত state transport ৰ বাচ চলাচল কৰে। এই ১২ মাইলৰ কাৰণেও Administrative approval দিয়া হৈছে সোনকালে হব বুলি আশা কৰোঁ।

Re : Inspection Bungalow at Mukalmua

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

*35. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the difficulty of touring officers, etc., for non-existence of an Inspection Bungalow at Mukalmua ?

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to take immediate steps for construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Mukalmua ?

(c) Whether the Department has prepared necessary Plan and Estimates for construction of the said buildings ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder [Minister of State, Public Works

Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

35. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In view of the present financial stringency of the State, construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Mukalmua is not possible now.

(c)—Yes, but for reasons stated in (b) above the estimate could not be sanctioned.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Whether there existed an Inspection Bungalow previously at Mukalmua, and, if so, what has happened to that I. B. ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : Yes, Sir, there existed one I. B. at Mukalmua, but due to erosion by the river Brahmaputra, it had to be dismantled.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether Govt. are aware of the fact that many I. Bs. were constructed in the pre-historic days and they are now in wretched condition. Will the Govt. take measures for immediate repair of those buildings ? For instance the I. B. at Bilasipara.

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : To my knowledge no I. B.s were constructed in the pre-historic days, but some had been constructed before partition and some after partition, and they are being maintained as far as possible within the financial limitation.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : If there was an I. B. and if it was dismantled, what happened to the materials ? Whether the materials were also washed away or they were salvaged and kept for construction of another I. B. ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : I think they must have been stored.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Will the Minister please refer to an earlier reply to a question put by the questioner that the Govt. will take speedy measures for construction of an I. B. ? The question refers to the year 1968.

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : The reply to that particular question is not before me at the moment, but as far as I remember efforts are being made even now for construction of an I. B.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : If the estimates have been prepared may I know what is the estimated cost ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : The estimated cost comes to Rs. 43,524/—

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াত যি প্রশ্ন উঠিছে সেইটো হৈছে যে যিবিলাক বাস্তাত Inspection Bungalow থাকিব লাগে, চহৰত যিবিলাক Inspection Bungalow হয় আৰু যিবিলাক গাঁৱত হয়, তাৰ মাজত কিবা difference থাকে নেকি, নে একেই ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : Sir, there is no difference between rural areas and urban areas. Only according to the necessity these are constructed.

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : Inspection Bungalow বিলাক সাধারণতঃ Ministers, Officers বা V. I. P. ব কাৰণে কৰা হয় কিন্তু সেই বিলাক Bungalow ত কাপ এটা পৰ্য্যন্ত কেতিয়াবা নাথাকে। ভগা chair আৰু কেতিয়াবা চকী বেঞ্চৰো কোনো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : In the first instance these are not meant for V. I. Ps. These are constructed for the convenience of Inspection of work.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Will the Minister please refer to the Additional Chief Engineer's D. O. letter No. BRD (Cell) 1/66/37 dated the 19th December, 1968, addressed to the questioner wherein it had been stated that Finance has agreed for inclusion of the Scheme in the next year's budget, and that action is being taken accordingly. May I know from the Minister regarding the present position ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : If I get that letter I may pursue the point. Finance agreed to consider many things but due to financial stringency ultimately many things are dropped.

Re : Damage caused to Malow Ali and Sarucharai Ali

Shri Jogen Saikia asked :

*35. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (i) Whether the Government is aware that Major parts of the Malow Ali and the Sarucharai Ali in Jorhat Subdivision (Civil) have been badly damaged by the Brahmaputra flood waters entering by the breaches on the embankment at Gohaingaon, Khutiapota and Elengmora in the years 1965, 1966 and 1969 respectively ?
- (b) Whether the Government is aware that the affected parts of these two roads have not been brought to the pre-flood conditions till now although several years have passed since the first flood ?
- (c) Whether the Government is aware of the extreme difficulties of the people of the otherwise inaccessible areas connected by these two roads due to want of proper repair of these two roads ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps to repair these roads and bring the same to the pre-flood conditions now that there is no apprehension of more floods after Kokilamukh protection works being almost completed ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder [Minister of State, Public

Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

36. (a)—Yes:

(b)—(i) Yes, affected portion of the Malow Ali Road is not protected by any flood protection embankment and at the same time, this portion stands exposed to spill water of Brahmaputra due to construction of Malow bund by Flood Control Department. Currently, the construction of Khutiapota bund has been taken up by Flood Control Department and if this bund stands satisfactorily then Malow Ali Road can be restored to pre-flood conditions.

(ii) Regarding Sarucharai Ali which was damaged by the Brahmaputra Flood of 1969, the affected portion of this road is being repaired to pre-flood condition and the work has already been allotted to the contractor:

(c)—Yes, specially by the people living in the interior.

(d)—Regarding Malow Ali Road, a close watch is being maintained on the performance of the Khutiapota bund during the forthcoming flood on whose stability the future restoration of the road to pre-flood conditions depends. Regarding Sarucharai Ali Road, as stated in reply (b) (ii) above.

Shri Jogen Saikia : The Minister said that repairs to Saru-charai Ali had been taken up and the work has already been given to a contractor. But is Government aware that, the bridge over Bhogdoi on that road needs immediate repairs and for that purpose funds has been allotted in the 4th Five Year Plan under the head "Repairs to bridges and culverts" and yet no work has been taken up because administrative sanction has not been accorded ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : As regards the particular bridge mentioned by the hon. member, I shall definitely look into it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Minister has said that the improvement of Malow Ali has been kept pending till the construction of a bund, which has been taken up by the Flood Control Department. But considering the urgent necessity of this road do not Government consider it proper to start maintenance work on this road immediately for the benefit of the people living in that area ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : The whole position is like this : this was heavily damaged by flood and unless it is protected by the bund undertaken by the E & D Department, any expenditure on it now from our side will be infructuous and useless. We are, therefore, waiting to see what happens

during the next flood season.

Shri Jogen Saikia : It is correct that a portion of this road is ravaged by flood. But so far as the portion covered by the Malow bund is concerned, that portion is also in a very bad condition. Why that portion cannot be restored to pre-flood conditions ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : That can be examined.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Does the Hon'ble Minister know that, that portion of the road, which is protected by the Malow bund, is the only link of that area with Jorhat town ? Therefore, before replying to this question the hon. Minister should have come prepared to reply to our supplementaries regarding that portion which is protected by the Malow bund. May I request the hon. Minister that considering the urgent necessity of maintaining that portion of the road, he will make provision for it in the coming year ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said. I will definitely look into it, but it is not possible for me to make any definite commitment now.

**Re : Money advanced to the President of Patharkandi
Anchalik Panchayat**

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

*37. Will the Minister -in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the President of Patharkandi Anchalik Panchayat, Shri J. M. Das, obtained an advance of Rs. 1,600 from Anchalik Panchayat fund for supply of paddy seeds?
- (b) If so, whether he supplied the seeds?
- (c) If not, whether he refunded the amount?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 73,635 was sanctioned under the Pilot Project Scheme in P. W. D. for the said construction of Anchalik Panchayat for Duhalia foothill Road?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that a road constructed by the R. & B. Department in 1956-57, in the said Foothill was shown as original work under the said Pilot Project Scheme and payment was made?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that a Poultry Farm was started by the President of the said Anchalik Panchayat and if so, the amount spent for the purpose?
- (g) Who is managing the farm?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development) replied :

37. (a)—An amount of Rs. 1,600 was advanced to Shri J. M. Das, President, Patharkandi Anchalik Panchayat, for the release of seized paddy and not for the supply of paddy seeds. The amount was subsequently re-imbursed to the Anchalik Panchayat.

(b)—Yes, the seized paddy, worth Rs. 1,485 was released and supplied.

(c)—The balance of Rs. 115 was refunded.

(d)—A sum of Rs. 73,635 only was sanctioned for the construction of the Duhalia Foothill bund-cum-road under the Pilot Project Scheme.

(e)—No.

(f)—A Poultry-cum-Dairy farm was started on experimental basis by the Patharkandi Anchalik Panchayat and not by the President. A sum of Rs. 700 was spent for the purpose.

(g)—The Poultry-cum-Dairy farm was subsequently converted into an Agricultural Farm and the Anchalik Panchayat is managing the farm.

Shri Maneswar Boro : কিমান টকা দিছিল।

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : ৭০০/ টকা।

Shri Maneswar Boro : পাথার কান্দিত যিটো গঙগোল হৈছিল সেই কথাটো বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীক স্থানীয় কোনোবা M. L. A. জনাইছিল

নেকি ? জনাইছিল যদি Inquiry কৰা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : হয়, স্থানীয় নেকি নাজানো। মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ আগত দাখিল কৰিছিলো। তাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছে। আৰু এই কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Maneswar Boro : Report টো কি, আপোনালোকেই বিবেচনা কৰি থাকিব।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : The hon. Minister has stated that the matter was enquired into. May I know who is the particular officer who enquired into the matter ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : We instructed the S. D. O. Karimganj to make an enquiry. Probably the S. D. O. had the enquiry made by the Subdivisional Planning Officer.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The question of probability does not arise. We want to know definitely who made the enquiry ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : The enquiry was made on the responsibility of the S. D. O. Karimganj.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Who has forwarded the findings to the Government ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : The S. D. O. Karimganj:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What are the findings ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : That report is still under examination.

Shri Dalal Chandra Baruah : Since the matter was enquired into, the findings must be placed before the House.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : The report covers some other matters besides this particular question.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua : The report should be the property of the House. Will you please ask the Minister, Sir, to place the report on the table of the House ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Minister, Revenue) It is not the property of the House. It was a departmental enquiry and not under any directive of the House. And you know, Sir, that reports of enquiries conducted by administrative departments are not generally placed on the table of the House. Only after action is taken on the recommendation the hon. members may raise the question of placing the recommendation before the House.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : We have been questioning the very integrity of this particular department. As early as in the month of July 1969, the Member representing that particular constituency, under which this Anchalik Panchayat falls, suggested

to the hon. Minister of the Department concerned for an enquiry and it is March 1970.

Now the hon. Minister comes forward at the fag end of March with a plea to say that the report is under examination. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether during the pendency of this Session, the report of the enquiring officer will be placed before the House, and whether all the charges made against this Anchalik Panchayat, wherein a particular person has made lakhs of rupees, will be placed in this House.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : On behalf of the Minister in-charge, I would assure the House that whatever information has been made by the Enquiring officer will be looked into and the action taken will be reported to this House.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua : This particular question has been asked by no less an important person than an Hon. Member of this House; this members has lodged a complaint before the Government for an enquiry and on the strength of that complaint an enquiry was conducted. Whether the Government is morally bound to furnish the information regarding this enquiry along with the question.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Yes, bound not only

morally but also legally to report action to this House taken by the Enquiring officer.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Thank you, thank you very much.

Shri Gyasuddin Ahmed : In answer to Question No. 37 (e), the hon. Minister said, 'No'. If the allegation is a true then this is a very serious matter. The Minister simply said, 'No'. May I know-how the hon. Minister came & know that it is not a fact.

Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika : We have made local enquiry and the report is that there is no PWD road there.

Shri Phani Bora : This question was put and the question is being answered and some of the answers could not have been given. The enquiry reports are to enquire into whether the allegations are correct or not. Now the Minister on the one hand say that the report is under consideration and therefore he says that he cannot place the report before the House. If so, why the answer is given as 'No'. Does it mean that in anticipation of the findings of the enquiry officer he has given the answer, and at the same time he says that the report cannot be placed. If the very matter is being enquired into by the enquiry officer, whether categorical reply is given in the House.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : The enquiry covered many

other points and for this purpose we made fresh enquiry in connection with this question.

(Noise)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- The Minister confessed himself that the report of the enquiry officer is under consideration. Again with regard to this particular question, he gave a negative reply and also says that fresh enquiry has been made. From where he got this information; what is the basis of the answers that he has given?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika- I would say that the report covered many other points including fertiliser and other matters and that report is under consideration. The report has come only last month regarding this reply, and we are satisfied that there was no P. W. D. road there. No road under Pilot Project Scheme was constructed by the department.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- But the Minister said that fresh enquiry has been started?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika- We did not frame the reply on the basis of the report but we have called for report from the S. D. O.

Shri Phani Bora- Whether this road was constructed by the P. W. D. or it was built by the Pilot Project

Scheme. So far as this point is concerned, the report says that there was that road under the Pilot Project Scheme. Does it mean that the report which is under consideration says that this is a Pilot Project Scheme road and not R & B road ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury- What the hon. Member wanted to know by the question is to elucidate facts as to whether this particular project comes under the P.W.D. or Pilot Project Scheme and the reply is that it was not done by the P.W.D. ; the road was done by the Pilot Project Scheme.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen- Will the Minister takes notice of our information and our reply. This is a question of lakhs of rupees. This House should not take it so lightly. An amount of Rs. 73,635/- was sanctioned for the construction of the Duhalia Foothill bund-cum-road during 1956-57. The road was actually constructed by the R&B deptt. vide R/R Branch. But this work was later shown as original work.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika- There was no P. W. D. road there and this was constructed by pilot Project Scheme.

Shri Maneswar Borc- এইটো হ'ব লাগিছিল R. R. অর্থাৎ Relicf and Rehabilitation কিন্তু ইয়াত হৈছে R&B এইটো কেনেকৈ হ'বলৈ পালে, তাৰহে জানিব বিচাৰো।

Mr. Speaker- Please verify from records and give the information to the House.

Shri Phani Bora- Our information is that the road was in existence. It was done by R/R department through the PWD here it is written, R & B. If it belongs to R/R, the construction was done through the R&B department. Our information is that the road was there and only the Pilot Project Scheme, did not put even a single basket of earth but in the name of this, Rs. 73,635/- was spent. This was a misappropriation. It was a very serious charge as without having constructed the same, final payment was made. This is the same type of case which the hon. Member, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee has brought against from that constituency. We want attention of the hon. Speaker so that they institute an enquiry as to whether the allegations are correct or not. The Minister has taken shelter in jugglery of certain words.

Construction was only done by R & B. But the point is that the R & R paid money to the R & B wing to construct the road and that road was shown in the name of pilot project with the result that Rs. 73,635 has disappeared. This is question and that has not been answered. I would therefore suggest to appoint a Committee of Enquiry not by R & D Deptt. but by the Members of this House. This is the only way to find out the thruth.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika- I replied on the basis of the question that was by us. The facts as has been challanged by the hon. Members I am very eager to make a fresh enquiry to find out the facts. We have already consulted the P. W. D. and now we are to consult the R & D also.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- Is it not the duty of the Govt. to furnish the information relating to the question raised by the hon. Members ?

Mr. Speaker- I have given time till tomorrow for this,

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- Here the hon. Minister replied that the amount was given for poultry farm but afterwards the farms has been coverted into an Agricultural farm. I want to know whether any resolution to this effect has been adopted by the Anchalik Panchayat and whether this resolution has been approved by the Govt. ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika- Regarding the poultry farms that has been converted to an agricultural farms because in that project the Anchalik Panchayat could not made profit and now my information is that the agricultural farm is making profit out of that and that has been decided by the Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua- Sir, we want the resolution to be

placed before the House.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika :- I shall ascertain it.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- Sir, it will take some time because the report is to be brought from S.D.O. Karimganj and it may be placed before the House next Monday.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Why it should take so much time. The Officer concerned may come here immediately.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- Even then it will take some time.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :- Since we are prepared to wait for a few days since the money has gone into thin air and when some miscreants swallowed the money, we want whatsoever reply the Deptt. brings forth, a categorical reply covering all the aspects of the matter. If the hon. Minister does not consider it necessary to appoint a Committee of the Assembly he would better take the help of the D. C. Cachar Mr. Rao. I know he is a person of integrity and an elaborate report will come from him.

(A voice : That will be decided afterwards)

Shri Phani Bora :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমি এইটো শুনিছো যে Poultry

Farin মুৰ্গী এজনীও নাই অথচ তাৰ কাৰণত পা-পইচা দিয়া হৈ আছে। গতিকে যেতিয়া মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰশ্নৰ বিতং উত্তৰ দিব তেতিয়া এই খবৰো সদনক দিব তাত কিমান মুৰ্গী, হাঁহ আছে আৰু কিমান কনী পাৰে।

(No reply)

[Starred Question No. 38 was not put and answered to as the Questioner was absent]

Re - Agricultural Loan granted by the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

*৩৯। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসম সমবায় চেনীকলব পৰা দৰিয়া বাগানে আৰু মেলামৰা কৃষি সহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যোৱা তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কিমানকৈ টকা ধাৰ ললে?

(খ) এই বাগানখনক আৰু সমিতিখনক টকাবোৰ ঋণ দিয়াৰ পাহত চুক্তিমতে সেই অনুষ্ঠান দুটাই প্ৰকৃততে সেই অনুপাতে খেতি কৰিলে নে আৰু যদি কৰিলে প্ৰত্যেকে কিমানকৈ?

(গ) মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিমান মাটি পাইছে আৰু সৰ্বমুঠ কিমান মাটিত কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিলে জনাব নে?

(ঘ) উক্ত বাগানখনে আৰু সমিতিখনে চুক্তিমতে চেনীকলব ধাৰ মাৰিলে নে?

(ঙ) যদি ধাৰ মৰা নাই, তেনেহলে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে?

সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী লক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৯। (ক)—যোৱা তিনি বছৰত মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতি আৰু দৰিয়া বাগানে তলত দেখুৱা মতে টকা ধাৰ লৈছে—

(১) মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতি লিমিটেড—

বছৰ	...	ঋণ টকা
১৯৬৭-৬৮	...	নাই।
১৯৬৮-৬৯	২,১৯,৫৪০.৮০
১৯৬৯-৭০	...	২০,০০০.০০

(২) দৰিয়া বাগান—

১৯৬৭-৬৮	...	নাই।
১৯৬৮-৬৯	...	১,৪৯,৩৭৮.৫৩
১৯৬৯-৭০	২,৭৫০.০০

(খ)—মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত চুক্তিনামত উল্লেখ কৰা ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিত আৰু ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিৰ মুঠা কুঁহিয়াবৰ উপৰিও মেলামৰা আৰু দেওঠোৰত মুঠ ১৩৩৭ বিঘা মাটিত কুঁহিয়াব খেতি কৰিছিল।

দৰিয়া বাগানে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত চুক্তিনামত উল্লেখ কৰা ৭৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ঋণ নিছিল। কিন্তু ৫৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত এই বাগানখনে ৭৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে।

(গ) মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো মাটি পটন পোৱা নাই। সভ্যসকলৰ নামৰ মাটি সমিতিয়ে সমিতিৰ নামত বাখি আৰু বাছুলিপাৰ বাগানৰ পতিত মাটিত কুঁহিয়াব খেতি কৰিছিল। যোৱা বছৰ মিকিব পাহাৰৰ দেওঠোৰত কিছুমান মাটিত কুঁহিয়াব খেতি কৰিছে।

(ঘ) চুক্তিমতে ধাৰ পৰিশোধ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

(ঙ) দৰিয়া বাগানে এই বছৰ এতিয়ালৈকে সন্তোষজনকভাবে কুঁহিয়াব যোগান ধৰি আছে। এই বছৰত ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিব পাবিব বুলি

আপা কৰা যায়।

মেলামৰা কৃষিসহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিখনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ সহকাৰী পঞ্জিয়কে টকা আদায়ৰ বাবে বিধি-ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় : ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত মেলামৰা কৃষি সহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিৰ ২ লাখ ১৯ হেজাৰ ৫৪০.৮০ আৰু দৰিয়া বাগানক সেই বছৰতে ১ লাখ ৪৯৩৭৮.৫৩ টকা ঋণ দিছিল। সেই ঋণ দিওঁতে অসম সমবায় চেনিকলৰ বিধি মতে ডিবেণ্টৰ বৰ্ডত প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰাই লব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰে কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ নকৰাকৈ তেওঁ মইমতালী কৰিয়েই এই সমিতি খনক আৰু বাগান খনক এই শকত পৰিমাণৰ ঋণ খিনি দিলে সঁচানে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- চাব, এই কথাটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- কেতিয়াওক অনুসন্ধান কৰা হব?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- চেনিকলৰ সকলো কথা অনুসন্ধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ধৰ্ম্মানন্দ দাসৰ সভাপতিত্বত এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু সেই কমিটিয়ে সকলোবিলাক তথ্য অনুসন্ধান কৰিছে বুলি শুনিছো যদিও তাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন এতিয়াও আনৰ হাতত পৰাহি নাই। যেতিয়া Report খন আনৰ হাতলৈ আহিব তেতিয়া আমি সকলো কথা জনাব পাৰিম।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- এই মেলামৰা কৃষি সহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিটো প্ৰকৃততে ফাৰ্ম নহয় অথচ এই সমিতিটোক ফাৰ্ম কৰিবলৈ ধাব দিয়াটো সমবায় বিধিৰ নিয়মত সন্নিবিষ্ট আছে জানো? যিহেতু এই মেলামৰা কৃষি সহায়ক সমিতিৰ নিজৰ আৱশ্যকীয় মাটি নাই তেনেহলেতো আনৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰি দেখুৱাই ঋণ লোৱা

কথাটো সচানে? সমিতি খনে ধাৰ লোৱাৰ সময়ত বাতুলিপাৰা বাগিছাৰ মাটিকে দেখুৱাই ঋণ খুজিছিল নেকি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- যি সকল সেই সমিতিৰ সভ্য তেওঁ-লোকৰ নিজৰ মাটি লৈ সমবায় কৰিছে আৰু বাতুলি পাৰা বাগানৰ পটিত মাটিতো খেতি কৰিছে। এই কথা মাননীয় সদস্যইও জানে।

Shri Soneswar Bora : সমবায় সমিতিয়ে ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে যি ঠাইত খেতি কৰিব সেই ঠাইত খেতি হব নে নহয় তাৰ Supervision কৰি উপযুক্ত হলেহে ধাৰ পাব লাগে। কিন্তু এই সমিতিটোৱে লোকৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰি কেনেকৈ ঋণ পাইছে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- আচল কথাটো সেই দৰে নহয়। কথাটো হৈছে খেতি কৰিবলৈ ঋণ বিচাৰি যি সমবায়ে দৰখাস্ত কৰে তেওঁলোকৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে ঋণ দিয়া হয়।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed :- টকা খিনি ঘূৰাই পাইছেনে নাই?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- কিছুমান টকা পোৱা নাই। টকা-খিনি আদায় কৰিব লাগিব কুঁহিয়াৰ যোগান আৰু চেপিবৰ সময়ত তাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা লবৰ কাৰণে গোলাঘাটৰ সহকাৰী পঞ্জীয়কক আমি দায়িত্ব দিছো।

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua :- যদি কোনো সমবায় সমিতিক টকা পইছা ধাবলৈ দিয়া যায়, তাত কিছুমান Procedure আছে। যেনে— Verification বা অনুসন্ধান ইত্যাদি। এই ফালৰ পৰা এই বাগান বিলাকক টকা পইছা দিবৰ সময়ত তেনেকুৱা কিবা Verification কৰা হৈছিল নেকি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- মই উত্তৰত কৈছোৱেই। প্রশ্নোত্তৰ

(খ) ত আছে যে মেলামৰা কৃষি সহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত চুক্তিৰ নামত উল্লেখ কৰা ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিত আৰু ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিৰ মুঠ কুঁহিয়াবৰ ওপৰিও মেলামৰা আৰু দেওঠোৰত মুঠ ১৩৩৭ বিঘা মাটিত কুঁহিয়াব খেতি কৰিছিল। ইয়াত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে চুক্তিনামত যি আছিল সেইমতে টকা পাইছে।

Shri Phani Bora :- মই এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পৰিস্কাৰকৈ জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ। যে এই বাগানৰ মালিক সকলক লাখ লাখ টকা ধাবলৈ দিছে আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰত কৈছে যে কুঁহিয়াব খেতিহে কৰিবলৈ দিছে। চৰকাৰে বাগানত যি মাটিৰ grant দিয়ে, সেইবোৰ কুঁহিয়াব খেতি ধানখেতি, মাহ খেতি কৰিবলৈ নে চাহ Industry ৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে? যদি চৰকাৰে কৃষকক কুঁহিয়াব, ধান, মৰাপাট আদিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে Rehabilitation Laon দিছে, তাত চাহ Industry ৰ Finishing program কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাবে। এইটো পৰিস্কাৰ কৰি আমাক জনাব লাগে যে কুঁহিয়াব খেতিৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল নে চাহ Industry উন্নত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল নে অগ্ৰাণ্ড সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল? যদি কুঁহিয়াব খেতিৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল তেনেহলে, তাত চাহ বাগানৰ কাম কেনেকৈ কৰিব এইটো কথা পৰিস্কাৰকৈ জনাব লাগে।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- মেলামৰা বাগানত যি খেতি কৰিছে, এইটো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে আৰু এইটোও জানে যে ডেৰ গাওঁত যেতিয়া চেনিকল পতা হয়, তাৰ ওচৰত কুঁহিয়াবৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাছিল। কৃষক সমবায় গঠনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মাটিও দিছিল আৰু ১৪ লাখ টকাৰ ঋণো দিছিল। তাৰ Report আহিব সমবায় সমিতিক ধাৰে দিয়া টকা ক'ত কি খৰচ কৰিলে, তাত নানা বকমৰ সন্দেহ হ'ল আৰু বহুতো খৰচ হ'ল। এই বিলাক অভিযোগৰ তদন্ত আগতে কিছু হৈছে আৰু এতিয়াও হৈ

আছে। কিছুমান সমিতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আদালতত মোকদ্দমা চলি আছে। যি সকলৰ চাহ বাগানৰ লোকে চেনিকলত কুঁহিয়াৰ যোগান ধৰিম বুলি ধাৰ বিচাৰিছে তেওঁলোকক ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে। নীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা চাহ বাগানৰ মজত্বৰ সকলো চুক্তিনাম লৈছে। আমাৰ বাজহ বিভাগে এই তদন্ত কৰি আছে আৰু চাহ বাগানৰ মজত্বৰ সকলৰ মাজত সেই বিভাগৰ লগত এখন সন্মিলনো হৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে যদি কোনোবাই কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতিৰ কাৰণে ঋণ লৈ অন্য খেতি কৰিছে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাজহ বিভাগে লব।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed :- মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে এই যে ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিত কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ plane and estimate কৰি ঋণ দিয়া হ'ল এই ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটি Registry বন্ধক দিছে নে নাই।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- আচলতে চৰকাৰক মাটিখিনি বন্ধক দিব নেলাগে। চেনিকলৰ কাৰণে Apex Bank ৰ পৰা টকা ধৰিলে লোৱা কিছুমান process আছে। সেইমতে Raw materials বিলাক supply কৰে আৰু Loan ৰ কাৰণে কোনো কোনো কৃষকে চেনি কললৈ দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিলে চেনিকলে Apex Bank লৈ forward কৰি দিয়ে আৰু সেইমতে ঋণ দিয়া হয়।

Shri Phani Bora :- আমি জনাত অকল বাঢ়লিপাৰা বা মেলামবাই নহয় আৰু বহুতো বাগানে টকা পাইছে। আমাৰ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীও সমবায় মন্ত্ৰীক মই সোধা নাই, মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ। চাহ বাগানত টকাবোৰ খেতিৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল নে অন্য কিবা খেতিৰ লাভৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- গোটেই কথাটোৰ সবিশেষ খবৰ দিয়াটো টান। অসমত যেতিয়া ধান সংগ্ৰহ হোৱা নাছিল আৰু বাগানৰ মজত্বৰ সকলক ধান যোগান ধৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাছিল,

সেই সময়তে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, বাগানৰ মজদুৰ আৰু মালিক সকলৰ মাজত এটা আলোচনা হয়। আৰু তেতিয়া মজদুৰ সকলক খেতি কৰিবলৈ মাটি দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিম বুলি ধান খেতিব কাৰণে কোনো special permit বা টকা পইছা দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri A.N. Akram Hussain :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অলপ আগতে আমাৰ সমবায় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে চাহ বাগান বিলাকত কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিব পাৰিছে নে নাই সেইটো তেখেতে নাজানে আৰু সেইটোৰ আইন আছে কি নাই সেইটো তেখেতে নাজানে। যদি তেখেতে নাজানে তেন্তে সমবায়ৰ বাবে বাহুলিপাৰা আৰু মেলামৰাত কেনেকৈ হেজাৰ হেজাৰ টকাৰ খৰচ দিছে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যজনে এটা খেলি-মেলি কৰিছে। বাহুলিপাৰা আৰু মেলামৰা অঞ্চল কৃষকৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমবায় সমিতিৰ নামত টকা ধাব লোৱা কথাটো প্ৰশ্নখনৰ 'ক' শাখাতে আছে কিন্তু কোনো ফাৰ্ম নোহোৱাকৈ ফাৰ্মৰ নামত টকা কেনেকৈ আনিব পাৰে সেইটোহে প্ৰশ্ন।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- চাব, কৃষি সহায়ক সমবায় সমিতিয়ে অংশীদাৰ সভাক খেতি কৰিবলৈ টকা ধাবে দিয়ে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যটো হৈছে খেতিয়কক সহায় কৰাহে। এই মেলামৰা সমিতিয়ে অন্য খেতি নকৰি কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিব খোজা বাবে তেওঁলোকক খৰচ দিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছিল। গতিকে এইটো সমবায়ৰ বৰ্হিভূত কথা নহয়।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :- দৰিয়া বাগানখনো মেলামৰা সমবায় সমিতিৰ অংশ নেকি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- আমাৰ বাহুলিপাৰা বাগানত টকা দিয়া হৈছে। আকৌ মেলামৰা সমবায় সমিতিৰ সদস্য সকলে নিজৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰাৰ উপৰিও বাহুলিপাৰা বাগানৰ মাটি দখল কৰি তাত তেওঁলোকে খেতি কৰিছে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :- তাৰ মানে Encroachment & encourage কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- বাহুলিপাৰা বাগানৰ পিচ পৰি থকা মাটি দখল কৰিছে খেতি কৰি আছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- বেদখল বুলি কৈছে যেতিয়া সেই মাটিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ কেনেকৈ টকা ধাৰে দিব পাৰে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- এইটো আজি কালি এটা লাইনতেই পৰি গৈছে। গতিকে মাটি দখল কৰি বাগানৰ মাটিত তেওঁলোকে কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিছে আকৌ বাগানৰ লগত যিহেতু কোনো সংঘৰ্ষ হোৱা নাই গতিকে নিশ্চয় তেওঁলোকৰ অনুমতি আছে। ইয়াত একমাত্ৰ দৰিয়া বাগানখনেই ধাৰ লৈছে। বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই অন্য অন্য বাগানেও টকা ধাৰে লৈছে নেকি সুধিছিল কিন্তু দৰিয়া বাগানে কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰি চেনী কলক সহায় কৰিব বোলাতহে তেওঁলোকক সেই খেতিৰ বাবে টকা ধাৰলৈ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :- যিমান টকা ধাৰলৈ খোজে যিমান টকা ধাৰলৈ দিয়া নাই নেকি ? প্ৰথম খনত এক লাখ উনসত্তৰ হাজাৰ টকা ধাৰলৈ দিছিল আকৌ পিচৰ খনত প্ৰাই ছই লাখ দিয়া হৈছিল। প্ৰথমখনে ১১০০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে। দ্বিতীয় খনে যিমান মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে তাতকৈ প্ৰথমখনে বেছি মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে। গতিকে টকা কি ভিত্তিত ঋণ হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- চাব, কথা হ'ল প্ৰথমখনে টকা পাচত

নিলে। সেই কাৰণে বেছি মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে। আকৌ প্ৰত্যেক বিঘা মাটিত কিমান কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি হ'ব সেই হিচাবে ধন দিয়া হৈছে। মেলামৰাত ১৩৬৭ বিঘা মাটিৰ মুঠ কুঁহিয়াৰৰ উপৰিও মেলামৰা আৰু দেওঠোৰত মুঠ ১৩৩৭ বিঘা মাটিত কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিছিল। দৰিয়া বাগানে ১৯৬৮ ৬৯ চনত চুক্তিনামত উল্লেখ কৰা ৭৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ঋণ নিছিল। কিন্তু ৫৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত এই বাগানখনে ৭৫০ বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে। প্ৰথম বছৰৰ ঋণ এই বছৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব বুলি জানিব পৰা গৈছে।

Shri Jallaluddin Ahmed :- এই ১লাখ টকা ধাবলৈ নিলে যে লাভ কিমান হ'ব ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- ইয়াত লাভ লোকচানৰ কথা নুঠে।

M. Sahmsul Huda :- চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিত যদি চাহ খেতিৰ বাহিৰে অন্য খেতি কৰা হয় তেন্তে Agriculture income-tax বেহাই দিয়া হয় নেকি ? এনেকৈ Agriculture income-tax বেহাই দিয়া কথাটো সত্য নেকি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- দেইটো কথা নহয়। আচল কথাটো হ'ল যে দূৰৰ কুঁহিয়াৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি কোনোবাই ওচৰতে কুঁহিয়াৰ কৰি দিব পাবিলে চেনী কলৰ যোগান ভাল হয়। এই দৰিয়া বাগানে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি অহা বাবে অৰ্থাৎ ৩/৪ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতে কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰি যোগান দিব পৰা বাবে তেওঁলোকক কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ টকা দিয়া হৈছে। Agriculture income-tax বেহাই দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :- দৰিয়া বাগানৰ ঋণ সম্পৰ্কত এক লাখ টকা জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰ Board of Directors ৰ অনুমতি

নোলোৱাকৈ যে দিছে তেনে কিবা নীতি আছে নেকি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- এই সম্বন্ধে মই আগতেই নাজানো বুলি কৈছো। আজি যদিহে General manager এ Board of Management ক নোসোধাকৈ দিছে তেন্তে মই চাম। এই বিষয়ত খাটাং ৰিপোর্ট পালেহে কব পাৰিম।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I explain this agricultural income tax ? It will be remembered that while there was a great scarcity of rice for tea garden labours.

Shri Phani Bora : In which year ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- 1965-66-67 might be the years.

The Government was not in a position to give rice to the tea garden labour ; there was a conference in which Chief Minister presided, the workers and the employers' representative were there and it was decided to request the tea garden planters to undertake cultivation of rice so that they might be able to give the rice to the workers. It will be remembered that in Tea Gardens the rice is issued to the tea garden labours at Rs. 20/- per maund in the southern bank and at Rs. 17.50 per maund in the northern bank of the river Brahmaputra. The price is much less than what is prevalent in the market. At that time we promised them that we would be giving exemption of income tax if they undertook to cultivate rice &

wheat themselves. But later on when we tried to examine the legal points we found that no discrimination could be made in regard to exemption of agricultural income tax, although the tea industry has been pressing us to give the exemption as per our promise. Then unfortunately we have not been able to give them exemption because under the law we could not make any exemption,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Total Number of Students in the State

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :-

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

(a) The total number of students (to be shown sex-wise) at various level of education, i.e., Primary, Higher Secondary and University in the State both in urban and rural areas separately and the number of educational institutions in urban and rural areas in the State ?

(b) The amount of fund spent on education by the Central and State Government during the last 4 years in urban and rural areas (to be shown separately and year-wise) ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied :

8. (a) & (b)—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Re : Issue of huller licence

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে—

৯। মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত বৰ্তমান বহুত এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান হলাৰ আৰু হলাৰ চেলাৰ যুক্ত ধানবনা কলৰ অনুমতি দিয়া হ'ল ?

(খ) এই ধানবনা কলবিলাকৰ কোন মহকুমাত কিমান অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছে ?

(গ) এই ধানবনা কলবিলাকৰ অনুমতি দিওঁতে কি কি অহঁতা বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে ?

(ঘ) এই হলাৰ বা হলাৰ চেলাৰ ধানবনা কলবিলাকৰ অনুমতি বিচাৰি কোন মহকুমাৰ পৰা কিমান আবেদন এতিয়ালৈ চৰকাৰে পালে ?

যোগান মন্ত্রী শ্রীৰমেশ্চন্দ্র বৰুৱাদেৱে উত্তৰ দিছে—

৯। (ক) ৯৪০।

(খ) ইয়াৰ তালিকা এখন সদনৰ মেজত ৰখা হ'ল।

(গ) ইয়াৰ বিৱৰণ এখন সদনৰ মেজত ৰখা হ'ল।

(ঘ) ইয়াৰ তালিকা এখন সদনৰ মেজত ৰখা হ'ল।

Re : Number of Unemployed youth in the State

Shri MANESWAR BORO ASKED :-

10. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of both skilled and unskilled labour and educated job seekers at present in the State of Assam registered by Government (to be shown separately for skilled and unskilled job seekers sub-division-wise) ?

(b) The age limit prescribed by Government in respect of appointment in Government services for different categories of services ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that job-seekers have been frustrated for their failure to get before they cross the age limit?

Shri **Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi** (Minister, Labour) replied :

10. (a) Total number of both skilled and unskilled persons and educated job-seekers on the register of the Employment Exchanges in the State as on 31st October, 1969 is placed on the Table of the House. Information is furnished Exchanegwise.

(b) The S. R. 6 of F. Rs. and S. Rs. has prescribed the age limit for entry in the various State Services. For grade IV employees the age limit is between 18 to 30 years (vide an extract of the Assam Secretariat Grade IV and Record Suppliers' Service Rules place on the table of the House. There is however, general exemption of age limit of 5 years in respect of following persons.

(1) Candidates from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled 5 years Tribes.

(2) Political sufferers 5 years

(3) War Service Candidates ... 5 years

Actual period of War Service in World War II not exceeding 5 years.

(c) There are a number of educated employment seekers who cross the age limit prescribed both by State and Central Government for clerical posts. Due to this age restriction, these employment seekers cannot be submitted against the Central and State Government vacancies. As a result employment seekers are apt to be frustrated.

Re : Visitors' Galleries of the House.

Shri Phani Bora :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ আজি প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে যে আজি আমাৰ গেলেৰী বিলাক খালি। এই সম্পৰ্কে আমি গেলেৰীত মানুহ আহিবলৈ দিয়াটো restricted কৰাৰ কথাটো কৈছিলো আৰু সেইটোকে কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা কথা আপোনাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিলো যে গেলেৰীত আমাৰ যিখিনি দৰ্শক উপস্থিত থাকিব পৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাৰ ওপৰতো আজি এনেকুৱা restriction কৰি দিলে যাৰ ফলত যিবিলাক মানুহৰ বিশেষ কাম আছে—সদনৰ ভিতৰত সেই সকলকো বিশেষ পহৰাৰ দ্বাৰা বৰ অসুবিধাত পেলোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণেই মই আপোনাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে এই বিষয়টো যেন পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰি চায়।

Re : Students Delegation waiting upon the Chief Minister before the Assembly Building.

Shri Phani Bora :- ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে-- সেইটো হৈছে আজি সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ পৰাই ছাত্ৰ আৰু যুৱক সকল আহি এই বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখত উপস্থিত হৈছেহি-- এটা বিক্ষোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ নায্য দাবী সমূহ পূৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ। আৰু মই ইতিমধ্যে খবৰ পাইছো যে বহুত ছাত্ৰ আৰু যুৱক অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জিলাৰ পৰা

* Speech not Corrected.

আহি শিল্প পালেহি আৰু কিছু সংখ্যক ছাত্ৰ আৰু যুৱক বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখত উপস্থিত হৈছে। অৱশ্যে তেওঁলোকে বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্য বিৱৰণীত ব্যাঘাট জন্মাবলৈ অহা নাই। পুলিচে বাহিৰে-ভিতৰে ইমান পহৰা দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাছিল। কিন্তু এটা কথা ঠিক যে আজি অসমত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই বিৰাট আকাৰ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। Engineering, over seer, M. Sc. B. Sc. Matric আদি পাচ কৰিও নিবনুৱা হৈ বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। যিহেতু চৰকাৰে এই ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী আৰু যুৱক যুৱতী সকলক কামত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কোনো সা-সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই, অতদিনে শিল্পৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ হোৱা নাই, যিখিনি শিল্প ব্যৱসায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠান আছে সেই বিলাকত আমাৰ যিবিলাক লৰাই পাচ কৰি ওলাল বা যিবিলাক অৰ্দ্ধশিক্ষিত অৱস্থাত আছে তেওঁলোকে পাবলগা প্ৰাপ্য

অধিকাৰ সন্মূহৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত হ'বলগা হৈছে, তাৰ ফলতেই আজি দেশৰ যুৱক আৰু ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰ মাজত যি বিক্ষোভৰ মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি উঠিছে তাক আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিছো। সেই বিক্ষোভক আমি অত্যন্ত ন্যায্যসঙ্গত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিছো আৰু এই কথাত আমাৰ সদস্য সকলো নিশ্চয় দ্বিমত নহব। এইটো এটা নতুন কথা নহয় যে এই বিক্ষোভেই এদিন আগ্ৰেগেটিবি উদ্গীড়ণ হৈ ভূমিকম্প হোৱাৰ দৰে যিকোনো মুহূৰ্ততে বিক্ষোভক ৰূপ ধাবণ কৰিব। আজি এনেকুৱা এটা সময়তেই আহি আমাৰ ছাত্ৰসকল আৰু যুৱকসকল আমাৰ সন্মুখত উপস্থিত হৈছেহি যিটো সময়ত আমি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমান নিবহুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজৰ পৰা এই বিক্ষুব্ধ মনোভাৱ দূৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে এই সদনত আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যাসমূহ সমাধান কৰে পৰিকল্পিত ভাৱে training আদি দিয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই আপোনাৰ ওচৰত অনুৰোধ জনাও। আপোনাক অনুৰোধ জনাও যাতে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় থিক কৰি এই বিক্ষুব্ধ ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ দাবীবোৰ পূৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সুচিন্তিত আৰু নিশ্চিন্ত ভাৱে আলোচনা কৰি চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত প্ৰত্যুত্তৰ দিব পাৰে। যদি এই বিক্ষোভক যদি আমাৰ এই সদনৰ পৰা বা চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা উলাই কৰা হয় তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম হ'ব পাৰে অতি ভয়ানক—যি পৰিণতি এখন প্ৰগতিবাদী সমাজক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ পৰা কাৰো কান্ধ নহয়। সেই কাৰণেই মই ভাবো যে—এনে এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় আইন সন্মত ভাৱে, সংবিধান সন্মতভাৱে বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰি তাৰ সমাধান কৰে এটা উচিত বিবেচনাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই বিষয়টো যেন চৰকাৰে অত্যন্ত জৰুৰী বুলি বিবেচনা কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে মই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো। শ্ৰীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কথা আলোচনা কৰিছে, সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰি কি কৰে কৰিব।

Mr. Speaker :- Usually I do not allow during the zero Hour

to raise a point which has already been raised by another hon. Member.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue, Forest) :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীববাই এটা প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন কৰিছে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশৰ কিছুমান যুৱক-যুবতী আহিছে সদনৰ সন্মুখত কিছুমান সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে বিক্ষোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ আৰু তাৰে সন্দৰ্ভত বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। তেনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাব আনিলে আমি আলোচনা কৰি সেই সমস্যা বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব পাৰো। আৰু আমাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে নিজা মতামত আছে সেইবিলাক প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব। চৰকাৰৰ কালৰ পৰাও এই সম্পৰ্কে ব্যবস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰি বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী সকলে সমস্যা বিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কে অভিমত জ্ঞাপন কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পাব। এই বিলাক যেনেকৈ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেনেকৈয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পাব। আৰু এইটো সকলোৰে পক্ষে মঙ্গলজনক হ'ব।

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বিধান সভাৰ বিধি অনুযায়ী সদনত যিটো কথা আলোচনাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব। সেইটো বিধান সভাৰ বিধি অনুযায়ী পৰামৰ্শ দিহে সেইটো বিধান সভাৰ বিধি অনুযায়ীয়েই ব্যৱস্থা কৰক। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ বিভিন্ন জেগাৰ পৰা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ যুৱক, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখলৈ আহিছে, তেখেত সকলৰ দাবীৰ প্ৰতি মিমামসাৰ কাৰণে। আমাৰ দেশত নিৰন্তৰা সমস্যা কি হৈছে? এই সমস্যা বিলাক তেখেত সকলে বিধান সভাৰ সন্মুখলৈ কয় লৈ আহিছে — তেওঁলোক ইয়ালৈ অহাৰ কাৰণ হ'ল যাতে তেখেত সকলে তেখেত সকলৰ দাবী চৰকাৰ আৰু সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই মই অনুৰোধ কৰিব খুজিছো এই ডেকা যুৱক, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ অভাব অভিযোগৰ বা স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিব সেই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰী পক্ষৰ পৰা আলোচনা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। আৰু স্মাৰক পত্ৰখন লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এই কথা আমাক ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জনাব লাগে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজহ মন্ত্রী ডাঙবীয়াই, শ্রীবৰা দেৱৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বিশেষকৈ নিবন্ধৰা সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কত যিটো কথা কৈছে সেই কথাটো স্থিতিৰ ভাবে বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। দ্বিতীয়তে শ্রীগগ দেৱে উত্থাপন কৰিছে যে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ যুবক যুবতী সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিক্ষোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছে বিভিন্ন সময়ক লৈ। তেখেত সকলৰ যি খন স্মাৰক পত্ৰ সেইখন লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু তেখেত সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি তেখেত সকলৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ বিলাক শুনি সহ-হুভুতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker :- As regards discussion of the problems mentioned in the Memorandum, it could have been discussed if there is any motion according to the rules, and some sort of decision or solution of the long-standing problems could have been taken.

As regards the suggestion to meet the delegation of shudents, it would be better if it is arranged that some of the representations of the student come to the Chamber of the Deputy leader and discuss their problems with him and other Ministers.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- চাব, এনেকুৱা এখন স্মাৰকপত্ৰ আমাৰ অসম Students Federation ৰ যুৱক সকলৰ পৰা মোৰ হাতত আজি বাতিপুৱা দিছে আৰু সময় কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকৰ লগত মই বিশেষ কথা আলোচনা কৰাৰ সুযোগ নাপালো। কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা এটা আলোচনা উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ মইয়ো বিচাৰো। যিকোনো সময়ত আৰ্টাইবিলাক আহি তেনেকুৱাকৈ আলোচনা কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

আজিৰ অধিবেশন স্থগিত হোৱাৰ পাচত যিকোনো সময়ত ৪/৫ জন আহি আমাৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই। প্ৰয়োজন হলে মই অকলে নহয় আমাৰ যি সকল সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্ৰী আছে তেওঁলোকেও যোগদান কৰিব পাৰে আৰু আমাৰ সদনৰ যিসকল বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা আছে তেখেত সকলেও একেলগে এই আলোচনাত যোগ দিয়াত মোৰ কোনো

আপত্তি নাই।

Re : Surgery Allowance to Teachers of Medical College Hospital

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিছৰ এটা কথা হ'ল :- 19 Professors and Assistant Professors of the Gauhati Medical College received as their share of commission an amount of Rs 61687/- out of the annual income of the College Hospital of Rs 88125/- during the year 1967-68. This, however, excludes the income from X-Ray, Pathology and Medicine Departments.

এইযে টকাখিনি ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিলে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ irregular: বৃটিচৰ দিনতে তেনে এটা নিয়ম আছিল যে যিবিলাক ডাক্তৰে civil Hospital ত কাম কৰে তেওঁলোকে দৰ্মহাৰ ওপৰিও অপাৰেচন আদি কৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে এটা শতকৰা হিচাবত বানচ পাইছিল। কিন্তু আমি estimate-Committee ৰ জৰিয়তে সেই প্ৰথাটো নাকচ কৰিছো তেনেস্থলত এই বানচটো সেই ডাক্তৰ কেইজনে কিয় পালে সেই মৰ্মে Medical বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো। তাৰ পিছত আপোনাৰ মনত দুখ দিও মই কবলৈ বাধ্য যে যেতিয়া এখন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হয়, সেই আইনখন সকলোৰে ওপৰত সমানে প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব লাগে।

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) :- Sir, I shall have to collect the information/regarding the action that was taken on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, as hon. Member, Shri Barua, has said. Probably, after collecting this information I shall be able to apprise the House.

Re : Under-trial Prisoners

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ যি-বিলাক মানুহৰ টকা-পইচা আছে, ধন-সম্পত্তি আছে বা যিবিলাকে টকাৰে

চৰকাৰক হাতৰ মুঠিত বাখিব পাৰে সেইসকলৰ কাৰণে আইন সদায় মুক্ত। কিয় ? সিদিনা অঞ্জলি চিনেমা হলৰ জঘন্য case টোৰ সংক্ৰান্তত অভিযুক্ত লোকজনক গৰম পানীত গ্ৰেণ্ডাৰ কৰি আইন মতে জেইলত নেবাখি কিবা এটা অসুখৰ অজুহাতত বাখিছে Civil Hospital ত। আনহাতে হত্যাকাণ্ডত জড়িত বুলি অভিযুক্ত দুজন লোকক মদে-পানীয়ে খুৱাই শ্বিলং জেইলত বখা হৈছে। কি এনেবিলাক মানুহক প্ৰকৃত দোষী বুলি চিনাক্ত হোৱাৰ পিছতো তেওঁক প্ৰকৃত দোষী হিচাবে গণ্য নকৰি এইদৰে মদে-পানীয়ে খুৱাই বজা সুখত বাখিব পৰা চৰকাৰৰ কিবা নীতি আছে নেকি ? যদি নাই তেন্তে এই দোষী সকলক কিয় প্ৰকৃত শাস্তি দিয়া হোৱা নাই ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- শ্ৰীমুলাল বৰুৱাই যিটো অভিযোগ কৰিছে, তাৰ উত্তৰ মই নাজানো। কাক ক'ত কেনেকৈ বাখিছে, সেই কথা মই নাজানো। এই বিলাক কথা মই তদন্ত কৰি চাম।

M. Shamsul Huda :- জেল মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কব লাগে।

Re : Drawal of pay by the Menbers before 31st March 1970

M. Shamsul Huda :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে কেইটামান কথা সদনৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব খোজো। আজি আমাৰ সদনৰ সংখ্যা ইমান কম কিয় ? আমাৰ বিধান সভা আবন্ত হোৱাৰ পাচতে এখন circular পালে যে ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ভিতৰতে দৰ্শহা Draw কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান সদস্য ঘৰলৈ গৈছে টকা Draw কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু কিছুমান সদস্যই ইয়াৰ পৰাই Authority পঠাইছে টকা Draw কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। কাৰণ ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ভিতৰত টকা Draw নকৰিলে Lapse হৈ যাব। এতিয়া আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো April ত Draw কৰিলেও হ'ব গতিকে যদি April ত Draw কৰিলেও হয় তেনেহলে এনেকুৱা এখন circular Issue কৰি কিয় সদস্য সকলৰ মনত সন্দেহৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। আৰু ঘৰলৈ যাবলগীয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বিধান সভাত উপস্থিত থাকিব পৰা নাই। কিয় আজি সদনৰ সদস্য সংখ্যা হ্ৰাস হ'বলগীয়া হল ? আন যি সকল সদস্য ঘৰলৈ গল টকা Draw কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলৰ কিয় অযথা ইমান টকা-পইচা খৰচ কৰালে। ইয়াৰ এটা উত্তৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা পাম বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

* Speech not Corrected.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Sir, so far as the salary question is concerned, there is no question of lapse. The House knows that on the 2nd of April, Meghalaya State will come into existence. Therefore, in order to minimise the complication of accounts, if the hon. Members draw their requirement before that date, it would help the accounts. Only from that point of view we have made this suggestion.

M. Shamsul Huda :- এই circular খন হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমি Special Messenger পঠাই দৰ্শনা লবলগীয়া হৈছে। আমাক এই বিপদত কিয় পেলালে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- মাননীয় সদস্যই দৰ্শনা লেপচ (Lapse) হোৱাৰ যিটো কথা কৈছে আচলতে সেইটো নহয়। কাম কৰিছে যেতিয়া টকা নিশ্চয় পাব। ৩/৪ মাহ দেৰি হলেও দৰ্শনা নোপোৱাকৈ নাথাকে।

মেঘালয় হোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুটা চৰকাৰত ভাগ হৈ যাব। আমাৰ Accounts ৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ১০০ ভাগ clear কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও যিমান পৰা যায় সিমান খিনি clear কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Re: Voting on Vote on Accounts

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)
Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an amount of not exceeding Rs. 33,63,90,800 be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray charges in respect of different departments during the first quarter of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1971 under grant shown in the Schedule. The Schedule has already been circulated.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :-

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while opposing the motion, I would like to make a few observation. This procedure through which the honourable Finance Minister comes forward with a motion of voting on account of an amount of Rs. 33, 63.90,800. I consider it to be an unwise proposal—unwise in the sense that inspite of repeated requests from this side of the House and inspite of recommendations given by the Public Accounts Committee of the House times with our number to avoid such kind of budgetary irregularities the Finance Minister has brought this motion again.

Sir, in the Explanatory Remarks it has been stated that the advance is necessary to meet the essential expenditure for about three months from the 1st April, 1970 as it will not be possible for the Assembly to finish its discussions on the Budget estimates in detail before the end of the current financial year. Sir, the reason for in presentation of the Budget estimates in given as follows:- The delay in presentation of the Budget estimates is due to the late finalisation of the Plan for the next year by the Planning Commission and the decision of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills to join Meghalaya or to remain in Assam had to be awaited till the 23rd February, 1970. The advance asked for is generally about one-fourth of the gross expenditure which has been estimated under each Grant or Head of Account during the year 1970-71. Sir, there is some sort of convension which we have been following. Once, so far I remember, when Captain W. Sargma, the erstwhile honourable member of this House and the Leader of the A. P. H. L. C. has raised this point

when the budget was placed before the House without the budget estimates for the District Council, at that time arguments were put forward by the Government saying that they could not obtain the budget estimates specially from the Garo Hills because of their late sitting of their budget session. Even then they claimed that placing of the budget was in order.

* Speech not Corrected:

Now, Sir, in the Explanatory Note, it has been stated that as the North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills could not take early decision to join Meghalaya, this delay has been caused and an extraordinary procedure has to be taken for voting on demand. Sir, at first summoning of the Assembly was fixed on the 23rd February, 1970, but that has been postponed because the Party in Power wanted to have some discussion of a matter arising out of resignation submitted by the Chief Minister at that time. Then they fixed up 26th February for summoning the Session. That could not be materialised on some plea. Now, they are showing that delay is due to the fact that North Cachar and Mikir Hills could not take decision to join Meghalay early. Sir, we are facing a crisis at this stage. The delay in summoning the Assembly in the First General Election, of course, somehow can be tolerate, because the situation does not permit us to convene the Assembly in proper time as prescribed in our rules. But here what are the special circumstances under which this Government failed to convene the Assembly in time? Sir you will be surprised to hear that this has made our life miserable in many ways and they have reduced our position to such an extent that on occasions

we had to carry filed from one office to the other just to get sanction. Sir, the day before yesterday I had to move with a peon who was carrying 15 files for grants-in-aid to the collegiate institutions to the Finance Department,

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Who gave the hon. Member files ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I went along with the files to request the Finance Department to grant the amounts.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : How could he get hold of the files ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I had to follow the files because to-day is the last day. Now, who made this position ? The hon. Finance Minister has given a smile under his moustache. This is not proper. So long the Government was following the accepted principles but this time they have changed it and they are now having a Standing Committee who are changing their decision from time to time. Even day before yesterday I have been told that Standing Committee, which includes the Minister-in-charge of Finance Department, the Deputy Leader of the House, two hon. Members of that side and both the Education Ministers, has adopted a new policy at the fag end of the year. Does it not create inconvenience to the Members and the administration if they go on changing their policy from time to time. The people are facing crisis as a result. Hundreds of professors and teachers are moving here and they are troubling the Members by putting questions after questions.

Sir, the party in power may have a Standing Committee on various subjects but when the House is in session and the question involves the entire State, why the Govt., could not take the members of the opposition into confidence and instead they are doing things through back-door? I submit Sir, this is a question of breach of privilege of the House and I am thinking of bringing a privilege motion against the leader of the House. In the name of Standing Committee the Government will determine the policy without taking the members of this side of the House into confidence. Democracy cannot function in that way and the excuse that has been given here that due to the formation of the Meghalaya and due to delay in getting the Budget of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills District Council the Budget could not be prepared in time is not acceptable to us. They have taken shelter under Rule 149 at page 86 of the Rules of procedure. In the rule it is said "Notwithstanding anything contained in the proceeding rules, motions may be made for grants in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for unexpected and exceptional grants under Article 205 of the Constitution." I know Sir, that this rule should be sparingly used and no extraordinary situation is created by the formation of the Meghalaya that the Government can take resort to this rule. Without taking resort to that rule the Government could have convened the Assembly earlier and presented and passed the Budget but instead of doing that this Government, for their own convenience, has summoned the Assembly at the fag end of the year, as a Member of the erstwhile public Accounts Committee I had the

experience as to how the Departments fail to meet the audit objections. Now, this will give more scope to the officers who are not in a position to prepare and submit their accounts in time. Moreover, this has also got connection at the district level and it will be difficult to make necessary adjustments. Therefore, this is not a good procedure to be followed by the Government and take a portion of the total Budget provision from the whole Budget.

Apart from that Sir, I would like to say that the Government also take advantage of the Budget Manual. In the Budget Manual it is stated—"Under Article" 202 (1) of the Constitution of India an annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for every year is laid before the Legislature. So much of the estimates of gross expenditure as is not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State under the various articles of the Constitution is submitted, in the form of Demands for grants, to the Legislative Assembly which can discuss the estimates, assent, or refuse to assent, to any demand or to assent to any demand subject to reduction of the amount specified therein.

So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Assembly of any of those estimates.

The duty of preparing these important estimates and proposals for grants is laid upon the Finance Department, under paragraph 34(viii) of the Assam Rules of Executive Business framed under Article 166 of the Constitution and

it is empowered to obtain from the Departments concerned materials on which to base its estimates." So, it was the duty of the Finance Department to obtain provisional Budget from the District Council who had to decide their fate whether to join the Meghalaya or not. But what prevented the Finance Deptt. from obtaining provisional Budget provision from the District Council ? This is a gross negligence on the part of the Finance Department who have failed to do their duty. Another excuse has been given that due to non-finalisation of the Plan the session could not be convened earlier. I know that the plan allocation for the year has been finalised in due time and after that the Assembly could have been convened and the Budget placed before the House in time.

Then again the Public Accounts Committee in its/report for 1968-69 at page 9 has commented thus.

"While appreciating that Department has got many heads and sub-heads under which expenditure are to be booked and therefore at times it so happens that the exact and accurate calculation may not be possible, for example, in the matter of contingencies and so on the Committee observes that so far as salaries and allowances are concerned they are there in the chart and by calculating them it can be known what amount is actually required by the Department and after considering everything the Department may submit proposal to the Legislature for the amount needed for the next financial year. The law Department has long experience in budgetting it is not a new Department, it

has many years of experience. Moreover this is not the first instance that there was excess expenditure in this particular Department. In other words, there was lack of proper budgetting and the excess went to the extent of 28 percent in the voted grant. The attention of the Department is drawn to the recommendation of the Committee made two years back and it is not for the first time that the Department is incurring excess expenditure."

Sir, I have already stated that though proper guidance has been given by the highest Committee of the House this Govt. is not following the guidance, and they are doing things according to whims. Therefore, I say that the procedure followed in this case is wrong. No doubt there are rules but rules are to be used sparingly. There was no necessity for the Govt. to await the decision to be taken by the two District Councils. There is precedence that without even without obtaining the budgetary demands of the District Council the Govt. use to submit their budget. It appears that the Govt. does not like to take the House into confidence as they have done in the matter of conversion of the Transport Deptt. into a corporation. On the above grounds I oppose the motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too want to participate in the discussion on this Motion. I shall try to confine my observations into three points:

Firstly, constitutional, secondly—the question of propriety from the point of financial implication, and thirdly—with regard to policy it involves along with the practice. Sir, as you know in Parliamentary democracy the most important feature of the rights of the people is the question of budget. As you know, in Great Britain where the system of parliamentary democracy originated and developed, the main struggle has been around the point of tax in the budget. Even a king lost his head on the issue of taxation without representation. That was in a very conservative country like Great Britain. Unfortunately, however, in India the Parliamentary system is brought to ridicule and the Legislatures are being sought to be transformed into so many mock parliaments, and the provisions of the constitution have become only ornamental ceremony bereft of spirit that it involves. My words might sound a little harsh but the reality is harsher still. You will appreciate, Sir, that the framers of the constitution devoted a full chapter on the rights and duties of the Legislatures with regard to financial matters and the budget. Following the provisions of the constitution in the Rules of our Assembly also this has been given a very significant emphasis. You will appreciate, Sir, that under Act. 202 of the constitution of India it has been made obligatory on the part of the Governor i.e. the Govt. to introduce the annual financial statement, and the whole statement including the charged side and the voted side is required to be placed. While we cannot vote on the charged items, a discussion is not only allowed but also welcomed, and so far as the voted items are concerned, this has been

enshrined in the constitution as the right and responsibility

* Speech not Corrected

of the Legislatures representing the tax payers. It is no doubt true that in Art. 205 of the constitution in exceptional cases under extra-ordinary circumstances when it become unavoidable there are provisions in bringing in Vote on Account, or Votes on credit, or Votes for exceptional grants; but I repeat Sir, these are only under exceptional circumstances and for unavoidable reasons, and even this Art -206 of the constitution is to be read with and is to be construed subject to the provision of Art-203 of the constitution of India where so much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the consolidated Fund of the state shall have to be submitted to the vote of the Assembly but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing a discussion in the Legislature, and any of those estimates and so much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to any demand subject to reduction of the amount specified therein. Now, Sir, the Government has come forward with a proposal for the advance of Rs 33, 63, 90, 800/-, and this amount, sir, is almost 8 times bigger than the total budget of Assam before Independence when Assam was much bigger than the present one-when the whole of Sylhet was with Assam, when Nagaland was with Assam and this total amount is for a period when apart from Sylhet and Nagaland and

now 2 other districts by and large will be outside scope and ambit of our financial allocation viz., the districts to be covered under Meghalay. Now, Sir, in a society or in a country wherein inflation has become the order of the day 33 crores of 1970 may not be having as much value as $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of 1946 but even then this is an amount big enough to evade or to escape our scrutiny and consideration. Now, Sir, we have 2 alternatives before us—one is that Government side has absolute majority and Government side as it appeared inspite of many expectations from several quarters that it is disunited and that it will be atleast split into 2 pieces, that atleast in collaboration with one party some people will have some power even for a short time, from the vote for the Rajyasabha itself, it is quite clear that the Government side is solid enough in its unity and therefore we may concede that they have at present absolute majority and the House and probably they cannot afford to come to a split. We may take that into account and we may meekly submit, that is one possibility or one way. The other way is to make a futile and barren opposition to it because the Government has brought it and brought it in a manner which is not in the true spirit of the constitution. Therefore, we should oppose it lock, stock and barrel, tooth and nail. I, for one, consider both these alternatives to be unfortunate because I feel that Government is not only a rule by the majority but also in the process that it is evolved through parliamentary democracy as Government with consent not only with the command of the majority but also with the consent of the

minority. If the majority becomes unconcerned about the consent of the minority then the parliamentary system cannot be lasting and cannot be peaceful. It will be a decision on the street than a decision in the legislature. I do not think that inspite of proper appreciation of this difficulty, the Government really wants to decide issues on the street. Therefore I would suggest that Government should consider the present way of running things as undesirable or as unfortunate, to speak the least. Now what is our predicament if we do not agree, about the demand which has been put before the house. The administration is sought to be brought to a collapse; may be that seeking or that effort may be fruitless, may be destined to a defeat but at any rate that effort will be there, successful or unsuccessful. Should we be dragged to that position; will it be in the best interest of the State if we be in that position or in the alternative can we agree to this presentation as it has come? This question which has been worrying us and that is the question which we want to pose before the Government and in particular before the Finance Minister, for their full consideration. As you know, considering a policy until and unless it is implemented as blind and barren and if we had to go for certain things without any policy or without any perspective, that is completely blind. So far as the present vote on account is concerned, the present demand is concerned, it is a blind hit and a blind shot because it is not related with the policy, and the current year as also the past year have been a period of great changes atleast in the matter of enunciation of policy. We have

heard a good lot during the past few months about change in the attitude. We no longer said that we are only socialist pattern; it is said that the table has been turned and we are now on the threshold of a society and certain measures, for example, nationalisation or bureaucratisation of a few banks has been taken. This bureaucratisation of a few big banks is now dangled as a very revolutionary step as though bureaucratisation that have taken place in many other aspects of our life have not been enough. But that nationalisation or bureaucratisation will be meaningless unless and until it get an impact and an impress on the budget we are enunciating and that we are actually implementing it. These precious three months will go without any impact of this profession. In other words, profession will be there in a far off place and practice will go in the old, old pattern. That is one aspect of the matter. The second aspect is in the last one year two very important things have taken place. One is that the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been out and are sought to be implemented. The second one is that after a long holiday or vacation the Fourth Five Year Plan has now been accepted. That budget will not be a realistic budget which will not reflect the impact of the recommendations of the Finance Commission and also the new aspect and allocations of the Fourth Five Year Plan. These two cannot come piece-meal. These can come only on the general budget for the whole year. Not only that as a matter of fact there should be a mental preparation for the purpose of the Finance Ministry there should be a picture so far as the financial side or the

financial life of the state is concerned for the past 5 years though that picture will be unfolded only in instalment the first instalment being in the present year they should have given a full picture for the entire five year period. It would have been good if these demands for 3 months had at least some ideas of the financial pictures for the coming period. We do not find any such things in this demand. You have noted Sir, that the central Budget has been placed and by this time as many as 15 states presented their budgets in Legislatures. And in all of them except one they have shown deficits. Fourteen out of fifteen State Budgets including ours have shown deficits. It is only the Nagaland budget which is a balanced one. That is a balance budget because Nagaland is entirely on Central Govt's bounty. Other states have given deficit budget though quite a number of them have not come to such a huge figure as in our State. But one feature we find in the majority of the states inspite of very huge deficits in majority of them there are no propogals for fresh taxation. For example, Andhra Pradesh-they have got a deficit budget but no fresh taxation. Hariyana, they also have got a deficit but no taxation, Jammu and Kashmir, deficit budget, no taxation; Madhya Pradesh, deficit budget, no fresh taxation; Panjab, deficit budget, no fresh taxation; Uttar Pradesh, deficit budget, no fresh taxation-there are only provisions for market loans and small raising schemes. West Bengal, deficit budget, no new taxation. Now, I have cited this only to increase that there are actually a tug-of-war

between the Central Govt. on the one hand and the States on the other. The Centre made a provision in the 1970-71 budget of Rs. 175 crores for distribution among certain states as a special assistance to cover the gap in their resources, because the Centre has promised the amount of Rs 175 crore to cover these gaps. Every state is now trying to show that their gap wide enough and unbridgeable by their resources and so there is a scramble for getting more from the Centre. I am not saying here that our finance Deptt. or Govt. have not been pressing our case hard to the Centre for getting a little better attention for a less developed or as undeveloped State like ours or a neglected State like ours. What I am saying is that if there such scramble from most of the States for mere bounty from the Centre and may it not be that a state with smaller population like ours who have got a small number of votes in the Parliament will decide whether Indiraji or her socialist states will vote. After all what matters nowadays is counting of hands and not what a particular state requires but what a particular state can extract. After all U. P. with its large number of Members in the Parliament and Maharashtra with a solid support under the leadership of Mr. Chavan and similarly Tamil Nadu who is now a balance, these states as we have seen are getting more and more attention and assistance from the Centre. Whatever might be the merit of this Govt. we are denied our claims simply because they are coming from Delhi and they are successfully playing division in the state and

creating dissension amongst us. We have been or we are being denied the just and legitimate share from the Central allocations. Therefore, it was in the interest of the Govt. itself in putting the whole financial picture to this House to take the entire House into confidence so that the entire House in one voice unitedly could have raised the just and legitimate demand of this State of Assam. By not creating that opportunity the Govt. is not only denied us in the opposition the legitimate right of playing our role in a parliamentary democracy. Even remaining in the position the Govt. have done a great disservice to themselves and to the State at large. The more they could have discussed our problem as a whole the more they could have unified the whole of the legislature and the people for our rights and we would have asked the Centre that any kind of neglect will not be tolerated. Unfortunately the Govt. has not only not given us that opportunity but has denied these rights and duties to the Members of this legislature. Sir, there is no denying the fact that the present position in India is one of centralism-vs nationalism. Centralism and nationalism are not synonymous so far as the big capital—the monopoly capital of India is concerned their interest is in having a monolithic powerful Centre who will be the holder of all power and dispenser of all bounties. Those who will be able to come with bargaining strength behind them or those who will be always in bended knees and folded hands might get something, but those who cannot do either will be facing difficulties. Unless and until the states get

a rightful place in the Indian Union the unity of the Indian Union is bound to shatter because frustration will not remain content in simple oiling, and it will go further still. Therefore, those who want the unity of India and see that justice is done to the constituent units of India particularly those units which are neglected, those units which have been kept deprived of their rightful demands up till, that they get a special attention. That is a most vital point which has got least vitality. This is most sensitive part which has the thinnest skin. If the dispenser of all power and bounties in the Centre do not understand this, well, they will not for ever pay the successful game of this integrating parts at the Centre keeping themselves in monolithic unity. Even the known conservative scholar like Parkinson who is currently touring in India has given series of lectures and even a scholar like him who is considered conservative one, he has been saying if Indian unity is to be maintained then, well, justice must be done to the States. To quote his words, he said "the more autonomy for the States, the more unity in the country". He said also "that tendency of taxes is to rise" and to rise again in India he further said "that tendency in India that the Centre would collect the taxes and thereafter would disburse to the State is very wrong and reactionary measure. What ought to be done is to give the States the duty of collecting taxes and then distribute it between the Centre and the State. That would have brought better collection and that would have also avoided quite a lot heart burning."

Now we find, however, that even in the matter of sales tax and others, whose which are in the State list, these are for the purpose of collection being taken by the Centre and in our State the most vital part of our economy, viz. the Tea industry is in a very difficult situation. well, we know that several lakhs of people, probably the population will come to 15 to 15 lakhs who are dependent on the tea industry. If these would not have been their property there would have been a movement for breaking into pieces the tea estates and forcibly occupying all the fallow lands and destroying the tea bushes and making them paddy land or lands for other crops. Because it is said that it is 'green gold'. Afterall what the tea industry is giving for the economy of Assam? It might be giving foreign currencies, but who is benefiting by and large? Where are the head offices of the great tea companies? Are they flourishing in Assam? Are they not in London and Calcutta? Where are the auction markets for Assam tea? Who get by and large the sales tax for the sale of tea? Who is to suffer because tea of Assam is pass through another part of India that is through another State because Assam has got no port of her own, and because Assam has no commercial centre linked by Broad Gauge? Broad Gauge is a matter of only few miles. It is there up to Bongaigaon. But even then for these few miles the Broad Gague has not come. If it would have come then definitely then the Assam commercial centre itself there would have been sale of tea and then the tea industry could have been really

said to be an industry of our State. Now the tea industry is in our State, but is not of our State. Further more, on what principle the Government is allowing the formula of 40% and 60% with regard to tea as an agricultural industry. Where is the industry in tea ? Which law has made it ? Nothing of the sort. Let me tell the history of 40% and 60%. Income-tax was imposed then at that time tea owners said 'well we should be free from income tax. Because after all it is an agricultural venture.' They wanted wholesale freedom from income tax. At that time in the Income Tax Act a provision was made that so far as earnings of the tea estates are concerned 40% of it will be treated as their industrial income and Indian Income Tax would be applicable it only. It was not that 40% would be industry and 60% agriculture, that there was any commission, any enquiry- any justifiable enquiry. That was a measure, pure and simple for the purpose of taxation in the Income-Tax Act and then when the Agricultural income tax was, for the first time introduced in Assam during the congress- coalition Govt. in pre - independence days, provision of the income tax was 40% as already taxed under the Indian Income Tax. Let us take the remaining 60%. That formula is being followed by the Government. Lakhs of rupees has been spent in the Law Department in maintaining a very costly Legal Department. But the Government of Assam in spite of several remarks by the Hon'ble Assam High court, we do not know under what principle and policy this differentiation has been made. In spite of so many obiter dictum Government of

Assam has never brought this matter to the Supreme Court for testing the legality of this ratio, I think Government of Assam could have challenged the ratio and Government could have said that the whole of the tea is agriculture. Where is the industry there? If a Tea House is an industry, then the 'Dheki' also is another industry. It is after all a Tea House which is drying and grinding tea—what industry is that? It is as much industry as getting rice from paddy is an industry. Even lighter than that. Therefore, this is another very important matter on which the mind of our law Department and the Finance Department ought to have worked. How can we say all these things in detail now when we do not get the full picture of the budget at this moment?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- We have submitted a Budget.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- It may be said that the Budget has already been introduced. Yes, Budget has been introduced but the Budget is not being discussed now. The Budget will be discussed after the Vote on Accounts for these 3 months is over. What I am trying to submit is that this account of 3 months though technically and formally forms a part of the General Budget yet it is independent of the Budget. Am I clear? This is the difficulty that is what I am trying to impress. Moreover, here, when this House, only the other day made this rule, this rule was not simply for giving an opportunity to the Members to talk about the Budget at the earliest opportunity but it

had an underlying and very deep meaning when it was said in Rule 139 of our Rules that "The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year herein after referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Assembly (on the first working day in the month of March on which the Assembly sits). When it was said like this, it is with a purpose. That the House should get the earliest opportunity of discussing the performance of the year that has passed, the problems that the state is going to face in the coming year and the possibilities that will be created and the achievements that will be forming the target for our state machinery. Now, when already the major part of it is over, I do not know what great useful purpose will be served by discussion of the general principles of the Budget in the month of May or June. Though it may be said, 'better late than never'—if not in the current year, this may have some impact for the future—I do not think there will be such value in the discussion. Another difficulty has been in this connection that because of that attempt for artificial monolithism, the Gods of Delhi are forgetting that in Assam monsoon does not wait upto the latter part of July or first part of August. In Delhi or those parts monsoon is a short one, not as heavy as in Assam and that also starts very late—by the latter part of July but in Assam our monsoon is long and heavy and it starts quite early. Sometimes it starts as early as May.

Therefore, the very fact that our Budgeters starts from the first of April puts the various Departments

particularly, the Departments concerned with construction in gear difficulty and jeopardy. By the time the Budget is passed and administrative approval and other things are received, the monsoon sets in and therefore works cannot start. These are to wait till about late October because our monsoon is long. So, we get practically 5 months—November, December, January, February and March, for our work. For the whole year's work that is formally there for us, we get working time only for 5 months. If we can impress it upon the Government in Delhi that the sacred scriptures will not be polluted if States are allowed to have their own Budget years according to their convenience then probably quite a lot of these difficulties would have been avoided. The result has been, Sir, we have always been criticising the Supplementary Demands, its excess grants and all these sorts of things but we are also see the difficulty of the department. They cannot work and have to surrender some of the amounts because they become victims of the vagaries of the nature; they cannot but come with Supplementary Demands because they have to work in conditions of uncertainty and quite often they have to take some money from some other minor heads while some minor heads remain completely unimplemented. All these difficulties are created also for the spending departments due to the wrong budget. If really Vote on Account become a biennial feature—because in 1967 we had a biennial Rajya Sabha election and also biennial vote on account and in 1970 we are having a biennial Rajya Sabha election and also Vote on account—then why should you not make it an annual fea-

the Chief Minister before the Assembly Building.

ture ; that our real budget will be presented, discussed and thoroughly criticised only in May and June. For the time being there will be a nominal Vote on Account which will be just carried on because in this wrong season—except the Revenue Department which is also the department distributing Test Relief and other gratuitous relief—except that department all the other departments cannot do any constructional works—others are only to get the salaries of the officers. So, if that is really so that an exception can be made almost a rule, let us make exception the rule. As you know, Sir, what did the Madras Government do? They did a very fine thing. They decided that they would a big project involving Rs. 186 crores. They made their own scheme, own programme, everything and then sent to the Central Government and said, “we have made it, you sanction it. If you do not, God help you!” Now, in Tamil Nadu they have got a Government of Tamil people and a monolithic Centre has to say, ‘Yes, go ahead’. If we can have straighten our backs and strengthen our knees then probably we also could have got some of our demands. Adjournment

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

AFTER LUNCH

Re : Students' Delegation waiting upon the Chief Minister before the Assembly Building.

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi :- উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ Discussion
হোৱাৰ আদিতৈ মই এটা বিষয়ে আপোনাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ।
আৰু চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। যে যি সকল প্রতিনিধি অসমৰ

বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি বাহিৰত থিয় হৈ আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ স্মাৰক পত্ৰখন চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই বিষয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে এই কথাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে আগবেলা বিধান সভা শেষ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে যি সকল শোভাযাত্ৰীকাৰী আহি বাহিৰত বৈ আছিল, তেওঁলোকক পুলিচে বৰ বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে; আনকি লাঠিৰে প্ৰহাৰো কৰিছে।

গতিকে মই যথেষ্ট অনুৰোধ কৰা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাই তেওঁলোকৰ লগত কিয় আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বিচৰা নাই? আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত যদি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ নিবিচাবে তেতিয়াহলে চৰকাৰৰ এনেকুৱা মনোভাৱৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি আমি সদন ত্যাগ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হম। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক জনাওঁ যে তেখেত সকলৰ স্মাৰক পত্ৰখন গ্ৰহণ কৰি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত হয় নে নহয় মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- (Minister, Revenue, Forest, etc.) ছাব, এই বিষয়টো আগৰ অধিবেশনতো উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল আৰু শ্ৰীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰস্তাৱ অনুসৰি যি সকল শোভাযাত্ৰী ইয়ালৈ আহিছিল, সেই সকলৰ পৰা স্থানীয় প্ৰতিনিধি কেইজন মানে আলোচনা কৰা কথা কৈছিল আৰু এইটো সদনেও গ্ৰহণ কৰে। কিন্তু তাৰ পাছতো আকৌ শোভাযাত্ৰী প্ৰবেশ হোৱাত মোৰ কবলগীয়া একো নাই।

Shri Phani Bora :- এটা কথা যে মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কথা কলে, সেই কথাত বিক্ষোভকাৰী সকলে অসম্মতি জনাইছে আৰু তাৰ পাছত তেওঁলোকে এইদৰে কৈছে যে “আমি যিখন স্মাৰকপত্ৰ বা Memorendum বাতিপুৰা দিছোঁ সেই— Memorendum ৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই সময়খিনিৰ ভিতৰত এই বিষয়ে নিশ্চয় কিবা এটা সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব পাৰিছে আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যেই তেওঁলোকৰ Memorendum খন Advance কৰি দিয়া হৈছিল, যাতে on the spot কবলগীয়া অশুবিধা নহয়। কিন্তু এতিয়া বহুত সময়ৰ পাছত ছাত্ৰ যুৱক সকল অধৈৰ্য্য হৈ পৰিছে আৰু পুলিচেও তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত বল প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছে ছাত্ৰ যুৱক সকলৰ ওপৰত। মই সেই সময়ত বহুতা এটা দি কোনোমতে তেওঁলোকক শান্ত কৰি ৰাখিলোঁ আৰু

এতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোক আছে, এতিয়াও বাহিৰতে Demonstration কৰি আছে। গতিকে তাত যদি কিবা দুৰ্ঘটনা ঘটে; তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেই দায়ী হ'ব লাগিব। যিহেতু শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে Demonstrator বিলাক ইয়ালৈ আহিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা কিবা এটা কথা শুনা। তাত চৰকাৰে যদি আশ্বাস কিছু দিলেহেতেন তেতিয়াহলে ভাল আছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক লগ ধৰাত কিয় প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিছে? ইয়াকে নকৰি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা হলে দুয়োটাৰ ভিতৰত কোনো contradiction নাথাকিলেহেতেন আৰু আইনৰ ফালৰ পৰাও ইয়াত কোনো বাধা নাই।

সেই কাৰণে মোৰ suggestion হ'ব যে সদনৰ নেতাই তাত দুঘাৰ কথা ক'বলৈ আৰু তাৰ পাছত তেওঁলোকক কওক যে কেইজনমান আহক “আমি সদনৰ দুই পক্ষৰ নেতৃস্থানীয় লোকে আলোচনা কৰোঁ”— বিধান সভাত এটা আলোচনা হ'ব বুলি Mr. Speaker ও কৈছে আৰু সেই হিচাবে Motion ও দিয়া হৈছে। সেইটোৰ কোনো এটা দিন Speaker এ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব, তেতিয়াহলে সকলো ফালৰ পৰা ভাল হয় আৰু এইটো কবোতে কি অসুবিধা হৈছে মই বুজি নাপাওঁ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- এই বিষয়টো আগবেলাৰ সময়তেই তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা হৈ গ'ল। তাত তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে সদনৰ কাম স্থগিত ৰাখিম। গতিকে সদনৰ কাম স্থগিত ৰাখি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰাটো সম্ভৱ নহয় আৰু আমাৰ মতামত এইটো যে এনে কথাত তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰাটোও সমীচিন নহয়।

আজি কিছুমান ঠাইৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ আৰু যুৱক সকল আহিছে আৰু কেইটামান দাবী জনাইছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে যিখন স্মাৰকপত্ৰ আমাক দিছে, তাৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে সেই দাবীবিলাকৰ উদ্দেশ্য ইমান সহজ নহয় যে মুহূৰ্ত্তৰ ভিতৰতে কিবা এটা সিদ্ধান্ত কৰি দিব পাৰে। মই আগতেও কৈছোঁ যে এই বিলাক সদনত সদায় আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে বিতংভাবে এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা হ'ব। তেনেকৈয়ো এটা Motion দিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে ইয়াত কওঁ যে স্মাৰকপত্ৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যোৱাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা নাই আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ যি অৱস্থা সেই অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো যে তেনে পৰিস্থিতিত

আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা এইটো কৰা ভাল হ'ব যে তেখেত সকলৰ কেইজনমান আৰু আমাৰ সদনৰ সদস্য কেইজনমান একেলগে বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু তেনে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আমি সদায় প্ৰস্তুত আছোঁ।

Mr. Dy. Speaker :- Mr. Bhattacharyya !

(Noise)

I have already called Mr. Bhattacharyya. Nothing shall intervene. Will the hon. Member please take his seat ?

(Noise)

The hon. Deputy Leader has made the position clear. I think we can now resume the business of the House Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Phani Bora :- আমি তেতিয়াহলে যাওঁ, আমি walk out কৰোঁ। আপোনালোকে সভা স্থগিত নকৰাকৈয়ো ওলাই যাব পাৰে, planning Minister ও যাব পাৰে। আমি সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা নাছিলো। কথা হৈছে ছাত্ৰ যুৱক সকল যেতিয়া ইয়ালৈ আহিছে আমি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত বিষদ আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰো, চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰাও পাৰে, সেইটোয়েই যেতিয়া নহয় তেতিয়াহলে মই ভাবো এইটো অন্যায় হৈছে, সেই অন্যায়ৰ প্ৰতিবাদতেই আমি সদন ত্যাগ কৰিলো।

(শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ বাহিৰে সকলো বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য ওলাই যায়)

[Except Mr. Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya, other Members present on the Opposition side left the House].

Re : Voting on Vote on Accounts.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya :- Sir, the Administrative reforms Commission in course of its report has said that concentration of administrative powers at a distant Centre tends to breed inefficiency and resentment. Here in our State, as a result of the formation of Meghalaya the capital has

now been in a place which is not in the hubbub of the State people's life and, therefore, in the natural coures of things and from a sense of propriety it was expected that in the present budget itself there would remain certain proposals for taking initiative and timely steps to bring the Centre of administrative power to the midst of the people. We do not know whether there is any such proposal envisaged in the budget or the part-budget for the coming three months. From this aspect also we find it very difficult to put ourselves in line with the demand for a vote on accounts.

Sir, as Shri R. Madhavan Nair, Editor, Tribune, Chandigarh, in one of his latest articles has written, we can have only one constitutional Centre but we have as many power Centres as there are States within India. The uncritical admiration of a monolithic Centre must therefore give way to poly-centrism. We have seen, Sir, what is happening in the communist part of the world. Even when the communists, who were strong votaries of monolithism, have seen from their own experience that monolithism does not work, it is very unfortunate that in India that discarded and discredited policy is still continuing and there are elements who want further concentration of power. For example, we sometimes hear, even in the so-called elite societies, Speech not corrected

even in the midst of people who call themselves administrative experts, advocating that even Police should be made a Central subject. In the light of what I have submitted up till now, I would suggest that not only the Centre should not take up further policing powers in its own hands, but it should rather withdraw whatever reserve police it has in our State. You know, Sir, that we have in our

State something like 4 to 5 battalions of Central Reserve Police and for each of these battalions we are to spend more than we spend for a similar battalion raised in our own State. In other words, the expenditure incurred after a C. R. P. battalion is more than that for an Assam Police Battalion. In this budget, at the very beginning there was a great necessity of providing a proposal for raising a few police battalions in our State, so that the C. R. P. battalions could have been given good-bye and the policing of our State could be done by our own men. This matter brooks no further delay. Unfortunately, however, we do not find any inkling of that in this vote-on-accounts for the next three months and we also do not know whether this proposal will find any place in the subsequent months as well. On this, Sir, I give special emphasis, not only because this is the sentiment of the people of Assam, not only because it will go a long way towards solving the unemployment problem of our partly educated youths, who may be recruited to these battalions but also from purely economic point of view, because, as I said an indigenous battalion is less costly than an imported one.

This has also got a political aspect, because we must visualise that the Indian politics of the seventies must increasingly be a politics of redistribution and not concentration. There must be redistribution of both political power and economic power and we must understand that nationalism is not a product of emotional investment only. In the last resort, nationalism brings from the actual or potential reward that accrues to a person from his membership of the nation. Viewed from that point of view, we find that our membership of the great Indian Nation has not yet been

able to produce actual or potential reward. That has created a lot of frustration among quite a number of people. This frustration should be understood to be a very dangerous thing.

Late Kennedy had said "Ask not what the nation can do for you but ask what you can do for the nation". It is a fine rhetoric. "But so far as Indian conditions are concerned, it is the power politics—revolution of rising expectation. When India became a free nation it has turned into a revolution of rising frustration and the decline of nationalism is directly to be traced to this factor more than any other. If this is true of India as whole, it is truer still for Assam which is so much neglected, which is so much deprived. Nationalism would doubtless spread more quickly among the masses" wrote Warner Levy, in one of his studies of Asian countries. "If the people see that the State bring them substantial material benefits—as individuals develop a state in their national society they will support it perhaps not on emotional but on national grounds. First of all but eventually with their habits and sentiments as well which habit and sentiment actually develop and fructify into permanent emotions". In other words, emotional integration comes only after material satisfaction, and, therefore, we should be able to impress it upon the Government of India that for emotional integration of India neglected and less developed areas like Assam should get special care and we should also point it out to them the incongruity and the contradiction in their propagation and practice, On the one hand they say that there should be population control—they say that there has been population explosion and those who control the number of people do a great national service.

On the other hand, when they distribute their bounties, they do it counting the heads.

Now, how can these two things go together ? If India is really a federation, if every nationality in India is equal with one another, then how is it that one nationality, simply because it has got a larger number of heads should get more attention—should get greater subvention from the Centre than the poorer and smaller nationality ? This sort of inequality outs at the very root of federalism, and this sort of inequality not only brings frustration but also tends to develop disintegration. I would have welcomed the Finance Minister's speech if this aspect of the matter would have been underlined here if he would have given a suggestion that from our State also there should be a move, as there has been a move, for example from Tamil Nadu that there should be drastic revision of our constitution. And so far as the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha is concerned, at least every State should have equal representation. As a matter of fact, whether it is capitalist America or Socialist Soviet Union, so far as their Upper House is concerned, every State is equally represented not on the number of the population but on the basis of there being a State. In our budget speech, the Finance Minister would have done a great service to the cause of Assam and India if he would have brought this matter to the fore. Then, Sir we find also another infirmity in this proposal for Vote on accounts. It does not give us any clear idea as to what will be done with regard to the most pressing problem of the Government's own employees. You know, Sir, and it has been said from both sides of the House that probably in comparison with the performance that we are getting there is a larger number of Government

employees in the State of Assam—probably if there would have been 50 percent of the officers than what there is now and probably if they would have sincerely and honestly worked for at least 50 percent of the time that they now work, the same if not better work would have been there. There is not only loss of human power and work hour but there is also loss of human character. Because the way we are developing our habit—going leisurely—going in a showmanish manner and shirking the responsibilities—not being up and doing in performing our duties, we are becoming indolent and thereby this habit is developing into a second nature, and this is being perpetrated and circulated in the generations to come. Already to our great shame and disgrace Assam is called the ‘land of Lahe Lahe’. When people call us “people of a land of Lahe Lahe” instead of being ashamed, instead of resenting that epithet, we simply smile. I do not know whether that is a smile of ignorance or that is a smile of foolishness. In this world, when everybody is fighting for speed ; in this world, when on the strength of speed, not only space but outer space is being conquered— in this world when there is a non-stop race for going ahead—if we, as a nationality, as a people continue to go in a showmanish manner - if we continue to go ‘lahe lahe’ and contented of being described as “people of a land of Lahe Lahe”, there cannot be a greater shame for us. But we find that this Vote on Account Demand itself is an indication of that Lahe Lahe. It does not give us any idea, any information as to whether Government is going to make a band of contented employees. That contentment may come only if the employees are given their need-base wages - if the employees

are given certain facilities. Unfortunately, however, after giving the appointment, Government do not care to bother as to where their employees are housed—as to whether they are getting the wherewithal to keep their bodies and souls together and to sustain their families.

The result is that the bitterest critics of the Government are now a days the Government employees themselves. I do not think I am exaggerating the situation. In spite of they are being Government employees and in spite of the Government being their Ma-Bap, Government is not looking for their interests otherwise overwhelming number would not have continued to be slum-dwellers. There is no house for most of them. Even those who are to stake their lives for arounds nature of works, Government do not care to give them residential quarters. Even those Magistrates Judicial officers and Police officers who are expected to give even handed Judgment are going a begging for quarters. If I am a judge and if I am not provided with a residential quarter and if I am to go abegging a capitalist for a residential quarter, I am to oblige him one day and I cannot be impartial for the house at a rent which would eat up 20 to 30 p. c. of my pay. So is the case with a Magistrate, a Tax Collecting Officer and a Police Officer. Therefore, it is better for the Government to provide house to their employees. It is the most burning problem of the day and the Government should in right earnest give top priority to solve the housing problem. Unfortunately, we do not know if there is any such provision in the Budget prepared for the next three months. After three months when the rainy season will start, Government will not be in a

position to give due consideration to the legitimate demand of people.

Not only that, for example, what Government is going to do in Gauhati? For the construction of house, Government is going to demolish some Government quarters where some important officials are housed. They are to give it at moment notice or for an emergency call. Now, it is reported—please correct as if I am wrong—what Government is going to demolish these quarter to get some space for the Banker Bank. Sir, you know the Reserve Bank is a Bankers Bank and it will not serve the purpose if it is constructed elsewhere. It could have been constructed in the vacant place near the newly constructed railway bridge or near the Congress Bhawan, but some influential people are insisting that Bankers Bank should be constructed in the heart of the towd. Let the Additional District Magistrate and other Magistrates go Chandmari or to any place they like. I do not understand way the Government cannot arrange land for the Reserve Bank at a furiong distance from the proposed site. That will serve all purposes. Not only that, Sir, the Government is not only content with demolishing the Government quarters, but they are also going to remove the India Club, the institution for a sport lovers. The Secretary of the India Club came to Shillong the other day and submitted a representation to the Revenue Minister with a request that India Club should not be removed from its present location. I would request the Government to reconsider that matter and this vital institution of sport lovers should not be pushed to the street

without making an alternative arrangement. Again, I request the Government to service its decision. The Reserve Bank can be constructed in the vacant land near the Congress Bhawan.

Sir, with regard to land for agriculture, we should to know from the Government whether they are also going to take some concrete steps in this respect. Sir, there are some matters which brook no delay and instead of waiting till June three months will be over, Government should in right earnest take up this matter. As you know, Sir, our State is facing various problems and of late, the biggest problem appears before is invasion of land. Our past experience shows that no Government order could stop such kind of invasion. Because necessity knows no law. People are need of land even.

So far as the so called Tribal Blocks, Tribal Belts, P. G. Rs and V. G. Rs are concerned, they are also being swallowed up inspite of Government orders. Because, the only land that can subsist is the land of man. If you want to provide a wall, it will be a wall of men. You cannot make a policy by evacuating men for collecting data and then put them again.

Two things must go simultaneously and if this is not done simultaneously and if money is not provided for that here and now then the problem which is already grave will be graver still and it will baffle anybody's effort in the matter of solution. I am saying this not by way of

threat—I have by now crossed that age and probably crossed the stage of exuberance as well to give that threat, there may be some to my left who have hot blood not only in their vein but sometimes in their brain also—but I am saying this not being heated, if I am permitted to use that word, but from the point of view of practical politics. This problem is one which brooks not even a week's delay and there ought to be a clear indication in the vote on Accounts itself that there would be placing of men with all the resources of the Government at their disposal which they need so that they can get rooted there. Sometimes it is said that people are coming from Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan and they are bribing this group or that group or this group or that group is collecting money and they are making 'Eadbirs' and our lands are being grabbed.

Well, it will be because, as I said, there can never be any vacuum. According to Government's own figure there is a large number of indigenous landless people in our State. There are people who originated here and their originality can be found nowhere else, there are people who are living here for generations and who will die here and whose future generations will also live here whether there comes Chinese aggression or Burmese evacuation because they have no other place to evacuate to. These people are landless and if you do not give them land here and now, and if you do not rehabilitate them, this vacant land will not remain vacant for generations to come. Therefore, the less you talk about formalities, technicalities, red-tape and official bureaucracy the better it is. There must be effort

on war footing and there must be adequate fund for that, and that is, in my humble opinion, is the most important task for tackling not only our economic but also our social problems. We all know that inspite of our exhortation we are being neglected by the Centre and we shall continue be neglected by the Centre and therefore we shall have to make all out effort to generate capital in our own State for industrialisation of our country primarily and that generation of capital can only be possible by surplus product and that surplus product shall have to be found from the primary production, viz : agricultural produce. Therefore, unless and untill we give special emphasis on agricultural production and for that unless and untill, to start with, we give land to the landless people and those who have got land are induced to produce more, there would not be adequate production, not to speak of surplus production. Unfortunately, however, our Agriculture Ministry has done just the opposite. Let me cite an example. Everybody understands that lift irrigation was a necessity for raising several crops on the same land in our State inspite of our State being a flood affected one, but there has been little progress or rather no progress in the matter of lift irrigation. Last year a promiss was made on behalf of the Government that there would be lift irrigation facilities in Baharghat but uptill now nothing has been done. (Our Minister knows where that place is). But one thing has been done not only in that place but everywhere throughout the State. The people, inspite of its being costly, took to power pumps for watering their Boro paddy and wheat field and upto last year the hire charge for this power pump

was only Re. 1/- for a 5 H. P. pump. But this time it has been raised by 100 percent. So, you see that while on the one hand the landless peasants are not being given land on the other those who have got no water are not only being provided with water by taking recourse to the modern method of lift irrigation and other use of electricity but even the little concession that was continuing uptill now has been withdrawn from the agriculturists and they are made to pay double. This vote on account ought to have at least that provision that whatever mistake might have been done in the past year, this year from now on, so long as the peasants cannot use electricity for irrigation purpose, at least this concession in the hire charge of power pump would continue. But unfortunately though they talk of growing more food, they deprive the agriculturists of the facilities that they already had and the season is that the year before last there was bumper crop and last year though the production did not come to the level of year before last it was quite good and the Government thought that they are out of the wood and therefore whatever concession was given should be withdrawn. This is not a good economics and politics and this is not even good commonsense. Everybody, even the ants, store for the rainy day. While during the last two years we might be getting good crop this year we may not get. Therefore, not being land to inactivity or exhortation the vote on accounts ought to have provided for the continuance of at least that concession which was being given to the peasants. There ought to have been an admission that the withdrawal from the agri-

culturists the concession that was given was bad. After all how many lakhs or crores of rupees they took?

It shows only the attitude of the Govt. towards are poor agriculturists. Has the Govt. remain content with that. They do not know. I read from the Administrative Reforms Committee's report remaining far away from the people in this cosy Shillong, remaining far away from the maddening crowd, remaining far away from the sufferings the people they do not the plight, the miserable plight of the common poor peasants. They take it easy. They give answer also in justification of raising of the conversion fee from Annual Patta to periodic patta by 10 times by a stroke of pen. Where it was previously Rs. 5/- it has been raised to Rs. 50/-. How many crores of rupees you hope to get? It was five rupees and somehow or other people became habituated to it, but by one stroke of pen it has now been raised to Rs. 50/-. They do not or cannot convert their Annual Pattas into Periodic by pay Rs. 5/- because that it self was to unbearable an amount. If you make it Rs 50/- it will be almost impossible for them to convert their lands. You may say "Let them continue as before." Probably you are not going to get anything to the exchequer but what would be the impact on the Govt. policy? Has the Govt. at all considered that that measure is so unpopular and so impossible that that will not bring money to the exchequer but will generate a lot of hatred against the Govt.? You may say "Remaining in the opposition why should you be so much worried." We do it not so much out of love for you as out of love for the common man, and why should we take advantage of this hurling stones at you. If we are to use

any weapon we shall use the weapon of ideology and politics and not this small folly although we may take advantage of that folly. We do not want to make you unpopular by the suffering of the common people. We want that our people get relief even if that means unpopularity because if we are concerned with anything we are concerned with the lot of the people. As I have already said, Sir, the measure is symbolic. I can vouch that by this conversion fee the Govt. will not get many lakhs of rupees but tons of hatred the Govt. will get. Why should they invite that? and I expected that on this Vote on Account Govt. will notice this.

Then, Sir, today here outside the Assembly some students and youths are shouting slogans. Whatever might be the motive force behind their demonstration, the fact remain that in our State even a small state like ours, even among people who have got a low standard of living, of almost no aspirations, where my mother used to go with the Jakoi to bring a few fries and also a bunch of Dhekia and an Cutenga and that was my standard of living, even among these people unemployment problem and an urge of living like a man has come. We should not be afraid of it. We should welcome it because necessity is the mother of invention. If we have been slovenly, if we have been slow, if we have been unduly contended and self-satisfied, and if we are lacking in the manly spirit and dash and as a result of this if we have not been able to push forward our people to the fore-front, that is not a matter of satisfaction. If today there is a revolt against that and if the youths want to have a better and higher standard of living

that should be welcome. That higher standard, that better living can come not by allotting 8 bighas per family i. e. back to the village, go to the plough to be the man behind the plough, that will not raise the standard. We shall have to industrialise our state, and if industries are to be built up, if the state is to be by and large built up, it is not enough to be satisfied with the real or supposed package programme coming from Delhi. What is in that magic packet nobody knows because that packet has not yet been unfolded, that package is still in paper. In the words of Mao Tse Tung it is a paper tiger because it has not been unfolded. But will that package programme will solve the problem of industrialisation of Assam. will that solve the economic ills, the economic problem? I think no. Side by side with it and by far more than it we shall have to go for small and cottage industries. If we are to bring economic benefit to a larger number of people then we shall have to go for cottage and small scale industries, and for doing that also we shall have to see that common people get opportunities of starting these industries'. The other day there was a Bill passed 'Aid to industries'. That will go some way. We expected that by now there would have been more such proposals and better and better allocations of money. For this sort of humble industries in our State more emphasis on small and cottage industries should be given so that larger number of our people could be touched and be benefited. Thou with regard to the existing industries, what do we find? As regards employment, we are concerned mainly with Govt. employments. May be in the State service the people of Assam— both hills and plains— are getting

employment. In the State service we may take it that by and large our own people are managing things, but employment does not mean only Govt. employment. Even in Government employment it does not mean State Govt. employment alone.

Here in the State capital itself, there is Accountant General's Office. Well, what is the percentage in the office of the Accountant General regarding the employment of local people, the people of Assam, children of Assam. Here is the headquarter of P. & T. What is the percentage of employment of the people of Assam in that? Here we have got quite a number of commercial and industrial houses. What is the percentage of employment of the people of Assam in these? In the district headquarters, say at Gauhati, we have got not less than several thousands of employees in the medicinal firm, banks and so on. What is the percentage of employment of the people of Assam there? In the office of the L. I. C., what is the percentage of the people of Assam? Has Government nothing to do with regard to this? Do these firms and business houses not got some benefits and also some concessions in some form or other from the Government? It is true that India being one, any Indian from any part of India can come and settle in any part and do business here. We are not going to stop anybody. If anybody wants to get some concession and if we give him some concession are they not to do something to us in return? For example, in Fatasil, Gauhati, a man from Calcutta, a friend of one of our State Ministers came and started a factory of umbrella ribs and he got 8 bighas of land in

the vicinity of the town giving some premium but at low premium because it was an industrial allotment. He said that he would employ the people of Assam, children of the soil. Bulk of things he has been selling in Culcutta. For that he got conviction for black-marketting in the import licence. Out of about 60 employees in this firm, only 3 are from Assam, it does not require that very expert people should be there, and even in 10 years the people of Assam cannot be trained up. There are big pharmaceutical concerns who got great service of contract from the Government. Go to Gauhati and you will find that there are scores of people employed there but there are few people employed there who are the children of the soil. There ought to be some indication even on this vote on account that there would be some expenditure for the training up of the local youths to make them fit for being posted in these jobs. If any specialised training is necessary, that provision ought to be there for training these people. Unfortunately, that is not done. I have said the other day about my experience in Namrup. I was not a member of that Committee which is headed by Mrs. Das. I do not know what will be findings of that Committee. But going in connection with other matter, I was horrified to see things there. The people from Kerela, Tamilnadu, Maharastra and other places—those who are driving away the outsiders by raising Siv Sena etc., are getting employment there. At the time of making application for employment or at the time of registering themselves in the Employment Exchange, they give their address as in Assam. But at the time of confirmation and police verification, the cat comes

out of the bag and then we find that he is not a man of Assam ; he is either from Kerela, Tamilnadu or Maharastra because at the time of police verification, the home address is to be given. This is going on. Has Government nothing to do with this ? Can Government not make some provision for examination of this. May be—the existing industries and other concerns—they may not be enough for solving the problem even of the thousands of people that are here in our front but the point is that they will see that Government is trying to do its best to employment them. Another matter that the Government should see in in its Establishment—in grade IV category. There are quite a number of applicants for these job but they are not appointed. Why ? The reason is very simple.

They may not be made (1) to work to a saturation point, (2) certain things that they think to be not upto the civilised standard; these things they refuse to do and (3) that story of 'Nilbarna Shrigala Katha'. I am a Shaheb today, in my home I am a son if such and such a Puruhit, and if they do all these jobs, all these showings may not be possible. Therefore they prefer to be not known because they are Shahebs, their fathers were Shahebs their great-grand fathers were Shahebs. That has become the vanity among ourselves even. Those who can afford to be a little patriotic they had that vanity, to that extent the Finance Minister has got nothing to do. It is only by the way that I have said. About our own Shahebiana, our own crime, we are to make atonement for that. That I have said by the way. At any rate, the problem now-a-days is that when people

talk of unemployment, they talk of so many engineers, doctors and M. As while at the cost of common people they got M. B. B. S and M. A. degree. But what about those people who could not pass even matric. I shall not mind if 500 engineers become contractors to get employment by the Government. But if I find that there is no man either in village or town who seeking job is not deprived of it. We have in our Constitution quite a number of fundamental rights; but the most fundamental of all fundamental rights is the right to live and the right to work; that is lacking in our sacred Constitution; so we should make the pledge sacred by amending, by introducing this right to live and probably by abolishing that right to property and the right to loot. How that will be done, that is a different thing altogether. But the point is that the budget estimates and more so the budget speech being not only a jugglery of figures but being the indicator of the broad policy of the Government in the socio-economic pattern—that should be the indication of these. Until and unless we can solve this problem of employment, God help us. I, for one, do not make any difference as to whether the Government is saddled by the white caps or the red caps. For me it is not which group or the gang rides the horse.

For me what is more important where the horse is leading—to which direction the horse is going. Now, if we cannot solve the problem of unemployment. I put it purposefully positive not in the negative manner—no question of unemployment. Our approach should for full employment, full employment of all in appropriate place and the sooner the Govt. appreciate that the problem of unem-

ployment is not only the problem of educated unemployed but also of half educated and uneducated ones the better. Then Sir, in this very connection comes the question of education. We have been hearing a lot about this matter these days. We are hearing that the Deptt. made some sort of a list that a Standing Committee or a dancing committee made certain changes. (Interruption) Standing Committee after standing started dancing. Because they have not been able to solve the problem. After all if the Finance Minister does not provide money for the schools what the Standing Committee can do. They can make scrambling Committee—they will scramble for a few thousands. These Members will get a share and other members will try to get another. The poor Education Minister what he will do if the Finance Minister does not provide money for education. Now, if the tax payer does not pay where from the Govt. will get. Now the point is that the tax payer has paid. The only thing is that the money is spent in a lost sighted manner. There was a time when the Primary Education was the elementary thing that is to say after we should understand. In my father's time if anybody says is he properly dressed? Now, if he was in his Dhuti and Chadar then the answer will be 'Yes'. Now, if in my time to-day if I go with Dhuti and Chadar and if anybody ask me venerable friend Shri Tripathi, is Mr. Bhattacharjee properly dressed. No he appears like a clown. (laughter) In my father's time that was very honourable and for me. I would be looking like a clown because time has changed. If in ordinary thing the time and

standard changed, in education it has changed all the more. I for one, I learnt bicycle only when I appeared in the B. A. examination. Because I came from an interior place where there was no bicycle. My daughter when she was a student of class VI she knew how to drive a motor car. The minimum standard which was quite appropriate for me in my time is not appropriate for my daughter. This I said because after all our Finance was also a Principal of a College, that high school is not luxury. It is a minimum necessity for the minimum educational standard of our people. What primary education was 50 years or 30 years ago—now matriculation has become that. Because the dimension has widened and it is no longer one dimension, it is no three dimension. In my school days I thought I got my life when I saw and silent motion picture. Then when I came to college from silent picture it became a talkie. A step forward. Now, there is technicolour—then three dimension, television. Things have changed—dimension have not only widened horizontally but also it has gone vertically.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- What about 80 percent student ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- What 80 percent ? Cent percent. In the constitution itself it is enshrined and it was said that within 10 there will be three compulsory primary education. Now, the most unfortunate part has been that we have mis-read, misunderstood and mis-interpreted the constitution. How they have created an artificial barrier between Part 3 and Part 4 of the Constitution.

Part 3 we have got Fundamental Rights and Part 4 we have got Directive Principles. But that is the Fundamental Duty. The citizen has got the right vis-a-vis the State. The State has duty for its citizen, while the exert his right and to make it justiceable. If the State does not do its duty it cannot be justified. That is the duty of the State and the State ought to have permitted it. Right of the individual in Part 3 and duty of the individual to respect Part 5. So far as the Part 4 is concerned here the right is of the individual.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- I am sorry, I could not make it understood. In a communist State the State fulfil its rights of the individual by making it obligatory on the individual that the State's order shall have to be carried out.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- In our case whereas the State has made it oblicatory on the citizen to perform its duty towards the State, the State has not been performing its duty towards the citizen. That is to say while in comunist society there is oneway traffic, in a capitalist state like ours it is not only one way traffic but the working people is the master of the State. Therefore, there is not only contribution from the citizen but also there is contribution to the individual citizen from the State. Afterall the State is the Orgen of the Classes of people. In our State ideological difference is there and it is taking everything from the people and it is giving little to the people. Because obedience of the citizen is demanded by the constitution, and the State in its own volition ought to have respected Part 4 of

the Constitution-

Non—respect of part 4 of the Constitution that is this directive principle is actually breeding revolution. If anybody is preparing ground for a complete revolution it is not those who shout 'Inquilab Zindabad' but it is the capitalists, the ruling class who is not performing its duty to the common citizens is breeding the revolution in our country and therefore at least an enlightened man like our Finance Minister who is not only an enlightened man, but who was an educationist being the Principal of a College ought to have no difficulty at all to appreciate what is pending in education is investment. That is an investment in people, that is an investment in men. Nothing is more powerful, nothing more valuable than man"

So unless and until and until you create a modern man, a capable man, a capable citizen you cannot build a good State. By being miserly to the education, to the people, to the vast masses you are doing a great disservice to the country. Not willingly, I do not say that you have purposely done it. What I say by not appreciating it, this problem, you have done it. This is most unfortunate. I said in a lighter vein, but, sometimes even in grave we laugh. When we go to the grave-yard, there also we try to make fun. Though I have said in a humorous way but the malady, the problem is very deep and fundamental. If anything gets secondary preference education must get primary preference. Without basic education among the agriculturists what our Agriculture Minister will do? He will talk of ammonia sulphate, superphosphate and all these things and the peasants will say in Assamese

So unless and until he at least comes to a standard where he can appreciate, where he can understand that if we are to get better crop we should use scientific and other better means. Of course, there may be a few agriculturists without any general education may know it. But they are an exception. If it is generalised, if its made common to all then education is a necessity. You are talking of family planning. But they will swear in the name of God and religion and all these things, but so far as educated people, sophisticated people are concerned are you to explain to them? It is known to them that to enjoy life it is better to have less number of children; Now some of the people, not due to Government propaganda, see our plight, who would not remained contended ... in Hindi ...

They laugh at us and say 'you are making your life drudgery by behaving like pigs. It is not because of Government propaganda but because of level of understanding. Therefore even for production and for other things it is necessary that education should get first priority. I have been repeating here, of course, I do not know whether I have been tiring the Hon'ble members and I do not know whether I am really wasting the very valuable time of the house by repeating the same old story that if two things should get priority to-day and if I am asked my choice I shall chose education and agriculture. Other things are also important. But when my choice is asked these are the two things. Because agriculture means not only 72% who till the land but the rest who depend on it. A lawyer depends for his flourishing practice on the affluence of the peasants,

a business man depends for his good business on the peasants, a teacher depends for his pupils and school on the affluence of the peasants. Unless and until the peasantry who are the producers of all wealth is raised, you cannot think of talking and raising the nation as a whole.

Therefore, in order to make a modern man of an agriculturist, the agriculturist of the modern age, you must give them education but that is not only from that point of view. What the forefathers of our Finance Minister said? He is a Tripathi having finished the Vedas three times over and these Vedas and Vedantas say”.

That is education which opens up, which liberates the mind to take up things. This education not only means technical education; education also means that liberal education, that education which liberates the mind.

By denying money to education you are denying liberty of the man's mind, you are standing in the way, on the liberties of the man's mind. What is a country's freedom for the citizen if there are not liberties from ignorance? Therefore, in this respect there ought not to be miserliness and I am deeply grieved to hear that there is so much derth of money for the educational institutions, that even the Hon^{ble} Members are to scramble for grants for schools in their respective constituencies. In the nature of course, all schools ought to have got what was due because to educate every citizen of Assam was an utmost necessity. In this connection, I am very sorry to say that here on this Vote on Accounts there is lack of another thing. That is about education through our regional language. I do not know whether

the Finance Minister knows but the fact is that when I was in some way or another connected with the Posts and Telegraphs Department I found that of late, not the Bengalis but the Biharis are getting in large number in our class III P & T jobs in Assam. Many people wrongly think that it is the Bengali speaking people but it is not so. The latest trend is that the Hindi speaking people come over our boys with high marks because their education is through their regional language. An Hindi speaking boy of Bihar or U. P. or Rajasthan can have his education in his own mother tongue and therefore large numbers of people are passing matriculation with very high marks because in our education the greatest barrier has been the medium. We are to learn through English medium and English being a compulsory subject most of our boys do not fare very well. Of course, there are other factors as well. Our boys are, as part of our national character, not very hard working, not very keen, not very enthusiastic—all these things are there and because of our economic backwardness we cannot provide our children with lamps to read at night—all these factors also are there and moreover, so far the employment in educational institutions are concerned, the less I say about it the better it is about the quality of the teaching staff—many factors are there but most important of these factors are that while they are getting the advantage of receiving education through their own mother tongue, here in Assam that has not been as yet fulfilled. Therefore, there ought to be provision for this in view of what is happening in the employment field—for speedy switch

over to regional language as quickly as possible. Well, I have taken a lot of time of the House, of course, taking the indulgence of the House. I am very grateful for the indulgence granted to me. I know, I shall have occasions and privilege of discussing other matters later on. What has grieved me is that this, what do you generally call, transition or just a 'theka', this vote on account that has become an unfortunate feature and it is, I do not know whether I shall be doing justice to the Finance Minister or injustice to him when I say that this Vote on Accounts promised this and it has not promised that because it does not promise anything which is in the general budget whether it is or whether it is. I only feel that for the immediate future there ought to be something glaring and clear and that clarity I found missing here and that is my complaint about this Vote on Accounts. I thank you, Sir, and through you I thank the Hon'ble House for the indulgence granted to me.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- থৈ দিয়া, থৈ দিয়া, ১৪ পৃষ্ঠা নকৰাকৈ গ'ল, থৈ দিয়া, থৈ দিয়া।

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ Bhattacharjee ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে। তেখেতৰ প্ৰতি কথাত যুক্তি আছে আৰু তেখেতে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অনুভূতিক এই বিধান সভাত ডাঙি ধৰিছে।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই কেইটামান কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ৩ মাহৰ কাৰণে ৩৩ কোটি টকা এই সদনৰ পৰা অগ্ৰীম ধন বিচাৰিছে, এই অগ্ৰীম খৰচ হোৱাৰ পিচত যি ধন ঘাটি বাজেট হ'ব সেই ধন ৪১ কোটি টকাৰ ঘাটি বাজেট হ'ব। সেইটো খৰচ পূৰা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৩৪ কোটি টকা Tax জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হ'ব। যোৱা ২৩ বছৰে যিখিনি Tax লগাইছিল আৰু যিখিনি জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছিল; মই ভাবিছিলো ইয়াৰ

বিনিময়ত কিবা পাম; কিন্তু এতিয়া কি দেখিছো অসমত আজি এইটো স্পষ্ট হৈ উঠিছে যে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সকলো আশা আকাংখা নিবাশাত পৰিণত হৈছে।

যিকোনো ৰাজ্যই শাসন কাৰ্য্য চলাবলৈ হ'লে কিছুমান নীতি তৈয়াৰ কৰি লয়, বৰ্তমান নীতিৰ সংবিধানত সেইটো Bhatt. ডাঙৰীয়াই (Part IV) Directive Principleৰ কথা কৈছে এইটো Basis, Constitutional Basis, কেতিয়াবা এইদৰে বুনিয়াদ নীতি তৈয়াৰ কৰি লোৱা হয়। এই নীতিৰ দ্বাৰা সৰু বিষয়ে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ মানুহখিনিক একে কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এটা Philosophical একত্ৰিকৰণৰ দৰকাৰ।

সকলো দৰ্শনৰ মাজেদি কেনেকৈ এটা Common বিশ্বাসৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰি তাৰে এটা ভেটি তৈয়াৰ কৰি সেই দিক্‌ান্ত লিখিত আকাৰত বা কিতাপ আকাৰে প্ৰকাশ কৰি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে, তাৰ পাচতে আহে Bord of politics তাৰ পাচতেই আহে প্ৰশাসক। প্ৰথম stageটো হৈছে Philosophy তাৰ পাচত শিক্ষা তাৰ পাচত প্ৰশাসন, কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে একেবাৰে ওলোটোটোহে কৰিছে, প্ৰশাসনৰ জৰিয়তে শিক্ষা আৰু Philosophy কৰি তুলিব বিচাৰিছে।

যেতিয়া ল'ৰাৰ মাজত বা বাইজৰ মাজত বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সৃষ্টি হয় তেতিয়া Extra ordinaty pressure ব সহায়েৰে দমন কৰা হয় অৰ্থাৎ বাহিৰৰ পৰাহে চাপ দিয়া হয় অথচ ভিতৰে ভিতৰে সেই চাপ নকমে বৰং বিপৰীত মনোভাৱ বেচিকৈ জাগি উঠে। গতিকে Internal pressure নহলে External pressure য়ে বিশেষ একো ফল দিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে Internally develop কৰিলেহে অৰ্থাৎ Internally সুশিক্ষা দিলেহে Externally ফল ধৰিব।

গতিকে যি উদ্দেশ্যে বাহিৰৰ পৰা চাপ দিছে সেই কাৰণটো তেখেত-সকলক শিকাই লব লাগিব। For the external Economy এতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছৰ মাজত বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে, power policy থকাৰ কাৰণেই আজি unity নাই; এই External Economy নোহোৱা হলে power policy নহ'লহেতেন।

যেতিয়া স্বার্থ থাকিব, তেতিয়া একেলগে থাকিব স্বার্থই এবিলেই দলা দলিৰ আৰম্ভ ২টা বলদে স্বার্থ থকাৰ কাৰণেই একেলগে আছিল পিচত ছয়ো ফালে ছয়োটাই গুচি যাব। এতিয়া মই এই ২টা বলদৰ কথা কোৱা নাই বা

ইয়াৰ বাবে মই চিন্তিত নহও, মই চিন্তিত হৈছো। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আৰু অসম আজি কোনফালে গৈছে; আজি আমাৰ নিচিনা প্ৰত্যেকজন নাগৰিকে আৰু অসম বিধান সভাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তিত।

আজি ২৩ বছৰে Internally একো দিব নোৱাৰিলে। বছৰে বছৰে তাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছে, বাৰ্জনীতিৰ ওপৰত সমাজৰ ওপৰত। আজি student indiscipline ব কথা কওতে মোক student য়ে কলে যেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়েই Discipline নাই আমাবনো ক'ত থাকিব। যদি আমাৰ গণতন্ত্ৰ বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ নীতি নিয়ম চৰকাৰে মানিব লাগিব।

মিবিলাক কথা আমাৰ পুৰণি কালত ধৰ্ম বুলি মানি লোৱা হৈছিল আজিকালি সেই বিলাক কথা অনুশাসন বুলিহে ধৰা হয়। কিন্তু আজি ২৩ বছৰেও চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই হ'ল এটা side আৰু দ্বিতীয় side হৈছে আমাৰ ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ৪র্থ সূচীৰ যি কথা, সেই কথাৰ Directly সম্পূৰ্ণ ওলোটো ফালেহে গৈছে। আচলতে মানুহক সহায় কৰাতহে Importance দিয়া উচিত। 46 অনুচ্ছেদত কি কৈছে সেইটো সকলোৱে নিশ্চয় জানে। যিসকল দুৰ্বল শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক তেওঁলোকৰ বন্ধনৰ বাবেহে চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া উচিত। ইয়াত fundamental Right ব কথা আছে। Reasonable Restriction ত আমাৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। দুৰ্দান্ত লোক সকলৰ হাতৰ পৰা দুৰ্বল লোক সকলক বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ আইনৰ দৰকাৰ। তেওঁলোকক কঠোৰ হাতেৰে দমন কৰিব লাগিব। Weaker section ক বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে।

১৯৫০ চনত যি সমস্যা আছিল সেই সমস্যা সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক Protection নিদিয়াৰ বাবেই হৈছিল। সেই কাৰণেই বিক্ষোভ হয়। সেই বিক্ষোভেই বাৰ্জনৈতিক বিদ্ৰোহ হৈ উঠে। মই গোটেই বাজ্যৰ কথা জানো। এই চৰকাৰে হয়তো আৰু ৫০ বছৰ শাসন কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু মোৰ মতে ১৫ দিনৰ বেচি নোৱাৰে। আজি দিল্লীৰ খবৰৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই এই কথা কৈছো। যিহওক মই controversy লৈ নাযাওঁ। এই চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে ৯৯ বছৰ বয়সলৈকে থাকিব পাৰে। গান্ধী বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু গান্ধী ৰাখি কৰিছে কি? তেখেতসকলে আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যত লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিব।

আজি ত্ৰিপাঠী ডাঙৰীয়াই ইয়াত যিখন ৪১ কোটিৰ ঘাটি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ লগত কোনো Achievement নাই। কিন্তু এনেকুৱা বাজেট যদি তেখেতে তেখেতৰ পৰিবাৰৰ আগত দিয়ে তেন্তে মাটি বন্ধক দিব লগীয়া অৱস্থা হ'ব আৰু শেষত তালাক দিবলগীয়া অৱস্থা হ'ব। এইটো স্পষ্ট কথা সোণ, মাটি দিব, ঘৰ বন্ধক দিব, তাৰ পিচত হয়তো দেহাটোও বন্ধক দিব লগীয়া হ'ব পাবে।

তাৰ পিচত দিবলৈ একো নাথাকিব। মই ভাৰতৰ এজন দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ নাগৰিক হিচাবেহে এই কথা কৈছো। বিধান সভাত আছে যেতিয়া মোৰ কিছুমান দায়িত্ব আছে। যেনেকৈ নিজৰ দায়িত্ব বুজি প্ৰতাপ সিঙে জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুক তেওঁৰ Scheme ত বাধা নিদিবলৈ জোৰেৰে কৈছিল। স্কুল পাচ কৰি অহা সকলোকো Cottage Industry ৰ Training দিছিল। ৫০ বিঘা ৪০ বিঘাৰ একোটা Plot has been allotted to them Provisionally. তেওঁলোক স্বাবলম্বী হৈ পৰিছে। আনকি মটৰ Driver সকলেও নিজা নিজা মটৰ গাড়ী কিনিহে লৈছে। Indirectly they are their master কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত ৬/৭ বিঘাকৈহে খেতিয়কক দিছে তাতে আকৌ গৰু ছুটাৰ এটা মিলি আনটো কিনিবলৈ টকা নোহোৱা বাবে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে ফলত মাটিয়েই যায়।

আন এটা সমস্যা হৈছে বেকাৰ সমস্যা। এই বেকাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে কুটীৰ শিল্প কেইবা ধৰণৰো কৰিব পাবে। বহু ধৰণৰ field আছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে? Mysore ৰ পৰা তাত তৈয়াৰী মেখেলা চাদৰ আনি আমাৰ ভনীসকলক পিন্ধাইছো। আমি গোঁৱৰ কৰিছিলো আমাৰ অসমীয়া মহিলাই ভাল মেখেলা চাদৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাবে বুলি কিন্তু আজি ২২/২৩ বছৰ শাসনৰ পিচত কি দেখা গৈছে, Mysore ৰ মেখেলা চাদৰহে আমাৰ মাজত বিলাইছে।

অসমখন পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰত নহলেও ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত Ever green state. কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত অসমতেই উৎপন্ন বস্তুৰ হাৰ কম। কাৰণ ইয়াত পানীৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই। অন্য দেশত কুঁৱা খান্দি খান্দি হলেও পানী যোগান ধৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত থকা পানীও বিতৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। য'ত পানী আছে তাত আছেই য'ত মৰুভূমি হৈছে তাত মৰুভূমিয়েই হৈছে। গতিকে ৩০ মণৰ ঠাইত ৯০ মণ আমাৰ ইয়াত কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ

ইয়াত থকা পানীও খেতিৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

আজি মানুহৰ কাৰণেহে কামৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে কামৰ কাৰণে মানুহ সৃষ্টি নকৰে। আজি নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। মই Economic theory নাজানো। মই Economist নহব পাৰো কিন্তু in Practical বোধকৰো ময়েই বেছি economic

Shri Ka nakhya Prasad Tripathi :- মাননীয় সদস্যক আমি Practical economist বুলি ভাবোৱেই।

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- (ক্ৰ) আজি অনাহকতে বহুতো চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল ৰাখিছে— এইবোৰ কিহৰ কাৰণে ৰাখিছে। অৰ্থাৎ আজি ২০ ঘৰ মানুহৰ কাৰণে এজন চাকৰিয়াল ৰাখিছে। কিন্তু সেই ২০ ঘৰ মানুহৰ এজন চাকৰিয়ালক খুৱাবৰ অৱস্থা আছে নে নাই? যদি সেই অৱস্থা আছে তেতিয়া হলে এইটো কৰিব পাৰিলেহঁতেন, কিন্তু আজি সেইটো হোৱা নাই। এই চাকৰিয়ালখিনিক স্মাৰলক্ষী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বনত গৈ এটা কলনি কৰি নাৰাখাৰ কাৰণ কি? বনত গৈ তেওঁলোকে বনত থকা বাহ-বেত আদিৰ দ্বাৰা কুটাৰ শিল্প কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু আনহাতে Production ও বাঢ়িব।

(A Voice— বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মাটি বেদখল কৰা বুলি চাকৰিয়ালকে কোৱাব)

নোকোৱায়, এইটো কৰিলে অতি কমেও শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ Production বাঢ়িব।

আজি চৰকাৰে কৈছে Family Planning কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে যিটো নীতি কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব লাগিব। এই Family Planning ত কিছুমান যুক্তি আছে সঁচা কিন্তু মই এইটো স্পষ্টভাৱে জানো যে, অন্ততঃ অসমৰ মানুহে এই Family Planning ৰ ঘোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ কাৰণে Family Planning ঘোৰ শত্ৰু। মই অসমৰ, কছাৰী, আহোম আৰু মটক ল'ৰা বিলাকক কৈছো যে এই Family Planning কৰিব নালাগে। কাৰণ আমাক মানুহ বেচি লাগে। কাৰণ শত্ৰুৰ লগত যুদ্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। মৰিবৰ কাৰণেও মানুহ

লাগিব। গৰ্ভৰ ভিতৰতে মানুহবোৰ নামাৰি বণক্ষেত্ৰত মৰিবৰ কাৰণেও মানুহ লাগিব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষাৰ কাৰণেও মানুহ লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- আমাৰ সমস্যাটো হৈছে যে আমি যুদ্ধ বিৰতি নীতি লৈছো। সেই কাৰণেহে এনেকুৱা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Paotwary :- মানুহৰ জীৱনটোৱে যুদ্ধ আৰু সংঘৰ্ষৰে ভৰা। যুদ্ধ মাত্ৰ এক ৰকমৰে নহয়। কাৰণ আমাৰ শত্ৰু কেইবা ৰকমৰো। আজি শত্ৰু নথকা মানুহৰো শত্ৰু তৈয়াৰ হ'ব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আজি মানুহৰ দৰকাৰ।

আজি মাটিৰ আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা বছৰেকীয়া পট্টাৰ conversion ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৫ টকা দিব লাগিব। অৰ্থাৎ পাচত ম্যাডি কৰি পেলাব।

১৯৫৯ চনতে চৰকাৰে এই আইন পাচ কৰিছিল। আৰু তাত মাত্ৰ ৩টা point আছে। Name of the settlement holders, his father's name and address. ইয়াতো বহুতো কঠিনতা আছে।

আজি ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা ১৩ বছৰ হ'ল আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত একচনা পট্টা যেনেকৈ আছিল তেনেকৈয়ে আছে। আজি চৰকাৰে ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰি এই একচনা মাটি বিলাক ম্যাডি নকৰিলে। ১৯৫৭ চনত এই মাটিবোৰৰ premium নাছিল আৰু আজি চৰকাৰে যিটো কৰিছে তাত আমি সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পৰা নাই। গতিকে ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৈছে—এইটো for prestige issue কৰিলেই নহয় এইটো Issue for equity হ'ব লাগে। আজি U. P. বিহাৰ, ৰাজস্থান, মধ্য-প্ৰদেশ আদিত ম্যাডি পট্টাৰ মাটি ৯৯৯ বছৰৰ কাৰণে দিছে, এই অসমত, প্ৰথমে দিব তৌজি, তাৰ পিচত একচনা আৰু তাৰ পিচতহে ম্যাডি। এই ম্যাডি পট্টাতো মাত্ৰ ৩ বছৰৰ কাৰণে দিয়ে। এই তৌজি মানে কি? বোধ-কৰো পৃথিৱীত এই তৌজি শব্দটো কতো নাই এই একচনা মানে কি? এই এক-চনা পৃথিৱীত কববাত আছেনেকি? আজি চৰকাৰে একচনা মাটি দিব, তৌজি মাটি দিব, এইবোৰ কি বস্তু?

মই কওঁ যে তৌজি থাকিলে বেয়া হয়, মাটি ভাঙিলে খৰচ হয় দলিলো হয় এইবিলাক S. D. C. য়ে মানি লয়। গতিকে কিনাবেচা চলি আছে, এক চনা হলেও চলি আছে তৌজি হলেও চলি আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অৱশেষত শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে ছাৰ ৰম অন্যান্য subject ৰ

বিষয়ে নকণ্ড যিহেতু সময় নাই। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ এটা বিশেষ দায়িত্ব আছে—মই চৰকাৰক চেতনা আনি দিছো। আমাৰ তাত মদৰ দোকান পাতিছে। টংলাত এখন দোকানত এজনী ভূটীয়া ছোৱালী বাখিছে যোৱা ২৫ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে বাতি। এইটো বৰ বেয়া কথা। Liquor shopত এজন driver মদ খাই আছিল। পুলিচৰ দাবোণা আহিলে আৰু ধৰাত কলে ফাকুৱাৰ দিনত খামেই। তাত এখন খণ্ড যুদ্ধই হ'ল, পুলিচক বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ গৈ চোলা ফালি গ'ল। আজি ভূটীয়া মদ অবাধে আহি আছে। মদৰ লগত বাতি যিবোৰ ঘটে কবলৈ বেয়া লাগে। মোৰ এলেকাত দিমাকুছি বজাৰত ২২ খন মদৰ দোকান আছে যথাপাৰৰ কথা বেলেগেই। এই মদবোৰ মুকলিভাৱে বিক্ৰী কৰা হয়। এই ফালে আমাৰ Revenue lost অন্যফালে health নষ্ট। ইয়াৰ ওচৰতে শঙ্কৰ মিছন বুলি এখন ধৰ্ম্মীয় স্কুল আছে আৰু আশে পাশে ২২খন মদৰ দোকান।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- এই মদৰ দোকান বিলাক কোনে চলাই ?

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- Legaly চৰকাৰে চলাইছে আৰু illegaly serpa ই চলাইছে। এইবোৰৰ পৰা international relation বিলাক বেয়া হৈছে। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জীয়াত তটুচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই article 45 ত universal Education ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি কৈছে তাৰ লগত একমত। আজি এই শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে নৈমনচিঙা বা চাহ বাগানৰ এটা শ্ৰেণী সদায় deprive হৈছে। Democracy associate কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- কি কৰিলে ভাল হয় বাক ?

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- যিবিলাক deprive area 50 to 57 পৰ্য্যন্ত তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে top priority লব লাগে without delay.

(Bell)

যিবিলাক ইমিগ্ৰেণ্ট area য'ত একেবোৰে স্কুল নাই তাত special care লব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়তে দৰমহা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ নীতিটো ভাল হোৱা নাই। আজি হাইস্কুল L. P. School নাইবা M. V. School ৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ মাজত অশান্তিয়ে দেখা দিছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাসমতে কোঠাবী কমিচন imposed কৰিলে অসম

চৰকাৰৰ একো অনুবিধা নহয়।

(Bell)

মোৰ মতে কম কম grant ব'লুলৰ প্ৰতি maximum Sympathy দেখুৱাব লাগে। Education Policy বিলাক খুব ভাল ভাবে implementation কৰিব লাগে।

(Bell)

চৰকাৰে স্কুল সমূহত unscientific ভাবে খৰচ কৰিছে। মোৰ areaত দিমাৰুছিত ১ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত ৮ খন হৈছে।

(Bell)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এখন amalgamated Scheme লৈছে। আপোনাক এই কমিটিৰ মেম্বাৰ পাতিলে বাজি হব নে নহয়?

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- হম। দৰ্কাৰ হলে জীৱন দিম। অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে মই জীৱন দিবলৈ সাজু আছো। আৰু দৰ্কাৰ হলে এই বিধান সভাও ত্যাগ কৰিম।

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- We propose to conclude the general discussion at 4-30 P. M. We have got only 30 Minutes more. So, I will allow the hon. Members five minutes each to speak:

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :- উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আগন্তুক বিত্তীয় বছৰৰ বাবে আমাৰ কাৰণে খৰছৰ যি মঞ্জুৰী চৰকাৰে বিচাৰিছে তাৰ আলোচনা সীমাবদ্ধ যদিও দুয়াৰ মানৰ পাতনি নেমেলা নোৱাৰিলো।

‘Morning Shows the evening’

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যিটো আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা সেইটো এটা দুখলগা অৱস্থা আছে, আৰু তাক সকলোৱে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰা নাই, সেইটো নহয়। কিন্তু আমাৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু বৰ্তমানৰ চেষ্টাৰ মাজত বিৰাট ব্যৱধান বৈ আছে। সেইবাবে এইবাৰৰ বাজেটত

এটা বিৰাট ঘাট পৰা বাজেট উত্থাপন কৰিছে। লগতে কেইটামান সূক্ষ্মভাৱে কৰব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। যিকোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত যিকোনো কৰব ব্যৱস্থাই প্ৰত্যক্ষ বা পৰোক্ষ ভাৱেই হওক জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত যে হেচা পেলাব সেইটো নিশ্চিত। বৰ্তমান অসমৰ বাইজৰ যিটো আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা সেই অৱস্থাত নতুনকৈ কৰব বোজা

Speech not corrected

লোৱাৰ ক্ষমতা আমাৰ বাইজৰ আছে নে নাই তাক সকলোৱে জানে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই উদাৰ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে, সহযোগিতাবে এই বিষয়ে ভালদৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখিছো। আমাৰ দেশত যিটো খবছ উলাইছে তাৰ ভিতৰত তেনে বিসঙ্গতি আমাৰ চকুত নপৰা নহয়। তাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ভাবসাম্যতা হৈ আহিছে। এই ভাবসাম্যতা কেনেকৈ বক্ষা কৰিব পৰা যায় এইটো এতিয়া চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। চৰকাৰে যি মিতব্যয়ী কমিটি গঠন কৰিছে তাত যেন মিতব্যয়ীতা শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ পাহৰি নাযায়। কাৰণ কেইবছৰমানৰ আগত চৰকাৰে এটা Economic কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিছিল আৰু তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ কেনেকৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ল কব নোৱাৰো। প্ৰশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত মিতব্যয়ীতা অৱলম্বন কৰাৰ যথেষ্ট সুচল আৰু অৱকাশ আছে বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰো। মোৰ বিশ্বাস দুখীয়া বাইজৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা কৰ কাটলত বাইজে গধুৰ বোজাও বৰ লগীয়াত পৰিছে।

‘বেজীৰ জলা মনে কুঠাৰৰ জলা নমনে’

চৰকাৰে বিভাগ বিলাকত কঠোৰ ভাৱে মিতব্যয়ীতা অৱলম্বন কৰি আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগে।

‘খেতুক দেখি বান্ধে বাঢ়ে,

খেতুক দেখি ছুৱাৰ মাৰে।’

দ্বিতীয়তে বাজেটত যিবিলাক ফালত বিভিন্ন অঁচনি চৰকাৰে লৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত Production Scheme অঁচনি বিলাকত শতকৰা ৭৫ ভাগ over expenditure হৈছে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ ঘৰ ছুৱাৰ বন্ধাৰ বাবত। এই বিলাকত কোনো অঁচনি ললে চৰকাৰে প্ৰথমতে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ বাবে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ঘৰ বান্ধিবলৈ লয়। সেই বিলাক বান্ধোতে চৰকাৰে ভালদৰে হিচাব কৰি চাব পাৰে। দুখীয়া বাইজে আকাশ দেখা, ভগা খুটাৰ ঘৰত থাকিব লাগে আৰু আনহাতেদি অফিচাৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰছ কৰি ঘৰ বান্ধিব লাগে গতিকে অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা ধোৱাখুলীয়া নহৈ কি হব? আমাৰ

ৰাজ্যৰ বৰ্তমান আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ চাই Productive Scheme ত যিবিলাক Building বান্ধিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে তাৰ শতকৰা ৭০ ভাগ Building সজাত খৰছ নকৰি শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ সৰু সৰু ঘৰ বান্ধি দিব লাগে আৰু তাত আমাৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ অফিচাৰ সকল থাকি কাম চলাব নোৱাৰেনে ?

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটীৰ খানাপাবাত Veterinary Department ৰ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে সৰ্বস্বন্দৰ অট্টালিকা গঢ়ি উঠিছে। সেই বিলাক দেখি আকাশ দেখা ঘৰত থকা ৰাইজৰ বস্তি বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰো এতিয়া টকাৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Building Holiday ঘোষণা কৰক। গতিকে চৰকাৰে শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ যাতে মিতব্যয়ীতা অৱলম্বন কৰি আদৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰে। কাৰণ “উদাহৰণতকৈ আদৰ্শ শ্ৰেয়”।

Mr. Dy. Speaker : শ্ৰীচামচুল হুদা। মাননীয় সদস্যই ঠিক ৪-৩০ বজাত শেষ কৰি নিজৰ আসন গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

M. Shamsul Huda :- উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আৰু কিছু বঢ়াই দি টোলৈ কৰিলে ভাল হয়।

Mr. Dy. Speaker :, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও Appropriation বিলৰ বাজেটত বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সময় পাব।

M. Shamsul Huda :- মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Demand for advance grant ৰ কাৰণে আজি বাতিপুৰাৰ পৰা গোটেই Rule টোৰ বিষয়ে যি আলোচনা হৈছে তাত Demand for advance grant ৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে যিখিনি Rule আছে, সেইটো কোনো বিধি বিধানমতে হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ Rule 149 (I) ত কৈছে যে—

Rule 149 (I) Notwith standing anything contained in the proceeding rules, motions may be made for grants in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for unexpected and exceptional grants under Article 206 of the Constitution.

এইটোৱে ইয়াত cover কৰা নাই। কাৰণ এটা part ধৰা হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু যদি unexpected grant হয়, তেতিয়াহলে advance grant বিচাৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু এই প্ৰতিটোৱেই এইটোত cover কৰা নাই। parliament procedure 278 ত আছে—

In the Parliamentary Procedure of India, page 278 it is stated under the heading “Fundamental Principle of Budgeting” “Principle of annuality : all expenditure except specifically charged by any enactment requires to be sanctioned on an annual basis.”

তাৰ বাহিৰেও টকা বিলাকৰ grant annual Basis ত কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে গোটেইটোতে un-expected grant টোৰ কোনো বিধি ব্যৱস্থা ইয়াত নাই। Parliament Rule 150 ত কোৱা নাই। কাৰণ 150 is followed 149. 150 ত আছে যে—

Rule 150 (1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required, and the various amounts needed for each department of service or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in schedule appended to the motion.’

গতিকে যিটোক Demand for advance grant আনিব ধৰিছে, এইটো Rule ৰ বিৰোধী হৈছে আৰু এইটো বিধি সন্মত হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ ইয়াত পৰিস্কাৰকৈ আছে যে যিকোনো special grant ৰ কাৰণেও একোটা Rule থাকে।

M. Samshul Huda :- ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ Rule ত আছে যে ইয়াত যি unexpected Annual grant বিচাৰিছে যিবিলাক নিকি ordinary voting ৰ কোনো Grant parliamentary procedure ত নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ এই Demand টো আনিছে? আমি বুজি পোৱা নাই; গতিকে এই Demand টো Voted Account Annual ৰ Basis ত ধৰিব নোৱাৰি। গতিকে এইটো দেখা যায় যে it amounts to points of order মই দাবী কৰো যেন চৰকাৰে এইটো পৰিস্কাৰ কৰে। ২য়তে মই কব খুজিছো এইটো এটা প্ৰৱন্ধনাগূলক কাম কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :- মই কব খুজিছো যে Indian Parliamentary Procedure in India, page 281.

“All expenditure except that specifically charged by any enactment requires to be sanctioned on an annual basis.

Expenditure of public money has been classified under two heads, charged and voted. The distinction between the two is that in the case of charged expenditure, no demands for grants need be made to the legislature and no sanction of the legislature is necessary for incurring such expenditure ; but in the case of voted expenditure, demands for grants have to be made to, and sanctioned by, the legislature certain.

Under Articles 112 and 202 the estimate of expenditure for any financial year, which in India is the period between 1 April in one year and 31 March in the next, has to be presented to the legislature. The estimate contains both the charged and the voted expenditure. But no sanction of the legislature is necessary for the charged expenditure, and the legislature has no power to interfere in any way with such expenditure charged demand টো legislature তো কোনো প্রয়োজন নাই। Annual Expenditure ব কারণে Legislature ব Control লাগে।

The voted expenditure, however, is entirely within the control of the Legislature charge. গতিকে এই গোটেই procedure টো অমান্য কৰি ৩৩ কোটি টকাৰ Demand এটা আমাৰ সন্মুখলৈ আনিছে যিটোৰ ওপৰত কোনো বিতৰ্কৰ সুবিধা আমাৰ দিয়া নাই।

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Article 206 of the Constitution reads thus :

“The Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power-

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the

estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the etc. etc....”

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Sir, there is another article.

Article 206 (c) which reads like this ; “to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- That is quite different. The Constitution provides for votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants. I am reading from article 206.

The procedure of the vote on account was for the first time provided for in the Constitution. In its absence, the result was that after the presentation of the Budget and the introduction of the Finance Bill on the last day of February both had perforce to be passed by the House before the end of the financial year i—e. March 31, so as to provide the Government with the funds necessary for the following year and to authorise the Government to implement the taxation measures thereof. This system limited the time available to the House for a proper and satisfactory consideration of the Budget.

Moreover, the system was inelastic and left very little time for adjusting the programme. Considerable difficulty was experienced if any urgent legislative measure had to be taken up when the budget discussions were in progress. With the introduction of the vote on account not only the programme has become elastic but members also get sufficient

time to study, scrutinize and discuss in detail over an adequate period of time the annual financial proposals.

Normally the vote on account is taken for one month only. But during the election year or when it is anticipated that the main demands and the Appropriation Bill will take longer than one month to be passed by the House, the vote on account may be for a period exceeding one month and may extend to 3 or 4 months.

Vote on account is a formal business and as such there is normally no discussion in the House thereon, the idea being simply that Government functions should not come to a standstill because of the absence of the vote of the House authorizing the expenditure. On the day on which the vote on account is taken up in the House other legislative business may also be put down on the agenda.'

The point of order is ruled out.

M. Shamsul Huda :- মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গতিকে দেখা যায় Parliamentary procedure বা বিধান সভার কোনো বিধিমেতে এই বিল অহা নাই আৰু পৰিস্কাৰ ভাৱে কবলৈ গলে এই বিলখন বে-আইনী ভাৱে উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই কাৰণেই এইটো খৰচৰ ঘৰত ধৰা হৈছে কিন্তু as-usual বা ordinary বা general হিচাবে অহাৰ দৰকাৰ আছিল। আচলতে মূল বাজেটখন পাচ হোৱা নাই এইটো মূল বাজেটৰ এটা অংশহে। তদুপৰি এটা কথা হৈছে Advance grantত আমি দুয়োটাতে আলোচনা কৰাৰ সুবিধা থাকিব লাগে যেনে— Parliament আৰু বিধান সভাত। কিন্তু এই বিলখন আমাৰ ইয়াত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা নাই আৰু সময়ো নাই। ইয়াৰ বাবেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপিত হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সংবিধানৰ বিধি ব্যৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে মই আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে এটা কথা উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো, মই দাবী কৰিছো যে সংবিধান বা বিধান সভাত তেওঁলোকে প্ৰমাণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে বা পৰিস্কাৰ ভাৱে যুক্তি দৰ্শায়

নোৱাৰিলে এই Demandটোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ বা ব্যৱস্থা আহিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Nakul Das :- In sublist

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- „

M. Shamsul Huda :- (ক্ৰমশঃ) দ্বিতীয়তে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ইয়াত এইটো Annual grant আনিছে। ইয়াত এটা কথা লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে বাজেটত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেই টকা জনসাধাৰণৰ কোনো কামত নাহে। আমি যোৱা বছৰ দেখিছো—যোৱা বছৰ পাব হৈ গল যোৱা বছৰত কোনো টকা দিব নোৱাৰিলে। তেনেকৈয়ে ৭০ কোটি টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰি দিছো। ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত স্কুল college ত পাবলগীয়া টকা পোৱা নাই। এতিয়া মঞ্জুৰ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে এতিয়া পাব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছে। বাইজে পাবলগীয়া টকা পোৱা নাই। অথচ আমি যোৱা বছৰতেই টকা পাচ কৰি দিলো। সেই টকা কি কৰিলে—মন্ত্ৰী M. L. A. ৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচত খৰচ কৰিলে, কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বেতনৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিলে কিন্তু বাইজে বিত্তীয় বছৰত পাবলগীয়া টকা পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ বাবে এই সমস্যাটো বৈষয়িক হৈছে। এই বিলাক বিষয় ভুক্তিৰ বাহিৰে একো হোৱা নাই। আমি শিল্পৰ নামত টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিও। কিন্তু তাৰে M. L. A. মন্ত্ৰী সকলে আৰু চাকৰীয়া সকলে দৰ্শনা আৰু ভ্ৰমণ বানচত খৰচ কৰে মন্ত্ৰী সকলে কামত যে ভ্ৰমণ কৰে কৰেই এনেয়েও গাড়ী লৈ হাৱা খাই ফুৰে আৰু ভ্ৰমণ বানচ Draw কৰে। এই বিলাক ভ্ৰমণৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰত নাহে। ইয়াত এই টকা দিছে, আৰু এই টকা কেবল ৩ মাহৰ কাৰণেহে ধৰা হৈছে। বাজেটত ধৰা টকা মন্ত্ৰী, M.L.A. আৰু বিষয়া সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচতে শেষ হৈ যাব। অৰ্থাৎ বিষয়া সকলে ওপৰা ওপৰিকৈ যিবিলাক টকা খৰচ কৰিলে সেই বিলাক টকাৰ হিচাব ইয়াত দেখা পোৱা নাই। সাধাৰণ জনসাধাৰণৰ কোনো কামতে খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই। তাৰোপৰি আৰু এটা কথা ইয়াত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে ইয়াত Investment ৰ কথা কৈছে। বিগত ১৩ বছৰত কিমান Invest কৰিলে? আমি দেখিছো ধাবৰ বাহিৰে অন্য কতো টকা নাই। আমি খৰচ কৰো, মন্ত্ৰীয়ে খৰচ কৰে, বিষয়া সকলে খৰচ কৰে—এই বিলাক আমাৰ Unproductive Investment। এইটো উন্নত জাতিৰ লক্ষণ নহয়। যোৱা ২৩ বছৰৰ আমাৰ ধাবৰ বাহিৰে একো হোৱা নাই আমি ধাবত পোট খাই পৰিছো।

(বেল)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ আসন লওক।

M. Shamsul Huda :- উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু ছুটামান কথা কৈয়ে সামৰিম। যোৱা ২৩ বছৰে আমাৰ unproductive Investment হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ লোকচানহে হৈছে। শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ কি হৈছে। আগতে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰত মানুহ নাই—সেই কাৰণেই অসমত কোনো উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠা নাই, বাণিজ্যত উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমি কেন্দ্ৰলৈ নেতা পঠাই দিছো। আমাৰ ইয়াত এটা paper pulp industry হোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে—কিন্তু আজি ২৩ বছৰে এই paper pulp industryটোহে অসমত কৰিব পাৰিছেনে? শিল্প বাণিজ্য আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে আমি দেখিছো যে আমাৰ unproductive investment হৈছে। জন সাধাৰণক এই চৰকাৰে ফাকি দিছে। পৰিস্কাৰ ভাৱত কবলৈ হলে জন সাধাৰণৰ শত্ৰুতা কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক যেনেকৈ বিশ্বাস ঘাটকতা কৰিছে, শত্ৰুতা কৰিছে তেনেদৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন কোনো চৰকাৰেই কৰা নাই।

মই এতিয়া শিক্ষাৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। আমাৰ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাক একেলগ কৰি Amalgamate কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে। Amalgamate কৰিলে কি হব? যেতিয়া চৰকাৰে Boarding সাজি দিব নোৱাৰে—Hostal সাজি দিব নোৱাৰে তেনে ঠাইত Amalgamate কৰিলে হব কি?

দূৰৰ ঠাইৰ লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাক আহি ক'ত থাকিব দূৰৰ পৰা আহি কেনেকৈ স্কুল কৰিব। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাক Amalgamate কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰথমে Boarding, Hostal সাজি দিব লাগিব, ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগিব নহলে ঘৰৰ ঘাম মাটিত পেলাই বাইজে গঢ়ি তোলা শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাক ধ্বংস কৰাৰ অধিকার আমাৰ এই চৰকাৰৰ নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- (Minister Finance) Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Members for having taken part in the discussion although I would have preferred that there should be no discussion with regard to the voting on account. The discussion will actually be on the budget speech. In this case, budget was presented first and the voting on

account came afterwards. Why ? Because, there was no time to discuss the budget.

M. Shamsul Huda :- Government is responsible for that.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Let us see. We are not discussing about the responsibility. Hon. Members should realise that even if the government is responsible, whoever is responsible, the salary would have to be paid on the first of April, and if the voting on account is not passed, no salaries can be disbursed and there will be a deadlock, I am sure, Hon. Members do not want it. So, the Hon. Members can discuss it at leisure and try to hang people who have been responsible for the delay but certainly they are not interested to make delay in respect of voting on account because in the process of leisurely discussion they can be taken care of. This budget was presented and even the Governor's address has not been discussed.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua :- We are not responsible for that.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- I take full responsibility. Have I ever said that they have the responsibility ? I cannot make the Hon. Members responsible at all. The Hon. Members are not responsible in this particular case. In this, the Hon. Members are not responsible for the delay. The entire responsibility is of the Government and I fully assume that. Let us not argue about the responsibility. I do not think that the Hon. Members want to create deadlock. So the voting on account is to prevent the deadlock

so that the salaries on the 1st of April might be paid, and then according to programme drawn up, I understand that the discussion on the budget will continue upto the middle of June. Obviously, if the voting on account is not passed, what will happen? No salaries will be paid at all.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Why he is speaking about salary ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- I am merely explaining the deadlock which is likely to be created. And I have a right to say that this deadlock should be prevented.

M. Shamsul Huda :- উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই point of order ব দ্বাৰা বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি কৈছো যে পাচত এটা অচল অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হব। কাৰণ এই ৩৩ কোটি টকা দিয়াৰ পাচত আমি কোনো cut-motion আদি আনিব নোৱাৰিম।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- The Hon. Member is quite free to move a cut motion, which is the usual procedure in the Parliament. In Assam because we used to complete the discussion by 31st March and therefore this was not a customary procedure. Such thing used to take place in Election year. In February the election is held and in March the vote on account take place. But in this time it is not the same thing the budget has already been presented. Everything is clear in the budget. Only with regard to remove the deadlock on the 1st of April we have moved the vote on accounts.

Hon. Member Shri Bhattacharjee raised a question of

resources in the plan. The resources of the plan were finalised in discussion with the various States and every State undertook to raise substantial resources. In point of fact in my Budget speech itself I have already pointed how every State undertook to raise the resources. Now, therefore every State will have to raise the resources even if they do not raise this year they will have to raise next year. We have already completed one year of the plan and already many States have gone for additional taxation but we did not raise any additional taxes for the last 3 years. Therefore we have been found to be completely with taxation. Therefore we cannot go for postponing the duty of raising additional resources. Therefore we have to come forward with proposal for raising of additional taxes. It will be appreciated the country was raising to the extent of 12 percent of the National Income by way of resources in the plans before 1965. After 1965 the whole economy of the country have changed as that the 12 percent has become to 8 percent, that means the purchasing power of rupee have fallen. The amounts of taxation which was raised have come down to 8 percent, then it was before. Therefore, it is now necessary to step up the savings in the National Income again to 12, 14 or 17 percent. In point of fact when Shri Ashoke Mehta was there in the Planning Commission he was thinking in view of raising to the extent of 17 percent of the National Income, but unfortunately he could not fare. He wanted to raise it to 17 percent, but 17 percent was not possible in view of 12 percent has come down to 8 percent. And it is for this reason we have now to increase the tax effort so that we may be able to raise it again to

12 percent. Therefore, to any that we are raising much more than what the people can pay is not very correct. After all the amount of development which is necessary so that higher income may be given to the people is colossal. The increase in population has been going on at a very fast rate and if we cannot develop faster than the increase in population then it will be very bad. How can there be higher per capita income without higher investment? Therefore we are going for raising the taxation,

With regard to the gap in the resources there are two types of gaps. One is the gap in the current expenditure and we had pointed out to the Finance Commission that the current gap in course of 5 years in Assam is about 321 crores. The Finance Commission did not fill the entire gap which left a gap of 125 crores. Now, we have taken up this matter again and the matter will be discussed. Hon. Member Shri Bhattacharjee pointed out that Govt. of India have made a provision of Rs. 175 crores for the purpose of bridging the gap. This gap will be bridged on the revenue account and not on the plan account. In the revenue account to the extent of 175 crores will be utilised for the purpose of bridging the gap. Such States like Assam which is deficit by 41 crores (interruption) ... Now, if this gap is not bridged then any additional taxation which we will raise will go on feeding the gap. When this matter was pointed out to the Govt. of India they agreed that 'we will bridge your revenue gap provided you raise some taxes for plan and we have 25 crores extra for the purpose of bridging the gap'. This 25 crores we shall have to raise

so that our plan may be increased from 236 to 261 crores. Hon. Members now will know our plan is raised from 225 to 261 crores. So the gap between 236 and 261 crores will have to be bridged by resources raised by the Assam Govt. otherwise we will be in swoop. Therefore, we have undertaken to raise in course of next 4 years 25 crores extra for the resource of the plan account. The Govt. of India agreed to bridge our gap to the extent of Rs. 115 crores. Therefore, now it will be 126 crores because 11 crores additional will be there. We have raised the Dearness allowance of employees which will come to the State Govt. in the next year about $11\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The total gap becomes 125 crores and this 126 crores will be given by the Govt. of India provided we raise 35 crores. So it is in this position we have agreed to raise 35 crores. So the Hon. Member will appreciate that it is a gain on the part of the State Govt. It is a good economics and therefore we have to raise it. It will materialise in point of fact the Govt. of India have provided the money and therefore we are making this provision. (Hon. Member Shri D. C. Barua interrupted) The Hon. Member should read the Central Budget.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- In the Central Budget it is shown lump sum.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) :- It is meant for the State. It is written there. Nine States have been mentioned against this and Assam is one of them. So, Hon. Member should not suspect everything.

After all I am making this assertion on the basis of

information. This was raised by the Hon'ble Ministers of other States in the National Development Council, particularly the States which have been deprived. These States are, Bengal, Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Gujrat and Punjab. So they raised that 'why not we also get it,' and ultimately it was not taken up. So those backward States who have got persistent revenue gap for them the amount prescribed has been provided earlier. Therefore, Hon'ble members should know that this is going to be additional gain for us. It is for this reason.

Shri Hiralal Patowary :- Sir, on a point of clarification ... in Assamese ... U. P. recently has exempted 30 crores. They knew that if they do not exempt 30 crores they will get 150 crores more. Still then they have exempted 30 crores for the benefit of the poor people. So there is an instance of other State in our favour. So the Hon'ble Finance Minister will take into account all these position and see whether we can pay more tax. This is also one of the fact.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi .- I have already taken this into account and we will continue to take the opinion of the Hon'ble members. With regard to the suggestion made by Shri Bhattacharyya that our Budget year should start after the monsoon, I should like to inform the House that this matter was also taken up in the National Development Council meeting in 1967 and last year also but unfortunately the Government of India did not agree. The Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain recommendation making November should be the starting point.

The Government of India have, however, not taken any decision. Statusquo is continued. On this every States have given separate suggestion: The Hon'ble Members have also suggested for separate accounting year: I do not know whether under the Accounting System this is allowed or not. This matter has not been taken up Statewise. The intention was to take it on overall basis for India as a whole.

Now a question was raised with regard to raising of Battalions. I may point out that Battalions are on infructuous expenditures when peace condition prevails and there is a limit of every State for such expenditure. You have just a limited resource and we must know whether we should go for primary education, or secondary education, or battalions or industry or agriculture. Naturally we must have to limit our expenditure to either of that.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- My misfortune is that I have been completely misunderstood if not mis-represented: What I said is that for the last several yars continuously outside battalions viz C. R. P. are kept here in Assam. Now making an average for the last several years we are having 5 battalions from outside the State. Instead of having 5 outside battalions why can we not raise 3 or 4 battalions within the State and give them a good-bye.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- We have been passing through emergency because of the rebellion in the Mizo land and problem in Naga border.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- It is none of our affair.

If there is rebellion in Mizoram it is Centre's headache. Centre would pay for the expenditure. Why should we foot the bill ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- We are taking money from the Centre.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- So far as money taken from the Centre it is alright. But so far as internal deployment is concerned the Centre does not give the money. I am not speaking about the frontier. So far as frontier is concerned Centre gives the money. I am speaking of internal security.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- For instance, guarding of bridges. Normally it is not necessary the bridges to be guarded.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua :- The statement of the Minister is not correct. Except few important bridges all the bridges are guarded by the Homeguards. But huge battalions from outside the State are maintained at the cost of the State Exchequer.

(repeated interruption)

M. Shamsul Huda :- তত্পৰি law & order is the state subject. বিধান সভাৰ পাচ ফালেদি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে ইয়াক উলিয়াই দিব পাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- We are raising battalion and the outside battalions function under the direction of the State Government (Interruption)

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain :- আমাৰ নিবন্ধ লৰা বিলাকক এই

বেটেলিয়ন বিলাকৰ কাৰণে স্তমাই দিব পাৰে দেখোন !

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- লৰা বিলাকক স্তমাই দিব পাৰে কিন্তু Industry নহব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Production should be there ..

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- We are taking in terms of production. The point raised was in respect of investment for production. Money was used for T. A., salary and D. A. of the Government employees. It was the main point raised by Shri Shamsul Huda. Afterall in the economic situation we should act according to the circumstances. If a man is suffering from Cholera we should give him one type of medicine and if a man is suffering from typhoid we should give him a different type of medicine.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya -- Very simple question is why can we not meet our internal requirement by our own materials. Why should we bring 5 battalions from outside,

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Order, order, It is now 5 P. M. I put the question. The question is that an amount of not exceeding Rs. 33,63,90,800.00 be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray charges in respect of different departments during the first quarter of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1971 under grants shown in the Schedule.

(The House divided)

Ayes—40

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury

„ Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi

- „ Chatrasing Terron
- „ J. B. Hagjer
- „ Ramesh Chandra Barooah
- „ Lakshmi Prasad Goswami
- „ Mahendra Nath Hazarika
- „ Abdul Matlib Mazumder
- „ Syed Ahmed Ali
- Shrimati Padma Kumari Gogoi
- Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury
- „ Devendra Nath Hazarika
- „ Altaf Hussain Mazumder
- „ Ranendra Basumatary
- „ Sai Sai Terron
- „ Chatragopal Karmakar
- „ Moulana Abdul Jalil Choudhury
- „ Baziul Basit
- „ Bishuulal Upadhayaya
- „ Dharanidhar Choudhury
- „ Durgeswar Saikia
- „ Govinda Chandra Bora
- „ Jogen Saikia
- „ Kandarpa Narayan Banikya
- „ Karuna Kanta Gogoi
- Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta
- Shri Malia Tanti
- Rani Manjula Devi
- Shri Nakul Chandra Das
- „ Prama Chandra Gogoi
- „ Prabhat Narayan Choudhury

- „ Prafulla Choudhury
- Mrs. Pranita Talukdar
- Shrimati Pushpalata Das
- „ Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha
- Shri Ratneswar Konwar
- „ Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar
- „ Tilok Gogoi
- „ Upendra Nath Sanatur
- „ Uttam Chandra Brahma
- Noes—
- „ Abala Kanta Goswami
- „ A. N. Akram Hussain
- „ Atul Chandra Goswami
- Md. Azad Ali
- Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi
- „ Bhadra Kanta Gogoi
- „ Dulal Chandra Baruah
- „ Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
- „ Govinda Kalita
- „ Hiralal Patowary
- „ Jalaluddin Ahmed
- „ Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani
- „ Maneswar Boro
- „ Motilal Kaure
- „ Mohidhar Pegu
- „ Naureswar Pegu
- „ Promode Chandra Gogoi
- „ Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed
- „ Ramesh Mohan Kuli

M. Shamsul Huda

Shri Soneswar Baro

Dr. Surendra Nath Das

Mr. Deputy Speaker Ayes—40

Noes—22

(The motion was adopted)

The Assam Appropriation Bill 1970 (Vote on Account)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Now before we pass on to item No. 3, copies of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 will be circulated to the Hon. Members.

(Copies of the Bills were circulated)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Order 'order'. Here is a message from the Governor. 'Under Provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Shri Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam recommends introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970.

Sd. B. K. Nehru."

Mr. Tripathi

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :- Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 relating to Vote on Account for the first quarter of the financial year 1970-71 (Secretary read out the title of the Bill)

(The Leave was granted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- The Bill is introduced.

Here is a message from the Governor.

“Under provision of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Shri Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam recommends that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration in the Assam Legislative Assembly.”

Sd. B. K. Nehru,
Governor of Assam

Mr. Tripathi

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1970 be taken into consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua -- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this stage I want to make a few observations. By taking the help of certain provisions of the Rules which ought to have been used sparingly Government has come forward with this proposal which has been voted. But it is difficult on our part to understand about the utilisation of money under different Heads. As I have already stated, there is no proper revaluation or proper procedure of assessment through which Government could come forward before the House as well as before the people of the State in regard to achievement and failure of different schemes under different Heads in the Plan periods. For that reason, and as has been stated and confessed by the Minister himself, without tapping our own resources or without making any attempt to tap our State resources for the economic upliftment of the people, we are always begging and depending

(Vote on Accounts) Bill, 1970

on the Centre. You yourself know Sir about the treatment of the Centre towards this State for the last 23 years. This time, the Finance Minister has assured that just to fill up the gap or paste up the deficit that has been shown in the present Budget the Government of India will come forward with financial assistance provided we can raise Rs 25 crores from the State through various means—that means through taxation measures. I consider that this plea that has been adopted by Government is just to throw more burden on the common people. This is not the way to have such a financial system which is considered to be the most defective and for which we are not in a position to go ahead with the development programmes successfully from time to time. As I have already stated, there is no proper revaluation to make the schemes successful. We are not in a position to make our planning properly and for which I submit to you Sir that our planning for all the Plan periods became defective. As I have already stated also this Government is expert only in imposing taxes on the people in various ways but on the other hand they are not so vocal to convince the Government of India to release our due share

Speech not corrected

apart from the financial assistance assured by them. As for instance, till today the pricing policy on oil has not been decided by the Government of India. There were so many lapses at the Prime Minister's level, then at the Ministerial level, official level and other levels also. Till today Government has not been in a position to come before this House and show successfully that they had been able to convince

the Government of India for re-orienting the pricing policy on oil whether produced in this State or elsewhere. In this connection I like to mention that in 1956 the Estimates Committee of this Government recommended to the Government of India for changing the price policy with a view to give benefit to the State.

And they also asked the Govt. of India to fix the responsibility for such a wrong policy. You will be surprised to hear, Sir, that till to-day the Govt. of India, with the help of some bureaucrate there, are still following the British policy for fixing the price of oil produced in the state for which a major portion of the revenue is deprived. Now, the Finance Minister assured us that the Govt. of India is going to give us financial system to fill up the gap. I am doubtful about that because the Govt. is not in a position to get their due share from the Govt. of India till to-day. On this I want to have a clarification in what stage this proposal is standing now and whether the Govt. of India is going to change the pricing policy in respect of oil immediately. Sir, the Finance Minister, in his reply just now, said about raising of battalions will be infructuous. I must submit to you Sir, that we are not convinced by his argument because we are paying lakhs of rupees annually to the C. R. P. battalions which are brought from outside the State in the name of law and order. And though we place these things before the Govt. times without number that instead of bringing the C. R. P. from outside why not raise our own battalions? That will also help the economic growth and at the same time give employment to our unemployed

(Vote on Accounts) Bill, 1970

youths. By that at least a few families can survive. But now, his plea is that it will be infructuous proposition. I am sorry I cannot agree to that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Hon. Member will please note that it was not Mr. Tripathi who said that it will be infructuous expenditure :

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- I do not know. But those members have submitted that strict economy is to be observed. Instead he has said that it is not productive. But I say it will be a productive scheme. But till to-day the Govt. of India are not in a position to realise the amount spent in respect of Nagaland trouble

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- One thing I want to submit to you, Sir. While passing the Appropriation Bill a discussion may take place. But such discussion should be confined to those points which were not raised in course of discussion for passing the demands. Therefore, Sir, as this matter was discussed while passing the demands, I think the discussion should not be prolonged.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua (centd) :- If we have got anything to move in the form of our motions then the question of discussing these things cannot arise. I am only dealing with the matters which we have not discussed earlier.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Hon. Member will please note that the matter about raising the battalions had already been discussed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- We did not discuss the extraordinary system.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :- Anyway, this discussion should not be prolonged.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua -Probably they are tired of hearing our voice. But we are here to voice on behalf of the people...

Mr. Deputy Speaker -- How much time will you take ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Another 15 minutes. I want to know how this Govt. is losing till to-day that it has become practically insolvent. Take for instance, as Hon. Member, Mr. Patwary has rightly pointed out, that the Government is losing crores of rupees annually in the form of revenue, in the receipt side because settlement has been given to so many people in different places like flood-affected people, erosion affected people and other people. But till today though they have been settled years before, since 1956, e. g. in Tittabar, yet no patta has been issued to them. So, the Government is losing this source of revenue which is necessary to improve the economic condition of the State.

Sir, in this connection, I think you are also a little bit tired—I am not tired—I want to draw the pointed attention of the Govt. to page 3 of the List of Demands for Advance Grants. There under the provision for Road and Water Transport Scheme under Working Expenses, the Govt. is demanding Rs. 71,23,400. And you know it Sir, that the Govt. has already decided, even by force, to convert this

Transport Organisation into a Corporation. I cannot understand—as from tomorrow this Department will no longer be a Govt. Department—what is the necessity of keeping this provision in that Department, because they have said that the Govt. of India is going to finance the Corporation. In that same page also another amount has been earmarked for the transport. I do not understand how this amount has been provided when it is said that it will be run independently. Now, it is also seen in the same page (page 3) under the head Ports and Pilotage another amount has been provided. I want to submit that an Expert Committee came from the Parliament headed by the erstwhile M. P. now Hon. Member Shri Bhagabati about the improvement of water ways in the State and that expert Committee have enquired into the matter and taken evidence from various places, and I have been told by the members of the Board that the Govt. of India is very keen to give financial assistance for the project and on that account we are expecting a memorandum from the Government side with a view to press the Govt. of India to allot more funds because the situation of this State is peculiar. There is only one missing link between West Bengal and the State. Fortunately or unfortunately if this link is dislocated they will not be able to see places of the country any more. Therefore, even the Members of Parliament and the Govt. of India itself is keen to give financial assistance to this project and they said that if they press the Government of India will give sufficient financial assistance during this year itself to develop river ways in the Barak River and other Rivers. I want to know whether the Govt. has submitted any proposal to the Govt. of India

in the form of a memorandum for giving financial assistance for the improvement of the roads.

And, of course, it is a fact that in certain quarters, mostly from the industrialists, a conspiracy is going on. They also represented against this proposal. Sir, instead of slipping over the matter, the Government should bring concrete proposal for improvement of this road.

Now, I would like to speak a few words about Education. I am not going to speak about Education (General), as it has already been discussed in this House. In the current year, Government has proposed to take up certain schemes for development of technical education in the State and certain pilot projects for industrial development are going to be taken up by the Government of India within the plan period with a view to developing the State industrially. We are expecting a Petro-Chemical Complex, a paper Pulp Mill and a Cement Factory at Bokakhat. Sir, in this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Government that the present system of education is not adequately serving our purpose and it should be changed. Old system of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, draftsmanship etc, should be changed along with the growth of diversified industries. We are to introduce new scheme to improve the stander and quality of our I. T. Is. Unless timely measure is not taken by introducing short term or long term training of the local boys, it will be difficult to man those industries by our local youths. Now a days, we have planty of qualified technical persons and experts in our State. So many qualified engineers, so many technicians and so many educated people are loitering here and there without employment. It depicts a gloomy picture. But Government

is not taking any precautionary measure for development of industries according to the requirement. Attention has to be devoted to rapid industrialisation of the State. I submit, Sir, along with the growth of diversified industries, the standard of technical education should be improved, if necessary, by sending boys to foreign countries for technological training in petro-chemical complex, paper pulp mill and cement factory. Our boys are in no way inferior to any other boys of the country our boys are meritorious and you will be glad to know that 36 boys either from the Gauhati or Jorhat Engineering College have been selected for training. Besides, we have many experts in different lines and we are not in a position to utilise their services properly. But nowhere in the Budget, I find any sort of provision for the purpose. I feel Government should take special care for providing fund for this purpose so that these experts can work smoothly.

Lastly, I want to submit that long back the Government proposed to start a Science College in Jorhat. But so many years has passed, still the project has not yet been taken up.

Mr. Dy. Speaker :- Mr. Barua, please confine only to the general matters.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Sir, these things have not been discussed in this House before. These are also general matters.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government that this project should be taken up during this plan period and completed without further delay.

Lastly, I would like to remind the Government that both economically and politically, this State is heading towards a crisis. Thanks God—people of Assam are peace-loving. So long they have been tolerating all problems with patience but now that the limit has come and now the situation is developed to such an extent that it brooks no delay. Sir, before concluding my speech I would like to mention about land settlement and rehabilitation policy of the Government. Special attention should be given for rural economical development and I believe, with strict supervision economic growth of rural areas can be developed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Sir, so far as the question of State Transport is concerned, I find this provision is not necessary. In this respect Mr. Barua is right. It is also true that both receipt and expenditure sides will be taken out. It, of course, does not include Water Transport Schemes—only Road Transport is included. Anyway, I am told that this amount was shown as the decision to create the Corporation was intimated after publication of Budget.

The question of job oriented scheme and unemployment problem, I will go into detail when the Budget discussion will take place.

I hope the Education Minister will take note of this suggestion on job orientation. I also believe in the fact that we have come to a stage in which more attention should be paid to equation of education with job creation. Apart from the idea or liberalisation of education about which Shri Bhattacharyya spoke this morning it will be necessary under the existing circumstances to see that more and more equations

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job might be possible.

With regard to the I. T. I. our handicap is that the Government of India have provided a curriculum on the basis of which we have to run them because the major portion of the expenditure is borne by the Govt. of India. There also it is necessary to introduce veriegated curriculum and we are trying to introduce more items for the purpose.

As regards science college, I am told, that tenders were invited for the building, master plan has been finalised and provision of fund for the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been made for starting of the college. For 1970-71 there is already a provision.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Though the Government of India finance the I. T. I., is the State Government not in a position to convince the Government of India that according to our requirement subjects should be job oriented.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- May I point out that two subjects are unpopular, these are smithy and carpentry, but these are the mother arts of I. T. I. and nobody can really be a student of I. T. I. unless he passes through these two subjects. Now, I was wondering if the educational qualification which is Class VIII could be reduced because in that case we may get more students. There are requests for new subjects, for example motor driving and mechanism. These are very popular subjects but the amount of provision is inadequate. I saw at Bongaigaon that they have been given an old Ford motor car which is there and

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nothing else, and therefore the arrangement that is there for motor driving and mechanics is very rudimentary. They are now asking for a new motor car. I was wondering whether it will be possible for the Transport Department that instead of auctioning their used up vehicles they could allot some cars of various types to the I. T. I. in which case they will get the cars repair and run them and these will be basis of teaching. In this way certain veriation is necessary and I fully agree with the hon. Member Sir, there are hardly any more point to be met. I hope the hon. Members will get more opportunity while discussing the Budget and also on the general discussion of the Governor's Address.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- The question is that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Sir, I beg to move that Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 be passed.

(Shri Hiralal Patwary rose to speak)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- When the question has been put the hon. Members cannot speak. I put the question. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Govinda Kalita :- Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Chief Minister under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Bussiness in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item appearing in Assam Tribune, dated 15th

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February, 1970 under the caption "Nagaland Chief Minister Hopes Assam will accept Boundary Commission". The news item was as follows :

Kohima Feb. 14— Chief Minister Hokishe Sema said here to-day that his impression was that Assam would have no objection if the Centre appointed a commission under the Articles three and four the Constitution to settle the boundary question between Assam and Nagaland.

Sri Sema, who returned here from Jorhat he discussed the boundary question with Assam's Revenue Minister Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, said there was no agreement at the meeting on the appointment of a commission but Sri Choudhury appeared favourably inclined.

It was decided at the meeting that steps should be taken to reduce tension along the border so as not to impair the friendly relations between the two States.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Revenue, Forest, etc) :- Sir, the news-item referred to was published in the Assam Tribune on 15th February was incorrect and the Assam Government by a Press note on 16.2.70 contradicted this news. For the correct appraisal of the House I may inform the hon. Members what actually was discussed in the conference. I am reading from the resume or the meeting:

A meeting between the Chief Minister (Shri Hokishe Sema) and Finance Minister (Shri Chiten Jamir) of Nagaland and the Revenue Minister (Shri M. M. Choudhury) and Finance Minister (Shri K. P. Tripathi) of Assam was held on

Friday, the 13th February, 1970 at Jorhat Circuit House at 10 A. M. The Governor presided. The Chief Secretaries, Assam and Nagaland, and the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat, also attended.

The Governor opened the meeting by stating that the immediate objective was to evolve a smooth working arrangement between the Assam and Nagaland Governments along the Sibsagar-Nagaland boundary. There had been some tensions recently over the establishing of Armed Outposts in this region, and it was necessary to ensure that clashes should not occur as between duly constituted police Forces of the two sister Governments.

The Revenue Minister, Assam stated that the boundary between Assam and Nagaland had been defined by the Constitution and was incorporated in the Statute of 1962 which created the State of Nagaland. This was the same boundary as laid down in 1925. The proper course was to complete demarcation according to the 1935 Notification, as had, in fact, been agreed more than once during previous meetings of the Chief Secretaries, and the Nagaland authorities should also remove their check-posts and Armed Outposts from all areas falling within the Assam side of the Inter-State boundary as defined in the 1925 Notification.

The Chief Minister, Nagaland, represented that the Assam Armed Police had been causing harassment to Nagas in the Reserve Forests along the Nagaland-Sibsagar border. He claimed that Nagas had rights of both property and usage in these areas, and it was not correct, therefore, for them to be regarded as encroachers. The Chief Minister

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and Finance Minister, Nagaland, recalled that, even before the constitution of Nagaland as a State, the Nagas had made numerous representations that these Reserves should be included within the boundaries of Nagaland. The Nagaland authorities had been insisting that their claims should be quickly settled and that, pending such a settlement, the Assam Government should stay eviction of Nagas from the areas and also desist from denuding the forests by heavy felling.

The Revenue and Finance Ministers, Assam pointed out that it was the very act by which Nagaland came into being that defined the boundaries of Nagaland State as the boundaries specified in the 1925 Notification. The Assam Government had every right to exercise its rights within areas which were constitutionally and indisputably part of Assam. There were encroachments not only in the Reserves bordering Nagaland but in many other places in Assam. In all such cases, the Assam Government were carrying out eviction operations and this was nothing unusual. If the affected persons had any grievance it was open to them to seek redress either in the courts or by representing their grievances to the Assam Government. The Constitution also provided for a regular procedure under Articles 3 and 4 for the alteration of Inter-State boundaries. It was open to the Nagaland Government to represent their case to the "Government of India, who would in turn seek the Assam Government's opinion. This had not been done. If there were any traditional rights of usage enjoyed by Nagas in the Reserve Forest, it was a different matter and the Assam

Government was prepared to consider their continuance. The Assam Government was not, however prepared to concede that the Nagas had any rights of property in these forests and it was highly illegal, therefore, for Nagas to encroach into these area without any authority or permission from the Assam Government.

The Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Nagaland stated that this discussion could not be the forum for consideration of the question of Nagaland-Assam boundary and they went on to say that the Nagaland authorities had been pressing their claims to these Reserve Forests even before Independence, but no action was being taken in the matter by either the Government of India or the Government of Assam. The Nagas, meanwhile, where being harassed by the Assam authorities and valuable forests which the Nagaland authorities held as belonging to themselves were being denuded. They pressed, therefore, that, pending settlement of the larger issue of the final Inter-State boundary between the two Governments the area should be neutralised and that eviction and also clearing of forests should be stopped by the Assam Government.

The Revenue and Finance Ministers, Assam, reiterated their stand that the Assam Government had no alternative but to take steps for the protection of their forests, and that if any person, whether Naga or non-Naga, encroached in such forests, they would have to be dealt with according to the usual processes. The felling of forest was according to the normal working-plan of the Department and not in excess of the usual norms.

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The Governor closed by thanking the Ministers for attending the meeting and expressing their views so frankly and fully. Even though no immediate formula could be agreed upon for settling the issues, it was necessary that there should be frequent interchange of views between the authorities of the two Governments so that misunderstandings might be cleared and a favourable climate created for an ultimate solution.

This is the resume of the discussions that took place in that meeting.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 31st March 1970.

U. Tahbildar

Shillong

Secretary,

The 30th March, 1970

Legislative Assembly Assam.