

Now, the question is that a sum of Rs. 28,900 (Rupees thirty eight thousand and nine hundred) be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1950 for the administration of the head, 1st, Industries and Sup-  
plies - 1st, Industries.

The question was adopted.

There is hardly any time to take up the half-session dis-  
cussion and to refer to the postponed to a later date. I very  
much regret that in order to complete our business which was  
fixed for today and I hope in future with the co-operation of  
the hon. Members we shall be in a position to complete all the  
business of the House.

#### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on  
Saturday, the 2nd April, 1948.

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

Shillong,  
The 2nd October, 1950.

10/10/50  
10/10/50



**Proceedings of the Third 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 Saturday, the 26th April, 1958.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers and seventy-one Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Raising of the left bund of Dikhu river in Mothagang village**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :**

\*209. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government some 3 years back acquired lands to raise the left bund of Dikhu river (4 miles in length) in Mothagang village ?
- (b) If so, whether the people whose lands were acquired had been duly paid ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that about Rs.1.19 lakhs was paid and a balance of Rs.1.15 lakhs is still to be paid ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the said balance of Rs.1.15 lakhs could not be paid due to some differences of opinion between the Revenue and the Embankment and Drainage Departments ?
- (f) If so, whether Government propose to settle these differences so that the poor villagers can be paid their dues at an early date ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.)** replied :

209. (a)—Acquisition of land for the embankment was started some three years back and the proceedings have not been finally completed.

(b)—Executive Engineer, Sibsagar Embankment and Drainage Division placed funds at the disposal of the Sub-divisional Officer (Civil) from time to time for payment on receipt of land acquisition estimate in batches and an amount of Rs.1.19 lakhs in total has already been paid to some of the land owners.

(c)—Due to certain anomalies in land acquisition estimates the matter had to be referred to the Revenue Department who have already directed the Subdivisional Officer (Civil), Sibsagar to review the estimates in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Act of 1955.

(d)—Yes, Rs.1.19 lakhs have already been paid. As to the balance to be paid it will be known only after the review of the estimates are completed.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** কলেটবে যি এৰাৰ্ড দিছিল তাৰে এক লাখ উনৈচ হাজাৰ টকা কতিপূৰণ দিয়া হল আৰু বাকী টকাৰ কি এৰাৰ্ড দিলে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control):** প্ৰত্যেক কেচৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ এৰাৰ্ড, কিন্তু সেই এৰাৰ্ড E. and D. বিভাগে আইন মতে বুলি বৰা নাই। E. and D. বিভাগে এই কাৰণে আপত্তি দাখিল কৰিছিল। গতিকে কিছু পলম হৈছে।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** আজি তিনি বছৰেও বাকী টকা দিয়া নাই আৰু সেই টকা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে বাজহ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ভূতপূৰ্ব উপ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে লিখিত পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল। সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে নেজানেনে কি ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** টকা দিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ মনো দিছিলো। কিন্তু সেই টকা আইন মতে দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে পলম হৈছে।



**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** কতিপূৰণৰ টকা কিছু মানক দিলে আৰু কিছু মানক নিদিলে। এইটো ন্যায় সম্বন্ধত হৈছেনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control):** In the acquisition proceedings the E. and D. Department has got the right to place its views before the Collector as to how compensation should be assessed. If that causes delay in judicial proceeding how it can be helped ?

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** তেনেহলে মানুহ মৰি যাক।  
(হৰ্ষধবনী)।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** কেইটামান চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ মতভেদৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে আজি তিনি বছৰেও টকা নোপোৱাটো যুক্তিসঙ্গত হৈছেনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** এইটো মতভেদৰ প্রশ্ন নহয়।

The Collector, no doubt is an officer of the Government. When he sits in an arbitration proceedings the Department concerned can place its views before him. But if the Collector passed his judgment against the views of any particular department it is not difference of opinion. Such a thing is inevitable in course of dispensing justice.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** The reply to (a) is: "Acquisition of land for the embankment was started some three years back and the proceedings have not been finally completed." May I know from the Minister why the proceedings could not be completed within 3 years ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Because of the difficulties I had already stated. Sir, the completion of the proceedings means the whole process from the start of acquisition to the assessment and payment of compensation. So far as the assessment of compensation is concerned, the Revenue Department determined it in a particular manner but the Embankment and Drainage Department pointed out that it was not in accordance with law and they drew the attention of the Revenue Department. That is under their consideration and after a decision is arrived at money will be paid accordingly.



**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** May I know whether there was any amount sanctioned for acquisition of land for this project ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control):** There is always a lump provision for each project for payment of compensation.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is it not a fact that there is general slackness in paying compensation in such cases ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There may be one or two cases of slackness and if these are brought to the notice of Government, Government will certainly examine them and take suitable action.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Is it not a fact that the Embankment and Drainage Department trespassed into the land without legally acquiring it ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There was no case of trespass. In such cases the Department entered into the land after taking permission from the people concerned.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** May I know from the Minister whether he does not think that this particular instance, where proceedings have not been completed within 3 years, shows clearly that the Government takes too a long time for disposal of such matters ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. I draw the attention of the hon. Member to Rule 37, Sub-clause (3), which says that a question must not contain arguments and inferences. So I do not think the hon. Members can put any question which draws inferences.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** The Hon'ble Minister said that if any Member brings to his notice any particular case, he will examine whether it has taken too long a time or not. May I know from the Minister whether in this particular case this 3 years' time is too long or not ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control) :** In this particular case, I do not consider it to be too long a delay. Because if in a judicial proceedings there is a procedural mistake or otherwise it may take time to regularise the whole thing.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That was before your time, I suppose.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** Yes, Sir.

**Raising of the Brahmaputra Bund near Saikhowa**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**  
asked :

\*210. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he received a telegram, dated the 8th February, 1958 drawing attention of Government to the need of raising the Brahmaputra Bund near Saikhowa ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the flood level reached the top of this bund last year ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department staff there somehow saved the Saikhowa area from flood by raising a small bund over the main bund last year ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department staff worked hard last year during rainy season to avert flood ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to raise that portion of the bund this year to save the people from flood ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.)** replied :

210.(a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, in some places the flood level came near about the top of the bund last year.

(c)—Yes, those portions of the bund where there were apprehension of over-topping earthen dowels were constructed to ward off over-topping.

(d)—Yes.



(e)—Necessary raising of the threatened portion of the Bund is already in progress.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** May I know whether the work of raising the Bund will be completed before the next monsoon ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control):** I hope so.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal):** যোৱা মাৰ্চ মাহৰ খৰাং বতৰত চৈখোৱাৰ বাবু নলাৰ ওচৰত মঠাউৰিটো কেনেকৈ ভাঙি গল—মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** সোঁতৰ কাৰণে ?

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA:** সেই সময়তটো বানপানী হোৱা নাছিল। কিয় ভাঙি গল ?

(No reply)

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether the Minister-in-charge knows the horrible nature of flood in Saikhowa area since the great earthquake of 1950 and whether sufficient precaution is taken to save the people from great disadvantage ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** This is obvious, precautions are being taken.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** What is the distance between the water-edge and the embankment ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I have no information.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA:** যোৱা বছৰ এই মঠাউৰিৰ কাৰণে যি টকা ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈছিল মঠাউৰি নিৰাপদ ভাবে বন্ধাৰ পাচত, তাৰে বাহীটকাৰ পৰা ১০ হেজাৰ বস্তাৰ কাৰণে 'টেণ্ডাৰ কল' কৰাৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** এই খবৰ মই নাজানো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question has been put and a reply given.



**Shri CHATRA SING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: Before the bund was constructed whether Government had sufficient data regarding the rising of water level during flood ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control)**: Yes, Government had necessary data and they made the bund above the highest flood level, but it was subsequently found that the intensity of the flood was higher than the all previous records and therefore the bund had got to be raised in certain portions.

**Shri CHATRA SING TERON**: Whether Government took into consideration that because of the obstruction that is offered by the bund, the water during flood rises higher as it cannot go beyond the bund ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: Yes, Government took that fact also into consideration. Hence bunds were constructed at a higher level, sometimes 5 to 6 feet higher than the high flood level, but it was found that this was also not sufficient.

**Outlet for the agricultural produce of the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District**

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

\*211. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware that in pre-partition days there used to be 20 Khasi markets more or less on the border of Pakistan which served as outlet for the agricultural produce of the district of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills such as oranges, betel-leaves, tezpats, potatoes, pine-apples and peepul ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that inlet for imports such as fish (fresh and dried), eggs, fowls, etc., have been closed, and that the people from this district have only one gateway and that is *via* Shillong to Gauhati ?
- (c) Whether he is aware that people of many border villages of the Khasi Hills are unable to bring out especially their orange crop from their villages and that they are left to rot ?



- (d) Whether it is a fact that people of many bordering villages have appealed to the Government through the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills to come to their rescue and to give them some financial help for this great loss of oranges ?
- (e) What are the names of the villages which have applied to the Deputy Commissioner for financial help on account of this loss ?
- (f) How many lakhs of oranges calculated to have been left to rot as estimated by the applicants for financial help ?
- (g) What action the Government propose to take on account of this loss due to the stoppage of the trade relationship with Pakistan ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas)** replied :

211. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The entry of fish, eggs, fowls, etc., from Pakistan into United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District has been greatly reduced on account of the partial closure of trade with Pakistan. It is true that the trade of the area of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills adjoining Pakistan has been diverted to Gauhati *via* Shillong.

(c)—To enable the orange growers to dispose of their orange crops at Shillong and Gauhati the Government provided subsidised transport for the carriage of oranges to these places from various collecting centres near the border like Mawsmal, Mawlong, Dawki, Lumshnong, Mawsynram, Jarain, etc. Because of the transport bottle-neck it is possible that the growers could not dispose of all their crops.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The names of the villages from which applications for financial help were received by the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills are as follows—

Domshken, Nongkynbah, Sarin, Nongnam, Dewawlia, Mawpen, Mawkmah, Raibah, Pyndengsohsaw, Mawsain, Mawpud, Balat, Jarain, Rymbai, Narpuh, Lumshnong, Shella, Mawlong, Lumwai, Wahlang and Mahadeo.



(f)—No detailed information is available in this regard.

(g)—Government have taken various measures to relieve the economic distress of the people in the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District. Apart from the transport subsidy to enable the produce of the border areas to be taken to other markets in the State, a large number of test relief schemes has been sanctioned to provide employment to the border people. 127 fair price shops have been opened in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District to serve the need of the villages in the border areas. A sum of Rs.4,36,000 has been distributed as agricultural loan to the border people during the last 2 or 3 months. A Border Committee composed of all M. L. As of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District, the Chief Executive Member, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District Council, some official and other non-official as members has been recently constituted to review the measures already taken by the Government for improving the economy of the people and also to suggest additional measures both long-term and short-term considered necessary. It is expected that this Committee will submit its report to the Government very soon to enable Government to draw up a detailed programme to meet the problems of the border areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** May I know how many lakhs of oranges were left to rot as calculated by the applicants ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T.A.D.):** As the villagers themselves have not given us detailed report about it, it is not possible for us to give any calculated estimate about that.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Whether in the conferences between the officers of the two countries, India and Pakistan, the question of trade in fish, eggs, fowls, etc., has ever been taken up ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** According to the trade agreement these commodities are allowed to come to our area, but unfortunately the Pakistan Government have recently restricted the entry of these things.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was whether these things were discussed between the officers of both these Governments ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T.A.D.):** Discussions are being made whenever it is necessary to do so.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakgonj):** What the Hon'ble Minister means by border areas ? Is there any limit as to distance from the actual border ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** In this particular matter border areas mean areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills bordering East Pakistan.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** With regard to (b), will Government take up this matter as one of the most important matters in the coming conferences between the officers of India Government and Pakistan Government ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** The Government has already been taking this as an important matter and it will be taken up.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Whether the Hon'ble Minister knows when that conference will be held between the Indian and Pakistan officers ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** This meeting is entirely for different purposes and it is not going to discuss these subjects.

**Agricultural loan to the people of border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District**

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :**

\*212. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas be pleased to state—

(a) The amount which has already been sanctioned by the Assam Government to be distributed as Agricultural loan to the people of the border areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills during the year 1957-58 ?



- (b) The date on which the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills was informed about this loan?
- (c) The date on which the Deputy Commissioner informed the people of the border areas that such loan would be distributed?
- (d) The date on which the District Council of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills was informed about this plan of the Government to distribute that loan to the needy cultivators of the border areas?
- (e) The dates on which this loan has been distributed?
- (f) Whether there have been applicants for this agricultural loan and the number of such applicants from each village of the border areas?
- (g) What was the smallest and biggest amounts given to each applicants?
- (h) Whether Government propose to increase the financial assistance in the shape of grant or loans to enable the needy cultivators to carry on their food crops cultivation to maintain themselves and to increase food production in the border areas?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas)** replied :

212. (a)—A sum of Rs.4,49,220 was sanctioned and distributed as agricultural loan to the people of the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills during the year 1957-58.

(b)—Sanction was communicated on the 23th November 1957 to the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.

(c)—The people of the villages concerned were informed of the distribution of agricultural loan much ahead of the visit of the inquiring and distributing officer in each village.



(d)—Since the loan distribution was done entirely by the officers under the Deputy Commissioner, the District Council was not informed of the details of the distribution programme.

(e)—The loans were distributed during the period from January to March 1958.

(f)—A large number of applications for agricultural loan was received by the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills from the people of the border areas. The figures regarding the number of applicants from each village are not readily available.

(g)—The amount of agricultural loan given ranged from Rs.10 to Rs.100 depending upon the size of the family, the size of the holding and other relevant factors which were taken into account by the inquiring officers at the time of distribution of loans.

(h)—This question together with the question of other measures to be taken up by the Government for the improvement of the economy of the border people will be considered after receiving the report of the Border Committee of which the hon. Member is a member.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** What is the number of families to whom the loans were distributed ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: (Minister, T.A.D.):** The figures are not available. I want notice of the question.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Do the Government know that the number of people who actually got the loan is small in view of the fact that out of about 300 people only about 10 received the loan ? Do not Government consider that a loan of Rs.10 sanctioned to each individual applicant is quite inadequate ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** The Government is aware of the fact. In fact the hon. Member himself suggested as to what should be the amount of loan which should be paid at cash individually when he had the opportunity to discuss the matter and the loan was distributed according to the recommendation by the local leaders including himself.



**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Do Government realise the fact that the loan was given on the last part of the year when it was very difficult for local authorities to inform the affected people in the interior to receive the information ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T.A.D.):** Agricultural loans were issued after thorough enquiry by the officers and the Deputy Commissioner on the applications received and a list was prepared by them for deserving cases to receive the loans. Of course, it is true that the loan was received last but recently we have decided that agricultural loans should be given before the agricultural season starts and accordingly agricultural loans will be sanctioned in time.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

#### **Illicit distillation of Country Liquor in the former Khasi States Areas**

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

677 Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise in the Sixth Scheduled Areas be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that there is an uncontrolled increase of illicit distillation of country liquor in private stalls in the former Khasi States Areas.
- (b) Whether Government have been informed of this condition by the Commissioner of Excise ?
- (c) Whether Government have power to control this increase by law ?
- (d) Whether Government will exercise the power given by Paragraph 12(b) of the Sixth Schedule ?



(e) The kind and number of Excise staff in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills ?

(f) The number of detections of smuggled liquor and illicit distillation ?

(g) The number of such illicit distillations detected in former Khasi States areas, and the number prosecuted, and the out-come of such prosecutions ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas)** replied :

677. (a) & (b)—Reports were received from the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District and from the Commissioner of Excise, Assam, of the increase of illicit distillation of country liquor in certain areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District formerly known as Khasi States.

(c)—At present the Assam Excise Act, 1910, is not in force in those areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District formerly known as Khasi States.

(d)—The matter is under consideration.

(e)—The Excise Officers working in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District are :—

(i) One Senior Inspector of Excise vested with the powers of the Superintendent of Excise.

(ii) One Inspector of Excise for the Shillong Circle.

(iii) One Assistant Inspector of Excise and 13 Excise peons for the Shillong Circle.

(iv) One Assistant Inspector of Excise for the Umjajew distillery.

(v) One Inspector of Excise for the Jowai Circle.

(vi) Two Assistant Inspectors of Excise with 8 peons for Jowai Circle.



(f) The number of detections in 1956-57 were 57 cases of smuggling of liquor and 46 cases of illicit distillation of liquor. In 1957-58, the number of detections consisted of 85 cases of smuggling of liquor and 39 cases of illicit distillation of liquor.

(g) The number of illicit distillation cases detected in the areas formerly known as Khasi States was 12 in 1956-57 and 5 upto February, 1958, for the year 1957-58.

Sixteen out of these cases ended in conviction in some cases with fine and in others both with fine and imprisonment. The other case is still pending.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** What the Government is proposing to do for appointment of Superintendent of Excise for this district as there was repeated request for a long time for a Superintendent of Excise for this district ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T. A. D.) :** I will enquire into the matter.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** In answer to (c) it is stated, "At present the Assam Excise Act, 1910, is not in force in those areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District formerly known as Khasi States." May I know from the Government when they are going to enforce this Act in those areas ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Earlier I had the opportunity to reply to this question. This matter is being taken up with the District Council authorities and if they agree the Government will extend the Act to this district.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** Are Government aware of the fact that due to illicit distillation there is shortage of rice in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills district ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** It may be a fact, Sir.



**Sluice gates near about Kakhargaon and  
Gokhaighat in Kalang Bound**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**  
asked :

678. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has received any petitions from the people of Barbhagia village of Charaibahi Mouza, Nowgong District, for sluice gates near about Kakhargaon and Gokhaighat in Kalang Bund ?

(b) If so, whether Government will open such gates at the earliest opportunity ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.)** replied :

678. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Encroachment of the Muslim immigrants in the  
Tribal Belt and Block in Borchala Map in Naobaicha  
Mouza, North Lakhimpur Subdivision**

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur  
(Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

679. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Muslim immigrants have encroached in the Tribal Belt and Block in Borchala Map in Naobaicha Mauza, North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government propose to settle the land with the encroachers ?

(c) If not, what action Government propose to take to evict the encroachers ?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister)** replied :

679. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In 1956 the Sub-Deputy Collector passed orders for settlement of land in this village with 43 Muslims immigrants. But on receipt of complaints Subdivisional Officer has stopped issue of pattas.

(c)—The Subdivisional Officer has been asked to take steps for cancellation of the orders of settlement. The encroachers will be evicted after this is done.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : কোন তারিখে Sub-Divisional Officer দেন Order দিয়া হৈছিল জানিব পার্বোনে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : তারিখ টো ইয়াত নাই, কিন্তু ১৯৫৭ চনতে দিয়া হৈছিল।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY** : কোন ন্যহত জানিব পার্বোনে।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : ন্যহটোও ইয়াত নাই।

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur)** : Are the Government aware that this very Sub-Deputy Collector has given settlement to another 3 or 4 hundred families of such immigrants in the Tribal belt of Naw-boisha, Nokari and Kadam mouzas ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : That is a separate question. We have not settled it but we have stopped it.

**Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRODHANI: (Dhubri)** এই মানুহ বিলাকক তাব পৰা উঠাই দিলে চবকাৰে আনটাইত তেওঁবিলাকক মাটি দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : মাটি পালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা যাব, কিন্তু Tribal beltত তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়া নহয়।

**Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : May I know from the Government whether the Sub-Deputy Collector is a competent authority to give settlement of land in the Tribal belt to non-tribals ?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** The Sub-Deputy Collector is competent but he cannot settle land with Muslims in a tribal belt.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Do the Government know that this Sub-Deputy Collector tried to settle another hundred families in another area which is proposed Professional Grazing Reserve?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** I want notice of this question.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** Whether Government consider to give compensation to these people to settle elsewhere who are going to be evicted for no fault of them?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** There is no such proposal of giving compensation.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** In giving this settlement to non-tribals in tribal belts had the Sub-Deputy Collector done nothing against the Government procedure?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** He has done nothing against the procedure. He passed an order but it has been withheld.

**Amount spent by the Embankment and Drainage Department and names of works carried on in Golaghat Subdivision**

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :**

680. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control be pleased to state—

(a) The amount till date spent by the Embankment and Drainage Department in Golaghat Subdivision?

(b) The names of localities where works of Drainage and Embankment Department are now being carried on in Golaghat Subdivision?

(c) Whether there is any project in the year 1958-59?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.)** replied :

680. (a)—Rs.14,57,360 to the end of December, 1957.

(b)—The following new works are being carried in the Golaghat Civil Subdivision in the localities indicated by the names of the Schemes :—

(1) Marginal Bunds along Dhansiri river right bank from Chowguri to Barpathar Public Works Department Road including sluices to let in local drainage.

(2) Construction of Dyke along both banks of Ghiladhari from Barbarua Ali to Salikaihat Public Works Department Road.

(3) Retirement of the Dhansiri Bund (Brahmaputra Dyke) from Mariaholla to Dhansirimukh.

(4) In addition to the above new Schemes all works in connection with repairs and maintenance of the existing Embankment and Drainage Works located at different places of the entire Golaghat Subdivision.

(c)—Yes, there are two projects programmed for 1958-59 viz.—

(1) Protection of Golaghat Town from erosion of the Dhansiri.

(2) Raising and strengthening Dhansiri Bund upto Kaziranga Reserve Forest.

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon):** Whether it is fact that the Dhansiri Bund (Brahmaputra Dyke) from Mariaholla to Dhansirimukh is not yet completed and further progress of work suffered due to want of labour and for this people in general will suffer?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** The work is said to be in progress.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** Is the Minister aware of the fact that this project of protection of Golaghat Town from erosion was included in the last year's budget?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I am not aware of it. It might have been, but it will be taken up now.



**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon):** Which are the projects omitted or which are the projects included in the last year's budget ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control):** Some of the projects included in the last year's budget were dropped because the Planning Commission pruned down our allocation and the Government had to retain only the most important projects.

### **Bogidara P. G. R. in Goalpara District**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

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

( a ) Whether demarcation lines have been given to the Bogidara P. G. R. in Goalpara district ?

( b ) If not, when the demarcation lines will be given ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister)** replied :

681 ( a )—No.

( b )—Demarcation will be done as soon as the formal constitution of the P. G. R. is completed.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR :** With regard to (b) when do Government propose to complete the demarcation lines ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** No specific time can be given, Sir.

**Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR :** What is the total area of the Professional Grazing Reserve in question ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** In this connection there were some objections not to constitute a Professional Grazing Reserve—2,000 bighas were ordered to be excluded, but then again objections were raised, then 2,300 bighas were ordered to be excluded. Now the total area stands at about 2,732 bighas.



**Number of refugee students in Sibsagar District who were granted monetary help**

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira)** asked :

682. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of refugee students who were granted monetary help during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 in the Sibsagar District (to be shown Subdivision-wise) ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that once selected for such help the same is not renewed till completion of the school course even in the face of satisfactory progress of the students ?
- (c) Why the refugee scholarships granted to students of Namti High School were not renewed during 1956-57 and 1957-58 even after submission of renewal applications along with the satisfactory progress reports of the students by the Headmaster of the School ?
- (d) How the eligibility for renewal of refugee scholarships is determined ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Headmasters concerned are not taken into consideration in such cases, and that the things are without adhering to any principle or rule ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to issue instructions to the effect that in cases of scholarships, etc., to refugee students the recommendations of the Headmaster should be the main criterion of selection ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied :

682. (a)—The number of refugee students who were granted financial assistance during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 in Sibsagar District are 379,452 and 607 respectively. (Subdivision-wise figures are not available as the scheme is dealt with on District basis.)



(b)—Government of India's scheme is sanctioned on annual basis with amendments thereof from time to time. Students are to apply every year and their cases are considered afresh on merits of the cases in the light of the scheme which is in force at the time.

(c)—No application from students of Namti High School appears to have been received during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and as such the question of considering their cases does not arise.

(d)—Eligibility for renewal of refugee scholarships depends on the following—(i) Displaced status of the students and their parents/guardians, (ii) Limit of income of the parents/guardians, (iii) Satisfactory progress of studies and other conditions prescribed in the scheme as amended from time to time which is further restricted by the proviso that the number of students receiving concessions does not exceed forty per cent for Matriculation classes and fifty per cent upto class VIII of the total number of displaced students studying in these classes.

(e)—Recommendation of heads of Institutions is taken into consideration if the applicant concerned is otherwise eligible as per terms and conditions laid down in the scheme which is determined on departmental enquiry in each case. Principles and rules as laid down in the Government of India's scheme are strictly adhered to.

(f)—No. Issue of fresh instruction is not considered necessary as instruction to this effect was already issued to District Subdivisional Officers concerned and recommendation of the Headmaster concerned is always taken as one of the main criteria for selection of candidates in the grant of financial assistance for their education under the scheme.

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira)** : With regard to (c)—will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Refugee Inspector visited this School in the middle of 1957 to enquire into the applications submitted by displaced students ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : I will enquire into the matter, Sir.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)** : What are the principles and procedures for granting financial assistance to displaced and refugee students ?



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Financial assistance to displaced students is given in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

### Loans to genuine Refugees

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira)** asked :

683. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that in most cases the genuine refugees do not get loans or helps ?
- (b) Whether they are at the mercy of the Officers ?
- (c) Whether it is due to their extreme poverty to satisfy the Officers ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that all refugees who are benefited by loans or helps from Government are to satisfy the officials of the Refugee Offices by parting a substantial share of loans and grants received ?
- (e) If so, whether Government propose to check this corruption in the Refugee Offices ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : (Chief Minister):** replied  
683.

- (a)—No.
- (b)—No.
- (c)—Does not arise.
- (d)—No.
- (e)—Does not arise.

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA :** Do Government propose to take appropriate action against any such officer if facts are supplied ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Yes, Sir.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether Government received complaints that non-bonafide refugees get loan and grant from Government superseding the claims of genuine refugees ?



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sometimes such complaints are received, and when any thing wrong is found, Government take necessary steps in the matter.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Whether the answer to Question (d) has been given after proper investigation ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** The answer was based on the information supplied by our officers.

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) :** Is it not a fact that the answers were based on the information supplied by those very officers against whom complaints were made ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** We generally have to depend on our officers but in case of any doubt the matter is investigated by higher officials of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department and the District Officers.

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA :** Will Government accept the information from hon. Members who have personal knowledge in these matters ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Whenever any hon. Member comes to know about corruption amongst the officers it would be advisable to go to the District Magistrate or to the Police or supply the information to us. We welcome such information.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** Do Government propose to constitute an Enquiry Committee to go into all these allegations which are prevalent in all places in the State ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) :** Are Government aware that there are many touts in the Refugee offices who influence the officers and deprive the needy refugee from getting the loan or grant ?



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**  
Yes Sir, but we have issued strict instructions that touts should not be encouraged.

### **Judge's Court in the District of Darrang**

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** asked :

684. Will the Minister, Judicial be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there is no Judge's Court in the District of Darrang ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware or have any information to the effect that for want of a Judge's Court in the above District the litigant public have always to experience great inconvenience and that there is delay in the administration of justice ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Tezpur Bar Association have been making representations to Government from time to time for the constitution of a Judge's Court at Tezpur for the convenience of public and quick dispensation of justice ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to consider the matter and take necessary steps for constitution of a Judge's Court at Tezpur ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial)** replied :

684. (a)—Yes. But the District Judge, the Addl. District Judge, L. A. D. at Nowgong periodically hold Circuit Courts at Tezpur and the Government in this Department has recently directed the Judge, L. A. D., Gauhati to hold its Courts occasionally at Mangaldai also, to try Civil appeals and Session triable cases relating to that Subdivision.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—Government has no such proposal under consideration.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** With regard to question (b)—Are Government aware that there are a large number of cases pending for a very long time at Tezpur Court which could not be disposed off ?



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial) :** Government collected information and it is not correct to say that there are large number of cases pending in the Tezpur Court. If the hon. Member wants I can give the information for the last two years : In the year 1956 only 63 civil matters were filed before the District Judge and in that year 53 matters were disposed of. The hon. Member will appreciate that for the purpose of disposing these 63 appeals and cases a Judge cannot be appointed. There is of course, heavy arrear in Mangaldai Court. We have taken necessary steps for appointment of a Circuit Court. I hope when that Circuit Court functions the arrears in the Mangaldai Court will be cleared very soon. The District Judge, Lower Assam District and his subordinate judge will go there on circuit as early as possible.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Are Government aware that the litigant public from Tezpur have to go to Gauhati for the purpose of filing appeals and suits ? Does it not mean inconvenience to the litigant public.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** It is not very inconvenient. So far as Mangaldai people are concerned it is more convenient for them to go to Gauhati than to Tezpur.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** Are Government aware that the Tezpur Bar Association submitted several representations to Government for the establishment of a Judge's Court ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** In reply I have already stated that Government have not received such representations.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Is it a fact that the crime cases are increasing at Tezpur and the establishment of a Judge's Court is keenly felt by the Government ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** That information I cannot give now. But so far as the number of cases, which have been instituted in Tezpur Court, are concerned, they do not justify the establishment of a Judge's Court at Tezpur.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** Is it not a fact that in every headquarters in each district there is a Judge's Court ?



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister Judicials): That depends on the number of cases instituted in the courts.

### Adjournment Motion :

**Adjournment motion regarding attack on the night of 23rd April, 1958 upon the peaceful population of Mupa Maibong area by a large number of Naga hostiles**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The questions are over.

Now I have got notice of an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, Shri Tarun Sen Dekka and Shri Gopesh Namasudra.

The motion runs as follows :—

“That the Assembly do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the wanton attack on the night of 23rd April, 1958 upon the peaceful population of Mupa Maibong area by a large number of Naga hostiles shooting dead a Railway man on duty, seriously injuring many others, looting the Maibong Bazar, damaging telegraph and telephone lines and thereby creating a sense of great panic and insecurity among the entire people bordering the Naga Hills Areas”.

Now, as the hon. Members are aware, for the purpose of moving an adjournment motion notice has to be given under Rules 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly.

Then the question is whether the matter to be discussed is definite and whether it is of urgent public importance. There is no doubt that this matter, viz., the wanton attack on the night of 23rd April, 1958 upon the peaceful population Mupa Maibong area by a large number of Naga hostiles, is a definite matter of public importance. Now the point is: whether the matter is urgent so as to come under the purview of this rule. This has to be considered in the background of the entire series of incidents.



So far as the urgency of the matter in terms of this rule (Rule 56) is concerned, the incident concerned must not form part of a continuous process. But so far as this incident is concerned, it forms part of a series of incidents which occurred during the last two or three years and on which Government has taken some action.

There is a ruling by the Hon'ble Speaker of this House given as early as 19th March, 1945 by Shri Basanta Kumar Das. He held that a matter in which Government has taken action already cannot form the subject-matter of an adjournment motion.

Then again there is another difficulty. An adjournment motion must not relate to any matter which is not primarily a concern of the State Government. So far as the problem of law and order in the Naga Hills and attacks by hostiles are concerned, they are primarily the responsibility of the Government of India according to the present arrangement. The Government of Assam is no doubt concerned in this matter, but the primary responsibility for curbing the Naga hostiles is that of the Government of India and not of the Government of Assam. So in view of these difficulties, I am not in a position to admit the adjournment motion under Rule 60 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. But I would draw the attention of the hon. Members who have given notice of the adjournment motion that now there are devices and procedures which we did not have in the old Rules; Rule 50 and Rule 54 now enable the hon. Members to raise a discussion on the subject matter of the adjournment motion. Under Rule 50, 2½ hours' time is permitted for discussion and Rule 54 enables the Members to elicit a statement from the Government in this behalf.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, with all respect to your ruling relating to Mupa Maibong area about the attack by Naga hostiles, I would like to say that there has been incidents in the area. Secondly, so far as law and order is concerned, it is the primary responsibility of the Government. Therefore, with all respect to your ruling, I would like to know from the Chief Minister what action has been taken in this matter.



**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**

Sir, while I would like to take the House into confidence over this incident, it will be appreciated in the interest of security it will not be desirable on my part to disclose all the steps that we have been taking in this matter. At the same time I would like to suggest that taking into consideration the situation as a whole in the State it will also not be desirable on the part of this august House to discuss in details on this matter. But, Sir, I would certainly like to inform the hon. Members of this House to the extent that is possible keeping in view what I have stated before.

It is a fact that on the night of the 23rd a band of hostile Nagas numbering about 20 raided the Maibong Railway station and Community Project quarters nearby. The Assistant Permanent Railway Inspector had heard certain movements and shone his torch on which the hostiles fired and killed a trolley man and injured the A.P.W.I. person. After destroying records and furniture and looting some cash and watch and the pen of the Assistant Station Master the miscreants went to the Project office where they also did some damage and robbed the Project Officer. The miscreants then went off to the Maibong Bazar and looted a shop carrying away some sugar, Dal, torch batteries and some cash. After this the hostiles started moving towards the north-east that is apparently again towards their base in the Naga Hills. Our D.I.G., Training who was in the area of Liaison with armed police was alerted and he made an endeavour to intercept the hostiles moving towards the Naga Hills. The latest report indicates that on the 24th evening our armed police were able to intercept and engage the hostiles. There was severe exchange of firing in which three hostiles including the leader of the party who was wearing a Captain's badge, one Naiyak and another wearing a olive green uniform were killed by our police forces and their dead bodies recovered. Two other of the hostiles were injured and were pursued by our police but they disappeared into deep jungles. One 303 rifle and a D. B. B. L. Gun and a S. B. B. L. gun were captured by our police. I regret to inform the House that in the encounter one of our constables was killed, two received severe injuries and three light injuries. First aid to our injured personnel was rendered on the spot and they



were taken to Laisong area where after further attention it was decided to send them to Haflong. Unfortunately of the two seriously injured persons it appears that the condition of one is serious, large quantities of loot from Maibong were also recovered by our Police.

It is true that there have been a few sporadic raids by Naga hostiles in the plains areas and on some of these specific questions have been raised in the Assembly to which answers are also being given. In the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills we now have a fairly large number of armed police deployed under the D. I. G., Training. We are also contemplating that further effective steps can be taken to cope with any irruption from the Naga Hills into either the plains areas or the United Mikir and the North Cachar Hills.

### **Demands for Grants**

#### **Grant No. 14**

#### **“29.—Police”.**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 2,38,96,100 (Rupees two crores, thirty-eight lakhs, ninety-six thousand and one hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head “29.—Police”.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion in moved that a sum of Rs. 2,38,96,100 (Rupees two crores, thirty-eight lakhs, ninety-six thousand and one hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head “29.—Police”.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.



(To criticise the Government for their failure to instil a sense of security among the people against the offence of the criminals).

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motions standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(1. To discuss about the lot of low paid staff.

2. To raise discussion about the corruption of this Department.)

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

[(1) To criticise the use of the Police to suppress workers' and peasants' struggles and to uphold the vested interests of the ruling party and rich class.

(2) To criticise the failure of the Police to bring into books the criminals and offenders. •

(3) To criticise the failure of the Police to enlist popular co-operation.

(4) To criticise the failure of the Police to control the wave of corruption.



(5) To criticise the unnecessary creation of Police force and augmentation of expenditure.

(6) To criticise the attempt to hide the failure of the Police to give protection to the border people of the Naga Hills from the sporadic raids and extraction of levies by shifting the responsibility to certain political parties].

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise the Demand.)

**Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise the Demand).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.



(To raise a general discussion as to what should be the role of Police in a democratic society).

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari—East):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100 under grant No. 14, Major head—29.—Police, at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,38,96,100 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise the Police activities).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All the Cut Motions are moved as above.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise a discussion as to the role that the Police is expected to play in a democratic set-up. I want to discuss certain principles rather than going into the details. The first point that I propose to raise is what is the law and order policy of this Government. The second point is what will be the role of the Police in this policy; against whom are they to be used, and what should be their relation with the people in general? Sir, it is now past 10 years that we have attained independence and this period is fairly long enough to bring about a change in the out-look of the Police in the State. Before independence the role of the Police was by and large to suppress popular movements and maintain the iron rule of the foreign imperialist, but after independence when our Constitution was adopted and when the shining objective of our Constitution is social justice, political, economic and others, not only to a particular set of people, not only to a particular class or party but to all the people, the role of the Police must change. Previously during the imperialist regime, it appeared as though violence was the motto of the Police and that the Police must utilise force. At present it is not necessary that violence should be the motto of the Police. Thereby of course I do not mean that our Police force should have only the feminine virtues of tenderness and weakness or cowardice.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am afraid the hon. lady Members of the House may take exception to the words—feminine weakness or cowardice! (*laughter*).



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

I may put it the other way round, Sir. It is no doubt true that our Police force should be endowed with the virtue of modesty with firmness, but not with the vice of cowardice. We do not expect from the tenderness or weakness of the fair sex.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then how will you enrol ladies in the Police force ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** That I do not support, Sir. But at the same time, the Police force should be helpful to the society at large, to be helpful when the people are in difficulties and in danger. Now it must be admitted that and as a matter of fact the Chief Minister himself admitted on the floor of the House on the 17th March, 1958, that the general law and order condition in our country has improved rather than deteriorated in the sense that the crimes are not in the increase. That is a very good compliment to our people. But on that very date in answer to a question raised by my Friend Shri Choudhury of Nalbari-East, the Chief Minister was pleased to give certain answers which were not at all encouraging. For example, he was pleased to say that in the Nalbari Thana in the year 1956, as many as 133 burglary cases were reported to the Police and the Police could investigate and charge sheet only 8 out of these 133. In 1957, as many as 107 burglary cases were reported but the Police could complete investigation till the date of the answer only of 11. This is, I beg to submit, not a very encouraging feature for our Police. Then there is another thing, Sir, prior to independence it was only thought to be the normal part of the Police duty to be of immediate help to the landlords and capitalists as against the peasants and workers. After the independence we expected that there would be a change. But what do we find especially with regard to the Police investigation in cases under Section 107 or 144 or 145 of the Cr. P. C.? The Magistrates often depend on Police reports for passing final orders. Now it is almost invariably seen that with regard to Police reports in these matters, he who pays the piper calls the tune ; he who can bribe the Police, gets the report in his favour. It is only natural that the poor people cannot oblige them with gifts or presents and therefore it is almost invariably seen that in these things police reports go against the poor peasants or workers. There is no wonder, therefore, that during the past few years cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have been increasing and the ordinary people, the common people, the



poor people have been the victims. The landlords and capitalists instead of going through the lengthy procedure of the Civil Court prefer to take advantage of Sections 145, 146 or 147 of the Criminal Procedure code and the Police immediately go to their help. In this way, instead of our Police becoming the custodian of justice, have become the hand-maid of the rich. This is the position. Not only this, there are many more instances. Yesterday, my Friend, Shri Hazarika from Golaghat was pleased to raise an important matter on the floor of the House about the repeated havocs caused by fire recently in different parts of Assam. Every one in the country feels for these victims of fire havocs. But what is the attitude of the Police in this respect? At Chandmari at Gauhati many houses were gutted by fire. There was a piece of land the possession of which was alleged to be disputed. One rich man very well known to many of the hon. Ministers, of that area claimed that he had a right over that piece of land, but there was no case pending. Now as soon as the houses were burnt to ashes, that man ran to the magistrate and lodged a case stating that he had dispute with regard to that particular plot of land about possession and therefore he wanted to attach that plot of land so that these fire victims might not build houses there any more. Then the Magistrate called for report from the Police and the Police was only too pleased to give the report in favour of that rich landlord. The fire had burnt their huts to ashes; now due to the Police report, these fire victims have lost their right to build even sheds for their shelter in this area, because the police have fenced the area against any possible intrusion. This is one instance. Just another similar instance would have taken place at Nowgong, but somehow or other it was averted. But these things are not rare. Then again with regard to clearing of highways, it is often expected, and very rightly too, that the Police would keep the roads clear. If the hon. Minister-in-charge of the Police go by the South Trunk Road which is a National Highway, near Takaubari he will find that some rich men so many Singhs and Khans, have converted the road itself into veritable motor garrages or repairing shops. Even two motor cars can hardly pass through that portion of the National Highway. But unfortunately our Police have got nothing to do with this. But if a poor rickshaw-puller stops for one or two minutes in a part of the road, he is at once taken to task, he is kicked and slapped. That is the attitude of our Police to the poor *vis-a-vis* the rich. This is not the end. There are many more instances. If some people find themselves to be in imminent danger, and the police is immediately informed, well, our police will not find time generally to go there immediately,



There at Gauhati just on the entrance of the Fancy-bazar—I think the Minister-in-charge of the Police knows this—there is a Sikh temple, that is about half a furlong from the Police Station. The other day, just two days before the Idd, a large number of people gathered there at mid-night and forcibly demolished a part of the three storeyed house which was in the process of construction, of a neighbour belonging to the minority community, on the ground that that it would obstruct light to the top floor of the Gurdwara. These people took the law into their own hands and demolished the house and the owner of the house frantically rang up the S. P., the D. S. P. and the Police Station, but no help came within two hours. Even after two hours when the town Sub-Inspector came, he did not enter into the premises, he did not assist the owner in any way, nor did he try to disperse the mob collected there, but he simply asked the people to remain calm and quiet and not to get themselves agitated and that he would come the next day for making necessary investigation. In the meantime, however, the poor house-owner escaped to safety. The next morning when I visited the area at 10 a.m. then only the Police Inspector appeared at the place of incident which took place at 12 O'clock midnight, that is, as I have already stated, only at half a furlong distance from the Police Station. The S. P.'s residence is also there in the heart of the town, he also did not feel it necessary to pay a visit to the place of occurrence. If the crowd could not keep themselves calm and quiet either because of weakness or fortitude, then there would have been a veritable riot there at that very hour. High Police officers were there in the next morning enjoying the Bihu festival or the Bihu Tamasas either at Union field or the New field. That is the position. In the next morning at 10 a.m. when I met the Police Inspector and asked him, "How is it that no Police officer came to enquire about the incident that night?"—he replied, "What is the necessity? Should the Police officers go on enquiring into every small incident that takes place daily in the town?" He further stated that if the Police could have gone there with force, the situation would have further worsened. This is the policy of appeasement. The other day the hon. Finance Minister stated that he did not know how the Government was following a policy of appeasement. I say, Sir, this is an instance of appeasement to those who take the law into their own hands. Recently, Sir, there was a burglary, some house-breaking near about my own house at Gauhati in the house of a poor widow. Somehow or other the thief was caught and the poor widow rushed to me and said, "Can't you send an information to the Police so that they may come and take charge



of the thief ?”...I sent the information to the Sadar Police Station and they were pleased to ask the people either to bring the thief to the thana or to keep him with them till next morning if they could. These people who caught the thief were quite capable to bring him to the thana. But they said: “Who will take the trouble. After all if we go to the thana with him then something might happen. He has been brought to the road. So, better let him go.” Thus saying they released that thief. So, Sir, in this way the police is maintaining law and order, police is maintaining peace, police is checking burglary, theft and dacoity. This is one instance I have given. There are many more instances. I am thereby not saying that all the persons in the Police Department are bad people. That is not so. There are good people as well. But the very process, the very attitude of the Police Department specially in the high ranks is extremely bad. What is the example of their personal life ? Gauhati is a dry area. I should like with all humility to request the Chief Minister, who is the Minister-in-charge of Police also, to make an enquiry what the high ranking police officers do at mid-night in that dry area. In Shillong also he can investigate about the personal conduct of the police officers at the top rank. He may also please make certain investigation how promotions are given, rewards are awarded for alleged good work. He will find that in the Police Department during the last few years promotions have been given only on one condition, only on one criterion and that is favouritism. Those who are senior people and whose service record sheets have not even a single spot are often let down and those who happen to be favoured either by the police boss or by some Minister, whatever that might be, get promotion and they get even 6 or 7 increments at a time. There are many instances at my disposal. I can give just one instance. One particular officer was said to be deputed to the Naga Hills and when he reached Dimapur he fell ill of appendicitis and he had to come back and get himself admitted in the Welsh Mission Hospital at Shillong and a staff car was placed at the disposal of his family members so that they might attend on him in the Hospital. But he was not only shown as on duty for that period but he was recommended for the All-India Police Medal for his gallant work in the Naga Hills. That is a specific allegation I am making and I may request the Chief Minister to investigate whether that man was registered in the Welsh Mission Hospital as an indoor patient or not and at the same time whether he was shown as on duty in the Naga Hills and whether he was recommended for Police Medal or not for his gallant work in the Naga Hills at the same time. Then I know also among others one instance



where some Sub-Inspectors have superseded many senior people and have become Inspectors and some of them have been posted at Aijal. That is only by way of illustration. I am not going to deal with individual cases. But the fact is that there are such people who have been promoted in that manner. Let the Chief Minister himself look into the service sheets of those people who have got double or treble promotions. Let him satisfy himself by comparing their service sheets with that of those who have been superseded. All these have happened within the last few years and we expect that the present Chief Minister will look into this because Police happens to be a very important arm of the Government, and for many things we are to depend on the police and even for appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners, Magistrates and other Government officers police report is necessary. Even for a small Government job a police report is necessary. It is a common knowledge that if some police officers are not well pleased or disposed towards a man then either his report is somehow or other given in a twisted form or at least it is delayed. We also find that in the investigation of cases charge sheet is not submitted to the Magistrate concerned and he is to send reminder after reminder and sometimes even the first information report is not sent along with the accused. Why so? It is because the police people want to take some breathing time within which this party or that party can approach them with some gift and then that party gets a report in their favour and the result is that actual justice is not received. In the law court I think many of the hon. Members who are adorning the Treasury Benches had very good practice on the criminal side as lawyers and I hope they will agree with me that at least 75 per cent of the police cases fail because of bad or defective investigation by the investigating police officers, as they are not at all trained in the line and so the process has become very complicated. It is a technical affair, but those police officers who are kept in charge of investigation are not at all trained in the line. Moreover due to corruption, favouritism, nepotism that are prevailing in the Police Department, some police personnel have become very debased every day. In some fields of course they do splendid things as they have done in Pragjyotispur during the Congress Session. Whenever any distinguished guests come to this country they see that those guests do not get any discomfort. There are other fields also where they do exemplary work. But why do we not see the same spirit of work from them all throughout, on all occasion? After all they are also human beings and whenever they see that good service is not recognised, when they see that favouritism and intimate



connection only matter in the matters of promotion, naturally they are not very much enthused to work hard. Therefore, I should like to suggest that this administration should be very carefully probed into and I should like to say that the again stable should be cleared specially at the topmost positions like the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, etc. If their conduct in the matter of promotion and other things be not above suspicion then the morale of our police force will not be high and in spite of the fact that many brilliant youths of our country are coming to this Department, this Department will always remain rather an eye-sore.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an admitted fact that our police force together with the Military form the core of the State apparatus. The character of the State depends mainly on the purpose for and the manner in which the police force is used ; it is a barometer of the character of the State. In moving my cut motion I would like to criticise the attitude of this Department. The attitude of the Department is to suppress the peasants' and workers' movements. During the alien rule, Sir, the role of the police was two-fold ; firstly, to help the society by bringing the unsocial elements to book and, secondly, to restrict the political movements and development of the democratic parties. During the British rule, Sir, this latter role was applied, specially to restrict the movements of, if not to crush, the political parties including the Indian National Congress. But after independence, it is directed against the leftist parties like the C.P.I. the R. C. P. I. the P. S. P., etc. For instance, we found that our movement for the establishment of the oil refinery in Assam was attempted to be crushed by the Government, though of course they failed. This is a clear and glaring instance in that direction. The hon. Member Mr. Bhattacharyya cited many instances. Now, Sir, let me also cite a few instances. In Dangabasti in Sepon Mouza, there is a landlord whose name is Bhimraj. There the cultivators wanted to have their share of the crop, *i.e.*, four-fifths, to which they are entitled under the Adhiars Act. But Bhimraj was not willing to give their share ; he invited the police force and in their very presence he with a few of his men reaped the harvest and went away. In this way we also found in Baltota during the years 1947-48 and 1949, how our police force sided with the Mahajans, entered into the granaries of the peasants, took out paddy and carried it to the trucks of the Mahajans, (A voice :—There



were orders from the Court possibly). The Court certainly did not direct the police to carry paddy from the granary to the truck. I do not think such an order was issued by any Magistrate. However, I do not like to go further into this as some time will be necessary to go into the details. Another point that I would like to mention here is that the police have failed to enlist popular co-operation. Why people should co-operate with the Police Department? For instance, in 1949, one Siba Gohain in Madury was beaten senseless by the Police of Nazira and was carried to the police station by a cart. He wanted to have some water; in fact, he cried for water, but the Police officer gave him urine in a Kochu leaf. This was reported by an *ex-M.L.A.* to our late Chief Minister Mr. Bardoloi in a public meeting at Sibsagar. In 1950, one police officer.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member will be using his time as well as the time of the House better if he refers to incidents which took place in recent years,—happenings of 1950 are eight years old.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** All right, Sir, even now we find that our police officers are always after some political parties. In 1955 we had a district meeting at Sibsagar; it was an open meeting and known to the Police. At that time a dacoity was committed near No-Kachari or Selleng in Jorhat Subdivision, but some of our representatives were arrested in that connection. I met the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Jorhat and told them that these persons were present in Sibsagar for two days including the very night the dacoity was committed at No-Kachari or Selleng, but still they had been arrested and put in Jail. I do not like to go further into this matter. That is why the police fail to enlist public co-operation. Then, Sir, here in Shillong last year the Garrison Cinema Hall was suddenly taken possession of by the police when a picture was actually on the run and at the point of revolver the show was stopped. But later on what happened? The Police failed in the Supreme Court and lost the case. In this way, I can cite many instances but due to want of time I do not want to go further.

Then, Sir, the police have failed to bring to book criminals and offenders. The criminals are at large everywhere. It is very interesting and strange that the Superintendent of Police's



office here in Shillong was burnt down ; the Secretariat building was attempted to be burnt down twice or thrice ; even the Superintendent of Police's and Deputy Superintendent of Police's cycles have been stolen. These are also day-to-day occurrence in Dibrugarh. Sir, in one village in Samaguri Sarbeswar Kakoti's house was looted. The houses of one Muka Gogoi and one Manshyam Das were looted. No one could be arrested so far. In this way, I can cite thousands of instances in which Police failed to bring the offenders to book.

Fourthly, the failure of the police to control the wave of the corruption. The corruption is rampant everywhere in the State. Cement and C. I. Sheets are available in black market but not available from Government stock. Even Police Officers, other high ranking officers and M. L. A's. are purchasing these things from black market.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchala) :** Will the hon. Member give specific instances ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I hope, the hon. Member is not speaking for himself.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** Corruption is rampant and this Anti-Corruption Department has not been able to do anything worth the name. So my suggestion is that this department should be manned by people from outside the Police Department and this department should be under an officer other than a Police officer. This should be a department quite outside the Police Department. The present Anti-Corruption Department is manned by Police Officers and if they commit something wrong who will detect them ?

Fifthly, unnecessary increase of Police Force and augmentation of expenditure. Police personnel in the State is being increased day after day, whereas our State is contracting in areas but increasing in police personnel. When Sylhet, Naga Hills and North-East Frontier Agency were within Assam then the police force consisted of only 5,000 persons and the population was 90 lakhs. Now, the areas are getting lesser with the separation of Sylhet, North-East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills and the population is even now, 90 lakhs but the police personnel have increased to 16,000.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** May I know where from the hon. Member got the figure ?



**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** I have learnt that this is the figure. I shall not be surprised if Government even now come forward with a supplementary demand for the increase of the police force.

In this way, you will see that the number of police personnel is increasing immensely, but the population remains the same minus the areas of Sylhet, Naga Hills and North-East Frontier Agency. Our hard earned money is being squandered recklessly for no tangible and effective purpose. Whether this means that we are aiming at a Democratic State or Totalitarian State? We have not been able to give protection to the bordering people of the plains districts near the Naga Hills. Four persons were kidnapped but these persons are yet to be recovered. Another person working in Dimapur Road who belongs to Sibsagar Constituency and Bogidoll village; was kidnapped but in spite of repeated letters from his parents there is no trace of him. Now, the people living in the border areas are living in hopeless and panicky condition. They are passing sleepless nights. My suggestion is that when we know that some police officers are doing some excess by misusing their powers, we should form a high power committee to enquire into these matters and in case we find some of them guilty of the charges they should be severely punished. I do not say that all officers are bad and corrupt but when some (or a part) is wrong the whole is wrong according to the logic which we were taught in college. (Laughter) Corrupt and bad elements should be ousted and our Police Department should be manned in such a way that people may have confidence upon them, they may feel secure and they can give co-operation to the Department for checking corruption. Without co-operation and goodwill of the people nothing tangible can be done. I, therefore, suggest that a high power committee be appointed to investigate into the excesses committed by police officers and to oust the bad elements and man the department in such a way that police officers in a democratic country behave properly and discharge their duty efficiently and to the satisfaction of the masses so that they can command confidence of the people as without confidence of the people the department cannot make the least progress.

With these few words, I take my seat. I thank you for the time allotted to me to express my view. I thank other Members of the House for the keen interest they have taken in this matter.



**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok)** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা মঞ্জুৰী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰি সমালোচনাৰ স্ৰষ্টি কৰিছে তাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ মই ঠিয় হৈছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** সেইটো নকলেও সকলোৱে জানে।

(বিবাট হৰ্ষবনি)

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথাৰ কাৰণে সুখী হৈছো যে, আমাৰ অসমৰ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্য-কলাপ সম্বন্ধে ওপৰোক্ত সদস্য সকলে যি মন্তব্য কৰি গৈছে, সেই মন্তব্যত তেখেত সকলে পুলিচ বিভাগক **General Policy** ৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰা নাই—মাত্ৰ দুই এটা ঘটনা আঙুলিয়াই এই বিভাগক তেখেতসকলে সমালোচনা কৰিছে। আজি বেচি দিন হোৱা নাই—এই সদনত 'বাজেট' আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত পুলিচ বিভাগ সম্পৰ্কে বিশদ আলোচনা চলিছিল। সেই কাৰণে সেই সময়ৰ আলোচনাত বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্য সকলে বিশেষভাবে details লৈ নগৈ দুই এটা সাধাৰণ ঘটনাৰ আলম লৈ পুলিচ বিভাগটো সমালোচনা কৰিছিল।

শ্ৰীমত ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সমালোচনাক দুটা ভাগত ভাগ কৰিব পাৰি। প্ৰথম ভাগত তেখেতে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ দুই এজন ওপৰৱালা কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যৰ প্ৰতি অৱহেল কৰাটো সদনত আঙুলিয়াই দেখুৱাইছে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে। দ্বিতীয় ভাগত তেখেতে কৈছে যে, পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰীক **favour** কৰা হৈছে। পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল যুক্তি-যুক্ত প্ৰাপ্য পৰা বঞ্চিত হোৱাৰ কাৰণে সমাজত শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰাই দেখা যায় যে, ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কেৱল দুই জন পুলিচ বিষয়াৰ দোষ-ক্ৰটিৰ ওপৰতে ভিত্তি কৰি গোটেই বিভাগটো সমালোচনা কৰি বজ্জতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলে।

শ্ৰীমত বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বজ্জতা বুজি পোৱা আমাৰ পক্ষে টান। সাৰাংশটোও ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

(*A voice* : আপুনি এইফালে আহক, তেতিয়া ভালকৈ বুজি পাব।)

মই এটা কথা বুজো যে, মানুহৰ পৰা ভাল কাম পাবলৈ হলে মানুহক উৎসাহিত কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ভাল কাম আদায় কৰিবলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকৰ দোষ ক্ৰটিৰ প্ৰতি তীব্ৰ হোৱা উচিত নহয়। তিজ্ঞতাৰে সমালোচনা কৰিলে বেয়া ফলহে পোৱা যায়। আজি অৱশ্যে তেনেকুৱা সমালোচনা হোৱা নাই। ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই মাত্ৰ এটা ঘটনা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে, এগৰাকী বিধৱাৰ ঘৰত চোৰে চুৰ কৰা খবৰ দিয়া স্বত্তেও পুলিচ ঘটনাৰ তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ নগল। এনে দুই এটা ক্ষুদ্ৰ ঘটনাৰ পৰা এটা বিভাগ সমালোচনা কৰা যুক্তিসঙ্গত নহয় আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা বিষয়াসকলক কেৱল নিৰুৎসাহ কৰা হয়। সিদিনা আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ অধিবেশনত পুলিচ বিভাগে কিমান দক্ষতাৰে কাম কৰিলে সেই কথা সকলোৱে জানে আৰু প্ৰশংসাও কৰিছে। ঠিক সেই দৰে পাকিস্তান সীমান্ত আৰু নগা পাহাৰত আমাৰ চিপাহী সকলে অসীম সাহস আৰু কষ্ট স্বীকাৰ কৰি নিজৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য পালন কৰিছে। অটব্য হাবিৰ মাজত ফেটি সাপৰ লগত খাৰুও কৰ্ত্তব্য কৰিছে। পাকিস্তান সীমান্তত পুলিচ সকলে নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰিও কৰ্ত্তব্য পালন কৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি আমি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতিশীল নহওঁ তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ



মন ভাগি যাব আৰু দেশৰ ক্ষতি হব । যদিও তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াবা দুই এটা নীতি-বিকল্প কাম কৰে তাক এই দৰে সদনলৈ নানি বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ ওচৰত বিপোর্ট কৰিলে তাৰ প্ৰতিকৰ পাৰ পাবে । ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই এগৰাকী বিধৱাৰ কথা কলে তাৰ পৰা এই সদনৰ কোনো লাভ নহল, পুলিচ বিভাগৰো নহল আৰু দেশৰো কোনো লাভ নহল । সেই দৰে বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, পুলিচ বিষয়াই বাইজৰ মাজত সহযোগীচত কৰিবলৈ কোনো প্ৰকাৰ যত্ন নকৰে । কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত হব পাৰে কিন্তু পুলিচ। লগত বাইজ বা বাইজৰ নেতা বা প্ৰতিনিধি সকলেও সেইদৰেই সহযোগীতা কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত ।

আমাৰ দেশৰ পুলিচ বিভাগটো ইংৰাজৰ আমোলতে গঠিত হোৱা এটা যন্ত্ৰ । সেই যন্ত্ৰ সংশোধন কৰিবৰ বাবে সকলোৱে যত্ন আৰু চিন্তা কৰা উচিত । অৱশ্যে এইটো এদিনতে বা এবছৰতে কৰা কাম নহয় । ইয়াৰ বাবে আৰু কিছু সময়ৰ আৱশ্যক । আজি বৰবৰুৱাই নগা সীমান্তত থকা গাওঁবাসীৰ যি অৱস্থাৰ কথা কৈছে সেই কথা সকলোৱে জানে । আজি নগা সীমান্তৰ মানুহবোৰৰ যি ত্ৰাসৰ ভাব মনত জাগিছে, সেই ভাব ওচাবৰ নিমিত্তে বৰবৰুৱাৰ নিচিনা সাহীয়াল মানুহৰ সহযোগ আৱশ্যক ।

**Shri KHAGENDRAH NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) :** বৰবৰুৱা আৰু পাৰ্টীক নগাৰ লগত যোগ আছে বুলি কয়েই, তেনেস্থলত সহায় কৰিলে কথা সাংঘাটিক হব ।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok):** আমাৰ C. I. D. সকলে যদি তেখেত সকলৰ কিবা তেনে ধৰণৰ দোষ-জুৰি পাইছে তেন্তে তাত মোৰ কব লগীয়া একো নাই । আৰু আমাৰ C. I. D. সকলে Proper investigation কৰিহে এই Report বিলাক দিয়ে । গতিকে মই সেইটো নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰো ।

**Shai KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA :** পুলিচ সকলৰ আৰু আন কাম নাই—তেওঁলোকে R. C. P. I. ৰ পিচে পিচে ফুৰি দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰিছে ।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA :** সিও এটা তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ ভিতৰত । মই সেইবিলাক অপ্ৰিয় সত্য কথা আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰো । কাৰণ সেই বিলাক আলোচনা কৰিলে কাৰো উপকাৰ নহয় ।

যি হওক, আজি সেই ঘটনা এই সদনত তেনেভাবে উত্থাপন নকৰি তাৰ তথ্য বিলাক আন বৰমেও বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক জনাই তাৰ এটা সু-ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলেহে তেনে এনেকৈ প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ পৰা সেই বিধৱাৰো কোনো উপকাৰ নহল, চৰকাৰৰো কোনো সহায়ত নাছিল আৰু পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰো কোনো আগন্তুক উপকাৰত নাছিল ।

এতিয়া মই ইয়াকৈই কওঁ যে, আমাৰ নগা পৰ্বতৰ সীমান্তত যিবিলাক গাওঁ আছে সেই গাওঁবিলাক সংগঠন কৰি শান্তি আৰু নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মই বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু সংশ্লিষ্ট সমষ্টিৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলৰ সহযোগ বাৰুনা কৰিছো । সেই জংঘলত ফোটি সাপৰ লগত বাস কৰি নিজৰ জীৱনকো বিপন্ন কৰি কৰ্তব্য কৰি থকা আমাৰ পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক এনেভাবে দুই এটা তথ্যৰে সৈতে কিছুমান অভিযোগ আনিলে ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য পৰায়ণত আঘাট কৰা হব ।



(Voice—নগা পাহাৰত শান্তি বন্ধৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব হৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ। আপোনাৰ পুলিচৰ নগা পাহাৰত কৰ্ত্তব্য নাই।)

মই এইটো কব খোজো যে, নগা পাহাৰৰ নিচিনা এটা বিৰাট সমস্যাৰ হাততপৰা বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই আৰু ওচৰে পাৰে থকা সমষ্টি বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে আমাৰ দেশবাসীক সহায় কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰাটো নিশ্চয় বাঞ্ছনীয় আৰু তাকে কলে যদি তেখেতে খং খাই উঠে তেন্তে উপায় নাই।

আমি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ গৈছো পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কথা। চৰকাৰে আমাৰ পুলিচৰ লোক সকলক বৰ্ত্তমান যুগৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাবলৈ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে এইটো ঠিক যে, আমাৰ ওপৰোৱালা পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ বেচি ভাগেই বৃটিছ যুগত কান কৰা লোক। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে বৃটিছ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ মনোভাৱ পোষণ কৰি থকাটো সকলোৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো চৰকাৰেও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে আৰু সেই দৰে চৰকাৰে তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থাও হাতত লৈছে। আজি চৰকাৰৰ এই বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা বিলাকত বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিখিনি সহযোগীতা দিয়া উচিত, সেইটো যদি প্ৰকৃত সহযোগীতাৰ ভাৱত আগবঢ়াই তেন্তে তাৰ ভাল ফল হব।

মই আগতেই কৈছো যে, আজি পুলিচ বিভাগক সমালোচনা কৰিবলৈ গৈ সদস্য সকলে যদি দুই এটা ব্যক্তিগত ঘটনাত ভিত্তি কৰি সেইটো গোটেই বিভাগটোকে তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা কৰে তেন্তে চৰকাৰে যি বাবে সংগঠনমূলক বিষয় ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে সি ব্যৰ্থ হব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি মূল প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি পুলিচ বিভাগৰ সমালোচনা কৰোঁতে মোৰ এটা কথা মনত পৰে, সেইটো অৱশ্যে মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে কৈছিল, তেখেতৰ সপোনৰ ভাৱতৰ কথা। তেখেতে কৈছিল, যে, “মই এনে এখন ভাৰত গঢ়িবলৈ বিচাৰো, য’ত ধনী দুখীয়াৰ প্ৰভেদ নাথাকে—জাতিভেদ নাথাকে, চোৰ ডকাইত কাক বোলে নাজানে আৰু Police আৰু Military ৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাথাকে,,। তেখেতৰ সেই কথাখাৰ মোৰ বৰ মনত লাগিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান পুলিচ বিভাগ যেনেকৈ চলিছে, সেইটোলৈ চাই তেখেতৰ কথা যেন আখৰে আখৰে ফলিবলৈ আৰম্ভহে কৰিছে বুলি অনুমান হয়। কিয়নো বৰ্ত্তমান পুলিচ বিভাগৰ আমাৰ দেশৰ শান্তি আৰু নিৰপত্তা বন্ধাৰ কোনো দৰ্কাৰ নাই—তেওঁলোকৰ কাম আন বুলিহে ভাবে।

এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই বিশেষ উদাহৰণেৰে সৈতে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। যদিও দুই এটা ঘটনাহে উল্লেখ কৰিছে, তথাপি সেইটোৱেই পুলিচ সকলৰ সাধাৰণ অভাৱ বুলি ধৰি নোলোৱাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ ভুল কৰা হব। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে সচৰাচৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰতি কৰা ব্যৱহাৰৰ ই মাত্ৰ দুই এটা নমুনা। চহৰতে এনে কৰে আৰু গাঁৱৰ অৱস্থা ভাবি চাব।

আমাৰ ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি আমাৰ শ্ৰীহৰি নাৰায়ণ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি দুই চাৰিটা কথাটো আঙুলিয়ালে আৰু কলে যে, পুলিচ দুই এটাহে দোষী, বাকী বিলাক ভাল। এইটো তেখেতে যিমান যোৰত কৈছে সেইটো তেখেতৰ গাৰ যোৰতহে কোৱা যেন লাগে। অৱশ্যে তেখেতৰ গাত বেচ যোৰ আছে তেখেতে ভীমৰ পাৰ্ট হৈ কৰিছিল যেন পাইছো।



অৱশ্যে এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে নজনা নহয় যে, বেচি ভাগ পুলিচেই চোৰৰ লগত চোৰ, ডকাইতৰ লগত ডকাইত—বেচি ভাগেই **corrupted**.

মই পুলিচ নানাগে বুলি কোৱা নাই। গান্ধীজীৰ কথা কেতিয়া কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হব ক'ব নোৱাৰো। সেইটো হবলৈ আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ চৰিত্ৰ আৰু নৈতিকতা উন্নত হব লাগিব। সামাজিক আৰু আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ সমতা তৈয়াৰ হব লাগিব, সকলোৱে আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল আৰু পাৰস্পৰিক নীতিগত সহানুভূতিৰ মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগিব—তেতিয়াহে পুলিচৰ দৰকাৰ নাথাকিব।

আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ যেতিয়া চৰিত্ৰ আৰু আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল হোৱা নাই, তেনে-স্থলত আমাৰ দেশত চোৰ-ডকাইত থকা সম্ভৱপৰ। সেই কাৰণে সমাজৰ শান্তি আৰু নিৰাপত্তা বৰ্দ্ধাৰ কাৰণে পুলিচৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে। কিন্তু যি পৰিমাণে পুলিচ আমাৰ দেশত আছে, সেই পৰিমাণে যদি দেশৰ ভাল কাম হ'লহেতেন, তেনেহলে কোনো কথা নাছিল। বিশেষকৈ গাওঁ আদিত পুলিচ বিলাকে যেনেভাবে কাম কৰি আছে তাৰ পৰা এনে কুৱাহে অনুমান হয়, যেন তেওঁবিলাকক কেৱল গাৱঁলীয়া মানুহৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তেহে বখা হৈছে বা তেওঁবিলাকে ভেঁটা খাবৰ নিমিত্তেহে যেন তেওঁবিলাকক বখা হৈছে সেই কাৰণে এই বিভাগটো যেন থাকিব নানাগে—বাইজৰ মনত এনেকুৱা ভাবহে হয় বাইজৰ যেতিয়া আৱশ্যক হয়, তেতিয়া পুলিচ পোৱা নাযায়। এই কথা আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য আৰু বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো কৈ গৈছে। ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে, কেনেকৈ এগৰাকী বিধৱাৰ দৰকাৰ হোৱাটো পুলিচ পোৱা নগল। সেই বকমে আমাৰ অঞ্চলতে মই নিজে জানোঁ, যে, মানুহৰ ঘৰত চুৰি-ডকাইতি হলে তেওঁবিলাকে পুলিচক খবৰ দিয়ে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে একো কাম নকৰে। আনকি আজি ১০।১৫ দিনৰ আগতে এজন নেপালীৰ ঘৰত চুৰি-ডকাইতি কৰি বহুত টকা-পইচা নিলে আৰু নেপালী গৃহস্থ জনকো খুন কৰিলে; কিন্তু তাৰ নিমিত্তে পুলিচে একো **prompt action** নললে। এই কাৰণে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ ওপৰত জনসাধাৰণৰ আস্থা নাই। বিশেষকৈ টাইৱেল আৰু **immigrant area** ৰ পৰা পুলিচ উঠাই দিয়াই ভাল বুলি ভাবো। কাৰণ তাত পুলিচ বখা মানে তেওঁলোকক ভেঁটা আদি খাবৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট সন্মোহন সৃষ্টি দিয়াহে হয়। চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে তাৰ পৰা পুলিচ উঠাই নিদিয়, তথাপি বাইজৰ দুখত দুখী হৈ এই কথা কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। পিচপৰা অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক দাবোগা আদি বখা হয়, তেওঁ লোকক যেন সেই অঞ্চলত এবছৰতকৈ অধিক কাল বখা নহয়, কাৰণ বেচি দিন বাখিলে সকলো বকম মানুহৰ লগত তেওঁলোকৰ চিনা-পৰিচয় হয় আৰু নানা বকম মানুহে দালাল হবৰ সন্মোহন পায়। সেই কাৰণে গাৱঁৰ শান্তিৰক্ষা কৰাতকৈ তেওঁ-লাকে কেনেকৈ টকা খাব পাৰে তাৰহে বেচি সন্মোহন হয়। সেই কাৰণে পুলিচ অফিচাৰ বিলাকক যাতে একেঠাইতে বেচি দিন বখা নহয় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

বিশেষকৈ পুলিচৰ আচৰণৰ পৰা আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণ একেবাৰে অতিষ্ট হৈ পৰিছে। তেওঁবিলাকৰ ব্যৱহাৰ সাধাৰণ অসৎ প্ৰকৃতিৰ মানুহৰ ব্যৱহাৰতকৈও বেয়া। তেওঁলোকে গাওঁসেৱক, দেশ-সেৱক হিচাবে সাধাৰণ মানুহক শিক্ষা দিয়া উচিত। কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি তেওঁবিলাকে বাইজক বেয়া গালি-গোলাজ কৰে। বিশেষকৈ কিছুমান ওপৰৰ পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মুখত এনেকুৱা অসৎ কথা ওলায়, যাক আপোনালোকে ভাবিবই নোৱাৰে গতিকে মই ভাবো যে, পুলিচক আচৰণ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে **Training** ৰ বিশেষ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে।

পুলিচ বাহিনীত **qualification** ৰ বিশেষ কথা নাই। সাধাৰণতে কম শিক্ষা পোৱা মানুহকেই পুলিচ বাহিনীত বখা হয়। সেই কাৰণে মানুহৰ কেনেকৈ সন্মান ৰাখিব লাগে, কেনেকৈ মানুহৰ লগত ভদ্ৰতা আচৰণ কৰিব লাগে ইত্যাদি কথা তেওঁ-



বিলাকে নাজনে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ দেশৰ শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বন্ধা কৰা কামত, বহুতখিনি অৰ্থপতন হৈছে। এজন পুলিচৰ দৰমহা অন্ততঃ ৯০ টকা হব লাগে Assistant Sub-Inspector অন্ততঃ Matriculate হব লাগে আৰু দাবোগা I. A. বা B. A. পাচ কৰা লোক হব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে তেওঁবিলাকে আমাৰ সমাজৰ কথা বুজি পাব আৰু শান্তি আৰু নিৰপত্তা কেনেকৈ বন্ধা কৰিব লাগে তাকে বুজিব পাৰিব। আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিব।

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on my Cut Motion. Sir, a huge sum amounting to more than two crores of rupees has been provided for the Police Department. In other nation building Departments for example—Agriculture, Sericulture, etc. we do not find that so much money has been allotted. Sir, although we have got a huge police force yet the crimes are not decreasing, rather they are increasing day by day. In practice we find that the huge police staff is mostly corrupt. If any person goes to any Police Station to lodge an Ejahar, it will not be recorded unless the Police men there is paid some money. Further it has been seen that crimes, like dacoities, burglaries, etc. that are committed near about the Police Station are larger in number than in the outlying villages. This is the case we have noticed in case of Sorbhog Police Station. The crimes are more near about this Police Station; within the radius of 2 miles of the Police Station we have seen there are more crimes. This is because the Police connive with the criminals. Instances are not rare when Police will advise the criminals to hide when any occasion arises to apprehend any criminals. Police connive with the criminals to commit crimes so that they may get a share of the spoils. That is what is happening in Barpeta Road Out Post. There the officer in charge of the Out Post, during the last Puja became dead drunk and committed all sorts of nuisance on the street.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Which Police Station does the hon. Member refer to, Sir?

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Barpeta Road Police Out Post; the name of the Officer is Shri Narayan Bora. The matter was reported to the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup and to the Inspector of Police, Barpeta Circle, but no action was taken.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The only thing the hon. Member did not do is that he did not report it to the Speaker. (*Laughter*)



**Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Yes, Sir. Now how can we expect better administration with such Police men and officers ? Let me give another instance, Sir, about 6 months back some Excise Officer along with the Police went to a village named Chukrungbari, attacked the villagers with guns and their hands were tied with rope. This case was reported to the Government but the Government have not done anything up till now.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Is it a Police case or an Excise raid ?

**Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR:** Excise case, Sir. I have referred the matter to the Government ; I can show the letter written to the Government. This is going on, Sir. One of the reasons for this is the lack of education on the part of the Police Officers and men. They should be provided with sufficient education. Suppose an outsider comes to Gauhati and enquires from a Police man about the location of the House of a Minister or wants to know something he will not be able to give the correct answer. This is due to lack of education. If they were given proper training they could have done the duty properly.

Now, Sir, one of the reasons for the corruption on the part of the Police is due to the low pay they get. They are not paid sufficiently enough. In some cases we have seen that the Police officers including Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors do not get living quarters. They have to hire houses at exorbitant rates. I can give an instance. At Dergaon, at Sorbhog many of the police officers remain at hired houses. If they have got to sacrifice a large part of their pay as rent, how will they be able to manage their family with the poor pay left after payment of house rent, how will they be able to devote themselves honestly and assiduously to their respective jobs ? I, therefore, request Government to afford housing facilities to these poor police officers and also increase the salaries of the low paid police officers.

Then I want to speak a few words about the Anti-Corruption Department. We have this Anti-Corruption Department in our State in name but actually we find that corruption is rampant in this Department. I say this from my personal experience.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, I have stated on the floor of the House time and again that whenever any hon. Member brings any time specific allegation against any officer, he should give me prior notice of it so that it can be forwarded to Government for enquiry. This is a very wholesome practice followed in the Lok Sabha and also in the British Parliament. Had the hon. Member been pleased to take note of what I said on previous occasion in regard to this matter, he would have instead of wasting his time in the manner, devoted the time allowed to him more fruitfully in some other useful matter.

**Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** All right, Sir. What I want to say is that this department, the Police department is a very important department. I do not mean to say that it should be abolished. We all want it. But in order to serve the purpose for which it is meant for, it should be more efficient. At times we find our people regard it as the most anti-social and reactionary department. Therefore, I feel that this department should be manned by persons of higher calibre and integrity. I do not mean to say that all the police officers are bad men. My Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya has referred to an instance how a certain police officers rendered very useful service. This type of officers should be always encouraged and those officers who stoop low and adopt unfair means, should be sternly dealt with. I have no doubt that if Government take up more vigorous and stern policy in tackling with this evil of corruption in the police administration, then only the real purpose for which this department is meant for will be achieved.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**\*TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I speak a few words? I only want certain clarifications which the Chief Minister will be able to deal with in his reply.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, my time being very limited, if some more hon. Members are allowed to speak I shall not be able to finish my reply in time.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have asked the Chief Minister to speak.



**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for their criticism and also for the valuable suggestions offered by them for the improvement of the Police administration. Shri Bhattacharyya, the hon. Member from Gauhati, has raised a very pertinent question, i.e. what is the policy of the Government with regard to law and order. Sir, I think I should make it clear that the policy of the Government in regard to this question is to give justice to the people irrespective of cast or creed or status. We expect that not only the police but all Government officers, high or low, should give justice to all our people according to the law of the land. Then with regard to the Police, as I have already stated, the Police should go to the place wherever and whenever he feels that justice is lacking or law and order situation is going to be disturbed no matter whether it affects a rich man or a poor man. So it will not be correct to say that our Police support the landlords and capitalists as against the poor peasants and workers. But it is true that the landlords and the rich people do sometimes create situation in such a way as to take advantage of the Police patronage and protection for themselves alone. I do not deny that there are instances from which we find that such efforts are not lacking. I should however, like to take this opportunity to tell the House that it is the bounden duty of the police to come to the aid of the people either rich or poor alike whenever their assistance is needed.

Sir, the same hon. Member has pointed out certain instances of police derelictions in different places. I am afraid, I will need some time to collect the information required to enable me to give a suitable reply. But with regard to his allegation that a particular Police Officer while he was in the hospital was shown as in duty, Sir, I have been advised by the department concerned to declare categorically in the House that is a very incorrect statement, and we shall be glad to have the name of the that particular officer about whom the hon. Member has referred either here and now in case he feels uneasy to give the name here, sometime after.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

Not at all uneasy. His name is Shri Amarendra Dutta. The matter took place in 1956.



**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**  
All right, Sir, I will look into this. But I have been advised by the department that no such case occurred.

With regard to promotion also, these promotions are not decided by one officer. There is a Selection Board consisting of the Deputy Inspector General and two Senior Superintendents of Police, who sit together and look into the records of all the officers, and select the officers for promotion. Therefore, it is difficult for me to accept the statement made by my Friend. May be, there might have been some irregularity, something wrong somewhere sometime but to err being human, I find it very difficult to admit that these promotions are influenced by nepotism or favouritism.

Sir, I have just been informed that the particular officer the hon. Member had mentioned, is not in the Assam Police. But in any case I will find out the actual position.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**  
He was in the Assam Police but his services were lent to the Central Government, and his name was recommended by the Assam Police. He was in the Welsh Mission Hospital for treatment of appendicitis.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I will look into this.

With regard to the crime position in the State, as I replied to a question on a previous occasion, it is on the decrease and it is so inspite of the troubles in the Naga Hills.

Then, Sir, with regard to the particular instances referred to by the hon. Member from Gauhati, for example, the Chandmari Sikh temple and other incidents, I will look into them.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Has the Chief Minister received any representation regarding the Sikh temple incident ?



**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**

I do not remember at the moment.

Then with regard to the point that for investigation our police officers need training, I may say that we also realise it and as a matter of fact we are going to make some arrangements for training our police officers in investigation.

With regard to the charge made by Shri Barbarua that police try to suppress the workers in the peasant movement I should say that it all depends upon the nature of the movement. If a movement is according to the law then there is no occasion for the police to interfere, but if the movement, I mean, at least the programme of the movement is such that it violates the law then I do not know what else the police could do. But it will be incorrect to say that the police are suppressing the workers in the peasant movement, because since independence this movement is growing and there has been sufficient freedom for all parties to organise the workers and peasants. As a matter of fact a large number of trade unions have since been formed in the State with peace and on many occasions with full co-operation of the police. So, it all depends upon the programme of a particular movement. If the programme is such that it may lead to disturbance and to violate law and order then it becomes the duty of the police to take proper steps.

Shri Barbarua also said that the police engaged themselves to suppress the refinery movement. When there is a disturbance and there is violation of law in which properties are damaged then police have to take action accordingly and they do it. I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Members how on many occasions, particularly at Nowgong, our police had to suffer. I am actually sorry for the police for not turning up and doing its duty in connection with the refinery movement. This reminds me what happened in a public meeting that was held at Gauhati where my respected predecessor, Shri Medhi, the then Chief Minister, and I were present. You know, Sir, that this was a big meeting and there was sufficient disturbance in this meeting and we were very sorry to observe that some of the hon. Members of this House, who were also present there, instead of trying to calm the people, repeatedly tried to excite the people to create disturbance when police did not do anything.



**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I was there in the meeting also and what the Chief Minister says is not correct.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** I was a victim of that disturbance and I submit directly that it was the hon. Member from Gauhati himself on whom I level this charge.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I also level the charge upon the Chief Minister because when I requested him to calm the people he did not do it and so he was also responsible for the disturbance.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** In that incident the lights were switched off and then chairs were thrown towards us. But the police did nothing actually. I would like to say in this connection that the police showed restraint and it was remarkable.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** But the Chief Minister did not intervene.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Chief Minister need not yield to such interruptions.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Shri Barbarua referred to certain incident at Chapon. But I need some time to enquire about it. But I do not agree with the hon. Member, Shri Barbarua, that there is no popular support for the police. As a matter of fact we have a vast organisation for defence purposes under the police and it has been possible to have that organisation with the popular support of the people. Therefore, I do not think the hon. Member can substantiate that there is no popular support for the police.

With regard to the Garrison Theatre incident also I need some time to collect the actual information.

Sir, the criticism that we are unnecessarily increasing our police force is also not fair. The hon. Member should realise that since the partition of the country we have to



maintain our borders, particularly along the Pakistan territory which extends upto about 600 miles. If we are to maintain this border then how can we do it unless we increase our forces? There has been some increase in our police force no doubt, but it is much below than what the hon. Member supposes.

**\*Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**  
Has the peace been maintained in the border?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister)**  
I will reply to that separately.

Shri Birendra Kumar Das quoted Mahatma Gandhi about the ultimate goal of our State. I suppose there is hardly anything for me to speak about it because I do not believe that such a day will come.

### Adjournment

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

### After Lunch

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Birendra Kumar Das, suggested that in order to improve our police more qualified people should be brought in.

(A Voice—It was Mr. Ghanashyam Talukdar.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Both of them.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** Sir, we agree with him, but the Government has been finding difficulty in getting people with higher academic qualifications in various departments. So far as my information goes, not only this Police Department but also in the Co-operative Department there are now more than a hundred vacancies open for graduates, which we have not been able to fill up as yet. Nevertheless we continue our endeavour to improve the quality of recruits to the Police and other Departments.



With regard to corruption in the Police Department, I agree, Sir, that there is much room for purifying the administration and it will be our endeavour to do so. I hope it will be possible to show some results after a reasonable period of time.

Sir, hon. Member Mr. Talukdar referred to an incident in course of an excise raid when some gentlemen named Brojendra Bodo received some injuries. There was a judicial enquiry into this case and the Magistrate's findings, so far as I remember, were that the case instituted against the Police and Excise staff was a connected one.

Now, with regard to the amenities to the Police, there was some improvement of their service conditions. It is the policy of this Government to raise the salaries of all ill-paid employees, including the Police, but for practical reasons it will be possible to do so by stages only. As a matter of fact, Government have been doing it for the past few years and will continue their efforts in that direction. With regard to the housing of Police, we have many schemes under contemplation and have been giving effect to some of them. The shortage of materials held up the progress of construction for some time, but we hope, Sir, it will be possible to improve the housing condition of our Police within a reasonable time. I admit that there is much room for improvement in various directions in the Police Department itself, but it is a question of time because we cannot condemn people, nor do we propose to do so since they are all our people. We propose to educate them in all respects and we hope within a reasonable time they will be able to earn the appreciation of the public in general.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya spoke well about what the Police did during the last Congress Session. I am sure such appreciation will encourage them and I thank him very much for this. It has been our advice to them, and also our expectation, that whatever credit they have been able to earn by showing some good work during the Congress Session, they should and will try to carry it to their other works in future also. In this connection, Sir, you will permit me to refer to a letter which I received from Shri Nityananda Kanungo after the Congress Session. In the same way as Mr. Bhattacharyya, he was kind enough to give credit to the police and appreciate their work. I read from the letter:



"The other thing which struck me was the efficiency and discipline of the Police. Having been connected with administration for almost 20 years and having had experience of the Police forces all over India, I have offered this tribute to the Police force of Assam not as an expression of mere politeness, but of considered conviction".

Sir, this morning in connection with an Adjournment Motion I spoke about an incident in the North Cachar Hills. We are indeed very sorry that one of our policemen was killed and some two or three injured. I am sure it was a sense of high duty that prompted them to undergo this sacrifice and I suppose for that the House will join with me in expressing our appreciation. It would have been better if the hon. Members of the Opposition side had also said a few words in this connection. But although they have not said anything, I am quite sure they will fully appreciate the spirit of sacrifice of our Police for public interest.

With these few words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House and I humbly request my hon. Friends who have moved those Cut Motion to see their way to withdraw them.

**\*Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**  
Except Cut Motion No.3, 1, on behalf of my Friends in the Opposition, beg leave of the House to withdraw those Cut Motions.

(Cut motions, except Cut Motions No.3., were withdrawn by leave of the House).

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**  
I am sorry there has been a small omission on my part. Another information which I want to give is about Shri Amarendra Nath Datta. I understand Shri Datta is an officer of the Assam Police; he was deputed to the Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau. So nothing is known to us about the allegation made by the hon. Member that although he was lying ill in the hospital he was shown as on duty. As he is working in the Intelligence Bureau, any recommendation for award of Police Medal to him must have been made by that department, because that department only knows what this officer has done.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the total provision of Rs. 2,38,96,100, under Grant No.14, Major head—29—Police at page 112 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,38,96,100, do stand reduced by Re.1.

### The House Divided

Ayes—11

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Birendra Kumar Das.        | 7. Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah. |
| 2. Shri Bishwanath Upadhayaya.     | 8. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur.       |
| 3. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. | 9. Dr. Sri Hari Das.              |
| 4. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar.       | 10. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed.       |
| 5. Shri Gopesh Namasudra.          | 11. Shri Tarun Sen Deka.          |
| 6. Shri Hareswar Goswami.          |                                   |

Noes—52

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.     | 27. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala. |
| 2. Shri Rup Nath Brahma.           | 28. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua. |
| 3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.  | 29. Pu Lalmawia.                 |
| 4. Shri Hareswar Das.              | 30. Shri Larsing Khyriem.        |
| 5. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.      | 31. Shri Lila Kanta Borah.       |
| 6. Shri Chatra Sing Teron.         | 32. Shrimati Lily Sengupta.      |
| 7. Shri Purnanda Chetia.           | 33. Shri Mahadev Das.            |
| 8. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.            | 34. Maulavi Mahammed Idris.      |
| 9. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi.       | 35. Shri Manik Chandra Das.      |
| 10. Dr. Ghanashyam Das.            | 36. Md. Matlebuddin.             |
| 11. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.   | 37. Shri Mohananda Bora.         |
| 12. Shri Indreswar Khaund.         | 38. Shri Mohindhar Pegoo.        |
| 13. Mr. A. Thanglura.              | 39. Shri Malia Tati.             |
| 14. Maulavi Abdul Matlib Majumdar. | 40. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.    |
| 15. Shri Bhuvan Chandra Pradhani.  | 41. Shri Omco Kumar Das.         |



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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16. Shri Biswadev Sarma.           | 42. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain. |
| 17. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.       | 43. Shri Radhika Ram Das.         |
| 18. Shri Dandi Ram Dutta.          | 44. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua.     |
| 19. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.   | 45. Shri Ramnath Sarma.           |
| 20. Shri Dhirsingh Deuri.          | 46. Shri Sai Sai Terang.          |
| 21. Shri Durgeswar Saikia.         | 47. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.   |
| 22. Shri Emerson Momin.            | 48. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi.      |
| 23. Shri Hamdhon Mohan Haplangbar. | 49. Shri Surendra Nath Das.       |
| 24. Shri Harinarayan Baruah.       | 50. Shri Tamijuddin Prodhani.     |
| 25. Shri Joga Kanta Barua.         | 51. Shri Tankeswar Chetia.        |
| 26. Mrs. Joyotsna Chanda.          | 52. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma.   |

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Now I put the demand. The question is that a sum of Rs. 2,38,96,100 (Rupees two crores, thirty-eight lakhs, ninety-six thousand and one hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head—"29.—Police".

(The demand was adopted.)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Now we take up Grant Nos. 23 and 53. Between these two demands there are 45 minutes allotted but those Members who want to participate should be particularly brief so far as these demands are concerned.

### Grant No. 23

#### "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 31,39,400 (Rupees thirty-one lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the



charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

### Grant No. 53

#### "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development— (II—Development of Co-operative)".

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.37,00,000 (Rupees thirty-seven lakhs) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959, for the administration of the head "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(II.—Development of Co-operative)".

(The Motion was lost)

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name :

That the total provision of Rs.31,39,400, under Grant No.23, Major head 42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies, at page 362 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 31,39,400, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise functioning of Co-operative Societies particularly failure of the Government to help Co-operative Farming Societies.)

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motion standing in my name:

That the total provision of Rs. 31,39,400, under Grant No.23, Major head 42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies, at page 362 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 31,39,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.



(To criticise the Government for allowing the Co-operative movement for being utilised for the benefit of a few influential persons as against the masses of the toilers.)

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) :**

Sir, I beg to move the Cut Motions standing in my name.

That the total provision of Rs. 31,39,400, under Grant No.23, Major head 42,—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies, at page 362 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.31,39,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All the Cut Motions are moved as above.

**\*Shri NILMONEY BURTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Co-operative movement and the Co-operative Societies have assumed great importance in the present set up of administrative. In an undeveloped country the co-operative societies have immense part to play in building the economy of the country, but here the co-operative movement has not yet taken a shape of what we expected. Here the history of the co-operative movement started with the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1901. The Famine Commission recommended that co-operative societies should be established so that credit facilities could be extended to rural areas. So the co-operatives movement was started with village credit societies where credit facilities were made available to the agriculturists particularly during the cultivating season and this co-operative movement continued to cater till the war period in this line when co-operative movement was extended to consumer stores and a few marketing societies but the management of the co-operative movement was not happy and the control exerted by the Government was such that most of the co-operative societies died their natural death. That left a very bad impression on the people. Village people are not enthusiastic to start co-operative societies. I can cite many such cases, A few months ago I visited Tipling area in the Dibrugarh Subdivision and the people there represented to me about the bad state of affairs of the co-operative movement but I said that it was no use representing these facts to me; instead they should represent the same before the Minister. Of course, if they wanted me to say their



views to the Minister, I could do the same. People there said that there are two kinds of societies one is flood co-operative society and the other is Shri Tankeswar Baruah's co-operative society. I asked how was that. They said that a co-operative society was started generally by acquiring land. People holding annual pattas were persuaded to become members of the co-operative society giving them attraction that they would get good dividend and their place would be converted into beautiful townships. They became share holders and surrendered their annual patta lands to the co-operative society but ultimately they found that such a co-operative society was nothing but a monopoly of a few and they had to remain content only getting wages sometime as daily labourer. Now, if you try to form co-operative societies in those areas people will meet with lathies.

Now, it is the defined policy of the Government to settle land with co-operative societies as a result most influential people have become the sole owners of such societies. When a co-operative society is started, two or three influential persons take the major shares and become the prime movers and giving a few shares here and there to some real agriculturists they monopolise the societies. Some industrial co-operatives have been started. Here also two or three influential persons get it registered and apply for a loan and get their purpose fulfilled. You will find that in 75 per cent cases that is the case. For instance, Dheki co-operative societies have been formed in Nalbari area. There are about 3 or 4 such co-operative societies. These are bogus co-operatives. In these a few influential persons monopolise. As a result the co-operative movement has become very unpopular and distressful to the people.

But still it has immense potentialities. So the present structure and management of co-operative movement should be changed. Now Government have taken a decision to popularise this co-operative movement and for this purpose a Co-operative Week was organised—I speak from my personal experience that in celebrating this co-operative week the organisers confined it only to headquarters towns for example, Dibrugrah with the result popularisation of this co-operative movement does not reach the minds of the poor people in the rural areas, it does not reach the minds of the landless agriculturists in the villages. Proper popularisation of this movement



should be in the rural areas so that the people can be explained as to its utility and importance, so that it will help to create self-confidence in the minds of the poor people. It won't serve any useful purpose simply by distribution of a few leaflets and pamphlets in the town areas. In order to help the people it is very necessary that the entire structure of this co-operative movement should be changed. To do this, adequate and effective campaign should be launched in the rural areas, but for doing this the initiative should be with the Department. It should not be left to the people; if the initiative is left to the people, the result will be the same. It is imperative that the Department should take the initiative and leadership, the Department should go to the rural areas, explain to the people and help in the formation of co-operatives; it should organise public meetings for popularising the movement. If these things are done, I have no doubt the movement will be successful.

Now, as to the investment side of this co-operative movement. It is our experience that after a co-operative society is formed and registered, the Department does not have any more contact with it to see how it progresses or how it works. If money is granted to a co-operative society the Department does not concern itself as to how that money is spent. If it is a credit society the Department does not care to see whether that credit was actually utilised for productive purposes. In most cases we find that people who took loan, that loan is generally spent in festivals or things of that sort and not utilised for productive purposes. So there should be a law to prevent misuse of these loans. At present we have no such laws. It must be the primary duty of the Co-operative Department to see that the money is utilised for productive purposes because if money is spent recklessly as at present, co-operative movement even if it comes into being will not serve the purpose for which it is meant.

I hope the Government will give proper attention to this matter.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURI (Nalbari-East) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, in moving my cut motion I do not want to go into details about the function of the co-operative movement. I do not want to go to the evolution of co-operative activities in our country and in our State. Co-operative, though a voluntary organisation of the people, it has many possibilities in a country so much so that without going to makeshift arrangements co-operative can run the adminis-



tration in all its different spheres besides providing all welfare and functional measures of the people. This has now been envisaged by our Government itself that wedded to socialism as India is, it must be done through co-operatives. There appears to be certain definite programme also to that end for improvement of rural economy by Rural Credit through the Reserve Bank of India linking up marketing with rural credit through Marketing Co-operative Societies.

The main problem of the country being land reforms which is also the main theme of the Planning Commission of India, its implementation is left to be done through Farming Co-operatives. Time without numbers our Government is bold enough to say that Farming co-operative is the only way towards economic justice. But in practice we are often disappointed to find nothing substantial has been done from the Government side for development of the Farming co-operative though in the Budget Speech every year the Finance Minister makes great promises.

I know that co-operative Farming, is a complex subject which involves questions of human relations, technical and financial assistance and incentives. But a good beginning of its is to be made. Going to the progress made in this regard in our country to the end of 1956, only 22 such Farms are working successfully with subsidy and help, none of whom belongs to Assam (2 of which belongs to Bihar, 3 to Bombay, 2 to Madhya Pradesh, one to Madras, 2 to Orissa, 3 to the Punjab 2 to the Uttar Pradesh, 2 to West Bengal, one to Hyderabad now Madhya Pradesh, 3 to Mysore and one to Trivancore-Cochin, and none to Assam.)

Sir, in Assam according to our Government report—there are 81 Farming co-operatives of mixed type up to 1957. It is said that of these 10 are favoured with subsidy of Rs.540 to each. Imagine the volume of work of a Farming co-operative and the baksis given to it. Once our Prime Minister in a Press Conference in New Delhi on 29th November 1957 expressed his helplessness that in his person also he failed to help a co-operative movement in Delhi in spite of his efforts for eight months. Then look to the fate of other people.

Due to the land problem and our problem of unemployment, 12 farming co-operatives have come into being in the Nalbari area five of which are functioning with extreme difficulty. In Uparborbhag which is one of the most thickly populated parts of the world, which area was once visited by the Minister of co-operative and Agriculture last year,



there has been organised a farming co-operative namely, Dakshin Uparbarbhag Krishi Pan with about 300 peasants where about 2000 bighas of land have been brought under Boro cultivation. Our Revenue Minister went to visit the farm on 15th February 1958, on public request. He was extremely happy with what he saw. I went to that place and on enquiry I was given to understand that for some areas the yield per bigha was 15 maunds, but in some years it comes down to 7 maunds. Now about 20,000 maunds of paddy have been grown successfully where there was no crop grown during the last fifty years. But the difficulty is that for unproductive purposes and excavating drains and giving bunds, providing power pumps the farm had to make an initial expenditure of Rs.20,000 and desired this amount from Government as subsidy and Rs.25,000 for cattle and other loans. But this matter has not been considered by Government yet. When our Prime Minister Shri Nehru, inaugurated the Co-operative Congress on 11th April 1958, remarked and perhaps correctly laying emphasis on the necessity of cooperative farming and said boldly that in our country some people discard co-operative farming smacking of communism. This is really so. If Government feels shy to help such enterprise, I am afraid the movement will be nipped in the bud. I request Government not to make any discrimination in the above regard. Our Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha is through and through a co-operator. The achievement of Assam in the field of co-operative, particularly the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Limited, is the result of his efforts. Really to be a Minister of Co-operative one must believe in co-operative principles. I hope this Government will not feel shy to help the flourishing co-operative farming throughout the State of Assam.

Rural Credit being the main thing for development of rural economy the Central Banks are the nerve centres of co-operative movements. According to the scheme of the Reserve Bank of India it is proposed to have ordinarily one District Central Bank for one district irrespective of people's voluntary efforts. Co-operative Central Banks are going to be established in places where people's voluntary initiative is nil and some other Central Bank which survived for the last 30/40 years like Nalbari and Sibsagar which are better than many of the Government sponsored Central Banks in the State in all respects are proposed to be merged with some mushroom Central Banks organised on district level. I should like to sound a note of caution that it will once more lead to chaos. I understand in Bihar and some other provinces on the above grounds have



obtained special permission of the Reserve Bank to have more than one Central Bank in one district where found necessary. I hope that our Government will not lose sight of this very important aspect of the thing.

Then again about the Industrial Co-operative Societies also, there were discussions held under the Head of Industries. But I would like to point out that these Industrial Co-operative Societies have not yet been given a proper lead. These Industrial Co-operative Societies are not supervised by the Industries Department considering the fact that these are Co-operative Societies, and the Department has nothing to do in respect of those Industrial Co-operative Societies. So, Sir, I think, some ways and means are to be devised so that the Industrial Co-operative Societies also can be properly supervised.

Then, Sir, I come to speak a few words about another thing. There are large number of Agricultural Credit, Non-Agricultural Credit and also several types of Societies, in our State. Only audit and inspection have not been enough as they are not done efficiently. Sometimes, the audit remarks are passed on by the officers concerned without taking proper action on them, and subsequently these things are not taken into account at all. I know of many instances of such irregularities.

Then again I would like to point out one thing particularly about my place. Particularly there are instances of Nalbari, Co-operative Officers posted there are changed frequently from there. There are instances that within a period of two years there have been nine changes in the posting of Senior Inspector of Co-operative and Deputy Co-operative Officers at Nalbari. As soon as a Deputy Co-operative Officer is posted there he is immediately transferred to some other places. To my mind this practice should be stopped. Unless and until there is something serious against an officer, he should not be disturbed by transferring him immediately from the place where he has been posted a few months back. The officer should be given a chance to make full play of his services in the place where he is posted.

With these few words, Sir, I commend my Cut Motion for the acceptance of the House.



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, In supporting the motion moved by the Honorable Minister for Co-operative, I would like to speak a few words regarding the Co-operative movement in Assam stage by stage.

At the outset this Co-operative movement in Assam began in the days of the old British masters. In those days there were only Credit Societies. In my opinion the success of the Co-operative movement does not depend on the Government. But it depends mainly upon the aim of the people who constitute it and the workers of the Co-operative Societies. The aims of these Co-operative Societies were to give credit facilities to the people at the beginning of the Co-operative movement in Assam. As the aims of these Co-operative Societies were correct to some extent, most of the Societies survived in spite of the rude behaviour from the old British masters.

Now we are happy that our Government are taking keen interest on these Credit Co-operative Societies which are rendering valuable services to a large number of people in our State.

Then the next stage is about the formation of Consumers' Co-operative Societies and Trading Co-operative Societies which were formed in our State in order to get facilities for procuring controlled goods. When the controls over goods were lifted, most of these societies could not survive. Of course, there are a few societies surviving till now which were formed at that time. I know of one society named Binapani Consumers' Co-operative Society in the district of Darrang which survived after the control on goods was lifted.

Then again there are Farmers' Co-operative Societies. Regarding these Farmers' Co-operatives which have been formed throughout the State, their aims, I should say are not correct ones. The aims of the Farmers' Co-operative Societies are only to get Government land. I have seen not even one of such Co-operative Societies which has been formed by the people who own lands but all has been formed mainly for the purpose of getting Government land. After getting land from the Government the share-holders of these Co-operative Societies often tries to dissolve the Society in order to get individual pattas of the land. We have seen in the last tour of the Estimates Sub-Committee that about 50-60 Farmers'



Co-operative Societies were formed and none of them was formed with the correct aim. Now the formation of Farmers' Co-operative Societies in our State is necessary in view of the fact that we are going to have a socialistic pattern of society.

In this connection, I would like to cite some sentences from the Mehta Committee's Report which runs as follows:—

"Its spectacular progress in China has increased its attraction. It must be borne in mind that conditions here and in China differ vastly. Many of the difficulties are fundamental to the political constitutions of these countries. It will be wise to bear this in mind in planning to quicken the pace of co-operative farming".

Then there is another report from which I would like to quote a passage which is as follows:—

"This was the decision of the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussourie. In view of the added facilities which Gramdan villages provide for co-operative farming, co-operative marketing of village produce including that of village industries, consolidation of holdings, utilisation of land for community purposes and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation, we consider these recommendations are of vital importance".

This is the correct aim of the Farmers' Co-operative Societies. Therefore I request the Government to consider in this line and try to encourage Farmers' Co-operative Societies in the villages where this Gramdan movement is in the full swing and where the people have donated the village with their properties. Regarding this in the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference at Mussorie it was suggested that—"Co-operative farming forms part of the national agricultural policy. Gramdan presents the most favourable conditions to work out successfully programmes of co-operative farming of several types. Co-operative farming should therefore be encouraged in Gramdan villages. This will demonstrate to other areas also the benefits of co-operative farming".

So, Sir, regarding the Co-operative farming I want to request our Government to take into consideration these suggestions of the Development Commissioners as well as of the Mehta Committee's report. Then, Sir, there are various



kinds of co-operative societies of which I have not much knowledge or experience. Now there is another kind of co-operative societies which if they are constituted with proper aim will serve our cause greatly. I have seen several such societies in my constituency—in my own Subdivision of North Lakhimpur. What I have seen is that proper attention and proper care is not taken to make these societies more effective. These societies have got enough money from the Government and other assistance in the shape of godown and others. What I have seen is that the Secretary who is appointed for the society is merely a person who is a seeker of job only. They are only anxious to get their salaries. So one such society, I mean the Naranpur Marketing Society, which has up till now purchased only about 5 to 6 hundred maunds of paddy had to spend about Rs. 1,400 on account of salaries for the staff of the Society. If this is state of affair, then these Societies cannot survive. So I request the Government to man these societies with right type of persons. The Manager and the Secretary—they should be efficient and honest persons. So I request the Government to take necessary action on this line.

Again my Friend from the Opposition, Sri Borthakur, said that Agricultural Co-operative Society should be formed with the landless people. Regarding this I may say that there may be very few co-operative societies with the landless people. Government may give land to these landless people, but after the land has been given the people will not be in a mood to form a co-operative society because they are only hungry after land. I want to request the Government that when an agricultural co-operative is formed it should be at first ascertained if the people will form the co-operative with their existing land. So the Development Commissioners' Conference suggested that in the Gramdan Villages there can be good agricultural societies.

With these suggestions, Sir, I support the Motion moved by the Minister and oppose the Cut Motions.

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur):** I want to protest about what has been said about the Dibrugarh Society, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was addressed to the Government. I hope Government have resources enough to reply to this question.



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the interest they have taken in the Co-operative Department. Sir, since January 1954, the Co-operative Department launched its first effective drive to advance cheap credit to the agriculturists. Since then it is gaining momentum from day to day. In 1954 rural credit to the extent of Rs. 12.5 lakhs, more than 6 times of the previous year, was issued. In the succeeding year 1955-56, about Rs. 20 lakhs were issued to about 10,000 familie. In 1956-57, you will find it increased to—with regard to short term loan—Rs. 50 lakhs—medium term—Rs. 25 lakhs long term—Rs. 5 lakhs thus covering about 6 per cent of the indebted families. In 1957-58, our programme for short term loan was one crore,—medium term loan 34 lakhs, long term loan—10 lakhs 50 thousand rupees, covering about double the number of the previous year, i.e., 13.3 per cent of the indebted families. From these figures, it will be seen that the progress of the co-operative movement is really very dynamic in this State. Sir, in 1954 we started with a credit programme of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, and that has gone upto near about Rs. 1½ crores at present.

Sir, in this connection I would like to point out that ever since the Co-operative Apex Bank is handling the loan programme, the total amount that was actually drawn by the people from the Co-operative Department through it as short term loan amounts to about Rs. one crore, 64 lakhs and thirty thousand. This will give an idea as to the service the Department is giving to the people. Medium loan drawn in this period is to the extent of Rs. 25,37,000 and the long term loans to the extent of Rs. 1,59,000 were issued by the Bank. Now with regard to this amount of money that was issued to the people as short term loan, only about Rs. one lakh and seventy thousand is overdue, which is about 1.19 per cent of the total loan issued. Therefore to say that the Co-operative Department is not doing any service or it is not doing any satisfactory service is not a real compliment which it deserves, because in these few years the Department has advanced a sum of Rs. one crore, 64 lakhs as short term loan and this money, the hon. Members must remember, was issued to the people without any security, and of this amount only a sum of Rs. one lakh seventy thousand, i.e., 1.19 per cent of the total loan issued, is overdue. This is a phenomenal success achieved in comparison of the whole of India. I know of the States where the incidence of over-due is to the tune of 50 per cent. Here is a State with a Co-operative Department where the overdue is only 1.19 per



cent. I hope the hon. Members will join with me in recording their appreciation for the officers of this Department, at least for the work done so far as the credit side of the co-operative movement is concerned. Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Members that the credit is not the sole work or should not be the sole aim of the co-operative department. It is just a beginning of the co-operative movement, in as much as these loans are issued to the cultivators to help them to increase their production. My Friend, Shri Nilmoney Barthakur, was suggesting that we should pursue the people who take loans from the Co-operative department in order to ascertain whether they use the money for the purpose for which it was given. I can assure my Friend, Sir, that so far as short-term loans are concerned, they are being used for the purpose of agriculture actually. This money is advanced as short-term loans covering the agricultural season only. There is no question of utilising the money otherwise. Still then, Sir, it is always looked into as to whether the money is actually utilised for the purpose of agriculture or not. With regard to minimum and long term loans; there are complications and I quite agree we must have thorough organizations to pursue these cases. Now, Sir, while discussing this question my Friend, Shri Barthakur, said that in the co-operative movement the initiative should be with the department and not with the people. He said that the people must not be allowed to form the co-operative societies; if they form them, these will meet the same fate as they did in the past, *i.e.*, these co-operative societies will die. Sir, my Friend is completely differing not only with the report of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee which is now virtually the Bible of the Co-operative movement in India, but even with the modern trend of thoughts. You must have seen, the other day in the Co-operative Congress, the Prime Minister of India said just the opposite thing. He said that there should not be any official interference whatsoever. Now, Sir, as the Co-operative Minister of the State I am and also my department is in great difficulty. There are two views. One view is this that the public should not be believed; only the Co-operative Officers should take all the initiative and control and guide the whole movement. Well, Sir, it is more or less the pattern that is followed in Russia, *i.e.*, effective State control backed by the executive and legislative forces. On the other hand, there is the second opinion that the co-operative movement has nothing to do with the Government. It must be a movement of the people, lead by the people and for the benefit of the people. The All India Credit Survey Committee have found out a *via-media*; they said that since our experiences in India, in view of the fact that our people were



backward, was not very happy, we should find out a *via-media*. Now, what is that *via-media*? Since capital formation is very shy in this country, since our people have not sufficient money to run co-operative organizations, the State should actively participate in it. The State must not only help in the matter of supplying capital, but also help at the time of formation of the Co-operatives. The State must also continue to give all necessary guidance and advice to the people and the Co-operatives. But all these do not mean control of the co-operative movement by the Government. Now, this is the policy we are pursuing at present. The initiative is with the people, but the Co-operative officers are expected to help them by guidance in the matter of formation of co-operative societies. Now, when they form it, if they have not sufficient capital, the State must participate in the share capital and must allow the co-operative society to have sufficient money at its disposal. In order to facilitate the State to supply funds by way of subsidy and participation in the share capital, the State must be allowed to have some hold over it. Now, the question is, Sir, whether that control should be a control in the real sense of the term or just a sort of superintendence or guidance in order to nourish the co-operative movement? Sir, the present view and the thought current in the country that the department should not interfere or control the Co-operatives go counter to the view just now expressed by my Friend, Shri Barthakur that the initiative should be with the department. In any case, Sir, the solution lies in the middle path, and that is what is being followed by the Co-operative Department in Assam. But I agree with my Friend, Sir, that there should be proper investigation in loan cases. I assure my Friend that whatever loans are issued by the Co-operative Department, short-term, medium-term or long-term, all are issued for the purpose of increasing the production of the country. Agricultural operation in various stages need help. For better production an agriculturist must have loan; for selling his goods, he must have marketing facilities; he must have facilities for processing his goods also. All these are covered by the co-operative movement. In order to make him economically stable, he must be free from debt and should have an economic holding. For such purposes loans are issued. These are the basis, these are the considerations on which loans are issued.

Another complaint of my Friend is this: certain co-operatives are being formed in the State which are really the co-operatives of the rich people. And he has mentioned in this connection the case of Shri Tankeswar Barua and said that this gentleman had formed a co-operative which, in the real sense



of the term, is not a co-operative. Sir, I have seen this co-operative. There is a fine farm with a beautiful sugar-cane field. I know the position. There are two parties, one party alleges that it is a real co-operative, but the other party refutes it. It is alleged that some people had been deprived of their lands in the name of the co-operative. While it is true that there are opponents of the co-operative movement, it is equally true that there are selfish people who take advantage of the co-operative movement and also of the sympathy of the Government for co-operatives. I, therefore, entirely agree with the hon. Member that before registering the co-operatives, there should be a thorough enquiry as to the real intention behind every co-operative. Sir, normally even if some rich men join together and form a co-operative, it is to be treated as a co-operative as any others formed by poor people. There is no way out. Again there may be some co-operatives which although at the beginning are formed with the bonafide intention apparently, may ultimately prove to be not genuine co-operatives. I, therefore, agree with the hon. Member that at the time of registering a co-operative, Government should carefully and thoroughly investigate and satisfy itself that it is a genuine co-operative. I can assure my Friend that Government have given more stringent instructions to look into this aspect of the matter.

Sir, with regard to the criticism that we should, while launching co-operative weeks or such other programmes, give more attention to the villages. I entirely agree with this view and keep a note of the suggestion given to me.

Now coming to the suggestion given by my Friend, Sri Chaudhury, who is well connected with the co-operative movement and knows the problem possibly much more than I do myself, it is true that the progress in the State about co-operative farming is very slow. The reason is this: there are diametrically divergent views in this country about the nature of the co-operative farming. It is true, Sir, after the report of the Delegation to China was submitted, there was considerable enthusiasm, and from many directions it was suggested that Government should sponsor co-operative farms. But subsequently there had been great divergence of opinion. In some areas it was found that the movement was taking rather a very unhealthy shape. As has been said just now by my Friend, Shri Bora that co-operatives were formed in the name of co-operative farming only to get settlement of land. In some places it was found that co-operative was only in the name.....



**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Co-operative is formed in the name of a farm and not in the name of the co-operators.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative):** When land is settled with the co-operative there is nothing wrong but the difficulty is this that the so-called co-operators who are the members of such a farm divide the land after getting settlement and hold it individually, as every one holds land today. These are the difficulties. We referred the matter to the Government of India at their instance and we are to go slow in this matter till they give us some final direction. It is true that while delivering the budget speech the Finance Minister of Assam said that we would give more stress in co-operative farming. But unfortunately, since then, we have been asked to go slow in the matter because the Government of India are re-examining their position. We have been reminding Government of India as to what we should do in the matter. But we are not getting their direction. However, I can assure my hon. Friends that whatever policy is taken in this matter we would pursue the same carefully. Even in the last co-operative Congress there was no unanimity in this matter although our Prime Minister said that we must go for co-operative farming. The Congress itself could not come to an unanimous decision during the last Session where Co-operative Ministers of all over India including myself were present. There being no unanimous opinion on this issue, it was allowed to remain where it had been.

My Friend made another complaint about frequent transfers of our officers. I agree with him that it is so. In fact after I took over charge of this Department I myself have been asking the Department not to transfer our officers frequently. But there are certain difficulties in it. At present we are running the Department with a very great shortage of personnels. In the level of Assistant Co-operative Officers there are vacancies for more than 150—it may be 170; I cannot give the exact figure just now. The Assam Public Service Commission advertised to fill up those posts, but as far as I remember only 63 petitions were received as against such a large number of vacancies. There were not adequate number of people willing to serve in this Department. Further I find that the Co-operative Department, particularly the posts of A.C.Os., is more or less like a halting station or like a recreation room in a railway station, because people come, take this job when they are in difficulties to wait for some time



and then as soon as they get a better job they go away to some other department. To be a successful officer of the co-operative Department a lot of human metal and energy are required. The job in this Department is arduous in nature. An officer of this Department has to deal with hundreds of people. He is not only to accommodate their opinions but to shape it and guide it and that too in rural areas amongst rural people. He finds it rather a difficult job particularly when he gets divergent opinions of the co-operators and sees them not united. These are some of the difficulties to deal with the people in the villages which make the job difficult. Even the officers who are trained how to deal with people in the rural areas also find it very difficult to deal with them. So people are not inclined to remain in this Department. Then, Sir, I feel that the pay scale for our officers is not attractive enough compared to many other Departments and as a result of this we are running our department with a great shortage of personnels. Over and above that there is a programme that the co-operative officers of the country must be given training in the co-operative movement because it is said that as our officers are not trained and as the co-operators themselves are also not trained the movement failed. So we want to remove these causes by giving training to our officers. Besides, the non-officials who are connected with the co-operative movement or who are assisting the Government in the co-operative movement should also be given training. Every year we send a batch of officers and as soon as they come back another batch is sent. In this way, Sir, we hope to solve our problem. But this adds to the shortage of the officers. In fact many of our good officers are transferred whenever difficulties arise. Whenever an officer earns reputation in his work he is transferred frequently to tackle difficult problems. And in this way indirectly it becomes a punishment for him. In fact shortage of officers is the main reason for frequent transfers. On the whole to solve our difficulties certainly we will have to do things more dynamically. All these difficulties are being examined by the Government. As soon as those difficulties are solved I hope we will be able to check frequent transfers. In any case in the meantime we will see that our officers are not transferred very frequently. It is necessary that every officer should know his localities thoroughly and he must study the people and the problems there. These are possible if he remains there for sometime.

I hope with this assurance I have given and in view of the problems that I have enumerated just now my Friends will be kind enough to withdraw their Cut Motions.



(The Cut Motions were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, the question is that a sum of Rs.31,39,400 (Rupees thirty one lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

(The question was adopted).

The question is that a sum of Rs.37,00,000 (Rupees thirty seven lakhs) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development—[II.—Development of Co-operatives]".

(The question was adopted).

### GRANT No.31

**"52.-A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes"**

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity):** Sir, I beg to move Grant Nos. 31, 32 and 56.

On the recommendation of Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 3,57,000 (Rupees three lakhs and fifty seven thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head—"52-A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes".

### GRANT No.32

**"XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses"**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.16,98,800 (Rupees sixteen lakhs, ninety-eight thousand and eight hundred) be granted to the



Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses".

### GRANT No.56

#### "81.-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes"

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.53,21,100 (Rupees fifty-three lakhs, twenty-one thousand and one hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head—"81-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 3,57,000 (Rupees three lakhs and fifty seven thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "52.—A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes".

The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 16,98,800 (Rupees sixteen lakhs, ninety-eight thousand and eight hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses".

The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 53,21,100 (Rupees fifty three lakhs, twenty one thousand and one hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "81.—A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name under grant No. 56.

That the total provision of Rs. 53,21,100 under Grant No. 56, Major head—81-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes, at page 598 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*; the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 53,21,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.



(To criticise the exorbitant rates charged for Umtru Electricity).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The cut motion is moved that the total provision of Rs. 53,21,100 under Grant No. 56, Major head—81.-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes, at page 598 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 53,21,100, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** For electricity Government proposes to spend about 77 lakhs of rupees under different heads. This not a very big sum if we consider the importance of electricity in our economy particularly in a State like Assam where we have got very turbulent rivers from which we can generate electricity. It should therefore be our aim to produce as much electricity as possible for various uses by the people. When Umtru project was proposed in the First Five-Year Plan, a particular loan was given to our Government and then we were told that this scheme would develop about 7,500 K. W. of hydro-electric power. It was also assured that when the scheme would be completed then Government would supply electric power at a very cheap rate I would like the Minister to underline the words "at a very cheap rate to an area of about 1,000 sq. miles including the urban area of Gauhati and townships like Palashbari and Rangiya. The supply of electrical power at comparatively cheap rates to this area would help to develop cottage and small scale industries like weaving of indigenous silk, and manufacture of bell metal utensils, and enable the existing industrial and commercial establishments in the area like rice, oil and saw mills to be run efficiently and economically".

That was the purpose for which Government spent so much money. Now, we find that in the Second Plan we have a desire of increasing the supply by additional installed capacity of 20,659 K. W., and we want to electrify 10 townships and 57 villages. In the meantime, Sir, many townships have been electrified and to-day, we see light everywhere. Now, Sir, the point is whether the rates charged for electricity are really reasonable. Sir, the Electric Supply Act of 1948 prescribes a profit of 5 per cent only. The rates are to be fixed to cover the cost of production, maintenance of overhead lines, distribution cost and then 5 per cent profit. Now, Sir,



in reply to a question during this Session, the Minister stated on the floor of this House that "the cost of production per unit of electricity in Umtru is as follows :

- (i) Generation at Power House—0·656 annas
- (ii) At Gauhati Sub-station—1·011 annas.
- (iii) At consumer's terminal—1·214 annas".

So, Sir, at the terminal, as envisaged by the Electric Supply Act, the cost is 1·2 annas only. As against that what do we find ? The charges for lights and fans are 45 N.P., i.e., 7 annas. Instead of 1·2 annas, we find 7 annas. (A voice—What is the rebate ?) The rebate is one anna, but rebate is not an important consideration. According to the Rating Committee the charge is important. Then, for heating and cooking we find the charge is 25 N. P. and, Sir, it is important to point out also that the rate charge by the Gauhati Electric Supply Company was 8 annas, whereas it is 7 annas now. I do not know whether the Minister will consider that the supply is made "at a very cheap rate"; as was the prospect held out by Government when Umtru scheme was started. My point here is this: I am not only concerned with the rate that is being charged for lights and fans. We have to take into consideration also the uses made of electricity and, particularly, the uses made for industrial purpose. Now, Sir, we find this is the rate and the reason given for such a high rate is that it has to be uniform for all State undertakings throughout the State. Now, there is an electric supply installation in a distant village or township where the number of consumers is very small and consequently in their cases the rates are high, but even where the electricity is produced at a cost of less than an anna, to ask the people of that place to pay higher rates because some people are paying these rates somewhere, is a form of logic which is difficult to understand. (Shri Ramnath Das: This is equality). Then, it is better to cut off some heads here so as to make every body equal ! In that case, Mr. Ramnath Das will be the first man to get his head chopped off (laughter).

Now, Sir, so far as the production of electricity is concerned, we find in Nowgong it was only 125 K. W. and the number of consumers was only about 380 ; in Dibrugarh, even for this big town the K. W. produced was only 775 ; in Karimganj it was 116 ; in Gauhati 1305. I need not take those where it is less than 100. We are indeed doing good by gradually giving electricity everywhere. But the point is for what purpose the electricity is used. If it is just to brighten the houses than the purpose has not been fully served and knowing that if we go on increasing the supply of electricity and construct power houses everywhere, we will be thereby increasing the cost, If we distribute that cost equally then it will be a wrong



policy. In electricity the most important thing for rating purposes is what the traffic can bear. That should be the policy but in these cases I should like to say that the rating has not been in consonance with that policy. Take the instance of certain areas like Dergaon and Titabar. We find lights in the evening at night till 12 O' Clock, or even upto 2 the lights remain burning. But we have to consider whether this power is being utilised for industrial purposes, for the purpose of cottage industries and so on. I would like to be enlightened by the Minister whether in so many places where we have installed electric power houses, the electricity is being used for industrial purposes. If this has not been the case, then the main purpose has not been fulfilled. If the main purpose has not been fulfilled, then just to give light between the hours of six and nine and if for that purpose the rates of Umtru electricity are raised, this is most unreasonable, untenable and unjust.

So, Sir, my first point is this: I want electricity to be developed ; we want to have power houses almost everywhere. But in doing so, we have to assess first the possibility of using electricity for purposes other than domestic purposes. So long as these purposes are not there, if we go on increasing the number of stations, our cost will go on increasing and we will not be able to give benefit to anybody. That is one line of argument. The second line is if the Government consider that it is necessary to have these stations so that people may at some distant future or immediate future can take advantage of it, then my point will be that these after all are utility concerns. Here, we have not so much about profit and even at certain places it may be necessary if the Government consider that it is necessary to have an installation there then it may be necessary to run it at a loss and to do it. To counteract that clause by charging high rate is a wrong policy and it will not lead us anywhere. Therefore, my first objection is this that at Gauhati where Umtru can supply electricity at about 2 annas per unit the Government at most can charge 4 annas and it has no right to charge more than 4 annas and for the industrial rate also it should be less because in that case also we have found that if the rates are lower, people will be encouraged. There are many workshops, motor workshops, mechanical workshops and other workshops where people want to use electricity, perhaps they will like to use electricity for having machinery of labour saving device. There also it is necessary to make it attractive. Therefore, my submission is that at the moment there is a big resentment in the town of Gauhati as well as those other places which are being served by Umtru because Umtru is the only achievement so far during the First Five-year Plan. If we cannot get the benefit of having Umtru project then it is really unfortunate.



Secondly, my point is that this Umtru can produce 7,500 kilowatts. Now there are three machines of which only one machine is operating. Two machines cannot work at all. Therefore, the overhead has increased because we have not been able to use these two machines and we are utilising only one machine. We have got the entire staff for one machine. Now, if these three machines are used, we will produce enough electricity and that we cannot spend this electricity is wrong thinking. How to do it? The rating question comes in. Here, it is misguided and utterly wrong. As I have said, I am not against having electric installations at other places. If Government consider that these electric installations will promote cottage industries in those places which will require help of electricity in that case even with a loss Government should go forward for having such installations, but if that is not the case and if such installations are established only to please a few persons of this House then that is a wrong policy. Here also it does not sound logical and equitable to burden the people of another place with the cost of generating electricity for some other place, where the people do not actually utilise the power. From all these considerations, Umtru which has a great potentiality, if we properly devise rating can use the entire 7,500 kwt. So far I could gather, if the rating is made attractive it may be possible to increase the amount of earning from consumption, and then we can really derive the benefit of electricity from Umtru.

With these words, I feel that if we have spent so much people should get benefit and for that purpose I have tabled this Cut Motion and I hope the Minister will consider the logic behind it and agree to the popular demand.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Leader of the Opposition for having given this chance to Government for explaining the electricity policy.

I am quite aware of the agitation at Gauhati with regard to the rates. I understand also. I am sympathetic with them but the difficulty has been that we have laid down some rates with some policy. Mr. Goswami was arguing whether there is no policy behind this. The policy is that for first time in Assam we have introduced the policy of electricity rates for the purpose of development of industries in the State. Therefore, we have not given any priority to domestic consumption. Domestic consumption would increase anyhow where there is



need for this. The development of electricity in many parts of the world is that when electricity comes it is consumed not because electricity is cheap but for the amenities to which people are attracted. The problem today before Assam is the necessity of quick industrialisation in the State. Now, therefore, we must have the rating with the aim—development of industries. What is that to be? It must be that industries can have that electricity at cheap rates. That is the prime consideration. If that is made available, it is necessary that domestic consumption rate should not be reduced. Mr. Goswami as well as the whole Opposition and ourselves to-day are one that there should be industrialisation of the State. If that is to be then electricity must be developed and rates must be such that industries can grow. Now, our Freight Structure Committee on electricity reported that rates should be 2·5 annas for the cottage industries, but we took the risk and we made it 2 annas. They said that for small scale industries the rate should be less than 2·5 annas and for cottage industries the rate should be 2 annas, but we have not agreed to this distinction and fixed an uniform rate of 2 annas. Because of this it had become necessary that we should not revise the domestic rates or lower them. So it is in this context Sir, that the rates were not sufficiently reduced so far as domestic consumption was concerned. Then a question also arose which Mr. Goswami himself pointed out very clearly to the House, that is insufficient utilisation of Umtru. Now if we get three machines and if you run only one, obviously the overhead cost increases. Therefore, it became necessary that for the time being we should be cautious. We try to build up consumption, but not domestic consumption as Mr. Goswami said, but industrial consumption. Sir, in the coming October the Industrial Estate of Gauhati is coming into function and we will have to cater to the needs of the industry in electricity. Already 1300 kwt. is consumed—although the estimated production is 7,500 kwt, in the winter months this may go down to 5,500, so the safe margin we can make is 5,500 kwt. Now Sir, we are crossing the river Brahmaputra because the proposed Jute Mill is coming up at Amingaon. For that we have to provide about 2,000 kwt, it may go up to 4,000 kwt. Therefore, if Gauhati says that we are not encouraging electricity in Gauhati for domestic consumption they will be wrong because industrial consumption will bring greater good to Gauhati than domestic consumption. There is always a time lag which we have to take into account: what is coming tomorrow cannot be visible today. When the Textile Mill also comes up then both Gauhati and Amingaon will consume the whole. Therefore,



Gauhati need not feel crushed if it is not permitted cheap electricity for domestic consumption now because soon Gauhati will have the chance to consume more for a higher purpose, namely, industrialisation, which work brings greater benefit to the people of Gauhati.

Now Sir, it has been forcefully advanced by Mr. Goswami why should the necessity arise for saddling Gauhati with higher rates? Now Sir, if the Umtru project is a private concern, it would be correct to ask that question. But Umtru project is not built with the money of Gauhati alone, but with the money of the entire State. If the entire State had paid for it, then the entire State should get the benefit. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that one rate structure should be made for the entire State. Today Sir, we are living in an atomic age whereby electricity can be produced in many ways. Atomic energy can be utilised for the purpose of production of electricity. The other day it was reported that sunrays and heat rays are being utilised for production of electricity. It shows that electricity can be produced by several other means than hydro power. So if we do not have one rate policy there will be a lot of difficulty. Now, my Friend Shri Larsingh Khyriem was pleading for the case of Jowai, shall we say to him, "No we cannot give you power because you have no industries?" I think it would not be proper Sir, to say so, because there may be tomorrow. Industry is bound to develop everywhere. My Friend, Mr. Goswami has been abroad and he perfectly knows that there is a time lag between electricity production and electricity consumption. Therefore, if we have electricity today, industries will spring up tomorrow. Therefore, a man must have a vision so that he should not get agitated for the failure of today in order that he may see the success of tomorrow. Sir, I feel that we have not committed any crime in making one rate for the entire State.

Another point Sir, is that by having one rate structure for the entire State there is possibility of scattering industries all over the State. For example, if all the power is consumed in Gauhati then other Industries from other places in Assam will fly back to Gauhati and that will mean concentration of industries. Sir our policy is not



concentration or centralisation of industries, but decentralisation. So, if decentralisation is our policy, then scattered industries is the only way. In other words, if we can have the same rate everywhere, then industry will grow everywhere. That is the main reason Sir, why we want to have one rate for the entire State.

There is another reason also, Sir. The other day I said, and to-day I repeat, that the prospect of large industries growing in our State is remote, that is why the State has decided to concentrate for the time being mostly in small scale, cottage and medium industries. These are bound to grow in the near future in scattered areas, so that we shall have scattering of industries in different areas rather than concentrated in one place. It is for this reason also that the decision was inevitably arrived at, that is, that we should have one rate for the entire State. So, I again reiterate that the people of Gauhati should not feel aggrieved to-day for the decision we have taken is for the good of the State as a whole.

Now, Sir, we have decided also to take over the Jorhat and Tezpur electricity concerns. I think both these concerns will be taken over by the Government in May next. Why? Because these concerns are not capable of expanding themselves into areas in the neighbourhood where industries are likely to grow. Because of this bottleneck it was forced upon us that we should take them over so that electricity can be provided in the mofussil areas and so that industries may grow there wherever there is space.

Sir, Government have again decided to set up an Electricity Board. The Board will be set up in early part of June. This Board is going to be set up according to the policy of the Government of India, because it is not possible for the Department concerned to administer the affairs of the scattered electricity concerns all over the State. Therefore, the Government is going to set up this Board. We hope this will be a highly efficient Board which will look after the development of industries through electricity. So, Sir, from all points of view, I feel that what we are doing in the matter of electricity has not been done by a mere chance. If Mr. Goswami and myself change our place, I think we will also do the same thing.



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Sir, one thing is not there. Before the Umtru-Hydro-Electric Project was taken up by the Government the rates for consumption of electricity for fans and lights were different in Gauhati and in those days we used fans in day time also.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) :** Sir, that is not correct. Sir, as I have already stated that so far as rates for consumption of electricity for lights and fans are concerned, they are already in the mind of the Government. We are trying to build up consumption of electricity in Gauhati area. Mr. Goswami himself admitted that in Umtru now only one machine is driving. As soon as the second machine begins to run Government propose to reconsider the rates. Therefore, Sir, I am not adamant not to change the rates of electricity at Gauhati. I am only biding time.

Then so far as other things are concerned, in this State we have taken a decision to develop electricity in Umtyngar. This will be about 6,000 K. W. The entire idea behind this scheme is that the Cement Factory will be established there and accordingly we hope that our plan for Umtyngar to develop electricity might be a success.

So far as development of electricity in our State is concerned we are going to have everything for establishment of such electric centres as quickly as possible. Obviously it will take time although we are taking all possible steps in the matter.

So far as day-load is concerned we have not taken any step uptill now. Day-load may be permitted only when Government could know that there is necessity for day-load in different areas of the State. If there is not enough day-load, it damages the machineries. So there should be day-load on this basis so that Government could go ahead and ask the units to make provision for day-loads. I hope it will be appreciated by the hon. Members sitting in the Opposite, and necessary co-operation in this respect will be forthcoming from them.

Sir, I have practically replied to all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members of this house. I hope and trust that Mr. Goswami will not make any grudge about the rates for consumption of electricity as published in booklet for Umtru Hydro-Electric Project. Since then the whole policy of the State Government relating to electricity has been changed. Therefore, it would be appreciated that the Government have been taken sufficient steps in this regard.



Finally, I would like to point out one thing. This is about the rates of industrial consumption of electricity, which were fixed by us are not so high as compared to some other places. If we compare the rates which are obtaining in North Bengal and Maurakshi Project areas, our Umtru rates are not very high. Our Umtru rate is 2·2, in North Calcutta 2·2. At 40 per cent load Umtru rate is 1·72 and in North Calcutta it is 1·81. Then the medium is 2 and ours is also 2. For small-scale industries Umtru is supplying at the rate of 2·5, whereas in North Calcutta it is 3· which is more than ours. So it will be seen that the industrial rates which we have been keeping for consumption of electricity is much less than even the Maurakshi Project. Therefore, it will be appreciated that so far as industrial rates are concerned we have taken steps, and it must be recorded as a bold step.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** What is the cost of production ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPHATHI (Minister, Electricity):** Sir, ours is a small scheme. Therefore our cost of production would not be lesser than other big schemes. But since our rates are cheaper, we have taken a bold step which must be admitted by the hon. Members of this House. Therefore, I would request the hon. Friend Mr. Coswami to consider about this and request him to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** No, Sir, I am not going to withdraw my Cut Motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the total provision of Rs.53,21,100 under Grant No.56, Major head 81.—A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes, at page 598 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.53,21,100, do stand reduced by Re.1.

The House divided

Ayes—10

1. Shri Birendra Kumar Das.

7. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur.

2. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya.

8. Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury.



3. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar.

4. Shri Gopesh Namasudra.

5. Shri Hareswar Goswami.

6. Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah.

9. Dr. Sri Hari Das.

10. Shri Tarun Sen Dekha.

Noes.—56

1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.

2. Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma.

3. Shri Rup Nath Brahma.

4. Shri Debeswar Sarmah.

5. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.

6. Shri Hareswar Das.

7. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.

8. Shri Chatrasing Teron.

9. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

10. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi.

11. Dr. Ghashyam Das.

12. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.

13. Shri Idndreswar Khaund.

14. Mr. A. Thanglura.

15. Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar.

16. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das.

17. Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani

18. Shri Biswadev Sarma.

19. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.

20. Dandi Ram Datta.

29. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.

30. Shri Juga Kanta Baruah.

31. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda.

32. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala.

33. Shrimati Komal Kumari Barua.

34. Pu Lalmawia.

35. Shri Lila Kanta Barah.

36. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.

37. Shri Mahadev Das.

38. Maulavi Mahammad Idris.

39. Shri Mohananda Bora

40. Shri Mahidhar Pegoo.

41. Shri Malia Tati.

52. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.

43. Maulavi Nurul Islam.

44. Shri Omeo Kumar Das.

45. Shrimati Padma Kumari Go-hain.

46. Shri Radhika Ram Das.

47. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua.

48. Shri Ram Nath Das.



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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.    | 49. Shri Ram Nath Sarma.        |
| 22. Shri Dhir Singh Dewri.          | 50. Dr. Ram Prasad Choubey      |
| 23. Shri Durgeswar Saikia.          | 51. Shri Sai Sai Terang.        |
| 24. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Dev Sarma. | 52. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. |
| 25. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.      | 53. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi.    |
| 26. Shri Gourisankar Roy.           | 54. Shri Surendra Nath Das.     |
| 27. Shri Handhon Mohan Haplong bar. | 55. Shri Tank-swar Chetia.      |
| 28. Shri Harinarayan Barura.        | 56. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma  |

(The Cut Motion was lost.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now the question is that a sum of Rs.3,57,000 (Rupees three lakhs and fifty seven thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "52.—A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes".

(The question was adopted.)

The question is that a sum of Rs.16,98,800 (Rupees sixteen lakhs, ninety-eight thousand and eight hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working expenses.

(The question was adopted.)

The question is that a sum of Rs.53,21,100 (Rupees fifty three lakhs, twenty-one thousand and one hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "81.—A.—Capital Outly on Electricity Schemes".

(The question was adopted.)



**Half-an-hour discussion on starred Question Nos. 128, 129 and 130 asked by Shri Durgeswar Saikia on the 2nd April, 1958.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** We have on half-an hour discussion to-day, yes, Mr. Saikia.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২ এপ্রিলৰ দিনা মোৰ নামত যি কেইটা Starred Question আছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত ১২৮, ১২৯ আৰু ১৩০ নম্বৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ যি উত্তৰ মাননীয় বেভিনিউ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিলে, সেই উত্তৰত মই সন্তুষ্ট হব পৰা নাই আৰু সেই উত্তৰ কেইটা সঠিক ভাবে দিয়া হোৱা নাই বুলি মই ভাবিছোঁ।

পোন প্ৰথমতে এই সম্বন্ধে লেজিছলেটিভ এছেম্বলিৰ এছিষ্টেণ্ট চেক্ৰেটেৰীয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ জ্ঞাতৰ্থে যি চাবকুলাৰ দিছে তাত Uunstarred Question বুলি লিখিছে। কিন্তু আচনতে Starred Question হৈ হব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Unstarred Question বুলি লিখিলেও মাননীয় সদস্যই তেখেতৰ Starred Question ৰ আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** মোৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে ডোমৰ দলং বিজাৰ্ত সম্পৰ্কে। এই ডোমৰ দলং বিজাৰ্ত মোৰ ঘৰৰ সন্মুখতে। এই বিজাৰ্তৰ ১৬৪ বিঘা মাটি খুলি দিবৰ কাৰণে বাইজে দৰ্খাস্ত দিছিল। মাননীয় বেভিনিউ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে যে, ১৯৫৫ চনতহে পোন প্ৰথমে দৰ্খাস্ত পাইছিল; কিন্তু মই জনাত সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজে ১৯৫১ চনৰপৰা সেই মাটিৰ কাৰণে ডিপুটী কমিশ্যনাৰ আৰু চৰ-ডিপুটী কলেক্টৰৰ ওচৰত আপত্তি কৰি আছিল। মাননীয় বেভিনিউ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, ১৯৫৬ চনত চৰকাৰে এই গ্ৰেজিং খুলিবৰ কাৰণে অনুমোদন দিছিল। তেখেতৰ কথা মতেই ধৰি লওক যে, ১৯৫১ চনত বাইজে দৰ্খাস্ত দিয়া নাছিল। তথাপি ১৯৫৫ চনৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে সেই মাটি Settlement নিদি ইমান পলম কৰাৰ কাৰণ কি? তাৰ পৰা Public Interest ত আৰাত পৰা নাইনে আৰু ভবিষ্যতলৈ মাটিৰ বিবাদ বাঢ়ি যোৱা নাই নে আৰু লগতে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কাৰ্য্যত বাধা হোৱা নাইনে?

মোৰ ২ নম্বৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে ম'হ খুটিৰ Relinquish কৰা মাটি সম্পৰ্কে। মই ভাবিব নোৱাৰো যে আজিও চৰকাৰী অফিচৰ সকলে চৰকাৰক ভুল বাটেদি চনাই লৈ যাব পাৰে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে যে, ১৯৩৯ আৰু ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভিতৰত বেলেগে বেলেগ সময়ত বেলেগে বেলেগে টুকুৰাক আসাম কোম্পানীয়ে ১,৫০০ বিঘা মাটি Relinquish কৰিছিল। মোৰ হাতত এইবোৰ figure আছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা মই কব পাৰো যে, এই মাটি ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভিতৰতহে Relinquish কৰিছিল। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিয়া উত্তৰ মতে ১৯৫৫ চনত নহয়। এই সময় ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত যি ১,৫০০ বিঘা মাটি Relinquish কৰা হৈছিল তাৰ ৬০০ বিঘা মাটি খেৰ, কাঠ আদিৰ নিমিত্তে ছেপন কোম্পানীক দিয়া নাছিল নে?

১৯৫৪ চনতে Land Settlement Committee পানী দিহিঙৰ ৮০ ঘৰ মানুহক ঘৰে প্ৰতি ১০ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাব পাচ কৰিছিল। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ মতে ১৯৫৪ চনত ৭০২ বিঘা মাটি থাকিব লাগে। Land Settlement Staff য়ে ভুল হিচাব দি Land Settlement কমিটীক বিপথে চলোৱা নাইনে? ৭০২ বিঘা মাটি ৮০ ঘৰ মানুহক ঘৰ প্ৰতি ১০ বিঘাকৈ কেনেকৈ দিব পাৰে? Land Record Staff ৰ যে মাটি বিষয়ে সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যুৎপত্তি নাই আৰু কেইটামান প্ৰমাণ দিব খোজোঁ সেইটো হল



Extract of Memo No.SSR.V/40/57/4 dated the 9th May 1957 from K. Saigal, Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar addressed to Shri D. Saikia, M.L.A. P. O. Moran, in reply to latter's letter dated 22nd April 1957 on the subject of settlement of Relinquished land of Mohkhuti Tea Estate and No.2 Kower-Khanikar V. G. R.

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Para 3.—The list prepared by the S. D. C. and Shri S. Ahmed has not yet reached in this office after scrutiny by the Sub-Committee formed for that purpose.

Shri T. R. Gogai is being requested for favour of expediting the matter.

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বিষয়ৰ লগত উত্তৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অমিল। উত্তৰ হৈছে অন্য এডোখৰ মাটিৰ কথা ১৯৫৭ চনত S.D.O. ই বাকী মাটি নামজাৰী দিবলৈ যি আবেদন Settlement officer লৈ পঠালো কিন্তু মই কওঁ তাত মাটি কত ?

Copy of Resolution No. (2) of the adjourned meeting of the L.S.G. Board, Sibsagar, held on 23th June 1956.

(2) 900 B. Amolaguri grant land.

Resolved the list of allottees for Amolaguri land complied by the S.D.C. and Shri S. Ahmed be scrutinised by the following gentlemen and final list be submitted within 15 days.

গতিকে, চাব, Land Settlement Officer সকলৰ Land Settlement ত বেনেজালি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বাইজে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি ভুল বুজাব আশঙ্কা নাই নে? প্ৰকৃততে বাইজে চৰকাৰৰ Land Settlement ত অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে, ১৯৫৪ চনত ৮০ ঘৰ মানুহক মাটি দিছিল। তাৰে ৬০ বিঘাহে দখল ললে। ইয়াত দেখা যায় মই প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছো ১৯৫৮ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ। উত্তৰ দিছে ১৯৫৬ চনৰ ৰিপোৰ্টৰ ওপৰত। কিন্তু সেইবোৰ মাটি High Land হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বোলে কোনেও নললে। কিন্তু S. D. O. আৰু Settlement Officer এ মোক জনাইছে।

চাওক চাব মাটিৰ নিমিত্তে মানুহে আজি কিমান হাহাকাৰ কৰি কুৰিছে, গতিকে এই কথাটোৰ দ্বাৰা মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উচিত উত্তৰ হোৱা নাই। মোৰ এয় কথা শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত কিছুমান grazing বেদখল কৰিছে সচিবুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে কিন্তু মই কওঁ সেই হিচাবে বেদখলকাৰী শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত প্ৰায় ২০০ গ্ৰেজিং আছে তাৰ এটাও গ্ৰেজিং বেদখল নকৰাকৈ আছে বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কব পাৰেনে? এই বেদখল উচ্ছেদৰ কাৰণে জিলা কংগ্ৰেছে ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰক অৰু বোধ আৰু পৰামৰ্শ জনাই আহিছে কিন্তু, অদ্যাপিও বেদখল উচ্ছেদ হওক চাৰি বেদখলৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। চৰকাৰে বেদখলকাৰীক উচ্ছেদ কৰাত সম্পূৰ্ণ অকৃতকাৰী হৈছে



ইয়াৰ কাৰণ চৰকাৰী যন্ত্ৰৰ হেঁচাহি নিয়মমতে আৰু সময়মতে Step নোলোৱা। ১৯৫৬ চনত যি জৰিমনা কৰিছিল সেই জৰিমনাৰ টকাও সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। এই বছৰ পানীদিহিং বিভাজিত জেবেঙা বেদখল কৰিছে তাত কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নোৱাৰে নাই। পট ৱাশালা গ্ৰেজিঙৰ অবস্থাও সেয়ে। নিয়মুৱা ব্যৱস্থা শান্তি আদি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে নাই আৰু যথেষ্টে Stay order বিলাকে বেদখল কাৰীক উৎসাহিত কৰা নাই।

মাজপঠাৰ, বৰদেওধাই দেওধাই গ্ৰেজিং কিয় বেদখল উচ্ছেদ নকৰিলে। ধান কাটি শেষ কৰে তেতিয়া ভাল কৰিবলৈ যায় উচ্ছেদৰ নামত কলগছ এ জোপা কাটিয়ে যথেষ্ট হয় ইত্যাদি।

গতিকে, এনেকৈ অৰাজকতা চলোৱাত আৰু উচ্ছেদ সম্পৰ্কীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰত মই সন্তুষ্ট হব নোৱাৰি এই আৱশ্যকীয় সময় দিয়াৰ বাবে Speaker মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনালো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I request the hon. Member Shri Saikia to place the letter which he has quoted just now on the table of the Library?

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** All right, Sir.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am at a loss what reply I should give. In the notice some points have been raised for clarification, but in the speech, the hon. Member dealt with a different matter. Now whether I should reply to the points raised in the written notice or to the points raised in his speech just now. From the speech I learn that my hon. Friend has entirely misunderstood the replies to the questions. As this was a Starred Question I feel that my Friend did not exactly follow the replies given orally. In Question No.128, there is nothing misleading in the replies. As regards the order of de-reserving it was passed by the Government on 9th November 1956. In the written notice clarifications are wanted that the petitions were received since 1951. We made an enquiry and found that the local officers received petitions from 1955 and not from 1951. Till the order of dereservation about 100 peittions were received. That is the reply. In 1951 possibly there was no question of dereservation. With regard to Question No.128, that is the only clarification wanted. With regard to Question No.129 the reply is there. There is some misconception here also. From 1939 to 1950 the company relinquished land. It is not 1955. In the main reply it is correct, that is, from 1939 to 1950, but in the supplementary question in vernacular the reply is incorrectly reported in the uncorrected copies. My Friend is correct when he says that relinquishment was made. between 1939 and 1950. When it was put up before the Land Settlement Abvisory Committee in 1954 the area was 923 bighas, 592 bighas having been already settled.



It is correct that Land Settlement Advisory Committee recommended settlement with 80 persons at the rate of 10 bighas. But only 221 bighas 2k. and 12 l. of land were actually settled and 702 Bighas 2k. 4l. of land are lying unoccupied, this being high land and nobody agrees to take settlement of this land. That land is scattered in 3 Mouzas. If my hon. Friend says that the people are ready to occupy this land then this will be settled. That is the position.

### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday the 28th April, 1958.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Shillong  
The 24th October, 1959.