

(Budget 1961-62)

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1961

1961-62

**Proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election under
the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1961.

P R E S E N T

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair, six Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and sixty-nine Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Number of Government Officers suspended, punished and reinstated for dereliction of duty in the last July disturbances

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) What is the total number of Government officers suspended on ground of negligence of duty in the July 1960 disturbances ; placing their names and designation with charges on the Library table ?
- (b) How many of those officers have since been reinstated and how many punished placing their names on the Library table ?
- (c) Whether there was any enquiry made against the officers reinstated ?
- (d) If so, what are the findings ?
- (e) Whether any of those officers have been found guilty as a result of enquiry ?
- (f) If so, who are they ?
- (g) Whether any of the officers have been transferred by way of punishment ?
- (h) If so, who are they ?
- (i) Who are those officers against whom enquiry are pending ?

[16th Mar.,

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

30. (a)—20 officers were placed under suspension. It is not desirable to lay copies of charges on the Library table at this stage but their names are placed.

(b)—12 officers have so far been reinstated of whom 7 have been awarded punishment. Their names are placed on the Library table.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—3 were exonerated from the charges levelled against them; proceedings against 2 were dropped and 7 were found guilty.

(e)—Yes, the 7 officers who have been awarded punishment.

(f)—Their names are placed on the Library table.

(g)—No. Transfer is made for administrative convenience and not as a measure of punishment.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—The Hon'ble Member perhaps means the officers against whom Departmental proceedings are pending. If so, their names are placed on the Library table.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURI (Nalbari-West): Sir, is it a fact that no charge could be framed against one Shri Dakhya Nath Deka, Inspector of Police, Gauhati ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question has already been replied the other day.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Is it a fact that one police officer who had been suspended in connection with the July disturbances has been released recently and he has been transferred from one police station to another as a punishment ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Your attention is drawn to reply (g) where it has been stated that "transfer is made for administrative convenience and not as a measure of punishment."

Regarding publication of the report of Gauhati Police Firing

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether the report of Chief Justice Sinha Commission after the Gauhati firing set up by the Government will be published ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

31. (a), (b) & (c)—The report will be placed before the House after a decision on the findings is taken by Government.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Sir, when will the Government take decision over this report ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It is not possible for me to give the exact date.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Sir, when the hon. Members of this august House are so much anxious about the Enquiry Report, whether Government would consider to expedite the matter and place the Report within a very short period so that the members can get the Commission's Report during the present Assembly session ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As I have said, I cannot give any firm date.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA: Sir, in the Assam Tribune of yesterday it has been published that some of the findings are contradictory. May I know from the Government when the Report is not published how could the above newspaper know all these things ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, how do I know ?

Regarding bridges on National Highway Road in Dhubri Subdivision

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that bridges on National Highway Road in between Golakganj and Gauripur in Dhubri Subdivision are extremely dilapidated ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Assam P. W. D. have been moving the Central P. W. D. for new construction of the said bridges since 4 years back ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

32. (a)—Yes. Bridges in mile 164/1, 165/1 and 168/1 are in a dilapidated condition.

(b)—No. Estimate for bridge Nos. 164/1 and 168/1, are being submitted to the Consulting Engineer, Roads, Government of India. Estimate for bridge No. 165/1, has been sanctioned and work taken up.

Shri BHUBAN CH. PRODHANI (Golakganj): 32(a) প্রশ্নৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে; এই দলং বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া—এনে অৱস্থাত কিবা দুৰ্ঘটনা হলে তাৰ বাবে কোন দায়ী হব ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.)]: চৰকাৰে দলং বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া দেখিয়েই যানবাহনৰ চলাচলৰ restriction আৰোপ কৰিছে আৰু ৬ টনৰ ওপৰৰ যানবাহন তাৰ ওপৰেদি চলাবলৈ মনা কৰি দিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে স্মৰিছে, কিবা দুৰ্ঘটনা হলে, কোন দায়ী হব ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: দুৰ্ঘটনা কোনো হোৱা নাই হলে, সেইটো পিচৰ কথা।

Regarding completion of the Brahmaputra Bridge

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) When the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge will be completed ?

(b) What will be the total cost of the Bridge ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied:

33. (a)—The probable date of completion of the bridge is 1962-63 financial year.

(b)—The latest estimate of cost of the bridge is Rupees eight crores, thirty-four lakhs, sixty-five thousand (Rs. 8,34,65,000.)

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER: Is it possible to give a definite date when it will be completed ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: I have already said that within the financial year 1962-63.

Shri HIRRLAL PATWARI (Panery): When this had been stated ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: In 1958.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: What date ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: It is not possible to give.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: Is it a fact that after starting of the Bridge, our Prime Minister came and laid the foundation of the Bridge ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, whether it is a fact that the rate of progress of construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge has been slowed down this year in comparison with the previous years?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport): Sir, I have no information.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Do Government consider that the progress of work has been affected due to July disturbances?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Sir, I have no information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, may I know whether the priority of work has been shifted elsewhere?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: No priority has been shifted anywhere, Sir.

Shri BHUBAN CH. PRADHANI (Golakganj): ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰ দলঙৰ বেচিভাগ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বনুৱা জীয়াভৰলীলৈ লৈ যোৱাতেই ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰ দলঙৰ কাম ক্ষতি হৈছে এই কথা সঁচা নে?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: এইটো এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answer were laid on the table)

Regarding establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Baramchari

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked:

113. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for establishing a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Baramchari during this current financial year?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a plan and estimate have been submitted by the Department?
- (c) If so, when the work of the said centre will be started?
- (d) Whether Government propose to complete the work during this Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical)
replied :

113. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Soon after the plans and estimates are ready.

(d)—In view of the reply to question (c), there is no possibility to take up and complete the construction during the current plan period.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi): বৰমচাৰী
'মোটাৰনিটি আৰু চাইল্ডৰেলফোৰ' চেণ্টাৰটো খোলাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : হয়, গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হৈছে, Plan
আৰু Estimate পালেই কাম হব।

Shri BHUBAN CH. PRADHANI (Golakganj): এই প্ৰস্তাৱ
কেতিয়া গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল ?

Shri RUPNATHBRAHMA : যোৱা বছৰত।

Civil Surgeon has asked the local Public Works Department to prepare the Plan and Estimate. As soon as we get the Plan and Estimates, we will start the construction work.

Regarding Construction of Bezera Balikuchi Road by P. W. D.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) asked :

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

(a) What length of the Bezera Balikuchi Road has been taken up for construction by the P. W. D. this year and what is the remaining length of the road yet to be taken over ?

(b) What amount is estimated for the remaining length of the Bezera Balikuchi Road to connect the road with the P.W.D. road at Balikuchi of Mangaldai Sub-division ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

114. (a)—1.50 miles has been taken up by P. W. D. and the remaining length is 5.50 miles.

(b)—Rupees 1,80,000 as very roughly estimated.

Shri MAHANANDA BARA (North-Lakhimpur): চৰকাৰে
এই বাস্তাৱ যে ১.৫ মাইল লৈ বাকী ৫.৫০ মাইল নললে তেনেহলে এই অংশ বাস্তা
লোৱাৰ পৰা কি লাভ হ'ল ? কাৰণ দুখন উল্লেখযোগ্য ঠাইক সংযোগ কৰিবৰ কাৰণেহে
আছিলতে বাস্তা লাগে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Duputy Minister, P.W.D.): স্থানীয় কর্মচাৰীয়ে আৰু অসম বড কমুনিকেছন বৰ্ডে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক পৰামৰ্শ দিলে সেই মতে বাৱহা কৰা হ'ল হেঁতেন।

Shri MAHANANDA BARA (North-Lakhimpur): যিটো বাস্তাই এখন ঠাইৰ লগত আন এখন কেন্দ্ৰীয় বা উল্লেখযোগ্য ঠাইৰ সংযোগ কৰিব তাত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগিছিল।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: গুৰুত্ব যথেষ্ট দিছে। সাধা-বৰ্ণতে চৰকাৰে বাস্তা কমিটিৰ উপদেষ্টা মতে কাম কৰে।

Regarding Construction of Pathsala P. W. D. Sub-division Office Building.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

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

(a) In which year the Pathsala P. W. D. Sub-division was opened ?

(b) Whether Pathsala P. W. D. Sub-divisional Office Buildings are departmental or rented ?

(c) If rented, up till now, what is the amount spent ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that no land is available for construction of P. W. D. offices, etc., there ?

(e) If so, whether Government contemplates to shift it to Barpeta and name the amalgamated Pathsala and Barpeta Sub-division as Barpeta East and Barpeta West Sub-division ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

115. (a)—In the year 1956.

(b)—Rented.

(c)—Rupees 5,600 upto February, 1961.

(d)—No. Land has since been arranged at Pathsala and the office building is under construction.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri MAHADEB DAS (Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)) : ইয়াত (d) কেছে যে Office Building is under construction. ১৯৫৬ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬১ চনলৈকে ভাৰাঘৰত আছে আৰু ১৯৬১ চনত Building ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে, ইমান দিনৰ পৰা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি কৰিছিল ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.)]: Cement আৰু টিনপাত আদি পোৱা নাযায়। সেই কাৰণে ইমান দিন কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Regarding extension of Rungagoraghat Ali in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government had sanctioned extension of the Rungagoraghat Ali in Golaghat Subdivision from the Petrol Tax Project ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the construction work of the said road is not yet been started ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Government has sanctioned rupees one thousand only for the said work ?
- (d) Whether the amount is sanctioned out of rupees seventy thousand ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to complete the said scheme within the current financial year ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B. Wing)] replied :

116. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Rs.1,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure during the current financial year only.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : এই বাস্তাটোৰ কাম এতিয়াও আৰম্ভ নকৰাৰ কি কাৰণ ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল, Superintending Engineer এ এতিয়াও Technical Sanction দিয়া নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : What do you mean by technical sanction ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : কামৰ Administrative Approval ইয়াৰ পৰা দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচত Plan and Estimate ৰ সৈতে Superintending Engineer এ Technical Sanction দিয়ে।

Mr. SPEAKER : How can you give administrative approval without Plans and estimates ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.)]: আগতে ইয়াৰ পৰা Administrative Approval পঠোৱা হৈছে তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হল কামটো সোনকালে আৰম্ভ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে।

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Administrative Approval কেতিয়া দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA: উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱা কথাটো সিমান clear নহল।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Administrative approval was accorded in 12th August 1960. We have asked the Superintending Engineer to show cause why there has been so much delay.

Mr. SPEAKER : Can Administrative approval be given before technical advice is received from the Executive Engineer ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : আগতে Administrative approval তে Superintending Engineer এ পাব লাগে। According to rules this has got to go to this Superintending Engineer.

Ma. SPEAKER : Which is to be given first ? Technical sanction or administrative approval ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Technical sanction.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : সেই কামটোৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ১,০০০ টকা মন্ত্ৰৰ কৰা হৈছে এইখিনি টকাৰে কিমান কাম হ'ব বুলি ভাবে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: কিমান কাম হ'ব ক'ব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে এহেজাৰ টকাহে দিয়া হৈছে দৰকাৰ হলে আৰু দিয়া হ'ব।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : অহা Rainy Season ৰ আগতে এইটো কাম হ'বনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : কেনেকৈ হ'ব ?

Re: opening of a subsidized Ayurvedic Dispensary at Tarapur, Silchar

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

117. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state -

(a) Whether Government have received any application for subsidy from one Shri Govinda Ballav Goswami of Tarapur, Silchar ?

(b) If so, what is the Government decision on it ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

117. (a)—Yes.

(b)—One Ayurvedic Government Subsidized dispensary has been sanctioned at Tarapur with Shri Govinda Ballav Goswami as its Kaviraj.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): May I know from Government the date of sanction of the Ayurvedic subsidised dispensary ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It has been done very recently. I cannot give the exact date off hand, but it has been done very recently.

Re: Implementation of the Act for Acquisition of Land belonging to Religious or Charitable Institution of Public Nature

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami (Kamalpur) asked :

118. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) When the Act for Acquisition of Land belonging to Religious or Charitable Institution of Public Nature will become operative ?

(b) What steps the Government have taken for implementation of the Act ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

118. (a)—The Bill is not yet assented to by the President of India as required under the Constitution.

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

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): May I know the date on which the Bill was forwarded to the President for his assent ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I cannot give the date now, but in February the Law Department informed us that it had been sent.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: In which month was sent ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It is done by the Law Department. I shall have to make an enquiry to ascertain when they sent it.

Re: Re-organisation of Sanskrit Tols and Model Tols and revision of pay scales of the Adhyakshas and Adhyapakas

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): asked

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

(a) What decision has been taken by the Government in the matter of re-organising Sanskrit Tols and Model Tols and revision of pay scales of the Adhyakshas and Adhyapakas ?

(b) Whether Government proposed to give in particulars of Government decision ?

(c) Whether Government propose to implement the decision in the financial year 1961-62 ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS, (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

119. (a)—No decision has yet been taken.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : এই Model Tols বিলাকৰ সংখ্যা কিমান ? তাৰ অধ্যক্ষ আৰু অধ্যাপক সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ হাৰ কিমান ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Can you give the Pay Scale of the Adhyapaka ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এই টোল চাৰিখন আছে। Pay Scale ৰ বিষয়ে মোৰ জনা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : With regard to (a), may I know when will Government take a decision ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : We expect to take a decision during the next year.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat) : May I know why no decision has been taken so long ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharigat) : How long will Government take to come to a final decision ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : There are various factors to be taken into consideration. There are proposal for establishing a Sanskrit college, taking up some of the model Tols and giving higher salaries to the teachers. All these matters have to be considered before a decision is taken.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTCHARYYA (Gauhati) : The question did not relate to Sanskrit College. It was with regard to the reorganisation of Sanskrit Tols and Model Tols and revision of pay scales of the Adhyakshas and Adhyapaks. May I know whether Government has been considering the report of Shri Gauri Shastri in this connection that the Sanskrit Adhyapaks should be given at least the scale of pay which is given to the Sanskrit teachers in Government High Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : That recommendation is still under the examination of Government.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Are Government aware that students who pass out of the Sanskrit Tols and Model Tols have got much higher pay in the High Schools or Secondary Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Yes, Sir,

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat):** May we have a reply from the Chief Minister as to whether Government bestowed its attention to the matter of reorganising Sanskrit Tols, Model Tols and the revision of pay scales of the Adhyakshas and Adhyapakas and, if so, for how long?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** The question was taken up, I suppose, in the year 1959. We took the advice of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, also. Then a scheme was prepared and a Committee also discussed that scheme. On the basis of the recommendation of the Committee the scheme was subsequently revised. The scheme as finally emerged was an integrated scheme for reorganisation of Sanskrit education. We had the idea of coming to a final decision and to implement the scheme during the current financial year, but unfortunately on account of various difficulties we have not been able to do so. We hope, Sir, it would be possible for us to implement the scheme next year.

***Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat):** Next year, when? We want an approximate idea when Government will be able to come to a final decision on this matter.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** If the Hon. Member means giving a date, I regret it is not possible to give any firm date.

***Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** At least an approximate idea?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** We expect to take a decision early next year.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Is it a fact that some of the Sanskrit Tools which were receiving grants from the ex-Local Boards are not getting any grant either from the Government or from Anchalik Panchayat and these tools are now running without any grant?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): May be, Sir, that some of the Tools received grants from Local Boards, but I cannot tell the Hon. Member the exact position now.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Will Government kindly make an enquiry about this, so that the Tools may continue receiving grants?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): May I clear the position so far as the grants to Tools were given by the Local Boards. That was done, Sir in the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction. Now that this jurisdiction has been transferred to the Anchalik Panchayats, it will be for the Anchalik Panchayats to consider whether the grant Tools should be continued.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: The Anchalik Panchayats are not at all considering their cases and the liabilities of the Local Boards do not come under the Anchalik Panchayats. Some of the liabilities are transferred to the Anchalik panchayats and some in the hands of the Government. If Government consider that the liability of Sanskrit Tools are to be transferred to Anchalik Panchayats, then will Government issue a direction to the Anchalik Panchayat to consider their cases, so that the Sanskrit Tools for not suffer for what of grants?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: There cannot be any question of transferring concerning liability. This matter was considered by us. The Local Board made the grant only for one financial year. We have paid all the commitments out of the assets of the Local Board during the financial year for which these grants were given by the Local Boards. But as the Local Boards have now be discontinued and their functions and powers have been transferred with assets and liabilities to the Anchalik

Panchayats, it is for the Anchalik Panchayats to consider what grants if any they will give in future to these institutions every year there cannot be any question of continuous liability.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): My question is this whether Government will give any instruction ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Government will not give any instruction in this matter.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): If suppose, the Anchalik Panchayats have not got any fund, then whether the Sanskrit Tools will be deprived of their legitimate rights ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: This question should be addressed to the Anchalik Panchayats, sir. It is not correct to say that the Anchalik Panchayats have not got fund. They have sufficient fund at their disposal.

Re: The number of staff of the Assam State Transport Branch line operating in the District of Goalpara

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakgnj): asked:

120. Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of staff in the Assam State Transport Branch line operating in the district of Goalpara ?

(b) How many of them belong to the district of Goalpara ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the people of Goalpara do not get fair deal in the matter of appointment even in the lower grade ?

(d) Whether Government propose to consider that there should be some reservation and safeguard for the people of Goalpara district atleast for 10 years due to backwardness of the district ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied:

120. (a)—284.

(b)—157.

(c)—This is being examined. But recruitment cannot be done on the basis of regional representation.

(d)—This will be examined.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Sir, here in answer to (d), it has been stated that this will be examined. My question is whether there is any hope of regional reservation.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: This will be examined, sir.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur): I want to know what is the matter for examination ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The matter of regional representation and reservation.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA: Whether there is any hope of regional reservation ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The same thing applies. This will be examined.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj): Recruiting Authority এ স্থানীয় প্রার্থীক preference দিবৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিছিল নে ?

Re: Supply of Newspapers and Magazines at Government cost to the Officers of Assam Civil Secretariat

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) asked :

121. Will the Minister, Printing and Stationery be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that News-papers and Magazines, are supplied at Government cost to all the officers of the Assam Civil Secretariat ?
- (b) If so, what is the total number of such Officers and what is the annual expenditure involved therefrom ?
- (c) How many copies of News-papers are supplied to each Officer ?
- (d) Whether there are selected recognised News-papers of the officers are allowed to select freely any paper they like ?
- (e) What are the reasons and justifications to supply News-papers and Magazines to the Secretariat Officers at Government Cost ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery) replied :

121. (a)—News-papers are supplied to all Officers upto the rank of Under-Secretaries and Officers of equivalent status.

(b)—Total number of such Officers is 71 but this varies from time to time. Annual expenditure for 1959-60 was Rs.8,308.

(c)—Two except Chief Secretary who gets three.

(d)— Selection is made by the Officers from amongst recognised News-papers.

(e)(i)—The reasons are mainly to keep abreast of the general trends of thought and public opinion and criticism expressed through press.

(ii)—To know what other States are doing in matters of improving administrative efficiency and other developmental matters and matters of national interest and to consider their applicability in one's own State.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) :

এই চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলক কেইখন কাগজ পঢ়িবলৈ দিয়া হয় আৰু এনকুৱা বিষয়া এই ৭১ জনেইনে তাতকৈ বেচি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery) : যিবোৰ অফিচাৰক বাতৰি কাগজ পঢ়িবলৈ দিয়া হয় তাৰ এটা সংখ্যা আছে। সেইটো হৈছে মুখ্য সচিবৰ ৩ খন আৰু বাকীবোৰে ২খন।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, when these officers are highly paid, whether Government will take steps to make them to bear this expenditure ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, the newspapers are provided for Government purposes, in order to enable them to have sufficient information.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat) : What newspapers are supplied to these officers, Sir ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : They select the papers from the recognised list.

Shri MOTERAM BORA : Whether provincial papers or papers coming from outside Assam ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Both.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether Government will extend similar facilities to the other low paid officers also in order to improve their efficiency and to change their outlook ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : This is with regard to Secretariat staff. With regard to other officers, we may examine the same.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Instead of individually supplying papers to the low grade officers, will the Government think of starting a common room for all the officers for purpose of reading new papers, as stated by Mr. Hazarika ?

Shri PUNATH BRAHMA : That facilities is already there.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : My question is that while these highly paid officers are being given some benefit to increase their efficiency and also to change the outlook.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is not the reason. The reason is only to keep them in touch with the current events.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): My question is whether Government would consider that similar facilities should be given to the low paid officials.

Mr. SPEAKER: To one and all.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: To change their outlook and increase their efficiency?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery): That is a different matter. That may be examined.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):
Under Secretary আৰু সেই পৰ্যায়ৰ বিষয়া এই ৭১ জনেইনে বেচি?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: ৭১ জনতকৈ বেচি নহয়।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: এই বাতৰী কাগজবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা বাচি দিয়া হয়নে নিজেই লয় আৰু বাকী বিষয়া সকলক দিয়া নহয় কিয়?

Mr. SPEAKER: চৰকাৰৰ স্বীকৃত কিছুমান বাতৰি কাগজ আছে আৰু তাৰে পৰা বাচি লৈ পঢ়িবলৈ অফিচৰ সকলক option দিয়া হয়।

Regarding construction of the Mandals' Barrack at Kamalpur

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

122. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) When the administrative approval was obtained for construction of the Mandals' Barrack of Kamalpur S. D. C. Office?

(b) What was the amount sanctioned for it?

(c) When the tenders were invited for construction of the Barrack?

(d) When the work order was issued to the Contractors?

(e) Whether it is a fact that sanction of the Mandals' Barrack was issued on 3rd December, 1958?

(f) Why the Mandals' Barrack could not be started during the year 1959 and 1960?

(g) Whether the work has been started and if so, when?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R. & B)] replied:

122. (a)—Administrative approval was communicated to Executive Engineer, North Kamrup Division on 20th February, 1960.

(b)—Rupees 39,500.

(c)—On 2nd March, 1960.

(d)—On 18th April, 1960.

(e)—No.

(f)—Because administrative approval to the work was accorded on 17th February, 1960 and due to want of cement, rods and C. I. sheets.

(g)—Yes. The work has been started in February, 1961.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Sir, in reply to my question on the same subject during the session in December, 1958, the Minister was pleased to reply that the work has already been started and it is expected to be completed during the current year. Now it has been stated again that the work has been started in 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER : In 1960.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : No, Sir. In (g), it has been stated that the work has been started in February, 1961, and it has been stated that the administrative approval was accorded on the 17th February, 1960, but in reply to the same question during session in December, 1958. I was replied that the work is in progress and it is expected to be completed during the current year. Which is correct?

Mr. SPEAKER : Both are correct. Work cannot be completed due to want of iron, cement and C. I. sheet.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : It was in December, 1958, Sir.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D (R&B)) : I can not refresh my memory now, Sir.

[Shri RAM NATH DAS (Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)) : May I know from the Hon'ble Deputy Minister in which year budget provision was made for this bungalow. With regard to reply to (f) it is stated that because the administrative approval to the work was accorded on the 17th February, 1960, and due to want of cement rods and C. I. sheets, Reply to (g) is Yes. Now my question is was there any shortage of cement and C. I. sheets in the early part of the current year?

Mr. SPEAKER : The reply is very clear.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B.)]: For want of cement, C.I. sheet, etc., Sir, the work could not be taken in hand.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Darang (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Is it not a fact that there is shortage of cement and iron rods during the last part only?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No, there was shortage during the part also.

Re: The formation of the Regional Transport Authority Board at Gauhati

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked:

123. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Regional Transport Authority Board, Gauhati is dissolved?
- (b) If so, what were the circumstances it was so done?
- (c) Whether new Regional Transport Authority Board is formed?
- (d) Who were the members of the old Regional Transport Authority Board and who are going to be the new members?
- (e) On what basis members of Regional Transport Authority are selected?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied:

123. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No such question has arisen.

(d) 1.—Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup (*Ex-officio*) Chairman.

2. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Building), Gauhati Circle (*Ex-officio*) Member.

3. Superintendent of Police, Kamrup (*Ex-officio*) Member.

4. Shri Sirish Ch. Choudhury, B.L., Gauhati.

5. Shri Upendra Ch. Das, B.L., Gauhati.

6. District Transport Officer, Kamrup (*Ex-officio*) Secretary.

7. Shri Baharul Islam, Advocate, Gauhati.

8. Dr. Bhabendra Nath Das, M. B. B. S., Barpeta.

9. Shri Apurba Kumar Brahma, Barpeta Road.

Shri Baharul Islam has since resigned.

Since the existing Board has not been dissolved the question of new members for the new Board has not arisen.

(c)—The members of the R. T. A. Board are selected from among persons belonging to different sections of the people with due regard to integrity, standing and association with and interest in public affairs. No person who has any financial interest whether as proprietor, employee or otherwise in any transport undertaking is considered for appointment or continuation as member of the R. T. A. as laid down in Section 44(2) of M. V. Act, 1939. In considering persons for selection, detailed recommendations from local officers are also obtained.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, waht are the reasons for submission of resignation by the D. T. O., Gauhati ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy, Minister Transport): Personal reasons.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: এই কমিটিৰ জীৱন কাল কিমান দিন জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Three years.

Shri MAHADEV DAS : এতিয়া কিমান বছৰ হৈ গল ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whether it is a fact that at present there is on full time Secretary of the R. T. A. in view of the D. T. O. not being there and so an Extra Assistant Commissioner has to work part time in that capacity ?

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA: Yes Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: May I know Sir, whether the said Extra Assistant Commissioner is working as D. T. O. part time or full time ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : As an officer of the Government of the status of Extra Assistant Commissioner is working as D. T. O. there is no question of his working part time.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTRCHARYYA: Whether the Government is aware that in a place like Gauhati a part-time D. T. O. cannot cope with the work and as a result much inconvenience is experienced by the public of Gauhati because of the lack of a full time D. T. O.

Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The Government is aware of that Sir, but as the person who is to move and take over has delayed his joining. This temporary arrangement has been made but we shall see that this is not continued for long.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : D. T. O. ব বিলিভাৰজন আহি join নকৰাব কাৰণ কি জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : When the term of of the existing Board is due to expire ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) : It was constituted on September, 1958, and will expire after three years.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, in reply to (e) it is stated that the members of the R. T. A. Board are selected from among persons belonging to different section of the people with due regard to integrity, standing and association, may I know what is the basis for ascertaining the standing and association ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Interest in public affairs.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, in (e) it is mentioned "different sections of the people" may I know from the hon Minister what is meant by 'sections of the people' Whether it is on language basis or religion basis; on what basis this is determined ?

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA : It means all sections of the people who taking interest in public affairs.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, My question has not been answered, I want to know whether the selection was made on communal basis or on social basis what is the basis for ascertaining the standing of these members ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : So far the first part of his question is concerned the answer is no and so far the second part is concerned social standing and interest in public affairs is taken into consideration.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Whether there is any Hindi speaking.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. Question No. 124.

Re: Throwing of a dead body of a person in the Punganee Beel in Missamara Mauza of Golaghat in September 1960

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergoan) asked :

124. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the dead body of a person was thrown in the Punganee Beel in Missamara Mauza of Golaghat by some Miscreants in September 1960 ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Golaghat North Anchalik Panchayat moved the officer-in-charge of Dergaon Police station on 26th September 1960 for removal of the dead body and enquire into the matter ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Subdivisional Police Officer Golaghat and the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat were also intimated of the fact ?
- (d) If the answers to the above questions are in affirmative, what steps had been taken for removal of the dead body and enquire into the cause of the death ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that officials did not care to take any step in this regard till date ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that surrounding people do use the water of the said Beel as source of drinking water ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

124. (a)—No. The actual position is that one person named Manbir Ghatowar was reported to have died of chronic dysentery on 16th September 1960. As no one came forward to help in the disposal of the dead body, one Ram Prasad Dusad placed the dead body on a raft and allowed the raft to drift away in flood waters, as no high ground was available for burial.

(b)—A complaint was received from Golaghat North Anchalik Panchayat on 26th September 1960 in the Dergaon Police Station. In spite of search, the body could not be located and the President of the the Panchayat was informed.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No steps could be taken for the removal of the dead body as it had already drifted away in the flood waters as indicated in reply to (a) above.

During enquiry it came to be known that death was due to chronic dysentery which fact was known to the village Headman and other villagers and there was no suspicion of foul play.

(e)—No.

(f)—Yes.

***Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA :** এই কথা সচালে যে মনবির ঘাটোৱাৰ বাম্প্ৰসাদ দোচাদৰ চাকৰ আহিল আৰু ওচৰতে মৰা শ'টো পুতিবৰ বাবে ওখ মাটি আছিল ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, we have based our reply on the report that we have received. This report says . "One person named Manbir Ghatowar age about 50 years who was homeless and was staying with Thakuria Dusad of Puranamati Bhagatgaon died of chronic dysentery on 16th September 1960. As nobody helped to dispose the dead body, Thakuria Dusad's, son Ramprasad Dusad made a raft of plantains and placed the dead body there with the help of his old mother and allowed it to drift away as there was no ground available for burial due to the high floods then prevailing there".

***Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** May I know Sir, whether any medical evidence was there to show that this man died of chronic dysentery ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sir, as I said this report was made by the gaonbura. No medical evidence could be taken as the body could not be traced. This report further says that the Police of Dergaon Police Station received information from other sources earlier and searched for the dead body at Pungaree beel without any success, The village headman Bapuram Bora also searched for the dead body without any success. Again when the Police received the complaint from the Golaghat North Anchalik Panchayat they made further enquiry but failed to trace the dead body and duly informed the President.

Re: List of Industries with a Capital of over Rs.1,00,000 which were licenced and started during 1957 and 1960.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

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

- (a) What are the Industries with a capital of over Rs.1,00,000 which were given licence and started during the years 1957 and 1960 ?
- (b) Who are the parties who have been given licence for these industries ?
- (c) What are the industries which were given licence but has not yet been started ?
- (d) Who are the parties who were given licence or permit for such industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Industries) replied :

125. (a) to (d) — A statement containing the required information is placed on the Laibrary table.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, from the information that has been placed on the Library Table it appears that out of 32 licensees that have been issued licenses, under heading 1 only 4 started working and 28 did not under heading 2 out of 14 only 1 had started working; under headings 3 and 13 out of 57 started work and under heading 4 only 21 out of 40 started work, etc. Now, did the Government consider the applicants' capacity to start work before they issued licenses to them in view of the fact that about about 75 per cent of those who got licenses did not start working?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Industries): Yes Sir that was done.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Government please inform as to how many of these licensees were registered inside Assam and how many were registered outside Assam?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I want notice of that question Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether it is a fact that out of 32 licensees, 29 are from outside Assam and that their capacity for starting work was not considered at the time of issuing the licenses as a result of which the local people became deprived of the opportunities in this regard?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** No Sir, it is not correct. Their capacity were considered at the time of issuing the licenses.

Shri NILMONY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibugarh): That the Government investigate in to reasons why these parties did not start work? Is it not because they have no capacity to start work?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** It may not be. But that is being looked into.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether any advertisement is made before licenses are issued for wide publicity?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Advertisements for what purposes is not clear.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : What I mean is this whether the industrialists and others of this State are informed or apprised about the issue of these licenses by advertisements before the licenses are actually issued?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : That is not the procedure. First the the industrialists apply for certain industries. Their applications are considered on merit and if they are regarded as capable of setting up the industries, we recommend their cases to the Government for issue of licenses.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries issued 14 permits during the years 1957 and 1960 and 8 parties out of them who were all from outside the State, did not start work?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): The list has already been given to the hon. Member.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Lahorighat): What is the agency of our Government through which we make the enquiries about the financial position of the parties outside Assam?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The Director of Industries satisfies himself whether the party is capable of setting up the industry.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA: How does he make an enquiry? How is able to ascertain that from inside the State?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: The parties who are given licenses—their position with regard to their capability of establishing industries in the rest of India is taken into consideration.

Shri DEVESWAR SARMA (Jorhat): How are the entrepreneurs to know what industries are contemplated to be started here in the State? Sometimes we are given some names of parties—some entrepreneurs, going to start certain industries, but the people of this State do not know about such industries at all.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: That is a good question. It is not a fact that parties in Assam do not know about it. As a matter of fact we published a white paper as it might be called in 1958 and even earlier than that the Government of Assam publicised some other literature describing what are the possible industries based on the raw materials available in the Assam. There was such a demand for our book published in 1958 that it quickly went out of print. This was studied by industrialists not only from Assam but by industrialists all over India. On the basis of that we held a industrialists, conference and then we set up a council and that council discussed and decided what could be the possible industries in Assam based on the raw materials available in Assam. So it is not a fact that our people do not know what possible industries could be set up in Assam based on the raw materials available here.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA: What is the difficulty of the Government to advertise that such and such industries would be set up.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do not you think that the white paper issued in 1958 giving the possible industries in Assam is sufficient notice?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA: It is not sufficient notice, Sir. On previous occasion we heard of a party which applied in 1958, his petition was mislaid or some such thing happened. But a subsequent party was given a license. I hope you will be pleased to remember the occasion. That is the attitude.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries): May I point out, Sir, that was not an application, in the form. This was something like an enquiry about industries starting with wire-nail and ending with paper. It was merely an enquiry.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : With regard to the licenses issued in 1958, the statement of the Government was that industries included small-scale industries for which the Director of Industries issued permits. During the period 1958 it appears that out of 40 such industries to whom licenses were issued about 75 per cent of it, did not start work. In view of this, with Government consider it necessary to publicise the intention of the Government widely so that the local industrialists may also come forward at least for the small-scale industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries) : The local industrialists are coming forward for small-scale industries. As a matter of fact I may inform this House that so far small-scale industries are concerned, no license is necessary ; the permit is also not necessary. This system of issuing permits was discontinued after March, 1960. It was a non-statutory guidance by a department in the initial of age. So the meaning of the word Permit hardly attached here. We try to discuss when parties come. We tell them this is the market these are the raw materials. They take our advice and sometimes they start one industry. Only under the Industrial Control and Regulation Act licenses are issued. There is no other law for the issue of licenses by the Government. So when our Director says that we are issuing permit it merely means guidance and advisory capacity.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchella) : ভল Publicity নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে local মানুহ অহা নাই এইটো সচানে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : একেবাৰে সত্য নহয়। স্থানীয় Industrialist আহি আমাৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে, তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষমতা নথকাৰ কাৰণে কৰিব পৰা নাই যিবিলাকৰ ক্ষমতা আছে তেওঁলোকে পাইছে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur) : Advertisement কৰাত কি আপত্তি আছে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : আমি Department ক কাৰ্গজ দি দিছো। আৰু কিয় advertisement লাগে ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Whether Government has taken any information from the Subdivisional Officers that so many industries will be started in our State and in that event what are the possibilities ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : Subdivisional Officers have no such function in this matter.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Government will take up special programmes so that local people may take up various industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : That is our programme. We give all possible assistance including technical advice so that it may be started by local people. I agree, Sir, that the technical advice which possible for this Government to give is a rather limited. Only recently

we have expanded our department. We have a chemical engineer and forest expert whose services are now available for use by the Industries Department.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat) : Advertisement হলে বাহিবৰ পৰা মানুহ অহা বন্ধ হয় বুলি চৰকাৰে ভয় কৰে নেকি ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : In a matter like this, I suppose different types of advertisements are necessary. I mean the type of advertisement that is being done through this book by the Industries Department giving in detail what are the possible industries in this State. In addition to this an industrial survey has recently been completed although the report has not been published but is about to be published. This Techno-economic Survey is a most comprehensive report of the industrial possibilities of the State. Therefore, I do not know, Sir, whether the type of advertisement like that of filling up vacancies will bring any good result.

Shri DEBESWAR SAMRA (Jorhat) : What wanted from the Chief Minister is this—what prevents this Government from taking the people into their confidence in the matter of new industries by publicising in the newspapers of the State that such and such industries are being proposed to be taken up. But we find that private negotiations are being carried on between certain Ministers and certain industrialists. That does not speak well.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : That is not a fair criticism. Because, Sir, you remember that since the early days, Government of Assam has been advertising and inviting applications from various groups of people and industrialists all over India. But inspite of all these efforts, the rate of development of industries in our State was not satisfactory. I would not even say that it is satisfactory. Therefore, all these years, since independence, our efforts have been to attract industrialists and other parties which constituted the industrialists. Therefore, from the side of Government all that we would do is that we are very willing to do much more than what we are doing now. We like to interest people to undertake industries.

Regarding the Local Board Road from the Village Madhusaulmari to Village Kalerhat and many other important Villages in the Dhubri Subdivision.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) asked:

126. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is a long Local Board Road (now under Golokganj Anchalik Panchayat) from the village Madhusaulmar to village Kalerhat with branches to many other important villages in the Dhubri Subdivision ?

(b) Whether the said road crossed the Golokganj-Dhubri Railway line near Dumarjaha Basic School ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is no controlling traffic passing gate on the point ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the public is moving the Railway Department for the said gate for more than 20 years without any effect ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Railway Department does not like to co-operate with local public and consider the genuine local needs ?

(f) Whether it is not a fact that the questioner has repeatedly drawn the attention of both the State and Central Government to this effect ?

(g) If so, what is the result ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

126. (a)- Yes.

(b)-Yes.

(c)-Yes.

(d)—So far as we are aware from enquiries made, it appears that the public had made one representation in December 1959 to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri.

(e) As far as we are aware, the reply is no.

(f)—In this respect the reply to (d) above may be seen. As regards Central Government, information received from the Railway shows that one representation, dated November 1960 was received from the questioner.

(g)—The questioner was advised by the Railways as to how to proceed for opening a new level crossing at the site demanded by him.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : আজি ২০ বছৰে কথা এটা move কৰাৰ তাৰতম্যৰ কাৰণে Railway authorityয়ে অগ্রাহ্য কৰিছে। Railway Boardত প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰাৰ কাৰণে অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনোবা প্ৰতিনিধি নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল নোহ ?

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ প্ৰশ্নটো কোন প্ৰশ্নৰ অনুপৰক ?

Re: Procurement and distribution of imported and other types of Motor tyres in the State of Assam

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

127. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Why, after scarcity of oversize Motor tyres was experienced in the State, Government of Assam did not consider it necessary to procure Motor tyres at Government account ?

- (b) Who are the dealers approved by Assam Government for purchase of imported tyres ?
- (c) Who are the constituents of such dealers entrusted with the work of tyre procurement ?
- (d) Whether the Motor Licensing Officers issue permits for such tyres ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Officers have absolutely no control over the price and quantity of issue of such tyres ?
- (f) What step Government propose to take to improve procurement and distribution of tyres at controlled price ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

127. (a)—The Government not only thought that it was necessary to procure tyres by intervention at Government level but actually did so. A total of 1,055 sets of imported tyres were allotted by the State Trading Corporation to Assam which were brought into the State in 1960.

(b)—The Assam Motor and Tractor Dealers Association, Gauhati.

(c)—As above. Actual dealers who are members of the above Association are allotted a certain number of tyres for sale to actual users.

(d)—Yes. Permits are issued by the District Transport Officers.

(e)—The prices at which the tyres are to be sold are fixed by the Government. In practical enforcement, however, difficulties were found and certain complaints were received of mal-practices.

(f)—The Government are considering regular import of tyres of the sizes found to be in scarcity in the State. They are also considering the sale of tyres only through dealers approved by the Deputy Commissioners.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Will the Minister be pleased to say whether it is a fact that some requisitions have been submitted to the Honourable Minister ?

***Shri BISWADEV SARMA** : I do not remember to get such requisitions.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY** : Do the Government consider that by issuing permits by the Deputy Commissioners, tyres will be available ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : The tyres are controlled commodity. But before the control the manufacturers used to sell their tyres through their own dealers. But when there was great demand of these tyres the price has been raised. To counteract it, the State Trading Corporation of India undertook the work of bringing imported tyres. A total of 1,055 sets of imported tyres were allotted by the State Trading Corpo-

ration to our side also, during 1960. The tyres are consigned in the name of Deputy Commissioners who will distribute them through permit system.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** In regard question No. (e) the Honorable Minister has replied that certain complaints were received from the public regarding malpractice. I want to know whether Government is going to take any step in this regard ?

***Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) :** It has already been replied.

***Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** Will Government take steps to regularise import of tyres and get this done through the Deputy Commissioners ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Yes. This has already been replied.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** Do the Government aware that the price of tyres has gone up even more than 100 times ? I want to know whether the Government is aware of this ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Yes. The Government has received such information.

Re : Splitting up of the Gauhati School Board and drawal of non-recurring grants from Nalbari Sub-Treasury by the Schools of Nalbari Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

128. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Why the unwieldy Gauhati School Board has not yet been splitted up into two or more as per assurance of the Minister in reply to a resolution moved by Shri S. C. Goswami in 1958 ?

(b) What is the position of the Regional D.I's. of School particularly of the D. I. of Schools Nalbari on School Board at Gauhati ?

(c) Why anomalous situation has been created by not appointing the new D. I. of Schools of the Subdivision in contravention of provision in Section 17(1)(a) of the Assam Basic Education Act ?

(d) Whether Government propose to entrust forthwith the Regional D.I's. of Schools of Gauhati Subdivision with function of Secretary of Gauhati School Board ?

(e) Why the Schools of Nalbari Subdivision have been subjected to sufferings and hardship by not allowing them to draw non-recurring grants from Nalbari Sub-Treasury and compelling them to draw from Gauhati Treasury ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education)
replied :

128 (a)—The amendment of the Basic Education Act has become necessary in view of the fact that the Anchalik and the Gram Panchayats have to be brought into the picture of the administrative set up of Primary Education. In view of the proposed amendment which may drastically alter the status of powers of School Boards or even abolish them it is not considered advisable to constitute new School Boards under present Act only for a short period.

(b)—Under the present Act the D. I., Nalbari is not a member or an office-bearer of the Gauhati School Board.

(c)—Section 17(1)(a) of the Assam Basic Education Act provides for the D.I. of Schools of the region to be a member and the *Ex-officio* Secretary of the Regional School Board. Under these provisions the D.I., Gauhati is a member and *Ex-officio* Secretary of the Gauhati School Board. As the provision envisages only one officer in one region it cannot be extended to include the D. I., Nalbari.

It may be pointed out that for the purposes of the School Board the Region will be as determined by Government (Reference Section 16 of the Act).

(d)—This is not possible under the existing Act.

(e)—The account of the School Board, Gauhati are with the Gauhati Treasury. The Nalbari Sub-Treasury is under the Gauhati Treasury and as such the Gauhati School Board cannot make payment even by Treasury drafts through Nalbari Sub-Treasury under the Treasury rules.

**Re: Application for industrial loan of Rs.25,000 by one
Shri Radharam Kanu of Kalkalighat, District Cachar
and rejection thereof by Government**

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

129. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Radharam Kanu of Kalkalighat, P.O. Chandkhira, District Cachar submitted an application on 28th May, 1953 for an industrial loan for Rs.25,000 to start handloom industry at Kalkalighat ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the applicant submitted his application on the advice of the authorities concerned ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that in reply to his application referred to above he was informed that the condition of the handloom cloth market was not encouraging and as such his application for industrial loan for starting a handloom factory could not be considered ?

(d) Why the applicant was asked by the Department to submit an application when the market was not encouraging ?

(e) Whether his application was considered when the market condition was favourable ?

(f) How many reminders were sent by the Superintendent, Sericulture and Weaving Department to the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar in connection with his letter No. SL.32/53/24, dated 21st March, 1955 to submit his report in this case

(g) Whether the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar has been received by the Government in respect of this case and if so, when ?

(h) Whether the application referred to above has been disposed of by the Government and if so, when and with what results ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving) replied :

129. (a)—Yes. There were five other signatories along with Shri Radharam Kanu.

(b)—Government have no information.

(c)—The market conditions for handloom cloth were not favourable at the time. The applicant was therefore advised on 7th November, 1953 to wait for better time to come, and the enquiries as required to sanction the loan were also deferred till the application could be reconsidered in better days for handloom cloth.

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

(e)—The application which was originally for Rs.25,000 was sent on 6th March, 1957 to the Assam Financial Corporation as per terms of section 4 of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Act, 1955 which requires applications for loans above Rs.20,000 to be passed on to the Assam Financial Corporation for consideration. The Assam Financial Corporation conveyed their decision on 8th March, 1957 that they could not entertain the application on the ground that they could advance loan mostly for purchase of fixed assets and sanction working capital in exceptional cases upto 25 per cent of the block loan while the applicant, according to his statement, required Rs.10,000 for purchasing machinery and Rs.15,000 for working capital.

The applicant thereafter on 16th March, 1957 intimated that a loan of Rs.20,000 instead of Rs. 25,000 would do for the purpose and accordingly the application was considered by Government under section 4 of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Act, 1955 which empowers Government to sanction loan upto Rs.20,000.

Enquiries into the application revealed that there were the following short-comings :—

(1) The applicant had no general idea of weaving in power-looms.

(2) There was no electric power supply in the place where the factory was established to enable working of power-looms.

(3) There was no preparatory machinery installed to generate powers, although the applicant could have arranged a dynamo.

(4) The existing weaving factory stopped working some six years ago, as revealed by the applicant.

(f)—Five.

(g)—Yes, on 22nd February, 1957.

(h)—The application was rejected on account of the short-comings which the enquiries revealed as stated in (e) above and as it was also reported that some parts of the land which was pledged as security were not free from encumbrances to secure adequately the loan prayed for. There was also an objection petition filed by one Shri R. K. Sen on 11th June, 1957 purporting that some parts of the land pledged by the applicant as security were purchased by him and some parts mortgaged to him.

Re: Number of Middle English Schools, Middle Vernacular Schools and Primary Schools in each of the School Subdivisions of North Lakhimpur, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Nalbari, etc., and the strength of Deputy Inspectors, Assistant Deputy Inspectors, Inspecting officers, etc., therein

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari, East) asked:

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

(a) What is the number of Middle English Schools, Middle Vernacular Schools and Primary Schools separately in each of the school subdivisions of North Lakhimpur, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Nalbari, Majuli, Marigaon and Kokrajhar?

(b) What is the strength of Deputy Inspector of Schools, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools as inspecting officers and office staff in each of the above named subdivisions?

(c) Whether Government is aware that it is impossible for one Deputy Inspector of Schools at Nalbari to cope with the load of work unless an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools with sufficient number of clerical staff is posted immediately?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied:

130. (a)—

Subdivision	No. of Middle English School	No. of Middle Vernacular School	No. of Lower Primary School
North Lakhimpur	52	35	613
Goalpara	54	40	695
Hailakandi	21	20	316
Nalbari	34	47	531
Majuli	9	13	202
Marigaon	27	19	397
Kokrajhar	41	17	580

(b)—

	Deputy Inspector	Assistant Deputy Inspector	Sub- Inspector	Assistant Sub- Inspector	Office Assistant
North Lakhimpur ..	1	1	6	2	5
Goalpara ...	1	1	6	3	5
Hailakandi ...	1	...	3	2	3
Nalbari ...	1	..	4	2	2
Majuli ...	1	...	1	1	2
Marigoan ...	1	...	4	1	2
Kokrajhar ...	1	..	4	2	5

Besides these, there are following Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors for Social Education—

	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector
North Lakhimpur ...	1	2
Goalpara ...	1	2
Hailakandi ...	1	2

There are no separate Social Education staff for Nalbari, Majuli, Marigoan and Kokrajhar. The Social Education work in these areas is looked after by Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools for Social Education of Gauhati, Jorhat, Nowgong and Dhubri respectively.

(c)—Since the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nalbari does not have the additional duties of the Secretary of Schools Board his work load is not considered proportionately heavier to justify an additional Deputy Inspector at the stage.

Reconstruction of Sub-Deputy Collector's residence and Office at Kamalpur

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

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

(a) When tenders were invited for construction of Sub-Deputy Collector's Office and Sub-Deputy Collector's quarters of Kamalpur?

(b) What steps Government have taken for construction of these buildings in the current financial year ?

(c) What amount of cement and what quantity of C. I. Sheets are required for these buildings ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that no work of the Public Works Department under Na'bari Executive Engineer has been undertaken for want of cement and C. I. Sheets ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that cement was a non-controlled commodity till very recently and any quantity was available in free market ?

(f) When the Executive Engineer, Nalbari submitted requisition for cement and C. I. Sheets for Kamalpur Mandals' Barrack, Circle Office and Sub-Deputy Collector's quarter ?

(g) Whether the Government are aware that the questioner has been repeatedly insisting on the urgency of constructing these buildings from the year 1957 and requesting the authorities to take necessary steps to expedite the work ?

(h) Why this work was not taken up so long ?

(i) Whether Government propose to take all necessary steps to complete these buildings in this financial year ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

131. (a)—Tenders were invited for Sub-Deputy Collector's residence and Sub-Deputy Collector's Office at Kamalpur on 7th October, 1960 and 25th July, 1960 respectively.

(b)—Contractors for both the works have already been selected but the actual execution is handicapped for want of cement.

(c)—1. For Sub-Deputy Collector's residence—

(a) Cement	200 bags.
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(b) C. I. Sheets	20 bundles.
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2. For Sub-Deputy Collector's office—

(a) Cement	500 bags.
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(b) C. I. Sheets	42 bundles.
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(d)—No. Some minor works have been taken up with very few bags of cement allotted for the purpose by the Magistrate of Nalbari.

(e)—No. Cement was not available at any time in free market.

(f)—On 1st July, 1960 and 9th February, 1960.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Because the administrative approvals were communicated on 17th August, 1960 and 1st June, 1960 respectively and due to dearth of cement and C. I. Sheet.

(i)—Every step has been taken to expedite completion of these buildings but in spite of that the works are not expected to be completed within this few days of the financial year at the disposal of the Government.

Regarding number of sub-stations for Public traffic by State Transport carriages between Shillong and Jowai and between Jowai and Badarpur

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkadi) asked :

132. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) How many Sub-Stations are there for public traffic by State Transport carriages between Shillong and Jowai and between Jowai and Badarpur ?

(b) Whether Government propose to increase the number of stoppages, say one stoppage for every 10 miles ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

132. (a)—There are one Station and two Sub-Stations between Shillong and Khliehriat. The portion of the nationalised route from Khliehriat to Badarpur is not yet ready for operation of State Transport Services.

(b)—There are already 12 stops between Shillong and Jowai (41 miles) and 5 stops between Jowai and Khliehriat (24 miles), each stop being at a distance of even less than 10 miles from the preceding one.

Regarding Installation of telephone connections at check-gates in Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur Road

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA asked :

133. (a) Whether Government are proposing to instal telephone connections at the check gates and sub-stations in the Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur Road to avoid accidents in view of the one way traffic by this road ?

(b) If so, by what time Government propose to complete it ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

133. (a)—Shillong and Jowai Sub-Station have already been connected telephonically since 1st January 1957. As regards installation of telephone connections at check-gates at Bandstand, Mawrungskeng and Khliehriat Sub-Station, the question has already been taken up.

(b)—A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Regarding the total amount of free income, total demand of house-tax and the total arrears of different taxes of the Nowgong Municipality up till 31st December, 1960

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) asked :

134. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total amount of free income of the Nowgong Municipality ?

(b) The total demand of house-tax of the Nowgong Municipality ?

(c) The total arrears of different taxes of the said Municipality as on 31st December, 1960 ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government) replied :

134. (a)—Rupees 78,456.81 Np. (excluding Government grants received upto December, 1960).

(b)—Rupees 48,121.35 Np.

				Rs. Np.
(c)—House tax	...	...	...	29,484.48
Latrine tax	...	...	...	29,640.18
Light tax	...	...	...	16,107.18
Total	...	...	...	75,231.84

Regarding the amount of money allotted to various Departments under the Second Five Year Plan and the utilisation of the same up till now

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

135. Will the Minister, Planning and Development be pleased to state—

(a) The amount of money allotted to various departments under the Second Five Year Plan ?

(b) The amount of money utilised up till now by various departments ?

(c) The amount of money that is not expected to be utilised by the various departments after March, 1961 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development) replied :

135. (a)—As per column 2 of the statement below—

(b)—Expenditure till 31st December, 1960 is given in col. 3 of the statement below—

STATEMENT

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN, ASSAM

Allocation and progress of expenditure

Department/Head of Development	Allocation for 1956-61	Expenditure till 31st Decem- ber, 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture (including Minor Irrigation and Land Development.)	473.33	366.84
2. Animal Husbandry, Dairying, etc.	131.10	53.83
3. Forest and Soil Conservation	100.98	92.21
4. Fisheries	38.95	25.27
5. Co-operation	125.40	135.60
6. Community Projects and N. E. S.	551.00	451.35
7. Panchayat	67.45	124.21
8. Large and Medium Irrigation	63.65	80.16
9. Power	380.00	336.48
10. Large and Medium Industries	133.00	107.47
11. Village and Small Industries	380.00	244.66
12. Roads	665.00	515.92
13. Road Transport	104.50	68.16
14. Other Transport ... ..	...	5.02
15. Education	714.71	687.64
16. Health	495.86	337.62
17. Housing	123.50	95.32
18. Welfare of Backward Classes	950.00	632.83
19. Social Welfare	50.72	22.22
20. Labour and Labour Welfare	35.88	13.62
21. Statistics	19.61	15.65
22. Publicity	23.75	18.24
23. Aid to Local Bodies	47.50	19.81
24. Urban Development	22.80	10.81
25. Expansion of P. W. D. Organisation ...	95.00	69.18
Total ...	5793.69	4530.12

(c)—It is too early to estimate this amount correctly.

Re : Rampur-Lachima-Mugdi P. W. D. Road which connects Nalbari side to Pachim Barkhetri mouza

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Balisipara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Rampur-Lachima-Mugdi P. W. D. Road is the only road from Nalbari side to Pachim Barkhetri mauza ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Police Officer from Nalbari Station have no communication to Pachim Barkhetri Mouza and they are to go *via* Hajo or *via* Nowgong ?
- (c) If so, what is the distance from Nalbari to Pachim Barkhetri Mouza *via* Hajo and *via* Nowgong ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that only three miles of this road from Bari to Mugdi have been left unconstructed ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that if these three miles are constructed then this road will connect Shubankhata and Tarabari ?
- (f) Why this portion of the road has not been constructed and when it will be constructed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R&B)] replied :

136. (a)—Yes. This is the only P. W. D. road to Pachim Barkhetri mouza from Nalbari side.

(b)—Yes, there is no through P. W. D. road.

(c)—Distance from Nalbari to Pachim Barkhetri mouza *via* Nalbari-Hajo-Mukalmua-Doulasal road is 28 miles and *via* Nowgong is 37 miles.

(d)—About 5 miles are to be constructed.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—This has not been included in any of the approved programme.

Regarding admission of students for Degree Course at Gauhati Ayurved College

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

137. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Why the admission of students for Degree Course of Gauhati Ayurved College was postponed ?

(b) When the Degree courses will be introduced in Gauhati Ayurved College ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

137. (a)—Approval of the Gauhati University is awaited.

(b)—On receipt of the approval of the University.

Further information by Deputy Minister, Education to a Question replied on 14th March, 1961

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 14th of this month, in reply to unstarred Question No.97 regarding the extension of the terms of School Boards, I made a statement that 'until the new Board is constituted the old Board shall continue to operate'. In reply to that, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury said that what I stated is incorrect. Now, I will read out the relevant provision of the Assam Basic Education Act. Sub-section (4) of Section 19 provides that "Notwithstanding the expiry of five years specified in sub-section (1), every member of a School Board shall continue to hold office until the first meeting of the next School Board....."

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): What is there in sub-section (1) ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sub-section (1) provides that "Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every member of a School Board shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which the notification under section 18 has been published. On the expiry of such a term, a member shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election as the case may be."

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: After the expiry, the School Board can continue to be a Board till the next sitting or till the new Board sits in the first meeting. But the Deputy Minister has given a very wrong explanation that the Chairman is also eligible to hold office after the expiry of five years, as under Act nominated Chairman is not member.

Calling Attention of the House under Assembly Rule 59 regarding firing at a passenger train by the Naga hostiles at a place between Langting and Mupa Station of Badarpur Lumding Section of N. F. Railway on the 25th February, 1961

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, item 2. Mr. Ramnath Sarma,

But, I think, before I call upon hon. Member, who have submitted Calling to attention motion, it is better that I call the Chief Minister to make a statement which he promised on the floor of the House. In that case, the hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss the matter elaborately with some authority. I hope hon. Members will agree that I call the Chief Minister to make a statement.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the occasion to refer to the raids by Naga hostiles some time in October 1956 in this House. In response to the calling attention motion tabled by some hon. Members, I wish to inform the House of the incidents which have taken place during the year 1959-60 and then give the details of the incidents which took place on 25th February last.

During the year 1959, 15 incidents were reported to us. These were mainly related to the attacks on trains and looting of shops and villages in the areas bordering the Naga Hills. As hon. Members are aware this bordering area is large, sparsely populated and lacks good communications. The terrain makes it difficult to completely stop sporadic incidents. During the year 1960, there were 18 incidents, out of which in three cases the hostiles fired on running trains. During this year there were two incidents in the month of January and 7 incidents during February.

On the 25th February last at about 10 20 hours the driver of 254 Down Passenger Train which was proceeding from Lumding towards Badarpur, stopped the train at the sight of a block on the tract. The block was made up of slippers wrapped in red cloth. The driver sent the fireman to call the guard and saw two Naga hostiles in olive green uniform behind the block who warned him and disappeared in the jungle. The hostiles opened fire on the train from both sides immediately thereafter. The driver immediately took lying position and backed the train to a place beyond the firing range towards Lumding. One fireman has been seriously wounded. The Railway Protection Force which was on the train returned fire. Army personnel from Maibong immediately proceeded to the spot by a train coming from Badarpur side. Except for the fireman no other person was injured. Train running was suspended on that day but since then armed escorts have been provided to train which are running by day. Night running of goods-train is also being resumed shortly.

The whole area bordering the Naga Hills has been placed under the operational control of the Army for a long time now. A large number of Armed Police has also been utilised. The Government have already declared these areas as disturbed under the Assam Disturbed Area Act and the Army has been empowered to take action against hostiles under the provision of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. All possible measures for security have been taken. Recently, the bordering areas of Manipur have also been declared disturbed. Army units are operating there also. All our border Outposts have been alerted and patrolling in the area has been intensified.

Immediately after the incidents of 25th February the matter was taken up with the Army and they have taken necessary measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. It is not possible for me to give any further details of measures taken up by Government in the interest of security. I may, however, assure the House that Government is keeping a close watch on this situation and taking whatever measures are necessary and possible in the area.

On March 13 between 00.40 hours and 01.15 hours the Naga Hostiles fired on our Army Patrol special Down Train between Rangapahar Crossing and Rangapahar Siding. There was heavy exchange of fire between the Army and Naga hostiles. The place of occurrence was at mile post Number 415/4-5 where two broken sleepers were found on the railway tract this morning (14th March 1961). The two sleepers were probably used by the Naga hostiles to stop the train. Special piloting of passenger trains by searchlight engines at night has been arranged in the affected area of the railway line.

Sir, this is the brief statement.

***Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** মানীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যিটো calling attention of the House under Assembly Rule 50 দিছিলো সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা বিবৃতি যোগে সেই বিষয়ত কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তাক ব্যাখ্যা কৰিলো। ইয়াত মই দুটা কথা বুজিব পৰা নাই। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিবৃতিত কৈছে যে, জানুৱাৰীত এটা দুৰ্ঘটনা হৈছিল আৰু ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত এটা। কিন্তু প্ৰেচ ৰিপটৰ যিবোৰ খা-খবৰ তাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে,

From Press Report of January 29, one member of the Border Security Force was killed and two others seriously injured on January 27, morning when they were ambushed and fired upon by a gang of 'hostiles' near the Sibsagar Naga Hills border, it was officially learnt here to-day. According to another report received here a gang of about 100 Nagas from Passa village under Naga Hills raided the Bemalpur Tea Estate in Sibsagar Subdivision on January 26, and threatened to burn down the house of tea workers unless they stopped work.

ইংৰাজী ২৭।২।১৯৬১ তাৰিখৰ যি, ৰিপট তাত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে, ৰাতি বেল চলাচল বন্ধ কৰি দিছে।

Two night passenger trains between Mariani and Lumding were suspended until further orders.

গতিকে এই ৰিপটৰ লগত আমি যিবিলাক press report পাইছো তাৰ বাহিৰেও বহুত ৰিপট আছে যিবিলাকৰ সজাতি দলৰ নাই। মই এই কথা মানিলৈছো যে, ১৯৬০ চনৰ পহিলা আগষ্টত লোক সভাত আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নগা ৰাজ্য সংগঠন সম্পৰ্কত নগা সজাতি দলৰ আগত এটা declaration দিছিল। তাৰ পিচতো দেখা যায় out side Naga Hills তেওঁলোকৰ নতুন ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰৰ কথা মই কোৱা নাই, অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অঞ্চল বিলাকত গণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। লোক সভাত তেখেতে ঘোষণা কৰি কৈছিল।

On 1st August, 1960 the Prime Minister declared the terms of agreement. He said, "We have always regarded the territory inhabited by the Nagas as part of Independent India as defined in our Constitution. We look upon all these tribal people as citizens of Independent India having all the privileges and obligations of such citizenship." I underline the words "Privileges and obligations of such citizenship."

কাৰণ এই obligation and previledge কথা ২৮ আগষ্টত ডাক্তৰ আও আৰু তেওঁৰ দেলিগেচনৰ আগত স্বৰ্গীৰ পণ্ডিত পাণ্টেই ব্যক্ত কৰিছিল, তেখেতে কৈছিল—

Our late Home Minister said, "We have been living together for ages and it is a matter of pride to all of us that we belong to this great country. We in India are not individuals, everyone has a backing of forty crores of people. The prize of peace are more rewarding and abiding than those of friction. I underline the last sentence,

*Speech not corrected,

ঠিক এই হিচাবে ২৮ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে, অসমৰ ৰাজ্যপাল জেনেৰেল শ্ৰীনাগেচে কহিমাত এই কনভেনচন, inaugurate কৰি, তেখেতৰ ভাষণত কৈছিল—

Governor Shrinagesh said, "Our most vital task is that of restoring peaceful conditions and in this task I seek and I know I shall have your unstinted co-operation."

এই কথা ডাক্তৰ আও এ তেওঁৰ ভাষণত কৈছিল যিটো obligation and privilege ৰ কথাত আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জোৰ দিছিল। এতিয়া তেওঁ বিলাকৰ ফালৰ কাৰ্য্য কলাপৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে, সেই বিলাক কথাত কোনো মূল্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু নগা সকলৰ আক্ৰমণ আগতে যিদৰে চলিছিল এতিয়াও একেই চলি আছে বৰং আগতকৈ বেচি হৈছে। উজনি-অসমলৈ চলা বেলৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ চলিছে - বাতিবেল চলা-চল হবন্ধ হৈছে মালবাহী বেলৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ চলিছে। এই সম্বন্ধীয় "হিন্দুস্থান ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড" কাগজৰ বিপটত কৈছে—

It was reported in Hindusthan Standard dated February 31, 1961 as follows :

"Silchar, February, 19,—On the eve of inauguration of the Interim Body of Nagaland hostile Nagas are reported to be again active. An army patrol train was fired at with Sten guns on February 24, between Naojan and Bokajan. Two injured armed personnel were latter reported to have expired in Kohima hospital. The engine was also attacked but crews escaped unhurt."

এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ এটা কথা সন্দেহ হৈছে যে, ১৯৪৭ চনত যেতিয়া "নগা কন্ভেনচন"ৰ পৰা কোৱা হয়, যে, after independance তেওঁলোক কেতিয়াও ভাৰতৰ লগত থাকিব নোৱাৰে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ সভ্যতা সংস্কৃতি সুকীয়া আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বেলেগ ৰাজ্য স্বাধীনতাৰ ভিত্তিত লাগে। ১৯৪৭ চনত তেতিয়াৰ ৰাজ্যপাল চাৰ আকবৰ হাইদাৰীৰ লগত কহিমাত agreement হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ ৯ নং দফা অতি important. ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছিল যে, দহ বছৰৰ পিচত, public opinion আদি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি Naga land will be granted. এইবিলাক কাৰণেই বোধকৰো, নগা সকলে গুণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি এনিয়াও চলাই আছে কাৰণ তেতিয়াই এটা হাওৱা উঠিছিল যে, তেওঁলোকে অসমচৰকাৰৰ আৰু অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতৰ পৰা বাহিৰ হৈ নিজে নিজৰ ৰাজ্য স্থাপন কৰিব। আনফালৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে, নগা সকল ওতপ্ৰোত ভাবে আসামৰ লগতেই কি ভাষা কি ব্যৱসায় কি বানিজ্য, কি ভৌগোলিক সকলোতে সম্বন্ধ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ভৈয়াম অঞ্চলৰ লগত ভাৰৰ আদান প্ৰদান হয় অসমীয়া ভাষাত। এই সকলো বিলাক সম্বন্ধৰ উপৰিও তেওঁলোক অসমৰ লগত থাকিব নোখোজে এই কথা মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়েও জানে যে, যেতিয়া তিনিদিন ব্যাপী নগা কনভেনচন কহিমাত বহিছিল আৰু য'ত তেখেত আছিল। তাত তিনিটা demand আছিল

It appeared in the Hidusthan Standard, dated the 26th February, 1961: "A large number of Nagas yesterday encroached upon lands of Naginijan Tea Estate on the border of Jorhat subdivision claiming that the areas were within the Naga territory. They had come down to the Plain and cleared a vast jungle area of the State. The Managers of the Tea Estate, it was officially learnt sought immediate army help for restoring peace and removing the intruder. Meanwhile, reports of heavy concentration of the Naga Hills border tract were being received. A large number of them were also stated to have poured into Rajabari and Dakkhinhengra market places, collecting rations and cattle."

Mr. Akbar Haydari said that after ten years Naga land will be declared free.

(Mr. Speaker left the Chamber and Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Their proposition was : (1) Naga territory is not and has never been a part of Indian territory.

(2) Nagaland was never conquered by India.

(3) It was conquered by British and once the British left India, it should revert to its original free status.

সেইবিলাক original demand ত অসমৰ পৰা ওলাইযোৱাৰ কথা আছিল। তাৰ পিচত, ১৯৫৭ চনত, ১৯৫৮ চনত উঠা 'কনভেনচন' আৰু ১৯৫৯ চনৰ মোককচাং কনভেনচনত তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য formulate কৰে আৰু তাত উঠা দলটোৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিলাক, অসম আৰু ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰ হৈ যোৱাটো সম্বন্ধন নকৰিছিল। তাৰ পিচত, তেওঁলোকে শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ এটা অংশ, নগা পাহাৰৰ লগত জোৰা লগাবলৈ দাবী কৰে। তাৰ পিচত ডিমাপুৰৰ আন এটা অংশ, যিটো নগা পাহাৰৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে সেইটো বিচাৰে। এইদৰে গুণগোল বিলাক ব্যাপক ভাবে কৰিতোলে। তাৰ পিচত, ইয়াৰ অতীত বুৰঞ্জীৰ চালে দেখা যায় যে, ১৯৪৫ চনত, মিঃ পটি চাহাবে, তেওঁ বিলাকৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ ট্ৰাইবেল দি টুকি গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায় কৰে আৰু তেতিয়াৰে পৰা এই সংঘাটবুদ্ধি হয়। আজি নগাসকল অসমৰ পৰা ওলাই গৈ বেলেগ নগাৰাজ্য পালে তাত অসমীয়া বাইজে আপত্তি কৰা নাই। অথচ নগা সকলে মানুহক, অসমীয়া মানুহক অসমৰ ভিতৰত আহি আক্ৰমণ কৰিছ লুট কৰিছে, আৰু অনান্য উপদ্রপ কৰিছে ই বৰ মাৰাত্মক কথা।

২৯ জানুৱাৰীৰ কথা কৈছো, তাৰ পাচত ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ আক্ৰমণৰ কথা কৈছো। গতিকে প্ৰত্যেক report তে পোৱা যায় যে, তাত এটা অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাক বাজেটত Border Security ত যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। ইমান টকা খৰছ কৰা স্বত্তেও আজি Border ৰ এই অৱস্থা হোৱা কাৰণ কি? আজি চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য আৰু নগা ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত অত্যা জংঘল থকা কাৰণে Control কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি কয়। কিন্তু Control কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে নহব। সেই জংঘল কাটি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি পেলাব লাগে। আমাৰ বহুতো Army অন্যান্য জাগাত বহি আছে।

নগাওতে কত Army বহি থকা দেখিছো। সেই বোৰক Border লৈ পঠিয়াই দিব লাগে। আজি কিছুমান দুৰ্বিতই অত্যাচাৰ কৰি আছে কাজেই বহি থাকিব নালাগে। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা বহুত appeal কৰাৰ পিচতো কোনো কামত অহা নাই তেতিয়া আমাৰ action লোৱাৰ বাহিৰে উপায় নাই। কিন্তু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা action লোৱাৰ কোনো চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই। জংঘল কাটি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি দিয়াটো অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কথা। কাৰণ এই জংঘলৰ সুবিধা লৈ দুৰ্বিত সকলে চলন্ত বেলৰ ওপৰত গুলি বৰ্ষন কৰি আমাৰ যাতায়তৰ ব্যাঘাট জনাইছে। আমাৰ development কামত বাধা পৰিছে। নগাৰ আক্ৰমণত আমাৰ এজন fireman আহত হোৱাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা—সেই মানুহ জনৰ compensation দিয়া একান্ত আৱশ্যক। সেই দিনাৰ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ সয়ত মই নিজে উপস্থিত আছিলো। গতিকে এতিয়া চৰকাৰে যি measure লৈছে তাতকৈ বেচি লব লাগিব। আজি যোৰহাট, শিৱসাগৰ, গোলাঘাট আৰু নগা পাহাৰৰ দাতি কাষৰীয়া ঠাই বোৰত চুব, ডকাইটি, চলি আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ identity লোৱা নাই। যিবোৰ বন্ধু নগা বুলি জনা যায় সেই তেনেকুৱা নগাৰ ভিতৰৰে এজন পুলিচ uniform ৰে সৈতে ধৰা পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ C. I. D. ৰ ওপৰত মোৰ কোনো আস্থা নাই। Rev Scott চাহাব আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহি গৈছে। তেখেতে ঘূৰি গৈ London ত যি Statement দিনে তাৰ বাবে আমি বৰ দুঃখ পাইছো।

যি হওক চৰকাৰে দুৰ্বিত দমন কৰিবৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। আৰু চাবলাগে যাতে Border অঞ্চলত কোনো অত্যাচাৰ নহয় তাৰ বাবে সচেতন হব লাগে, এয়ে মোৰ কথা।

Mr. Pawsey, said.....they remain separate for their prosperity.

That they should rise to the occasion.....

Really it is deplorable and it is against the interest of our country

International Press Team

It is a very sad experience.....

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I like to take part in this discussion. Sir, in this connection I like to tell the House that Nagas were great friends of the Assamese people, and the History of Assam will justify this. These Nagas, I know, are proud in telling that they have got no difference with the Assamese people. That the Desang, Dikhow and other rivers are flowing down from the Naga Hills, and they take water of those rivers, and we the people living in the Plains, specially in Sibsagar district, we take water from the same rivers. They feel proud in citing their relation. We have got not only some historical relation but also other natural relation also.

Sir, the history of Assam will tell us that the Nagas could never be utilised against the Assamese by any power. When there was foreign aggression and in times of need and difficulty in the days of our

Kings our Naga brethren were always coming forward to help us. Sir, it is really unfortunate that now there is misunderstanding between us and the political changes have increased this misunderstanding. I do not know the background but I feel very much that we cannot come to terms with these brethren in the hills. Sir, the Government of India thought that if the Naga Hills were separated from Assam they would be able to solve the problem. I don't know how far the Government of India has been successful, but I think (speaking, of course, subject to correction) the number of incidents on the border of the Naga Hills has increased since separation of these hills. Some times we hear allegations that there are persons who try to earn cheap popularity among our hill brethren instigating them against the Asamese people. But I don't think they will be successful because we know that the people in the hills as well as the plains, the aboriginal people, are more or less of the same origin. I, therefore, do not think anybody can separate them. Sir, it is really unfortunate that there are disturbance on the border of the Naga land. I think some cool thinking is necessary, both on our part as well as on the part of our brethren in the hills. I do not like to blame the Naga people as a whole. There are one or two small groups who are creating these troubles. Matters should be considered in their proper perspective. Any way, I request Government to give deep thoughts into the matter and try to improve the situation.

With these few words, I would like to conclude.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মাননীয়, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রী বামনাথ শর্মাৰ আৰু শ্রীশবৎ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত এই আলোচনাটো উত্থাপন কৰাত মই ধন্যবাদ দিছো। মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতে এই মন্ত্ৰে আলোচনা উত্থাপন কৰা কাৰণেও ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

১৯৫৪ চনত তিতাবৰ আমগুৰি আদি নগা পূৰ্বতৰ কাষৰৰ ঠাই লুটপাট বিলাকৰ পৰা আমাৰ মানুহে ধৰ-দুৱাৰ এৰি আহিব লগাত পৰিছিল। বজাৰাৰী, কলাপানী আদি বাগানৰ পূৰ্বতৰ কাষত থকা গাওঁ বিলাকত কৰিছিল। তাৰ ফলত বহুতো মানুহে তাৰ পৰা উঠি আহিছিল। আজি ৫ বছৰৰ পৰা নগাই সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত উৎপাত কৰিয়েই আছে। মিলিটাৰী পুলিচ সকলোৱে ভৈয়ামত পহৰা দিয়ে আছে কিন্তু উৎপাত বন্ধ হোৱা নাই।

নগা সকলৰ লগত ৰাজ্য নৈতিক চুক্তি হ'ল বেলগ ৰাজ্য এখন গঠন হল। তাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে আজি ছিলঙতে শপত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। পূৰ্বে ইংৰাজৰ তলত থাকোতে নগা পাহাৰ অসমৰ এখন জিলা হিচাবে আছিল। ভাৰত স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত, তেওঁলোকে স্বাধীনতা বিছাৰিলে। আজি গণতান্ত্ৰিক ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁলোকৰ এখন স্বকীয়া ৰাজ্য হৈছে।

তেওঁলোকক বেলগ ৰাজ্য কিয় দিয়া হৈছে? বছৰে চাৰি ৪ কোটি টকা ভাৰত চৰকাৰে দিবলৈ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছে। তেওঁলোকে ভবিষ্যতে কিমান উপাৰ্জন কৰিব সেইটো কব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু ৪ কোটি টকা ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে বছৰে পাব।

আজি আৰু এটা কথা শুনা যায় যে, চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা টকা বেচন আদি লৈ খাই সহজে ভৈয়ামত নিৰ্ব্বিবাদে উপদ্রব কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকেই Loyal নগা সাজিছে। কিছুমানে National Guard সাজি উপদ্রব কৰে। শিলাদুৰি গাঁৱত এওঁলোকেই উপদ্রব কৰিছিল। আগতে নাগিনিজান বাগিছালৈ গাওঁবুঢ়া এজন আহে আৰু সেইখন তেওঁলোকৰ বাগান বুলি দাবি কৰে। গাওঁ বুঢ়া জন নাজে নাজে আহি কিবা কিবি লৈ যায়। এই বাগিচাৰ মাজতে হাত খনো লুটপাত হৈছিল। আমগুৰি খৰিকটীয়া মৌজাৰ হাতিবৰ, দাতি কাষৰীয়া গাওঁ বিলাকত পূৰ্বে নগাই খাজনা উঠাইছিল। মাজতে কেই বছৰ মান বন্ধ আছিল। পুনৰ নগাই খাজনা উঠুৱা আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

নাগিনিজান বাগিচা এতিয়া নগা সকলে গোটেই বাগিচা খন জোৰটকৈ দাবী কৰিছে আৰু বেলৰ আলিৰ কাষলৈকে গোটেই য়াটি বোৰ দাবী কৰি ঠায়ে ঠায়ে খাজনাও তুলিছে। তেওঁলোকে দাবী কৰিছে যে, নগা পাহাৰৰ সীমাৰ পৰা বেলৰ আলিলৈকে এইছোৱা তেওঁলোকৰ। ইয়াক অন্যায় কৰিছে নাগা পাহাৰ জিলাৰ পৰা ফালি ৰাখিছে। সেই বাবেই তেওঁলোকে দাতি কাষৰীয়া বাইজৰ ওপৰত উৎপীড়ন চলাই আছে। অৱশ্যে সেই অত্যাচাৰৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ আৰু বাইজক সহায় কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ পুলিচ বাহিনী আছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ অত্যাচাৰ অবাধে চলি থকাত মোৰ সমষ্টিত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু মই তাৰ বাবে কৈফিয়ৎ দিব লগাত পৰিছো। তেওঁলোকে হতাশ হৈ পৰিছে। নগা ৰাজ্য দিয়াৰ পিচতো যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ উৎপাত চলি আছে, চৰকাৰে এটা স্থিৰনীতি লোৱা উচিত যাতে স্বাধীন ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীন বাইজ শান্তিত থাকিব পাৰে।

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since Independence the problem of Naga depredation has become a standing menace not only to this State, but to the Government of India. So long, we were dependent Sir, there was no trouble with our Naga brothers. They used to come to the plains and we all used to live in full amity. But after Independence they came up with the demand that they want Independent Naga land and this was not accepted by the Government of India, since then, the troubles started. Sir, there are innumerable instances of troubles being created by our Naga friends and I do not want to go into the subject in greater details because some of the hon. Members have already mentioned. We are really sorry, Sir, that during this year, there were so many incidents which have made people in the plains areas in the borders very panicky. Recently, one of our young friends from Golaghat, Shri Sadananda Chaliha was shot dead near Bhandari in the month of January and after that, Sir, in the early part of February, three persons of the Border Security Force were fired at near Sarupani and one of them died on the spot. Again, in the middle of February, some persons who went to collect logs, timbers near Kachamari took two trucks with them. Both the trucks were burnt and as many as twelve persons taken away by the Naga hostiles. After three or four days, they were released. When they came back, I went to the locality and could ascertain that they were engaged in carrying their rations. From one camp to another they were taken and they reported that there was huge quantity of rations. Sir, it is really surprising as to how these rations have come to the hands of these hostiles. We find, Sir, that the loyal Nagas come to the markets in the plains, take huge quantity of rations, like salt, sugar,

rice, etc. and probably, Sir, these people in their turn supply the hostile Nagas with the rations. These persons were confined for two nights and they reported that on the first night, the Nagas held a meeting. It was not very far from the border, say 5 to 6 miles from the border of Rengma river. It was reported to me by some people who later came back that they were informed by some that they all would be killed. They did not know what to do. The hostiles wrote a letter to the millowner of Naojan demanding some Rs.5,000 for the lives of these people. The millowner refused to pay this amount and hence they decided that these people should be killed. Subsequently, at another meeting, it was decided that they should not kill them. So after two or three nights' stay, they were released and they came back.

So, Sir, these incidents are going on. My suggestion to the Government is that something must be done, so that these recurrence of incidents can be stopped. I think many of the hon. Members are not aware that the communication in the border areas is extremely deplorable and very poor, or I should rather say that there is no proper communication at all. When the personnel of the Border Security Force go on patrol duty, it is extremely difficult for them to move from one place to another. Even in rainy season, they cannot take their rations to those camps for wants of communication facilities. So my suggestion to Government is that there should be an all weather road constructed along the border of Naga Hills along the Sibsagar-Mikir Hills districts and the communication of the link roads should be improved as far as possible. There should as well be more outposts, so that there can be proper check on the so-called loyal Nagas who come to the markets in the plains and take huge quantity of rations and ultimately sell them at a higher price to the hostile Nagas. Sir, you cannot imagine the condition of the border people. Some years back, as my Friend Mr. Bordoloi has already mentioned in this House, these people left their homes and went to some safe place and even some years back, many could not harvest their crops. I would like to draw the attention of the Government with regard to the Village Defence Parties. The village defence forces are now here and there, but as a matter of fact, most of them are not doing any good work. So the village defence organisation should be properly organised and more money should be spent for them in the border areas so that with the help of these organisations there may be some check on the activities of the hostile Nagas. Sir, if more such organisations are organised in the border areas then we can give relief and help to the village people to a considerable extent.

Another incident took place a few month back and that is from one village Chawdangpathar 9 guns with arms and amunition were taken away by the hostile Nagas in one night. These hostiles number about 50 to 60 took away the arms and ammunitions.

Now Sir, I would like to request the Government to see that the communications in the border areas are improved and more police forces should be placed in these border areas.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Hazarika, have you any particular road in mind?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Yes Sir, what I want to suggest is that there should be one good road opened right from Sibsagar to the Mikir Hills along the border. Of course there are many important roads leading to the border. Kachamari road, Rengma ali, G. Barmali, road, NooJan-Wirianghat ali, Amguri Kachameri ali, etc.

With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

[16th Mar.,

Sbri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Chief Minister has presented before this House a statement about which most of the members were anxious, that is regarding the depredations caused by the Naga rebels. Sir, law and security is the first condition for the development of a State. Unless security and law is established no State can proceed with its various phases of developmental activities. Sir, in this State most often due to border troubles on different occasions developmental activities have been disturbed. For example, some months back there were such troubles [at the Pakistan border but these are now within the State itself, specially, in the areas lying on the border of the Naga Hills. Such troubles are on the increase. Most naturally these things would give rise to panick and suspense in the minds of the people so that they cannot work properly for their own improvement or for the development of the country. Now, these chronic troubles caused by the Naga rebels have been going on for along time and many people have lost their lives—many police officers have been short, many military personnel killed and even our airforce men have been detained and one of our planes have been shot down. Not only that some of our youngmen, like Sadananda Chaliha, a brilliant officer was shot dead. Over and above this there have been constant looting and raids on innocent people who live in the border areas you can well imagine Sir, the misery and agony that these people have undergone so far. Now a question is posed: how long this will go on? How long our people specially those living in the border areas are going to bear this agony and misery? and questions from all directions come, would there be no end to these troubles? Now we have heard from the Chief Minister that the India Government have taken all possible steps and our State Government are taking necessary measures for prevention of the raids by the Naga rebels on the people of Assam. Sir, we have historical affinity and cordial relationship with the Naga people and even the Assamese language has become the *lingua franca* in the Naga Hills. Not only that, when in the meeting of the Pradesh Congress Committee the question for separation of the Naga people was discussed, although we did not like separation, yet we did not put any obstacles in their way and subsequently the Naga people got a separate State with a separate administrative unit. But in spite of that there is no rest or peace even after the India Government have constituted a separate Naga State as demanded by the Naga people who have constituted a separate Council for the administration of the Naga Land. There is no peace: Why? I think Sir, there must be somebody, or rather some foreign power behind the Naga rebels and these rebels have been misled to go on agitating and agitating so that the Government of India will be forced to give them Independent Naga Land which they have been demanding and which has been the slogan with these Naga rebels.

Therefore I must submit to the Government that the State Government should also impress upon the India Government about the critical situation that is happening there. Sometimes train services have to be suspended. Sometimes, the drivers and the crews of the trains have to run the services under very trying circumstances. Last month it was in the Hill Section where a Driver was injured and a greatest catastrophe was averted by bringing the train back. Some places had to be declared as Disturbed Areas. This is a situation about which this House also expressed its grave concern and it now wants that the State Government should take firm measures for bringing the offenders to book and also for saving the peaceful citizens from further disaster at the hands of the Naga rebels. We are in sympathy with those of our friends who want to develop themselves in all spheres through

constitutional means. But no established Government can tolerate murder, loot and arson. Our Government must be firm in dealing with these law-breakers. Our Government should impress upon the Government of India about the critical situation that is taking place in this State, and about the miseries and difficulties especially of those people who are living in the Disturbed Areas. Sufficient measures as suggested by some of the hon. Members such as increasing the number of check-posts, utilising the services of the Village Defence Forces giving arms to our people who are living in the border areas and similar others should be taken so that these disturbances be effectively resisted.

One thing more. Those people who have fallen victims of loot, arson and murder, should be given adequate compensation for the purpose of rehabilitation by the State or the India Government as the Government have done in the case of the victims of the last July disturbances. We express our sympathy for those who have fallen victims of Naga attacks in the border areas ; we have also sympathy for those who are fighting against these Naga rebels ; we have sympathy for those—our young officers—who have fallen victim at the hands of the Naga people. The people of Assam have always been friendly with the Naga people—we have historical affinity with them. We thought that the Naga rebels will give up their idea of attack, their idea of vengeance, their idea of violence, their idea of causing troubles to their own bretheren who have been their friends from historical times. They should give up the idea of Independent Nagaland because Nagaland froms a part and parcel of India and also froms a part of Assam Geographically under the Constitution of India. Therefore we appeal to the Naga rebels to shake-off their idea of separatism and come forward to join hands with others in setting up their constitutional Government. Let them work for the well being and welfare of the Naga brothers and sisters so that we may have a peaceful Assam with mutual goodwill which can be achieved only by mutual co-operation and mutual tolerance. Therefore, Sir, while on the one hand I want that our Government should be firm in their action to protect the peace-loving citizens from the depredations of these misled people—on the other hand I also appeal to the rebels to shake-off their idea of independence and come together with other peaceful Naga people so that they can work out the Constitution to their own benefit and that our historical tie of friendship and amity which has been in existence from times immemorial between the Naga people and the people of Assam may be maintained.

Thank you, Sir.

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Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২৫ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে চলন্ত ট্ৰেনৰ ওপৰত নগাই গুলিৰাইছিল সেই কাৰণে মই এই সদনত এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ নোটিচ দিছিলো। সেই সম্পৰ্কে কেবা গৰাকীও সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰিছে। এটা কথা মই কব খোজো যে, সকলোৰে ভাবে এই টো নগা দুৰ্বৃত্ত সকলৰ কাম।

কিন্তু এই সম্পৰ্কে মোৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। মোৰ কিন্তু এইটো কেৱল দুৰ্বৃত্তৰ কাৰ্য্য বুলি বিশ্বাস নহয়—এইটো এটা সদবদ্ধ কৰ্ম। ১৯৪৭ চনৰ পৰা নগা সকলে

এই বিশৃংখৰাৰ কাম কৰি আহিছে। এই প্ৰসংগত নেহেৰুজীয়ে কোৱা কথা মোৰ বিশ্বাস হয়।

সেই ফালৰ পৰা বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কেইখন মই এই নোটটি দিছিলো। আনফালে কেইজনমান সদস্যই কৈছে যে, এই বিষয়ে অসম চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক এই অত্যাচাৰ দমাৰৰ বাবে জোৰ দিব লাগে। এই টো ঠিক কথা নগা দুৰ্বৃত্ত সকলৰ কাৰ্য্য কলাপ বন্ধ কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দাবি জনাব লাগে যাতে জনখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলী পাবা দি এটা বিকল্প বেইল লাইন দিয়া হয়।

গতিকে আজি অসম চৰকাৰে তৰফৰ পৰা ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবি কৰিব লাগে যাতে জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলী পাবালৈ এটা বেল লাইন হয় তেতিয়া আমাৰ মাল-বস্তু অনানিয়াৰ সুযোগ হব। আনফালে, এনেকুৱা এটা সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হব যে, বৰ্তমানে আমাৰ উত্তৰ ফালে এটা পৰিস্থিতিতলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি হয়তো তালৈ আমাৰ সৈন্য অনা-নিয়াবৰো প্ৰয়োজন হব পাৰে প্ৰকৃততে আজি প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। বৰ্তমান থকা বেল লাইনত আমাৰ এখন গাৰীত ইতিমধ্যেই আক্ৰমণ চলাইছে। সেইটো আক্ৰমিক অত্যাচাৰবী দল এটাই আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে বুলি ধৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু সেইটো নহয়। সেই ফালৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক প্ৰকৃত ঘটনাটো অবগত কৰাব লাগিব। হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ভাল সংযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱাটো অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। তিনিও ফালৰ পৰাই আমাৰ এই খন এখন সীমান্ত ৰাজ্য। অসমৰ নিৰপত্তা বন্ধা পৰিলেহে ভাৰতৰ নিৰপত্তা বন্ধা পৰিব। সেই নগ্ন উপযুক্ত পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভব হোৱা মাত্ৰে যাতে ইয়ালৈ সৈন্য সমস্ত আহিব আহিব পৰা হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ গুৰুত্ব আহি পৰিছে।

আনফালে, আজি নগা সকলে নগা পাহাৰৰ উত্তৰে দতিয়ে কাষৰে থকা অসমৰ এটা অংশ নগা সকলে ভাৰতৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবি কৰিছে। আজি অসম আৰু নগা পাহাৰ দুখন স্বকীয়া ৰাজ্য। নগা সকলে যদি অসমৰ সীমান্ত সোমায় অত্যাচাৰ কৰে, তেন্তে অসমে সহ্য কৰি থকাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। মই সিদিনা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত কৈছো যে, নগাই নগা পাহাৰৰ দাতিত থকা অসমৰ এটা অঞ্চল আৰু ডিমাপুৰ অঞ্চল নগা পাহাৰৰ বুলি এটা অবাস্তব দাবি কৰিছে। এই অঞ্চলটো নগা পাহাৰৰ তলত কোনো দিনেই নাছিল, সদায় শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত আছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো দাবি নকৰি এৰি দিয়াত নগাই পাইছে। তেওঁলোকে অমাৰ আৰু কিছু অংশ দাবি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত আৰু এটা ভাল সংঘৰ্ষ হব বুলি মই ভাবো। এই সংঘৰ্ষৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সৈন্যৰ পৰা নগা সকলে অস্ত্ৰ-সম্ৰ নি কাজিৰঙাৰআষে পাষে লুকাই ৰাখিছে। সেই অস্ত্ৰ বোলে অকল অসমৰ কাৰণে নহয় ভাৰতৰ কাৰণেও। গতিকে সময় থাকোতে গোটেই ভাৰতৰ চকু মুকলি কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো।

এই সমস্যাৰ আঁৰত ভয়ঙ্কৰ সংগঠন এটা আছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যাতে এই বিষয়টোত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব দি বিবেচনা কৰে, আৰু সময়োপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

Shri MOHADEB DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি স্কুৰীয়া নগা ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা স্বত্বেও, নগা সকলে আমাৰ সীমান্তত থকা অসমীয়া ভাই সকলৰ ওপৰত বাৰে বাৰে উৎপীৰণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ কাৰণ কি কব নোৱাৰো। ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা। তেওঁ সকলৰ কামনা মতে স্কুৰীয়া ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি দিলে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা বাৰে বাৰে শান্তিৰ কাৰণে যত্ন লোৱা হৈ আছে অৱশ্যে দেশ কাল পাত্ৰলৈ সকলো আমি কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যাতায়তৰ পথ নথকাত আমাৰ যি অসুবিধা হৈছে আৰু যি ভবিষ্যতে হৈয়ে থাকিব, সেইটো নিশ্চয়। বহুবাৰ নগা বিদ্ৰোহী সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা হৈছিল। আমি বহুদিনৰ পৰা কৈ আছো যে, অসমৰ দ্বিতীয় বেল লাইন এটা জখলা বন্ধাৰ পৰা ফৰকাটিংলৈ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই অৰ্থে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জোৰ দাবী চলাব লাগে লাগে। এতিয়া অৱস্থাৰ গুৰুত্ব বুজিবলৈ কাৰো নাকী নাই।

নগা বিলাকে আমাৰ মানুহৰ ওপৰত যি অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে বেল আক্ৰমণ কৰি আমাৰ যাত্ৰী সকলক যি অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে এই বিলাক দেখি শুনি সকলোৱে সজাগ হব লাগে। আমাৰ বেল আক্ৰমণ কৰোতে ৩৭ নম্বৰ Tunnel ত সমস্ত সশস্ত্ৰ দল নগা কিছুমানে ঘেৰি আছে—এতিয়া নিশ্চয় আমি বুজিব পাৰিছো বৰ্ত্তমান বেল লাইনৰ দুয়োকাষে থকা জংঘল বিলাক টকা পইছা খবছ কৰি হলেও জুৰি দিব লাগে যাতে সেই বিলাকত লুকাই থাকি উপদ্ৰৱ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এবাৰ সাপে খালে কঢ়ুলৈকো ভয় কিন্তু আমি এই কামত যিমানখিনি আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিছিল সিমান খিনি পৰা নাই। এতিয়া আমি দুৰদৰ্শী হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ যি-বিলাক চৰকাৰী লয়েল নগা আছে সেই বিলাকেই নগা বিদ্ৰোহী সকলক সহায় কৰে সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ সৈন্যই তেওঁলোকক ধৰিব নোৱাৰে।

গতিকে আমাৰ যি দেশ বন্ধা বাহিনী আছে তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ সংগঠন কৰি সীমান্ত বন্ধাৰ কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

মই আৰু সময় নষ্ট নকৰো। বহুতে বহুত যুক্তি দি গৈছে। সেই বিলাক সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰোঁ। মুঠৰ ওপৰত নগা ৰাজ্যৰ নীমায়েদি যাতায়তৰ যি দুৰ্গম বাস্তা আছে তাক অতি সোনকালে মটৰ গাড়ি আদি অবাধে যাতায়ত কৰিব পৰা কৈ সেই কাম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে কৰিব লাগে। সৈন্য সামন্ত আদি সীমা ৰেখাত কেম্প আদি বেছিকৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে। সীমাত থকা অসমীয়া বাইজৰ মনত গৱণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰচাৰ আদিৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্ভয় দি সজাগ ৰাখিব লাগে। আৱশ্যক হলে তেওঁলোকৰ বৰমুৰীয়া হতৰ লগত ঘনায় ঘনাই আলোচনা কৰি হলেও ভবিষ্যতে যাতে এনে ধৰণৰ অত্যাচাৰ বেলগাড়ী আদিত নহয় তাৰ যত্ন নিশ্চয় গৱণমেণ্টে লব বুলি মই টানি অনুৰোধ জনালো।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ শ্লাগ লৈছো কাৰণ সিদিনা মোৰ Adjournment Motion ৰ ফল স্বৰূপে নগা সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আগ্ৰহ প্ৰকাশ কৰি আজি এটা বিবৃতি দিছে।

নগা সমস্যায় অকল আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ হৈছে তেনে নহয়, এই নগা বিলাকে আগৰ পৰাই যি দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গী লৈ আহিছে, সেইটো যদি পুংখানু পুংখ কপে চোৱা হয় তেন্তে বুজা যায়, তেওঁলোকৰ মনোভাব সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ বৰ্ষৰ লগতে বৈদেশিক মনোভাব। চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰা উচিত। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে, আজি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে নগা সকলৰ প্ৰতি যি, নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, সি কিমান কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ ভাবিব লগা হৈছে।

আজি আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ভাবে যে, নগা সকল সমস্যা সমাধানত আগ্ৰহান্বিত আৰু তেখেতে যিটো মনোভাব আন আন পৰ্ব্বতীয়া জাতিৰ প্ৰতি দেখুৱাইছে সেইটোতে নগা সকলৰ মনো আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু সেইটো ভ্ৰান্তি মাত্ৰ। দেখা গৈছে নগা অত্যাচাৰ দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি আহিছে নগাসকলে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত আশঙ্কাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছে।

১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনত, পুলিচত ১:৮৭ কোটি টকা ধৰিছিল ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত ৩ কোটি টকা ধৰিছে। যেতিয়া নগা আমাৰ পৰা আতৰি গল তেতিয়াও ২*৯৬ কোটি কৰিছে। ১৯৫৭ চনত, যেতিয়া নগা প্ৰতিনিধি আমাৰ বিধান সভাত আছিল, তেতিয়াতকৈ এতিয়া বেচি অত্যাচাৰ হৈছে।

নগা পাহাৰ জিলা পাখকা কৰাৰ যিটো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটোত যদিও আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিছিলো কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখিছো চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে চৰকাৰৰ estimate ভুল হৈছে অৰ্থাৎ বিদ্ৰোহী সকলক যিভাবে হাত কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি ভাবিছিল সেইদৰে নোৱাৰিলে। গতিকে এতিয়া কি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে তেওঁলোকক সামৰি ল'ব পৰা হ'ব সেইটো চিন্তা কৰি উলিউৱা দৰকাৰ। মোৰ মনেৰে আমি থেমৰ নীতিৰে আগ বাঢ়িব লাগে। ভাৰতৰ ঐক্যৰ বাবে যেনেকৈ ভগবান শ্ৰীকৃষ্ণৰ আবিৰ্ভাব হৈছিল আৰু অজৰ্জুনে যেনেকৈ মিত্ৰতা আৰু ঐক্যতাৰ বাবে নাগিনী বিয়া কৰাইছিল, মণিপুৰি বিয়া কৰাইছিল আৰু বৃকোদৰ ভীমে হিৰিমাৰ কছাৰী ছোৱালীৰ বিয়া কৰাইছিল।

***Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport):** Sir, how is it relevant in this case ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is trying to show how friendship and amity can be developed.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI :** আজি নগা সকলক কিছুমান অসমৰ 5th Columnist এ, সহায় কৰিছে—বিশেষকৈ আন্ধাৰী জাপু ফীজুক ভাৰতৰ পৰা পলাই যোৱাত সহায় কৰিছে এই কথা বাতৰি কাগজত পাইছো। এই কথা চৰকাৰেও নিশ্চয়

C. I. D. বিপটৰ পৰা পাইছে। এইদৰে দেশ দ্ৰোহ কৰিছে তেওঁ লোকক কেতিয়াও ক্ষমা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই 5th Columnist বিলাকৰ সহায় পোৱা বাবেই নগা সকলে আমাৰ ডেকা ৰিঘ্যাক হত্যা কৰিছে আৰু জন সাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ চলাইছে। আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ কোনো পিনেই security নাই। দেশৰত শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা বন্ধা কৰাত চৰকাৰে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব পৰা নাই। সহজ সৰল নগা সকল বিদ্ৰোহী হৈ উঠিছে আৰু আমাৰ মাজৰে 5th Columnist সকলে তেওঁলোককে সহায় কৰিছে - তথাপি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ নিঃসন্ধ্য হৈ চাই আছে। এইদৰে অনিশ্চতাৰ মাজত থকা উচিত নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মধ্য মন্ত্ৰীক মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত সুস্থ আলোচনা কৰা উচিত আৰু জনা উচিত তেওঁলোকৰ মতামত কি? মোৰ brother-in-law এজন মৰিয়ানিতে থাকে তেওঁ নানা ভাষা জানে আৰু নগাৰ লগত কথা হৈ জানিব পাৰিছে যে, তেওঁলোকৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগতহে কাজিয়া ৰাইজৰ লগত নহয়। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত যাতে এটা সুস্থ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হয় তাৰ বাবে যত্ন কৰা উচিত।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

AFTER LUNCH

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি নগা সকলক অসমৰ পৰা সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য বাহিৰ কৰি ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁলোকক এখন সুকীয়া নগাৰাজ্য গঠন কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ ইচ্ছা মতে তেওঁলোকক গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সুবিধা দিছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত মোৰ বিশেষ কৰ লগা নাই। তথাপি এই কথা মনলৈ আহে যে, অতীজৰে পৰা, নগা সকল আৰু অসম ৰাইজ সকলৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ আছিল। তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ সমাজৰ মাজত দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ কৰ্তব্য সমাধান কৰোতে, অসমীয়া ভাষাকেই ভাৰৰ আদান প্রদান কৰে কছাৰী আৰু আহোম ৰজাৰ আমোলটো অসমীয়া ৰ লগতেই তেওঁলোকৰ সৰ্বপ্রকাৰ সম্বন্ধ আছিল। অতীজৰ এই সম্বন্ধ বিছিন্ন কৰি কিছুমান দুবৃত্ত নগাই বিশেষকৈ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ অসমীয়া ৰাইজক সম্বনাই উপদ্ৰৱ কৰি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি থকাটো অতি দুখৰ কথা। কেৱল মানুহ মাৰি, লুটি কৰিয়েই সন্তোষ্ট নহয়; তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমান দুবৃত্তই মাজে মাজে ৰাতি থকা নিৰ্জন ঠাইত চলন্ত ট্ৰেইন আৱদ্ধ কৰি, জুলুম কৰিছে আৰু মাজে মাজে গুলি বৰ্ষণ কৰি যাত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে আৰু ৰেলগাড়ী নষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত যাত্ৰীসকলৰ বহুতো বাধা পৰিছে আৰু আৱদ্ধ হৈ থাকিব লাগে। এনে অৱস্থাত— এই বিপদবিলাক যাতে হৈ নাথাকে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। এই মৰ্ণে উজনি অসমলৈ চলা একমাত্র ৰেলপথটো divert কৰিব লাগে। ৰেলপথৰ diversion ৰ কাৰণে, এই সদনত মই আগতেও প্ৰস্তাব কৰিছিলো যে জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলী পাৰা হৈ ফৰকাটিংলৈ ৰেলগে এটা ৰেলপথ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব লাগে। এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ move কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত সীমান্ত বাসী ৰাইজ সকলৰ mover অটুত ৰাখিবলৈ সীমান্ত ত থকা গ্ৰাম ৰক্ষী বাহিনীক অস্ত্ৰ সস্ত্ৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে নকৰি যদি ঘনাই এইদৰে নগা আক্ৰমণ চলি থাকে তেন্তে সীমান্ত বাসী ৰাইজ তথা ৰাজ্যৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ অন্তৰ্গত তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি বেয়া ভাৱ দৃঢ় হ'ব। কাজেই মই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে, সীমান্ত ৰক্ষী বাহিনীৰ maitance ত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও সহায় কৰিব লাগে। সীমান্ত আৰু

বেল নাইন দুয়োকাষে থকা জংঘল বিলাক পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিব লাগে বাতে আক্ৰমণ কাৰী নগাঁও দুইবৰ পৰা দেখা যায় আৰু লুকাই আহি আক্ৰমণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মই আৰু বেছি নকওঁ, আশাকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে, এই বিষয়ত শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা বৰ্কাৰ কাৰণে ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় সহায় কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ move কৰিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Members for raising this debate in this House. I also thank these Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate and have given valuable suggestions. Sir, the Hon'ble Members have rightly attached importance which this subject deserves. In my earlier statement I gave a brief review of the incidents which took place in the preceding months and years and in order to avoid wastage of time of the House I give the number of incidents which took place in the months of January and February. Sir, I have said that during this year there were two incidents in the month of January and 7 incidents in the month of February. I also mentioned about the incident that took place on the 13th of this month. The Hon'ble Member Shri Ram Nath Sarma read out certain Press reports with regard to the incidents. All these incidents are included in the number I have already given in my earlier statement. Sir, I have got a full list with details about these incidents. I propose to place the statement in this House, and therefore, I do not propose to take up the time of House by giving details. Sir, the Naga situation and its development is very well known to the Hon'ble Members. We are all aware how the Naga National Council demanded complete independence and how this movement which was at one time claimed to be non-violent movement gradually developed into a violent movement. Sir, I have no doubt in my mind and I hope this House also would agree with me that this movement, more particularly the violent movement, has done a great harm to the Naga people, to the people of Assam as well as to the people of India.

A number of people were killed, a lot of devastation was done both inside and outside the Naga Hills. There has been immeasurable distress as a result of this violent movement. We have our sympathies for all those who have suffered both inside and outside the Naga Hills. Many of our brilliant officers, policemen and Army personnel had to make the extreme sacrifice in dealing with the hostiles. Sir, the Naga people are our own brothers and sisters. We know them very well and they also know us very well. I had the privilege of coming in close association with our Naga brothers and sisters, nay the people of Assam generally had that privilege. They have it even now. But I must say that those sections of the Nagas who have resorted to violence are misguided and their activities are going to result only in distress to the people. Therefore, while the question of independence was fully ruled out, a section of the Naga people realising the full effects of this movement came forward themselves in an organised way under the organisation of the Naga Peoples' Convention. In accordance with the wishes of this organised opinion the Prime Minister of India has agreed to certain administrative arrangement with a view to give them more scope and facilities for progress and development according to their own genius. As a result of this arrangement the Naga Hills area is going to be separated from Assam. For

*Speech not corrected.

that we are sorry but we are prepared to accept this arrangement because the object and wish that is dominated in our minds is not so much administrative boundary but the desire that the people of the Naga Hills should live in peace and march towards progress and prosperity.

Sir, unfortunately that section of the Naga people who have resorted to violence have not agreed even to these administrative change. Their activities would only bring distress to the people inside the Naga Hills as well as in the contiguous districts of Assam. May be, Sir, good senses will prevail and they will soon come to their senses and give up these reactionary and hostile activities and take a constructive attitude which would be the most proper way if they really mean good to the people of the Naga land the people of Assam as well as the people of India. Sir, I do not like to deal more with the political situation. All I can say is that in spite of this change in the administrative arrangement we continue to be friends and well-wishers of the Naga people. We want their co-operation as we want to extend our co-operation to them for the progress and development of the people of Assam, including the people of the Naga Hills.

Sir, it is not that we have not drawn the attention of the Government of India to the various difficulties which we have been facing on account of the activities of the Naga hostilities. They are fully aware of them and I may say, Sir, they are as anxious as we are to see that the activities of the hostile elements are fully curbed. Sir, I would again place the views of the hon. Members before the Prime Minister of India and seek his advice, guidance and help so that we may effectively deal with the situation. Sir, suggestions have been made that the communication difficulties along with Naga Hills border should be removed. I fully agree with this suggestion and I can assure the House that we will do our best to remove these communication difficulties in the border areas. Of course it is not possible for me to say exactly what would be the roads that would be taken up, but we shall certainly take up those roads which would help our communication. Another suggestion which also deserve consideration is about clearance of jungles upto a reasonable distance beyond the Railway line for the safety of the Railways and the passengers. This suggestion also I welcome and I can assure this House that would very seriously consider all these suggestions.

Sir, we have lived in this country for ages and we have lived with all our hill brothers and sisters. Occasionally we have differences with them, But generally speaking, we know and I hope even now know to live like friends. Let us, therefore, think that the troubles which are now having are nothing but a passing phase and the day will soon come when we would all realise, particularly those people who are now engaged in reactionary activities, that it would not pay to continue these activities. I can assure this House that this question would be dealt with properly and I would certainly bring to the notice of the Government of India the valuable suggestion offered by the hon. Members.

With this few words, I conclude.

The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

এই বিলখন অনাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা সম্বন্ধে ক'ব খুজিছো। আ.ৱ ১৯৫৯ চনৰ যি খন বিল আমি সদনত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো তাৰ ভিতৰত বহুতো ভাল কথা আছে, সেই বিলাক যদি ঠিকমতে বলবৎ কৰা হ'ল হেতেন তেন্তে ৰাইজৰ যথেষ্ট উপকাৰ হ'ল হেতেন। অন্যহাতে এই আইনৰ ভিতৰত থকা খুট আৰু দোষবোৰে ৰাইজৰ অপকাৰ কৰিছে।

উপবিধি ৰচনাৰ ক্ষমতা চৰকাৰে ৰাখিছে কিন্তু উপবিধি ৰচনা কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা পাই চৰকাৰে আইনখন বিফালে ইচ্ছা বা সুবিধা সেইফালে লৈ গৈছে।

উপবিধিখনত, খোলা ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে; অথচ আজিৰ দিনত এই বিষয়ে সকলোৱে জানে আনকি এটা সৰু লবাইও জানে যে এখন দেশত প্ৰকৃত গণতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থা বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ হ'লে আৰু ক্ষমতাৰ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে গোপন ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। নহ'লে গণতন্ত্ৰ হৈ পৰে প্ৰসংহন। কিন্তু উপবিধি ৰচনা কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা পাই চৰকাৰে পক্ষই উপবিধিত গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সদস্য নিৰ্বাচনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খোলা ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখি অন্যায় কৰিছে। দেশখনৰ বহু ঠাইত নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত অশো-ভনীয়া আৰু দুখজনক ঘটনা সমূহৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

মূল আইন ৰচনা কৰা সময়তো মই চৰকাৰক কৈছিলো যে যদি ক্ষমতা বেৰিকেন্দ্ৰী কৰণ কৰাই আইনৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য হয়, তেন্তে আইনখনত ভোট দিয়াৰ গোপন ব্যৱস্থা ৰখাটো অত্যন্ত অপৰিহাৰ্য। সময়মতে সেই পৰামৰ্শ তুলি ধৰিছিলো। কিন্তু চৰকাৰ পক্ষই গ্ৰাহ্য নকৰিলে—গ্ৰাহ্য নকৰিলে দলীয় সংখ্যাধিক্যৰ ফলত। সেই সময়ত বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি বক্তৃতা দিছিল, তাত কৈছিল যে উপবিধি ৰচনা চৰকাৰ সময়ত নিৰ্বাচন সম্বন্ধে গোপন ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখি থোৱা হ'ব। কিন্তু বক্তৃতাত যি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিলে, উপবিধি ৰচনা কৰা সময়ত সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি ৰক্ষা নহ'ল। তাৰ ফলত নিৰ্বাচনত দেশত অঘটন কিছুমান ঘটিছে।

মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত যোৱা বিধান সভাত কোৱা হৈছিল যে খোলা ব্যৱস্থা হোৱাৰ ফলত সমগ্ৰ অসমত যি অঘটন হৈছে চৰকাৰে কোৱা মতে তাৰ সংখ্যাটো ৮৫১টা আৰু ৰেজিষ্টাৰ্ড হোৱা 'কেচ' হৈছে ৯৫টা। কিন্তু মোৰ জনা মতে চৰকাৰৰ আচল হিচাব নাই। এনেকুৱা ঘটনা আৰু বহুত হৈছে। অসমত ২৫৪৬ খন গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত আৰু ১২৩ খন আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হৈছে। প্ৰতিখন পঞ্চায়তৰ নিৰ্বাচনলৈ চালে দেখা যায় যে একোটা কেন্দ্ৰতেই বহুতো দুৰ্ঘটনা হৈছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে দুই হাজাৰৰো ওপৰ এনে ঘটনা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এনে এখন পঞ্চায়ত দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰে যি খনত খোলা নিৰ্বাচন হোৱাৰ ফলত মাৰপিত বা অন্য প্ৰকাৰৰ কাজীয়া হোৱা নাই। এনে ধৰণৰ দুৰ্ঘটনা সংঘটিত হোৱাৰ ফলতেই কোনো কোনো কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিৰ্বাচনত সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ ৩১৪ বাৰ পৰ্য্যন্তদিন স্থিৰকৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। দুৰ্ঘটনা সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰে হিচাব ঠিক নহয়। মোৰ বোধেৰে দুহেজাৰৰো ওপৰ তেনে অঘটন ঘটিছে বুলি মই দাঙি ক'ব পাৰো। থানাত বেজিষ্টাৰ নোহোৱা বহুতো ঘটনা আছে। নগাঁৱত মানুহ এজনৰ মৃত্যুও হৈছে। খোলা ভোটৰ ফলত গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ বহু ঠাইত ঐক্যতা ভাঙি গৈছে। দেশৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম বিলাক যদি আগবাঢ়াই নিব বিচাৰা হয় তেন্তে গাঁৱত একতাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। আমি দেখিছো যে, গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমান ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই বহু ঠাইত অনৈক্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। সংহতি ভাঙি গৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফল ব'ব বেয়া এই ঘটনাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে দকৈ চিন্তা কৰা উচিত।

যি, সমাজত আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক, ৰাজনৈতিক সমতা নাই, সেই সমাজৰ উন্নতি পথত বহুত অন্তৰায় থাকে।

আজিৰ সমাজত যদি খোলা নিৰ্বাচন হয়, তেন্তে সমাজৰ বিটো ধনিক শ্ৰেণী, সেই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকে গৰীব নিৰ্ভ্যাতিত লোক সকলক ভয় দেখুৱাই নিৰ্ভ্যাতিত কৰি নানা লোভ দেখুৱাই ভোট সংগ্ৰহ কৰা আমি দেখিছো। যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত বেচি ভাগ ঠাইত এনে ঘটনা হৈছিল।

মই কোৱা নাই যে, পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত ভাল মানুহ অহা নাই। কিন্তু ইয়াে ঠিক যে, বহুতো সমাজ বিৰোধী, আৰু ৰাইজৰ স্বাৰ্থ বিৰোধী লোকে সাধাৰণ লোকৰ ভোট বে-আইনি ভাৱে অভিসন্ধি কৰি ভোট সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। ফলত আমি যিমান ভাল মানুহ পঞ্চায়তলৈ আহিব বুলি ভাবিছিলো সিমান ভাল মানুহ অহা নাই।

মই আগতেও কৈছিলো আৰু এতিয়াও অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছো যে, হৈ যোৱা পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত নিৰ্বাচন সমূহৰ বহু সংখ্যক মানুহেই ৰাইজৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ পৰিপন্থী বে-আইনি ভাৱে ভোট হস্তগত কৰি নিৰ্বাচনত নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে। যিমান ভাল মানুহ নিৰ্বাচিত হব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছিল সিমান ভাল মানুহ নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ স্বাৰ্থত্যাগী সহজ সৰল মানুহে এনেকুৱা খোলা নিৰ্বাচনত প্ৰতিদ্বন্দিতা কৰিবলৈ আগ নেবাঢ়ে বা আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে।

পঞ্চায়ত আইনত শিক্ষা, সংস্কৃতি, জনস্বাস্থ্য হাট-বজাৰৰ পৰিচালনা আদিৰ দায়িত্বৰ উপৰিও সৰু-সুৰা বিচাৰৰ ভাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত পঞ্চায়তৰ হাতত দিয়া হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি সমাজৰ আস্থাবান মানুহ নিৰ্বাচিত নহয়; তেনেহলে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কামবোৰ হৈ নুঠিব। সমাজত ভাল-বেয়া দুই বকমৰ মানুহ থাকে। কিন্তু দেশ গঠনৰ কাম বোৰত যদি ভাল মানুহে ভাগ লয় তেনেহলে সমাজৰ তথা দেশৰ ভাল হব। যদি ভাল মানুহ বোৰ এইদৰে নিৰ্বাচনত হাৰিব লগীয়া হয় ধনৰ অভাৱ বা প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ অসঙ্গ উপায়ৰ কাৰণে তেনেহলে যি, লক্ষলৈ পঞ্চায়ত আচনি ৰচনা কৰা হৈছে সেই লক্ষত উপনীত হব পৰাৰ আশা নাই।

আইন খনৰ ১১ ধাৰাত চৰকাৰক ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু ১৭ ধাৰা মতেও কোৱা হৈছে যে, নিৰ্বাচনৰ সম্বন্ধে উপবিধিত উল্লেখিত ধৰণে নিৰ্বাচন হব লাগে বুলি। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে নিজৰ সুবিধাথে উপবিধিত খোলা ভোটৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিলে। অধিক সংখ্যক লোকেই ইয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মত দিছে। মই ইয়াত ৰাজনীতি জুটিব খোজা নাই। কাৰণ এখন গাঁৱত যদিও কংগ্ৰেছী, কমিউনিষ্ট, প্ৰজা চচিয়েলিষ্ট আদি সকলো মতাবলম্বী লোক থাকে, তথাপি গাঁৱৰ পানী যোগান, জন-স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা আদি বিষয়ত ৰাজনীতিৰ কথা উঠিব নোৱাৰে। সুবিধা হলে আটায়ে সুবিধা পাব, অসুবিধা হলে আটায়ৰেই হব। গোটেই দেশৰ মূল ভেটি সেই কাৰণে দেশ গঠনৰ কামত ৰাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰেৰণা দিবৰ বাবে খোলা ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰী কৰণ কৰাত সকলো ৰাইজৰেই একমত। সেই বাবেই খোলা নিৰ্বাচন প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰি ৰাইজৰ মাজত অনৈক্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত এতিয়া যিমান খৰচ হৈছে তাকৈ বেচি হব পাৰে যদি খোলা নিৰ্বাচন হয়। যদি ১৫ লাখ টকাও বেচিকৈ খৰচ হয় তাত আমি আপত্তি

কৰা উচিত নহব। কাৰণ সেই খৰচ বাইজৰ ভালৰ কাৰণেহে হব। অলপ বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰি যদি দেশখন অলপো আগুৱাই নিব পাৰি তাৰ পৰা বেচি লাভ হব।

অসমত গাঁৱৰ অতীত ঐতিহ্যপূৰ্ণ; প্ৰতি কথাতে গাঁৱৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। অসমৰ গাঁও সমূহত বিভিন্ন চিন্তা ধাৰা আৰু সাংস্কৃতিৰ মানুহ থাকিলেও তাৰ ভিতৰত গোৰিবপূৰ্ণ সংহতিৰ যোগসূত্ৰ আছে। কিন্তু হৈ যোৱা পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত এটা, একৰ বাটত বাধা পৰিছে। সূচাবৰূপে নিৰ্বাচন পৰিচালনা কৰিব নোৱাৰাত আপীলৰ সংখ্যাও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। মুনচিপৰ আদালতত এতিয়া মোকদ্দমাৰ উপৰি মোকদ্দমা দাখিল কৰা হৈছে। এইদৰে আপীল আদি হৈ থকাত ধনৰ অপব্যয় হোৱাৰ লগতে মূল্য বান সময়ো নষ্ট হৈছে।

গুৱাহাটী মহকুমাৰ সদৰ মুনিকিচৰ আদালতত বহুত আপীল দাখিল আছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত বহুত ৱাই আছে যাৰ ফলত একোখন গাঁও-সভাত ৩১৪ বাৰ নিৰ্বাচন বন্ধ ৰখা হৈছে বহুদিনৰ পিচতে আকৌ কৰিছে। এই বিলাক চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত বিশেষকৈ ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত। তাৰ পিচত, যিবিলাক মোকদ্দমা হৈছে; তাৰ, পৰা বাইজৰ ধন ক্ষতি হৈছে; সময়ৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে—এই সকলোবিলাক হৈছে—আইন খনৰ আসোৱাহৰ কাৰণে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কব খুজিছো যে আগৰ দিনত পঞ্চায়তে গাঁৱৰ সমস্যা—বিলাক তেওঁলোকৰ গণ্ডিৰ ভিতৰত সমাধান কৰিছিল—মেল মোকদ্দমা স্থিতি। বৃটিচৰ দিনত সেইবিলাক কেনেকৈ চলাইছে তালৈ চালেই দেখা যায়—

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, may I intervene for a moment? As far as I can make out from the draft Bill it appears that the only purpose of the hon. Mover is that instead of leaving this matter to the Government, the election should be made by ballot system.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: মই সেই কাৰণে কব খুজিছো যে খোলা পদ্ধতিত ভোট দিয়া প্ৰথাৰ কাৰণে এইবিলাক বেমেজালি হৈছে।

আৰু মই এইটোকেই জোৰ দিব খুজিছো যে, খোলা পদ্ধতিত নিৰ্বাচনৰ ফলত পঞ্চায়ত আইনখন মূল লক্ষ্যৰ পৰা আতৰি গৈছে আৰু গাঁও বিলাকৰ ঐক্য আৰু সংহতি খৰব হৈছে। যদি এইদৰে এই নিৰ্বাচন বিলাক কৰা হয় তেন্তে গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ অশেষ ক্ষতি হব, মামলা মোকদ্দমাৰ পৰা বন্ধা নোপোৱা হব ফলত আৰ্থিক ক্ষতি, সামাজিক অনৈক্য আৰু বিশৃঙ্খলা সৃষ্টি হব। সেই কাৰণে, মই কও যে, খোলা ভোটৰ পদ্ধতিৰ ঠাইত গোপন ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে।

***Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্ৰীযুত ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই, এই Act ৰ ওপৰত যিটো সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব কৰিছে, সেইটোৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ আৰালত তেখেতৰ কি ভাব কব নোৱাৰো আৰু আইনৰ ভোট পদ্ধতিটো সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু তেখেতে কৈছে, গোপন ভোট হব লাগে—সেই কথা সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গোপন ভোট পদ্ধতি হব লাগে বুলি তেখেতে ব্যাখ্যা দি কৈছে—ইয়াত ৰাজনীতি নাই কোনো policy ৰ কথা নাই—সেই কাৰণে সকলোৱে গোপন ভোট পদ্ধতি সমৰ্থন কৰিব লাগে। যদি সিয়ে হয়, তেনেহলে মই কব খুজিছো যে গোপন ভোট কিয়

হব লাগে আৰু এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, শ্ৰীযুত ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই, বৰং গোপনভোট হব নালাগে বুলিহে প্ৰকৃতৰ্থত Advocate কৰিছে। তেখেতে, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই interrupt কৰাৰ সময়ত যি আলোচনা কৰিছিল—তাত বুটিচৰ আমোলৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিল আৰু সেই দিনৰ পঞ্চায়তে কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিছিল তাৰো নাম লৈছিল। মই অব খুজিছো সেই পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থা আজিৰ পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত একেবাৰে অমিল। আজিৰ পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত সোমাই আছে শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতি।

তাৰ পিচত কও, তেখেতে মুকলি ভোটৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ মাজত মামলা মোকদ্দমা হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। গোপন ভোট হলেও মামলা মোকদ্দমাৰ স্থল অপাৰ আৰু তেতিয়াও এই বিলাক নহব বুলি কব নোৱাৰি।

আমি আজিৰ ভোট পদ্ধতিত, high order আৰু ideal লৈ মুকলি ভোটকেই prefer কৰিছো। অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পিচত যদি প্ৰয়োজন হয় তাৰ সংশোধন আনিবই লাগিব। চৰকাৰে অনুভব কৰে—if necessary, the rules should be amended. So, Sir, I oppose the amendment moved by my friend to amend this Act at this stage.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in my opinion this amending Bill is not necessary at present because the elections are almost over and will continue for another three years. The hon. mover of this amending Bill has already mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Assam Panchayat Act has been found very much defective in many respects, and particularly in respect of method of voting and that it is the desire of the people that election of representatives to both the Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats should be made by the secret method of voting. Now Sir, hon. mover himself has admitted that there are many defects in the Bill so he desires that there should be some amendments to the Act. But regarding the provision for secret method of voting I am of the opinion that it is not necessary as the elections are already over and as he himself has mentioned that there are many cases pending before the courts and the decisions have not come forward as yet. So after taking into consideration the judicial interpretation and other practical difficulties. I think it will be better on the part of the Government to come forward with a comprehensive amendment Aill, as I said, after taking into consideration all the difficulties in the light of the operation of this Act. So Sir, I repeat that this amending Bill is not necessary at this stage. I hope the hon. mover will consider the question and withdraw his amending Bill.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I take my stand here to support the amendment move by my friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka. So far as this system of voting is concerned, I think, it has defeated the very purpose of Act. Shri Ram Nath Sarma said that open voting was necessary for the Panchayat Raj. But I think, Sir, by keeping voting open it has created more bitterness in the village areas.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA: I just like to clarify myself. The Hon'ble Member could not follow what I spoke. I did never speak of the subject of secret voting but I objected to the introduction of this Bill, Sir.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA: It is all right. There are some important points. It very necessary to have secret voting. In Bihar and U. P. there is the system of secret voting. The Government there have to spend a lot of money for election purposes. I do not think there is any objection for spending this money. It is necessary if Panchayat Raj is to be established.

Sir, there are some very important members of the society. I have noticed that we are having the elections on party lines. In the village Panchayats the voting being open the members are compelled to vote for their own party, vote to the influential members. So, Sir, we find that it is very essential to have the secret system of voting.

With these few words, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka.

✓ **Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Ganhati):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রকৃততে case কিমান বেজীষ্টাৰ কৰা হৈছে বা হোৱা নাই, সেয়ে আচল অবস্থাব পৰিচায়ক নহয়। সকলোবিলাক গাঁৱতে দেখা গৈছে, গাঁৱৰ মুখিয়াল মানুহ ইটোৰ লগত সিটোৰ কাজিয়া হৈছে।

মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথাই কও—যেনে ডুমৰীয়া মৌজাত কংগ্ৰেছৰ ভাল সংগঠন আছে, আৰু পানবাৰী মৌজাতো সেই একে ৰকম। ইয়াৰে দুজন মুখিয়াল লোকৰ কাজিয়া লাগিছে। এজন মুখিয়াল কংগ্ৰেছৰ পৰা ওলাই গ'ল; আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত যি প্ৰতি দন্দিতা কৰা কথা ওলাইছে পানবাৰী মৌজাৰ এই দুজনৰ মাজত প্ৰতিদন্দিতা হৈছে। এজনে মোক কৈছে, আপোনালোকৰে ভাল হ'ব। মই কৈছো আমাৰ ভাল নহয়। যদি কোনোবাই ভাবে যে, আমি কংগ্ৰেছ ভাঙি ছিঙি গলে ভাল পাওঁ; তেন্তে সেইটো ভুল ধাৰণা আমাৰ বহুত বিষয়ত পাৰ্থক্য আছে কিন্তু আমি ভাবো কংগ্ৰেছৰ সংগঠনটো ভালকৈ সংগঠিত হৈ থাকক, আমাৰো থাকক আৰু P. S. P. ৰো থাকক। যাতে পিচত আলোচনা বিলোচনা কৰি সকলোৱে মিলি জুলি কাম কৰিব পাৰে; তেনে কামহে গঠনমূলক হ'ব। ডুমৰীয়াত যেতিয়া কাম কৰিব যোৱা হয়, দুয়ো দলে মিলি জুলিকাম কৰিব।

সেই কাৰণে, কথা হ'ল, স্পষ্টভাৱে যিটো কথাবুজা দৰ্কাৰ, সেইটো হ'ল, বহু ঠাইত বহুতে অচিনাকি ভাৱে ব্যক্তিগত স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱে গাঁৱে—দলাদলিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে ফলত বহুত ঠাইত কাজিয়া হৈছে; এয়ে হ'ল খুলা ভোটৰ ফলাফল। যদি গোপন ভোট কৰা হয়, তেন্তে আমাৰ মানুহৰ নিৰপত্তা ৰক্ষা পৰিব যেনে, 'ক' ভোটাবে কাকে ভোট দিলে কোনোৱে ধৰিব নোৱাৰে। শৃংখলা ৰক্ষাৰ্থে ইয়াৰ বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে। দ্বিতীয়তঃ যদি ভবা হয় যে, এই বাৰৰ নিৰ্বাচনতো হৈয়েই গ'ল, আৰু ৩ বছৰৰ পিচত হ'ব। এতিয়াই গৱণমেন্টৰ সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰাৰ কি প্ৰয়োজন; ২ বছৰৰ পিচতো ভাবিব পাৰে। কিন্তু এনে কাম শেষলৈ

থৈ দিয়া ঠিক নহয়। আৰু যদি এই নীতি ৰাখিলেই মানুহৰ ভাল হয়, তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি লাগে। কিন্তু কৰিব লাগিলে এতিয়াৰ পৰাই আমাৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ পিচত কোন গাঁৱত নিৰ্বাচন কেন্দ্ৰ হ'ব, ইত্যাদি কিছুমান কাম থাকিব। এই বিলাক কাম কৰিবলৈ সময় লাগিব সেই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰি শেষ কৰিবলৈ ২২।। বছৰ লব পাৰে। যদি নীতিগত ভাবে আমাৰ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা আছে আৰু মূৰামুৰি সময়লৈ যদি থৈ দিয়া হয় তেন্তে সময়ত মানুহৰ বহুত অসুবিধা হ'ব। তেতিয়া এই বিৰাট সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধানৰ অসুবিধা হ'ব।

টকাৰ কথাটো কোৱা হৈছে যে, গোপন পদ্ধতি কৰিবলৈ প্ৰায় ১৫ লাখ টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হ'ব, নাইবা তাতকৈ অলপ কম বা বেচি হ'ব পাৰে। সেই খৰচৰ ভয়ত আমি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক প্ৰত্যক্ষ বা পৰোক্ষ ভাবে অন্যায় পথ এটা অবলম্বন কৰিবলৈ দিয়া যুগুত নহয় পঞ্চায়ত পদ্ধতি কৰি আমি যদি মানুহক উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিয়াৰ সলনি নহিঁও যদি নষ্ট হয় আৰু সময় নষ্ট হয়, তেন্তে আমাৰ ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰী কৰণৰ উদ্দেশ্য ভঙি হ'ব। গাঁৱৰ সংহতি নষ্ট হ'ব। ইয়াৰ নিদৰ্শন যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত প্ৰতিবিম্বিত হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি ঠিৰাং কৰিব লাগিব লাগিব যে, এইবাৰ যি হল হল, ভবিষ্যতে আমি নিৰ্বাচন অন্ততঃ ঠিকমতে চলাব পাৰিম।

শেষত আমাৰ যেতিয়া মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হল যে, সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক কতাৰ ভিত্তিত আমাৰ দেশখন গঠন কৰিম তেতিয়া মানুহক সত্যতা আৰু ক্ষমতাৰ দোমোজাত পেলাই দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ন কৰা ঠিক নহ'ব। তাৰ কাৰণেও গোপন পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰয়োজন। তাৰ পৰা, গাঁৱত যি সকলৰ আৰ্থিক ক্ষমতা আছে, সেই সকলে অক্ষমৰ ওপৰত আধিপত্য বিস্তাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সমতা ৰক্ষা পৰিব।

মই এইটো কোৱা নাই যে, যদি গোপন ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়, তেন্তে তাৰ ফলত, এনেকুৱা ক্ষমতা থকা সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষমতা বিস্তাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে গোপন ভোটৰ য'ত ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাতো টকা আৰু ক্ষমতাৰ প্ৰভাৱ যথেষ্ট আছে। বহুত সময়ত টকাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱান্বিত হৈয়ে সত্যক বা আত্ম-বিশ্বাসক বিসৰ্জৰ্জন দিয়ে। টকাৰ যিবিলাকৰ অভাৱ সেই বিলাকক অভাৱ মুক্ত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে, আমি যিমানেই সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা কওঁ, তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ।

সেই ফালৰ পৰাও মই ভাবোঁ যে, এই বিলত যিটো পদ্ধতিৰ কথা হৈছে, সেই পদ্ধতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে আমি এখোজ আগবাঢ়িম।

দ্বিতীয়তে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰাও প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া মূলক অসুবিধা বা ভোট বিলাক আতৰাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ।

আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হল সোনকালে আমাৰ গাঁৱত যাতে পঞ্চায়ত আইন প্ৰতিস্থিত হয় তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। এই বিলাক ভাৱিচিন্তি গভণ মেন্ট এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ ক্ষতি-ক্ষুণ মাৰি গ্ৰহণ কৰক।

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মহোদয়, এই পঞ্চায়ত আইন সংশোধন দাবী কৰি বিবোধী দলে আগবঢ়োৱা মতামত শুনি ইয়াকে বুজিছো যে তেওঁলোকে নিৰ্বাচনত জয়ী হব নোৱাৰিলে। মই এটা কথাটো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ আদৰ্শ আছিল যে ক্ষমতাৰ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ হব লাগে। ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ যি Philosophy তাৰ অৰ্থ বোৰ কৰো তেওঁলোকে বুজি পোৱা নাই কাৰণ ইয়াৰ পৰাহে ৰাইজে প্ৰকৃত গণতন্ত্ৰ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব। আজি কংগ্ৰেছ এটা শক্তিশালী দল। গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰো গঠন কৰিছে। কিন্তু পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ গঠন কৰিবলৈ গৈ এই কংগ্ৰেছ নিৰ্বাচনত প্ৰতিদণ্ডিতা কৰা নাই; কাৰণ কংগ্ৰেছৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে গাঁৱৰ মানুহে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব বহণ কৰি নিজৰ কামবোৰ সমাধান কৰাত কংগ্ৰেছে মাত্ৰ সহায় কৰিব। এই সুবিধা দিয়া স্বত্বেও আজি বিবোধীসকলে কিয় আপত্তি কৰিছে বুজিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকে এটা কথা বুজিব পৰা নাই। আজি বিবোধী দলে কব লাগিছে যে মঠাউৰী আজি বান্ধি ৰাজ্যৰ বহুতো টকা পানীত উতুৱাই দিলে আৰু দুখীয়া দেশৰ টকাৰ অপব্যয় কৰিছে আন পক্ষে নিৰ্বাচনত ১৫ বা ২০ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা একো নহয় বুলি কৈছে। মই বুজিব নোৱাৰো তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়া কি কয়। এতিয়া আকৌ কৈছে যে ১৫ লাখ টকা খৰচ একোৱেই নহয়। আগেয়ে যেতিয়া লোকে লবৰ্ডৰ নিৰ্বাচন হৈছিল তেতিয়া প্ৰাৰ্থী বহি থাকে আৰু ভোটাৰ সকলে ভোট দিয়ে। তেতিয়া হলে কোনো কাজিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু আজি কিয় কাজিয়া হয়। আজিও আমাৰ দেশ ডকাইত আৰু চোৰৰ ৰাজ্য হোৱা নাই। আজিও অসমীয়া মানুহে পঞ্চায়ত পাতি দোষীৰ বিচাৰ অবি দোষীক দণ্ড দিয়ে। আজিও গাঁৱত যিবোৰ বেয়া মানুহ আছে সেই বোৰকো পঞ্চায়তে শাস্তি দিয়ে। বিপক্ষ্য দলৰ সদস্য শ্ৰী পক্ষীয়ায় ডেকাই পোনপটীয়া কথা কয়, কাৰণে মই বুজি পাও কিন্তু বাকীবিলাকে এদিন এটা কয় আন দিন এটা কয়। কাৰণে মই বুজিবলৈ বৰ টান পাও। শ্ৰী তৰুণসেন ডেকাই কৈছে Indirect tax মানে চোৰ কৰি অনা মাল গতিকে মই কও যদি সেয়ে হয় মনে মনে দিয়া ভোটো তথৈবস।

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA : মই Indirect tax ভাল বুলি কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই।

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS : তেখেতে কয় যে এই tax চোৰৰ দৰে হয়। তেওঁলোকে যদি ভাল কাম কৰিবলৈ ধৰোতেও এই দৰে বাধা দিয়ে তেন্তে দেশৰ উন্নতি হব কেনে কৈ? সেইবাবে আমি গাঁৱৰ মানুহক বুজাব লাগিব যে নৈতিক চৰিত্ৰৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে যাতে এই পঞ্চায়তক নতুন পথেৰে নি দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা যায়।

খোলা ভোটৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচন হৈ গল। দুই-এঠাইত নিৰ্বাচনকেচ হব পাৰে, কিন্তু বেচি ভাগ ঠাইতে নাই। এইটো নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে মানুহৰ ওপৰত। সজ মতৰ মানুহ হলে কাম সহজে হয় আৰু অসজ মতৰ মানুহ হলেই অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। এখন গাঁৱত ৬০০ ঘৰ মানুহ থাকে। তেওঁলোকক যদি ভালতৈ বুজাব পাৰি যে নিজৰ আৰু দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণেই পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ কৰা হৈছে; তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে নিশ্চয় বুজিব আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ কামো সুকলমে হব। যদি কিবা বেমেজলি দেখা যায় তেনেহলে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা আইনখন সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰিব। এতিয়াই এই আইনখন সংশোধন কৰিবৰ আনো আৱশ্যক নকৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই শ্ৰীডেকাৰ বিলখন উঠাই লবলৈ কওঁ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই তেখেতৰ বিল খনৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

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***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত তৰুণসেন ডেকাৰ সংশোধনী বিলখন মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। এই নিৰ্বাচনৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো ঠাইত পাৰিবাৰিক অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মই এটা কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিৰ্বাচন চাবলৈ গৈ দেখিলো যে এজন প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ পৰিবাৰে আন এজন প্ৰাৰ্থীক ভোটদিব খুজিছে। তেতিয়া মানুহ জনে দাবী কৰিছে যে তেওঁৰ পৰিবাৰে তেওঁকেহে ভোট দিব লাগিব। আকৌ বহুত মানুহে চকুৰ লাজৰ কাৰণেও অনিচ্ছা স্বত্তেও আন এজন প্ৰাৰ্থীক ভোট দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এইটোৱে conscience ত আঘাত কৰিছে। বৰ্তমান ভাৰতবৰ্ষত জাতিগত, ধৰ্মগত আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভাব বেচি পৰিষ্ফুট হৈ পৰিছে। যোৱা জুলাই অশান্তিৰ সময়তে এই কথাৰ প্ৰমাণ দেখা গৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে এই দৰে খোলা নিৰ্বাচন পতা অনুচিত।

যি কোনো কাৰণেই নহওক জুলাই মাহৰ ঘটনাৰ পিচত, আজি সেই বিভেদ ভাব বিলাকৰ কিছু সাম কাটিছে। তথাপি আজি এনে এটা centre নাই, ব'ত একে শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে। কাজেই, এনে অৱস্থাত খোলা ভোট পদ্ধতি ঠিক হোৱা নাই আৰু এই কথা, মোৰ নিশ্চয় সদনৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু সকলেও উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰো। যে, 'লোকেনবোৰ্ড' বিলাকৰ নিৰ্বাচন ক্ষেত্ৰত এই খোলা ভোটৰ পদ্ধতি আছিল আৰু এতিয়াও পঞ্চায়ত আমোলত যদি তাৰেই অপলংগ হয় বৰ দুখৰ কথা হ'ব। এই নিৰ্বাচন প্ৰসঙ্গত হাজোত এটা ঘটনা হৈছিল বাপেক আৰু পুতেকৰ প্ৰতিদ্বন্দিতা ক্ষেত্ৰত। পুতেক আছিল progressive ব আৰু বাপেক আছিল Conservative। লৰাটোক ভোট দিয়াৰ ফলত মাক পিতৃৰ সৃষ্টি হয়, অৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই সম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভাব সৃষ্টি হৈছে। গতিকে যেতিয়া যত জাতীয় ঐক্য, জাতিৰ অধুনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক উন্নতিৰ কথা আছে, তত সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শত চৰকাৰে দেশত আৰু দেশবাসী সকলৰ মাজত এইদৰে বিষ সোমোৱাই বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। আজিৰ পঞ্চায়ত যদি কাৰ্য্যকৰী সৰল আৰু সুষ্ট কৰিব খুজিছে আৰু যদি এই পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ, মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ সপোনৰ বাম ৰাজ্যত পৰিণত কৰিব খুজিছে, তেন্তে নিৰ্বাচন ক্ষেত্ৰত গোপন পদ্ধতিৰ ভোট কৰিলে কি অসুবিধা হয়, বুজি নাপাওঁ যেহেতু মহাকুমা পৰিষদৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, 'বেলট' পদ্ধতি আছেই—বেলট পদ্ধতিত যদি চৰকাৰে খৰচ বেচি হয় বুলি চিন্তা কৰে, তেন্তে, সেই পদ্ধতিৰ ভোটতেই খৰচ কমোৱাৰ উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে সমাজৰ কল্যাণৰ হকেই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এপিলা কৰিছো যেন গোপন পদ্ধতিৰ ভোটৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে। নহলে যি দেখা গৈছে এই ধৰক ১৯৪৮ চনত পঞ্চায়ত আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰি ১৯৫৬ চনত নিৰ্বাচন হ'ব লাগিছিল। তাৰ ঠাইত ১৯৫৯ চনত আইন সংশোধন কৰি ১৯৬১ চনত নিৰ্বাচন হৈছে আৰু কোনে জানে ১৯৬৩ চনত যে আকৌ এনে একা পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নহ'ব। যদি এয়েই হয় কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ তেন্তে মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ পবিত্ৰ নাম লোৱাৰ কোনো কংগ্ৰেছী লোকৰে অধিকাৰ নাই। বিশেষকৈ আজিৰ এই গণতন্ত্ৰৰ যুগত। মোৰ মনেৰে তেখেতসকলে আজি নৈতিকতাৰ ওপৰত বেচি জোৰ দিব লাগে আৰু নৈতিক সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰিলেহে দেশৰ, কল্যাণ হ'ব। নিশ্চয় আজিৰ এই গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দিনত জনসাধাৰণৰ মত উপেক্ষা কৰাটো মৰাৱন্ধক কথা। আজি আমাৰ নৈতিকতা এনে তললৈ নামিছে যে, এইক্ষেত্ৰত তিবোতাৰ ওপৰত হাত লগাব লগা হৈছে। ই বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। সেই কাৰণে মই পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচন ক্ষেত্ৰত খোলা ভোটৰ পদ্ধতিৰ ঠাইত গোপন ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বুলি, সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত ডেকাই, যি সংশোধন আনিছ তাক মই সমৰ্থন জনাওঁ।

*Speech not corrected.

***Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** শ্রীযুত তৰুণসেন ডেকাই, অলপতে পাঁচ হোৱা অসম পঞ্চায়ত আইনখনৰ ওপৰত, যি সংশোধন আনিবলৈ আজিৰ এই সदनত সংশোধনী বিলৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে তাত বিশেষকৈ ১১ ধাৰা টো ধৰা হৈছে। প্রচলিত আইনখন আসোৱাহ পূৰ্ণ বুলি অভিহিত কৰিছে। মই, এই প্রসঙ্গত ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে, এই আইন মাত্ৰ যিদিনাহে পাঁচ হৈ গৈছে আৰু বিল অৱস্থাত Select Committee একো পৰিপাটী ভবা আলোচনা কৰি পাঁচ কৰি দিছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত কাৰগজে পত্ৰই নানান কথা ওলাই গৈছে। বহু কষ্ট আৰু গৱেষণা কৰি এই আইন খন পাঁচ হৈছে আৰু সেই আইনৰ বলতেই নিৰ্বাচনো হৈ গৈছে।

Election ত কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ঘটনা হৈ গল তেনেকুৱা ঘটনা বা কাজিয়া বেলট ভোটতো হৈ গৈছে। এতেকে ভোট যেনেকুৱাই নহওক ঘটনা সকলোতে হব পাৰে। সদস্য সকলেই পাঁচ কৰি দিয়াৰ পাঁচত আকৌ সংশোধনী আনিবলৈ হলে মানুহে কব কি? মানুহে কব বয়স গলে বুদ্ধি হইবেক ভাল। “চোব গলে বুদ্ধি বৰষুণ গলে জাপি”। গতিকে এতিয়া সংশোধনী আনিলে ৰাইজে আমাক ভালকৈ চিন্তা নকৰা বুলি অভিযোগ আনিব। ৰাইজে কব যে, এওঁলোকে ভালকৈ চিন্তা নকৰি কাম কৰে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা merit সম্পৰ্কে সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত Ballot ভোটতো ৰাইজে বিপথে নিয়া দেখা যায় ৰাইজৰ কোৱা হয় গৰুৰ দিহা কৰি দিবা এতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰশ্ন সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচন নহয়। এতিয়া হৈছে পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনৰ কথা য’ত অসত্যৰ কথা থাকিব নোৱাৰে। এইটো গান্ধিজীক নীতি ইয়াত উকীল মোক্তাৱৰ কথা নাই। আজি আমি জাতিব নিৰ্বিশেষে পঞ্চায়তৰ গঠন কৰিবলৈ গৈছো। আমি গান্ধিজীৰ সৰ্ব্বোদয় সমাজ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব। গান্ধিজীয়ে আজি চোব সমাজ বিচৰা নাই। ডকাইটৰ সমাজ বিচৰা নাই। তেখেতে বিচাৰিছে, এখন নিভিক অহিংসাবাদী সমাজ। এই সমাজত ৰাইজে নিভিক ভাৱে ভোট দিব। এতিয়া ৰাইজে থিয় হৈ open ভোট দিয়াত কি আপত্তি থাকিব পাৰে? বৰঞ্চ থিয় হৈ দিয়া ভোটত প্ৰলোভনৰ আশা কম হৈ থাকিব। এই ভোটে অহিংসাবাদী সমাজ গঠনত সহায় কৰিব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, the best method.

(Thre were wires from Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and Mohi Kant Das and few orthers.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think it is parliamentary when an hon’ble Member is standing, some two of the Members would stand and speak across.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, the best method of deciding a matter in Panchayat is unanimous decision. If a decision is made.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Unanimous decision?

**Speech not corrected.*

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Yes, unanimous with out any division, If this is decided so by majority and minority, sometimes we find that the will of 51 percent prevails where the will of 49 percent remains discontented. But in these days, when we have accepted this method of democracy to decide matters by majority voting, we would not escape the method of deciding by majority. What we have found, sir, in the last Panchayat election, in certain areas and in certain panchayats, these election were made very smoothly and unanimously. There were other places where we found that the elections were made by this method peacefully and there were other places where there were disturbances and in some places, even breach of peace occurred in this election. Sir, what I feel, when Government decided to make the election by open vote, perhaps the intention was to decide the matter unanimously as far as possible without any contest.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) : Sir, on a point of clarification, whether the hon'ble Member wants to mean 'anonymous' or 'unanimous' ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon'ble Member should be lenient about the pronunciation of hon'ble Member, especially when they have got the idea, they should not criticise like this. Shri Debendra Nath Hazari'ka Perhaps Mr. Bhattachary has not heard me properly.

Sir, when we have found that in certain areas these elections were not peaceful, it makes us to think over the matter but arrangements for secret voting always would entail huge expenditure and perhaps Government would not like to advocate such expenditures where arrangement for panchayat voting were last year Therefore, Sir, as regards the remarks made by Mr. Patwary, I feel it very unfair for him to question the sincerity of the Government about the success of the Panchayats. This is the first experiment of this kind of election and Government can revise the rules if necessary, but I do not see why we should come so hurriedly with proposals for amending the Act. Even without amending the Act Government can make arrangement for secret voting and this secret voting may not be necessary in all and every gaon or anchalik panchayat, but in those areas where the people are conscious about the election system or where disturbances may be apprehended such arrangements of secret voting may be made without making it compulsory to all areas. Therefore, Sir, I cannot support this Bill move by our friend Shri Torun Sen Deka. While opposing it, I repeat Sir, that in order to avoid disturbances or difficulties that had been experienced in some areas especially where the people are more politically conscious, there Government should make some arrangements in the Rules.

With these words Sir, I conclude my speech and oppose the bill.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! আমাৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰী তৰুণসেন ডেকাই পঞ্চায়ত আইনখনৰ যিটো সংশোধনী দাঙি ধৰিছে মই তাৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। মূল আইনত এইদৰে open vote লোৱা কথা নাই, আৰু যদি গোপনীয় কৰিব লাগে তেনেহলে rules কৰি কৰিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান ভোট লোৱা কাম সমাধান হৈ গল। গতিকে এইসকল সভ্যক এটা সম্পূৰ্ণ কাল সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ দিয়ক। যদি কিবা অসুবিধা দেখা যায় তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব। এই আইন অলপতে এবাৰ সংশোধন হৈ গৈছে। আকৌ বাবেবাবে সংশোধন কৰা ঠিক নহয়। ভোটৰ প্ৰথা বদলোৱা প্ৰয়োজন আছে। কিন্তু সেইটো চৰকাৰেই কৰিব পাৰিব।

শ্ৰী হীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰীয়ে কৈছে যে কোনো বা ঠাইৰ নিৰ্বাচনত স্বামী আৰু স্ত্ৰী দফালে হৈছে। আমাৰ দেশ গণতান্ত্ৰিক শাসনাধীন। ইয়াত সকলোৱে নিজ ইচ্ছা মতে ভোট দিয়াৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। এনেস্থলত স্বামী বা স্ত্ৰীয়ে নিজ ইচ্ছা মতে ভোট দিয়াত আইনগত অধিকাৰ আছে। মোৰ মনেৰে স্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে নিশ্চয় কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰাৰ্থীক ভোট দিছে। সেই কাৰণেহে শ্ৰী পাটোৱাৰীয়ে এই কথা তুলিছে।

পঞ্চায়ত আইন খন সৰ্বসন্মতি ক্ৰমে গৃহীত আইন। এইদৰে সমখন পোৱা আইন খন সংশোধন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বে-চৰকাৰী বিল উত্থাপন কৰাৰ কাৰণ নাই। আইন খন বিল আকাৰত থাকোতেই এই আইন সমালোচনা কৰি শ্ৰী ডেকাই বহুত হেজাৰ পৃষ্ঠিকা চপা কৰি বিলি কৰিছিল। এইটো এটা নীতিগত কথা যিটো নীতি সৰ্ব সন্মতিক্ৰমে গৃহীত কৰা হৈছে তাক সন্মতি কৰিলে নীতিৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা হয়। সেই গতিকে এই পঞ্চায়ত আইন খনো এটা নীতি সাৰোগত কৰি সৰ্ব সন্মতি ক্ৰমে গৃহীত কৰা হৈছে। এটা কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ সম্পূৰ্ণ নকৰাকৈ যদি আকৌ সংশোধন কৰা হয়, তেনেহলে আমি সৰ্ব-সন্মতি ক্ৰমে গ্ৰহণ কৰা নীতিৰে বিৰোধিতা কৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে বে-চৰকাৰী সংশোধনী বিলেৰে আইন খন সংশোধন কৰিব নোলাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীতৰুণ সেন ডেকাৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

Shri PROBHA T NARYAN CHOUDHRY (Nalbari East): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the amendment put forward by my friend Shri Tarun Sen Dekha for more than one reasons because the main Act has opened a flood gate of differences by leaving the matter to the Government to decide whether there should be a secret voting or an open voting system? Sir, the principle underlying that provision should not be allowed to open a floodgate of misunderstanding. It is the legislature itself which is competent to decide this matter like election. Such important matters like election should not be left to the discretion of the Government by making rules to implement it but if the Government think it proper that there should be an open voting or a secret voting that should be embodied in the body of the Act itself instead of leaving it to the Rules to be framed by the Government. That is one reason why I support this Bill.

One other matter Sir, I want to point out is that the voters are kept together, both males and females, in a place which is almost like a cattle pound. This is very objectionable. It is very regrettable also that such question for improvement should come from the Opposition side but not....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Choudhury It is 4 O' clock. We have another notice regarding an half-an-hour discussion. You will continue next day.

**Half-an-hour discussion on answers arising out of starred
Question No. 23 asked on 13th March, 1961**

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are several points given by the Hon'ble Members. Regarding points No.1 and 2 I do not know whether these will be in order. Still then I want to be enlightened by the Hon'ble Minister in - charge in regard to points No.1 and 2.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law.) : Sir, I beg to draw your attention to Rule 49 (I) of the Rules of Procedure And Conduct Of Business In Assam Legislative Assembly.

The Speaker shall allot half an hour for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact,

I emphasise the words which have been the subject of a recent question oral or written, and answer to which need elucidation on a matter of fact.

I may refer to question No. 23 which was asked on the 13th March, 1961. The questions were.

- (a) What is the amount of money spent for the Commission appointed to enquire into the Police firing at Gauhati ?
- (b) What is the amount of money paid to Mr. Sahay who acted as Government's Advocate in the said Commission ?
- (c) What is the amount of money paid to his Junior ?
- (d) Whether Mr. Sahay was engaged by the Police Department or by the Government ?
- (e) Whether any attempt was made to find a lawyer inside Assam to appear for the Government and if so, who were the lawyers contacted for this purpose ?

So far as the questions are concerned, specific replies have been given including replies to supplementary questions put by the Hon'ble Members.

Now I find that under point No. 1 the Hon'ble Members have raised new matters such as, "Government in fact had a case before the Commission and they admitted that Ranjit Barpujari was shot dead but State lawyer went counter to this case." This was neither the subject matter of the original question nor was there any reply in respect of which any elucidation is necessary.

Similarly question No. 2 raised "the State lawyer having accepted the Government case should not have advocated Mr. Pabby's plea that Barpujari was not shot dead." This matter has also not been subject matter of the question and does not require any elucidation in respect of the question raised on that day.

So, I submit, Sir, these questions cannot be asked because they are neither the subject matter of question No. 23 nor the questions and replies given by me require any elucidation.

Now with regard to the 3rd and 4th points for discussion, "when Mr. Pabby was defended by a different lawyer, State Should not have spent money for his defence;" and "Government should have approached other lawyers in the State before engaging Mr. Sahay" I submit Sir, they also do not relate to any replies requiring any elucidation. If addition to Shri Sahay Mr. Pabby wanted to engage other lawyer, how could we prevent him from engaging these lawyers at his own cost.

I have also already said that, having regard to the advice given by the Advocate General, the Government decided to appoint a lawyer from outside. All the facts have been clearly stated I do not know what further elucidation is required.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At any rate when this questions have been put - Points No. 1 and 2 they are definitely out of order - but if regarding points No. 3 and 4 hon. members have anything to ask the hon. Minister will please reply.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Pancry) :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সিদিনা খন আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা, শ্রীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই **Police Firing at Gauhati** সম্পৰ্কত অনা **St. Q.** ২ ও প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কি উত্তৰ দিছিল সেইটো নীতি গত ভাৱে পৰিস্কাৰ হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোন ক্ষেত্ৰত বাহিৰৰ পৰা 'লয়াৰ' (lawyer) আনিব আৰু কোন ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰৰ 'লয়াৰ' নিয়োগ কৰিব এই সম্পৰ্কত। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে, কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ উকিল নিয়োগ কৰিছে আৰু আকৌ কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত উকিল নিয়োগ কৰিছে। গুৱাহাটীৰ ছাত্ৰৰ ওপৰত গুলি চালনা বিষয়টোৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা শ্রীসহায় আৰু তেওঁক সহায় কৰিবলৈ ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত উকিল থকা স্বত্বেও বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ এয়ে বিবেচনা নেকি যে, অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ মানুহে জাননী আৰু যোগ্য আৰু অসমৰ মানুহে অযোগ্য? অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা শ্রীসহায়, আহি অসম চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিলেহি। শ্রীসহায়ে যে, বাস্তবিক অসমক তথা চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিছে, তাত ভুল কৰিব লগীয়া একো নাই। সেই কাৰণেই কওঁ যে, এই সদনত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দুই চাৰিটা উত্তৰ দিলেই পৰিস্কাৰ ভাৱে তাত তেওঁলোকৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ নাপায় আৰু চৰকাৰী 'পলিচি' ও প্ৰকাশ নহয়। উকীল আনিলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা...

Mr. DEPUAY SPEAKER: Relevancy থাকিলে better হয়।

***Shri HIRALAL PALWARI:** গতিকে, মই এই কথাই চৰকাৰক জনাব খুজিছো...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি প্রশ্ন আকাৰত সোধক।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: ভাল তেনেহলে মই প্রশ্ন আকাৰতে সোধো।

মই সুধিব খোজো যে, যোৰহাটৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বাহিৰৰ পৰা উকীল অনা নহ'ল অথচ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিয় পাটনাৰ পৰা উকীল আনিব লগা হ'ল ?

তাৰ পাচত, এইটো জানিব পাৰোনে যে, কাৰ জৰিয়তে উকীলৰ বন্দ বস্ত কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁৰ লগত Subordinate উকীল অনাৰ কি আৱশ্যক আছিল ?

আৰু তাৰ পিচত জানিব খোজো শ্ৰীসহাইৰ নিচিনা অভিজ্ঞতা থকা উকীল অসমত আছেনে নাই ; যদি আছে তেনেহলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা কিয় উকীল আনিলে ? চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিবলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা উকীল কিয় অনা হ'ল সেইটো মই স্পষ্ট ভাবে জানিব খুজিছো ।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : On a point of order. Here I find that regarding the business to be taken at the close of the day's business now according to the amended rules this day's business closes at 4—30 p. m.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, That was, I think, so far as the Budget discussions were concerned.

Shri GAUSHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I think it is for all the time upto 4-30 p. m. under the amended rule.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That will come into force after publication in the Gazette unless otherwise specified. These rules have not been published in the Gazette as yet.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) : Sir, I do not know what the Hon'ble member wants to know. All these questions were raised and specifically replied by me. I do not find that any matter has now been raised which require any elucidation of the reply I have already given. I stand by the reply, which I have given on that day, that on the advice of the Advocate General, it was considered necessary to appoint a leading lawyer, having experience and practice on the original side of the High Court. As the leading High Court lawyers in Assam had expressed their views on one side or other, the Government did not consider it desirable to engage them. Further on the advice of the Inspector General of Police Behar we considered some names sent to us from Patna and we selected Mr. Sahay to represent the police officers. This has already been stated by me and I do not find that there is any other point requiring further elucidation.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, on a point of order, does the Hon'ble Minister say that Mr. Sahay was engaged on the advice of the Advocate General of Assam ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have said Advocate General of Assam said that he was not in a position to appear and he advised that in a case of this nature a leading lawyer having knowledge and experience on the original side should be engaged.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Did he suggest that a lawyer should be brought from Patna ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) : He did not suggest that.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Sir, when the report of Enquiry Commission will be submitted ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That question has no connection.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Laharighat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, may I be permitted to ask one question—a simple question ? Was Mr. Sahay selected as a lawyer to defend this case only when it was known as to who would constitute the Bench ? I want the date.

Shri FAKHRUDIN ALI AHMED : There is an insinuation in this question. The Hon'ble Member need not ask this question as Mr. Sahay could only be engaged after the commission constituted. Sri Sahay from Bihar was not engaged because the judge constituting the commission belonged to Bihar.

Shri MOATIRAM BORA : I did not mean that. There is a saying in Assamese that, *নাম বৰত কোন ? মই কল খোৱা নাই।* i.e., "who is inside the temple ?", No, I am not taking plantain", the report comes from temple. I did not mean that because the Judge was a man from Bihar, and therefore Shri Sahay was selected. How would he think like that ? Why should Govt. think like that ? That shows that there was something in the mind of the Govt. I did not put all these things, and I wanted to know the dates. Why he is importing the residence of the Judge and the residence of the lawyer ? Probably he has a guilty mind and so he is suspicious; probably there is something in his mind, and I want elucidation of that.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have said that how can a lawyer be appointed unless the Commission is constituted. Unless the Hon'ble Member had some insinuation or something in his mind....

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 17th March, 1961.

R. N. BARUA,
Secretary, Legislative
Assembly, Assam.

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