





DEBATES OF THE  
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1969

( BUDGET SESSION )

VOLUME—I

No.—15

The 14th March, 1969



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DEBATES OF THE  
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1909

(RECURRING SESSION)

VOLUME I

1909-10

THE 14TH MEETING, 1909

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF  
THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED  
AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTION UNDER  
THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CON-  
STITUTION OF INDIA.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shill-  
ong at 9 A.M. on Friday, the 14th March, 1969.

**PRESENT.**

Shri Ataur Rahman, M.A., LL.B., Deputy Speaker, in  
the Chair, Nine Ministers, two Ministers of State, two  
Deputy Ministers and Seventyone Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

( To which oral answers were given )

**Re : Establishment of Tea Garden Finance Corporation**



Shri Narendra Nath  
Sarma asked :

Shri Kamakya Prasad  
Tripathi (Minister, Finance)  
replied :

\*169. Will the Minister-  
in-charge of Finance be  
pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact  
that the State Government  
proposes to establish a Tea  
Garden Finance Corporation  
with the help Central  
Government to help the un-  
economic Gardens ?

(b) If so, how far the  
proposal has been given  
effect to ?

169. ( a ) & ( b )—There  
is no proposal to establish  
such a Corporation at the  
State level. A proposal has  
been submitted to the  
Government of India to  
establish such a Corporation  
The matter is under the  
consideration of the Govern-  
ment of India.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma :— এইটো কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ  
proposal দিছে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—proposal দিয়া নাই;  
Suggestion হৈ দিছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, if the Government of  
India accept this proposal, whether it will be managed  
by this Government or will be in the hands of the  
Central Government ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—We have suggested  
that this Corporation should be like the Textile Corpa-  
ration. Sir, it is known to the House that near about  
99 Textile Mills of India are closed today, as a result  
large number of people become unemployed. Now, the



Central Government have set up a Corporation at the Central level. This Corporation is trying to have partnership with the State Governments. For instance, Gujerat. They are trying to make partner ship with the Centre. Sir, we have suggested that similar thing can be done with regard to Tea Garden Finance Corporation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I know from the honourable Minister what is the reply given by Government of India ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—We have not received any reply uptill now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I also request the Chief Minister to throw some light on the matter ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Myself and the Chief Minister went to New Delhi in the month of December, 1968 and had discussions with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Minister in charge of Commerce and Petroleum and there we made this proposal.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, are we to understand that no formal proposal has been submitted to the Government of India ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ( Chief Minister ) :—After our discussions with the Prime Minister, Finance and the Minister in charge of Commerce and Petroleum, I sent a letter embodying this proposal along with other suggestions regarding Tea Garden Finance Corporation,



Re: Employment of local people in the Private Sector

Shri Debeswar Sarmah  
asked :

Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tripathi (Minister, Labour)  
replied :

\*170. Will the Minister-  
in-charge of Labour be  
pleased to state—

( a ) Whether the attention  
of the Government has been  
drawn to the News item  
under the caption "Private  
Sector, move to ensure  
Adequate Share of jobs in  
paragraph 9 of the States-  
man of January 22, 1969,  
City Edition" ?

170. ( a )—Yes.

( b ) If so, what steps or  
action is being taken to  
ensure suitable Assamese  
youths to be taken in  
jobs ?

(b)—The following steps  
have been taken by Govern-  
ment for employment of  
local people in the State—

( i ) Government policy  
regarding employment of  
local people in the Private  
Sector was laid down in  
the form of a Resolution  
published on 22nd October,  
1959. Government have also  
issued instruction that Em-  
ployment Exchanges should  
be consulted for filling up  
certain categories of vacan-



cies under the State Government.

(ii) The Chief Minister in his various statements impressed upon the Industries both under the Public and Private Sectors for employment of more and more local people in the Industries.

(iii) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 came into force in May, 1960. Under the provisions of this Act, the Employers in the public sector and such employers in the private sector engaging 25 or more persons are required to notify their vacancies to the appropriate Employment Exchanges. Employment seekers who are residents of Assam are registered at the Employment Exchanges in the State and thus suitable local people are sponsored by the Employment Exchanges against vacancies notified to them.

(iv) A Liaison Officer, Industries has been appointed to look after the interest of local people in the State.



Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, what has been the response of the private industries and commercial concerned to the resolution of the Government ? It is the primary duty of the State to provide employment for its residents to remove unemployment within the State.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : So far as the employment in the lower category is concerned, there has been some effect, but so far as the employment of the managerial cadre is concerned, particularly in the tea gardens, the effect has not been much.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Has the Government taken any particular measure to see that the Government resolution has given effect to ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Our Liaison Officer has arranged that. There are Selection Committees set up by the organisation of O. N. G. C., Fertiliser Corporation etc. It has been so arranged that Liaison Officer or this representative sits in the Committees to see that nominations for local people are considered.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, whether the reference has made to the Government resolution of 22nd October, 1959 ?

The Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The resolution which was published was cyclostyled and supplied to the hon. Member.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : It was published in the Assam Gazette.



Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Will the honourable Minister be pleased to tell which is the operative portion of the resolution ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The whole resolution is operative. For instance paragraph 4. I am reading—The Government feel that it is a matter which makes an imperative demand not only on the public but also on the private sector to provide employment to the people of the State. It is, therefore, desired that all employers engaged in Oil, Coal, Tea and other industries and all commercial firms will share the anxieties with the Government and help relieving the situation by offering maximum employment to the people of the State in the matter of appointments and allotment of contract, etc. with due recognition of such academic and non-academic credentials as they may happen to possess.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, how the anxieties of the Government for providing employment to the unemployed people of the State have been shared by all employers of private firms ? Has Government taken any survey ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—We have not carried out any survey, but naturally the problem is getting in more and more difficult as people of employable age grow. The people who are already occupying posts, they of course cannot be sent out. Therefore, it is a question of fitting in local people into the new openings which arise. This we are trying to do through the Liaison officer as well as the policy adopted of compulsory notification of vacancies to the Employment Exchange. Formerly the notification of vacancies was not compulsory and the employer was free either to notify to the Employment Exchange or not to notify. Now it has been



made compulsory and whenever there is a vacancy in any concern the employer has to notify to the Employment Exchange near about and then the Employment Exchange sponsors the candidates. The second device we have followed is that every man must register every two months. If a man outside the State registers with the Employment Exchange he is not likely to register every two months, he may do so once or twice. Now, registration lapses after two months and fresh registration has to be done. By this device we have been able to regulate that only local people get registered in the Employment Exchange. These are the devices which we have followed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :- The question was not of driving out some people and giving their jobs to the people of this State. Compulsory registration in the Employment Exchange is all right. But we find in the Act. I am quoting from the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959-Section 4, Sub-section (4) lays down "Nothing in Sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to impose any obligation upon any employer to recruit any person through the Employment Exchange to fill any vacancy merely because that vacancy has been notified under any of those Sub-sections". There is no obligation. And further in our Resolution of October 1959, the last but previous paragraph stated "No ban on employment of citizens of the rest of India is intended. What is intended is to correct the approach of employers, so that local people may not be discriminated against but helped in the matter of employment". In view of this and in view also of further circumstances e.g., the nature of officers in certain concerns and establishments, which enable people from the Pakistan Air Force to obtain employment and act as spies, my question



is how Government have enforced their policy—whether the Government's pious wish and anxiety have been complied with acted upon. Government issued a Resolution, Government issued instructions from time to time. My question is do Government consider that enough or do Government consider it their duty to see that local people also get employment as matter of fact? How have the Government ensured that the employers comply with the request of the Government?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi-- I have already replied that we have not found any mental reservation on the part of the employers with regard to the jobs of lower order. Mental reservation is mainly with regard to managerial jobs. For managerial jobs they generally select people in whom they have personal confidence, rather than people sponsored by Employment Exchange. These jobs are all over Rs. 500. The Government of India in their notification, which was referred to in Parliament the other day, said they had issued instructions to their concerns that jobs upto Rs. 500 would be locally filled up. For jobs over Rs. 500 they have got a committee which ultimately selects on the basis of the whole of India. So, with regard to the high jobs the problem still persists.

Shri Debeswar Sarma— Sir, I have a feeling of frustration. Our question relates to whether all the pious wishes and instructions of Government have evoked any response from the employers, whether in the public sector, or private sector, and what have Government done to follow up their instructions. May I request your kind offices to get it clarified whether Government have done anything to see that their resolutions and instructions are followed. The Honorable Finance Minister speaks of managerial jobs.



Let me talk about Class IV jobs. We are so poor that it will help as greatly and we shall be content so far as it goes if we get Class IV jobs. We, the people of Assam are grateful for small mercies. We have seen that even for Class IV jobs in the Regional Research Laboratory and some other establishments lik ONGC, Fertiliser etc., the local Assamese people are deprived. The people from Nepal and other places are employed. Both Indian and non-Indian nationals get Class IV jobs but our people do not get them. May I request the Government to make it clear how the instructions in this regard are being followed by the employers ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— The over-all position is this : there has been some improvement in the matter of employment of local people. Now, Sir, our present Constitution does not permit us to make reservations. For example, the Government of West Bengal and some other State Governments attempted to reserve certain posts for the people of those States. But these circulars had to be withdrawn under instructions from the Government of India. This problem of unemployment of people of the respective areas is bound to be one of the causes for which regional feelings have grown in the country and, therefore, this question was discussed in the National Integration Council also and they recommended that a just share of these employments should be given to the people of the respective local areas.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya :— Since Constitutional provision has been referred to, may I seek a clarification ? Sir, it is a fact that the Constitution provides that there cannot be any discrimination against any Indian citizen in any part of the Indian Union. But when some concern seeks some special privilege from the Govern-



ment, in this case the State Government, in some form or other, in lieu of the privileges given to that concern, the State Government is quite competent—if, of course, it wishes so to impose conditions to be fulfilled by that concern.

Now, the complaint of the people of Assam is that while the present State Govt. of Assam is quite liberal in giving concessions and sending invitation to the Concerns from outside it has not been at all insistent on getting from those concerns the employment of the local people not to speak of managerial ones even the clerical and Grade IV from within the State or in lieu of special concessions whether Govt. imposes any condition. Will the Govt. be pleased to enlighten us in the matter?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ( Chief Minister ) :—Sir, I would like to submit that the Govt. have been giving very liberal concessions that is not a fact. If the concessions which are granted so far by the Govt. of Assam are compared with that of other States then it would be found that the concessions granted by the Assam Govt. are very meagre. Since it is not possible to legislate or make reservation by legislation all that we are doing is—we are trying to persuade the employers to employ as much as possible the local people of the state.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, without violating the provision of the constitution and considering the increased number of unemployed youth does the Govt. consider it proper to put some condition, that is the executive condition, at the time of issuing licences to industrial



concerns or at the time of granting other concessions by the State Govt. ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, With regard to the establishment of industries it would appear that the industrialists of the rest of India have the least interest in establishing industries in Assam. As a matter of fact, many licences which were issued before those were not exploited and ultimately Govt. had to recommend the Govt. of India for the cancellation of the licences. Therefore, it would not be correct to presume that large number of industrialists are coming forward to establish industries in Assam.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah—Allow me please to put another question. This concerns the whole State of Assam. Sir, this is in respect of the Govt. statement issued on 17th October, 1955. The Chief Minister has been pleased to say that our State Govt. has not been able to give facilities to the industrialists like the other States. It seems in the fitness of thing if a guest goes to a rich man's house he will have 'kupta' 'pullao' etc. and if he visits my house I will give him 'Dal'.....(laughter).....

Mr. Deputy Speaker—What is your question ?

Shri Debeswar Sarma—My question is, now Sir, in the statement issued on 17th October, '55 by your Assam Govt., I am reading only a paragraph. "Govt. of Assam will in case of all industries provide Govt. land if available at nominal lease term or private land on payment of usual acquisition cost, (2) reasonable road communication facilities upto the factory site at Govt. cost and assistance for the railway siding.



## (3) supply of power

Now, my question is having supplied all these have the wishes of the Govt. been fulfilled to the minimum by those industries. Or, how the Govt. is pursuing the matter. We know that Constitution does not allow discrimination. Does this Consitution allow violation against Assamese youth.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)— Sir, the Govt. is not satisfied with the employment position in industries of the State.

Re : Government Bus for Moran-Naharkatia Rout

শ্রীভদ্রেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী

শ্রীপ্ৰবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

\*১৭১। মাননীয় পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ  
মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) মৰান-নাহৰকটিয়া বাস্তৱত ১৭১।(ক)—হয়।  
চৰকাৰী বাচ চলাবৰ বাবে স্থানীয়  
বাইজে আৰু স্থানীয় সদস্যজনে কৰি  
অহা আপত্তি চৰকাৰ অবগত নে?

(খ) যদি অবগত আছে, এই (খ)—কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা  
লাইনত কেতিয়াৰ পৰা চৰকাৰী বাছ হোৱা নাই।  
দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰিছে।

(গ) এই চলিত বছৰৰ পৰাই (গ)—তেনে আশা নাই।  
চৰকাৰী বাচ চলিব বুলি আশা কৰিব  
পাৰে নে?



Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই ৪০ মাইল দীঘল বাঁধাটো প্রয়োজন বুলি ভাবে নেকি ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—এইটো এতিয়াও select ত লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi—এই বাঁধাটোত কিমান বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ গাড়ী চলে জানেনে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—চৰকাৰৰ এইটো খবৰ বৰ্ত্তমান নাই।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi—এই বাঁধাটো পৰিবহন বিভাগে নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury—চৰকাৰৰ হাতত টকা নাই কাৰণে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—কি ভিত্তিত পৰিবহন বিভাগে এই বাঁধাবিলাক লয় ?

Re : Liquor prohibited area of the State

Shri Durgeswar Saikia      Shri Ramesh Chandra  
asked :                              Barooah (Minister, Excise)  
replied :

\*172. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—



(a) The Subdivisions where there is prohibition for sale of liquor ?

172. (a)—Gauhati, Barpeta and Nalbari, under Kamrup District, Dhubri, Goalpara and Kokrajhar under Goalpara District and Nowgong District.

(b) Whether it is a fact that the officers of the Excise Department generally want to remain in the wet areas than in the dry areas ?

(b)—No.

(c) Whether it is a fact that some officers are working in wet areas and some are working in prohibited areas for more than 5 years.

(c)—Yes.

(d) The number of such officers working in wet areas ?

(d)—77

(e) Whether there is any officer working for more than 5 years and even upto 10 years in the same Subdivision ?

(e)—Yes. In the interest of the Department some Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have been allowed to work in the same Subdivision for more than five years and even upto ten years but there are no Excise Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent working in the same place for more than five years in a particular place.



Shri Durgeswar Saikia—মোৰ ২নং প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত 'No' বুলি উত্তৰ দিছে। মই জানিব খুজিছো যোৱা বছৰত Dry area পৰা wet Area লৈ কিমান কৰ্মচাৰী বদলি কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন লাগিব।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—মই এই কথা কব খুজিছো যে Dry Area ত চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী থাকিব নোখোজে wet Area লৈ যাব খোজে। এই কথা সঁচা নেকি ?

Shri Ramesh Barooah—মই এই কথা বিশ্বাস নকৰো। কাৰণ Dry Area আৰু Wet Area দুয়োটা একে বুলি চৰকাৰে ভাবে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলা Dry Area ৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে। ইয়াত ১৫ বছৰ কাম কৰি থকা কিমান অফিচাৰ আছে।

Shri Ramesh Barooah—তেনেকুৱা Break use মোৰ হাতত নাই। কিন্তু Wet Area ত ৭৭ মানুহ ৫ বছৰৰ ওপৰ আছে।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar—Whether in the dry area sale of liquor is completely banned ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—Yes.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar—Whether it has been enforced ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—Yes.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar—Whether no one takes liquor in that area ?



Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua— That I don't know. If any one found taking liquor he will have to the penalty for it.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar— Wheather people are found drinking in the open street day and night in dry area and more so there are some Govt. officers in them ?

Shri Jagannath Singha— এইটো কথা সচা নে— ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ Excise Superintendent ৰ উপৰি Income বছৰি একলাখ টকাতকৈ বেছি হয়।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Baruah— মই সেইটো নাজানো।

Shri Dulal Chndra Baruah—নগাওঁ আৰু গুৱাহাটীৰ Dry area। এই Dry area বিলাকলৈ ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু যোৰহাটৰ পৰা পাচ হেজাৰ ছয় হেজাৰ বটল ট্ৰাক বিলাকে ৰাতিৰ ভিতৰতে আনি Dry area, wet কৰি দিয়ে। যোৱা ছবছৰৰ ভিতৰত কিমান case detect কৰিছে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—Notice দিলেহে কব পাৰিম কিমান case detect হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু যোৰহাটৰ পৰা ট্ৰাক বিলাকত মদ অনাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri Ramesh Chadra Baarua— Dry Area লৈ মদ চালান হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— মদ প্ৰচলিত হৈ থকা অঞ্চলত ৭৭ জন অফিচাৰ ৫ বছৰতকৈ বেছি দিন আছে বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে। মদ য'ত অপ্ৰচলিত তাত কিমান জন অফিচাৰ আছে, কব পাৰিব নে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua— মই ভাবো প্ৰশ্নটো relevant নহয়।



Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—এইটো relevent প্রশ্ন, চাৰ ।

Shri Jagannath Singha—মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—  
গুৱাহাটী Dry Area ত প্ৰায় ছহেজাৰ মানুহ আছে, যি তিনিমাহে তিনি  
মাহে Civil Surgeon ৰ পৰা Licence লব লাগে ৫০ টকা ফিজ্ দি।  
এইদৰে কিমান টকা হয় চৰকাৰে জানে নে ? এই গোটেই টকাটো তেৱেই  
পায় নেকি ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua—বৰ্তমান চলি থকা নিয়মটো  
ঠিক হোৱা নাই। সেইটো উপলব্ধি কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই নিয়ম  
সলনি কৰি Civil Surgeon ক এই Power নিদি এটা কমিটীক দিবলৈ  
সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Re : Cultivation of “Aphu Khet”

Shri Durgeswar Saikia  
asked:—

Shri Ramesh Chandra  
Barooah (Minister,  
Excise) replied :

\*173. Will the Mini-  
ster-in-charge of Excise be  
pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact  
that a new type of  
cultivation, viz., “Aphu  
Khet” was undertaken  
at Borchilla Tea Estate  
of Sibsagar ?

(b) Whether there is any  
other place in Assam  
where such cultivation  
was undertaken ?

173. (a)—Government  
have no information.

(b) —Government have no  
information except one  
case of poppy cultiva-  
tion which was detected



in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District during year 1966.

(c) Whether it is a fact that opium is produced from "Aphu Khet" ?

(c) —Yes. Opium is produced from capsules of poppy plants.

(d) For what other purpose the produce of "Aphu Khet" is used ?

(d) —Opium is used also as medicine and poppy seeds are used as vegetable.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :—মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে (a) উত্তৰত কৈছে যে—চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই। মই প্ৰশ্নটো দিয়াৰ এমাহমান হ'ল। এই খিনি সময়ৰ ভিতৰত তদন্ত কৰি উত্তৰটো দিব নোৱাৰিলে কিয় ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah—তদন্ত কৰিয়ে উত্তৰটো দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :—মই চাহ বাগিছা খনৰ নাম দিছো। S. D. O. ৰ পৰা তদন্ত কৰি ইমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰটো দিব পাৰিব লাগিছিল।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—শিৱ সাগৰৰ D. C. ৰ পৰা খবৰটো আনি দিয়া হৈছে যে—তাত এনেকুৱা কোনো খেতি নাই।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :—যেতিয়া খবৰ কাগজত এই খবৰ ওলায়, অৱশ্যে তাৰিখটো মোৰ মনত নাই, তাৰ cutting মন্ত্রী সকললৈ পঠায়, তেতিয়া মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা নাছিল নেকি ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—প্ৰশ্নটো পোৱাৰ পিচত শিৱসাগৰৰ D. C. ক সোধা হৈছিল। D. C. য়ে কৈছিল যে—তাত আফু খেতি কৰা নাই।



Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha :-- বৰচিলা—বাগিছাত কফি খেতি কৰাৰ উদ্বোধনীত মই বিশেষ অতিথি আছিলো। কিন্তু মই কব নোৱাৰো যে কফি গছৰ পৰাই আফু হয়।

Re : Industrial Co-operative in Assam

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami ( Minister, Co-operation ) replied :

\*174. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Co-operative Department sponsored any Industrial Co-operatives in Assam and whether there is any available Bye-Laws for this purpose ?

\*174. (a)—Industrial Co-operative Societies are not sponsored by the Department as such. But a number of Industrial Co-operative have been registered and are functioning. Bye-laws are available.

(b) What are the big industries and small scale industries functioning in the State in the Co-operative Sector ?

(b)—The Industries are divided in the following groups according to the volume of Capital investments. These are as under—

1. Big Industries—

- (1) The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Dergaon.



(2) The Assam Co-operative Jute Mill, Ltd., Nowgong. It is in the process of installation.

2. Small Scale Industries (Generally known as processing Co-operatives mainly concerning processing of Agricultural produce)—

(1) Rice Mills 30, of which 3 units have Oil Mill Section also.

(2) Independent oil Mill—1.

(3) Cotton ginning Mills—2.

(4) Fruit Processing unit—1.

3. Cottage and Village industries—

Bell Metal, Brass Metal, Carpentry, Soap making, Cane and Bamboo, Black Smithy, Ivory, Oilghani, Hand Pounding, Bee-Keeping, Potteries, Sericulture and Weaving, Handloom, etc.



(c) The manner in which the Government helps Industrial Co-operative Societies ?

(c)— The Industrial Co-operatives include all those Industries stated at (b) above. There are specific Schemes for giving assistance to different type of Industrial Co-operative. Generally they are given assistance as Share Capital, Working Capital and Managerial Subsidy.

(d) Whether it is a fact that in the last in the present years, budget estimate there is no provision of giving loans to Industrial Co-operatives from the Co-operation and Industries Department ?

(d)— There are specific Schemes for providing financial assistance according to certain approved pattern, for which provision has been made in the budget. For example the Sugar Mill has been financed under a specific scheme by way of participation of Government in its Share Capital. Its functioning and working Capital is provided by the Co-operative Financing Agency and there is no need for providing money in the budget for this Mill. Similarly the Weaving Societies are financed under a Specific Scheme, for which, assistance, according to approved pattern has been provided in the budget. The agro-based processing units, such



as Rice Mill, Oil Mill etc., have been financed by Government. The only Societies for which no provision has been made in the Co-operative budget are Bell Metal, Brass Metal, Bamboo works, Black-smithy, etc. Steps have been taken to provide necessary assistance for these Societies in the next year's budget.

(e) The designation of the Officers who are entrusted for establishment of Industrial Co-operatives in the Department of Co-operation ?

(e) — The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in-charge of Sugar Mill and Jute Mill. Shri M. Deka, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in-charge of Rice and Oil Mills. Shri J. Gogoi, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in-charge of other Industrial Co-operative and Shri K. N. Bhuyan, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in-charge of Handloom Co-operatives.

(f) Whether the Co-operative Rice and Oil Mills are functioning well ? What is the condition of those which are taken

(f) — Yes, 9 Co-operative Rice Mills and 3 Oil Mills which have started operation are reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Good Marketing Society having



up by the Co-operative and whether all the Mills are constructed completely ?

good management and sound financial position were allotted Rice and Oil Mills. Out of 30 Rice Mills only 9 Rice Mills are functioning, 8 Mills are ready for trial run and the rest are in various stages of completion.

- (g) Whether there is a processing Co-operative Advisory Board in Assam and if so, whether the Board was sitting in 1967 and 1968 ?

(g)— Yes. The Board was constituted by the Government of Assam in the year 1963, the Board had no sitting in 1967 and 1968.

- (h) Whether the Government proposed to take adequate and purposeful steps to organise Industrial Co-operatives in Assam ?

(h)— The working of the existing Industrial Co-operative is being thoroughly examined and steps have been taken for proper functioning of the Societies.

Starred question No.174 (The replies are modified as follows)

Sir, the other day I replied to a question that there are 9 rice Mills in commission but according to the latest figures which I have collected there are 13 mills. I am glad to inform the House that the total number of processing units are 13 in number.

(174) (3) Barpeta Ivory works Co-operative Society  
1td (2) Sarthebari Bell Metal Co-operative Society (3)



Cane and Bamboo Co-operative Society, Hojai (4) Silchar Mat-Pati Co-operative industries (5) Cane Sitalpati Bamboo Industries, Dibrugarh (6) Fruits Processing, Howli.

(3) (f) Yes, 13 Co-operative Rice Mills and 3 Oil Mills which have started operation are reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Good Marketing Society having good management and sound financial position were allotted Rice and Oil Mills. Out of 30 Rice Mills only 13 Rice Mills are functioning.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma—মহোদয়, ইয়াৰে “d” প্রশ্নোত্তৰত কৈছে যে চেনি কল, ধান কল, তেলৰ কল আদি Industry সমূহত ঋণ আদি অর্থ-সাহায্য ব্যৱস্থা আছে। কিন্তু মই জানিব খোজো যে Co-operative ৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠা হৈছে সেই বিলাকত সহায় কৰিবলৈ কিবা টকা ধৰা হৈছে নেকি? নাইবা বৰ্তমানে তাত সহায় দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :—The question was, whether it is a fact that in the last and the present year's budget estimate there is no provision of giving loans to Industrial Cooperatives from the Cooperation and Industries Department.

I have explained the position that there is no budget provision but from time to time the Govt. of India provide funds for cooperatives and different schemes and when such provision is made by the Govt. of India we will surely take advantage of it.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma :— Small-scale industry কৰিবলৈ হ'লে Co-operative ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তাত সহায় কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই নেকি?



Shri Lahshmi Prasad Goswami :— I have already replied to this question.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :— Sir, the Minister has stated that from time to time Govt. of India provide funds for Cooperatives and different schemes but I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister uptill now what is the total amount of money given to such cooperatives and whether Govt. have received any amount of money by way of dividends ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I want notice for this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—This is a question relating to the budget of a particular year and the reply has been furnished accordingly.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :— The Hon'ble Minister has said that he will provide us with this information.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I have said that I want notice.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has mentioned about industrial Co-operative but nowhere he has mentioned about the co-operative Jute Mill. We want to know the present progress of the Cooperative Jute Mills and also the Minister have not been able to give a clear picture of industrial cooperatives. There are various categories—big societies, Handloom Co-operative Societies come under the Small Scale Co-operatives. There is sufficient amount provided in these Co-operatives and again there is a Printing Co-operative. These also have been omitted from the reply given by the Minister.



Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I am extremely sorry that I have omitted Sericulture and Weaving. It is already there in the question. Regarding Jute Mill, the question was, what are the big industries and small scale industries functioning in the State in the Co-operative Sector, Jute Mill has not yet come to function.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I know from the Hon'ble Minister, if as a matter of policy Government is to encourage such kind of cooperatives, such as, Industrial or otherwise, then why discriminatory treatment has been meted out in respect of giving financial assistance to these concerned because as the Minister has already stated, there is sufficient provision for giving loans only to the Co-operatives like Sugar Mills and few others? Why not same treatment could be meted out to present growing industries?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : sir, the Government is actually anxious to help the Small Scale Industries and other growing industries under cooperative sector. As I have already said, due to financial stringency the provision could not be made in the current year's budget. We will try to find out some money from some source and it will be our endeavour to find it out.

Re : Number of Tractors and Power-pumps under Agricultural Department

Shri Zahirul Islam asked :

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

\*175. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agricultural be pleased to state—



(a) The total number of tractors and power-pumps at present under the Agricultural Department.

175. (a) Tractors-168 Nos.

Pumpsets-375 Nos.

(b) How many of them are out of order and lying idle and since when ?

(b)-Tractors—

11 Nos. since 1965-66 and earlier

1 No. since 1966-67.

5 Nos. since 1967-68

17 Nos. temporarily out of order.

—  
34 Nos.

Pumpsets—

60 Nos. since 1965-65 and earlier.

5 Nos. since 1966-67

16 Nos. since 1967-68

21 Nos. temporarily out of order.

—  
102 Nos.

(c) Steps so far taken to repair them ?

(c)—Out of the 34 Nos. of Tractors and 102 Nos. of pumpsets now out of order, 19 Nos of Tractors and 37 Nos. of Pumpsets are under repair in different



Centres and these are being commissioned one by one.

The remaining machineries are permanently damaged and beyond economical repairing.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Whether the Government is aware that most of the pumps that are out of order are not being repaired because of want of parts and also most of the pumps go out of order because of defective handling by less trained persons ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : We have complaints that some of the pumps have gone out of order due to mishandling by persons who are not properly trained. So, we have now taken up a scheme for training persons.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : But with regard to the first part of my question, is it not a fact that parts are not available ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Sir, that is also correct. As already replied to (c) some of the Tractors permanently having gone out of order and beyond repair and most of them are foreign made and due to non-availability of spare parts.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : What about the pumps ? So far as pumps are concerned, their parts are available in India but they are not. here in the places where they are working ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : I have to enquire about the facts. I take note of this information.



Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : At least so far as the main centre, i. e., Gauhati is concerned, where from pipes are distributed to various places, even at Gauhati Market these are not available !

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : I want notice for this also. I will have to enquire.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Minister has stated that due to want of parts and due to non-availability of qualified technical personnel these power pumps could not be made workable. May I know from the Minister that.....

whether it is a fact that even now Ag-ricultural Department is supplying defective pumps and most of these pumps are lying idle in different places ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : I have no information regarding supply of defective pumps. As I have no already replied, some of the pumps have gone out of order and there is report also to the effect that they have gone out of order due to the mishandling and we are trying, I can assure the Hon'ble Members, to remove all these difficulties.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that Agro Industries Development Corporation is still purchasing and supplying power pumps to the Agriculture Department which are not workable ?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami : I have no such information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Will the Minister enquire in the matter ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Surely.



Re : Circulation of Printed Letter of Md. Shafiqul Haque

Shri Gaurisankar Bhatta-  
Charyya / M.A. Musawwir  
Choudhury asked :

Shri Bimala Prasad Ch-  
aliha (Chief Minister ) rep-  
lied :

\*176. Will the Minister-in-  
-charge of Home be pleas-  
ed to state—

(a) Whether the Govern-  
ment's attention has  
been drawn to a pr-  
inted letter purported  
to be written by one  
Md. Shafiqul Haque  
and widely circulated  
in the State ?

176. (a)—Yes.

(b) If so, what steps  
have been taken by  
the Government in the  
matter ?

(b)—The matter was en-  
quired into by S. P., Darrang  
and S. P., Nowgong. The en-  
quiry is still continuing.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: In view of the  
fact that the matter is rather delicate, has the Govern-  
ment not considered it proper to issue directions to the  
officers in the different district levels to see that this  
sort of unnecessary pin-prioks are not given, particularly  
to individuals of this nature ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : That is always being  
done and further action in this matter will be taken.

Shri Jagannath Singh: what is the content of that  
letter written by Md. Shafiqul Haque ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : That is about police harassment while he was travelling in a train.

Shti Pitsing Konwar: When the enquiry has been instituted ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : That I do not have with me but it is still being enquired.

Re : Poachers at Kaziranga Sanctuary

Shri Narendra Nath Sar-  
ma asked :

Shri Bimala Prasad Cha-  
liha (Chief Minister) replied :

\*177. Will the Chief  
Minister be pleased to state-

(a) Whether it is a fact 177. (a) —Yes.  
that one party of  
poachers at Kaziranga  
Sanctuary was arrest-  
ed at Nowgong ?

(b) Whether it is a fact (b) —Yes.  
that one Shri Patel  
of Golaghat was in  
that party ?

(c) Whether it is a fact (c)—From informations  
that Shri Patel is a so far gathered it appears  
professional poacher that he is a professional  
and is running his smuggler of Rhino horns and  
business in the eyes through him the professional  
of the Police and poachers are disposing of  
Forest Officers ? the horns.



(d) Whether this man with a Rhino horn was caught red-handed a few months back at Bokakhat ?

(d) —Yes.

(e) Whether a confiscated Gun which was under Police custody was also found in his hand at Nowgong ?

(e) —Yes, a gun belonging to one Shri Keshoram Bora which was earlier seized in connection with a case but released by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Golaghat was found in his possession.

(f) Whether the owner of the gun is the culprit himself and the confiscated gun which was with the Police custody escaped from Police to the hands of this culprit ?

(f)—The owner of the Gun was sent up in case No. 5 (5) 67. Although the gun was seized by Police it was released by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Golaghat.

(g) Whether the Government propose to take up an enquiry into the whole matter by an official of the C. I. D. Branch and find out the actual position of the whole matter including the business on Rhino horn carried by that man ?

(g)—Yes. D. I. G., C. I. D. has been asked to depute an experienced C. I. D. Officer to investigate these cases.



Shri Narendra Nath Sarma—বাস্থ ভাই পেটেল নামৰ মানুহ জনে বহুত দিনৰ পৰা কাজিৰঙাৰ গড়ৰ খড়গ বিলাক বেচাতো সঁচানে ? যদি সঁচা হয় এই সম্পৰ্কত কেচ বিলাক বিচাৰ হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—এই কেচ বিলাক investigation কৰোঁতে সময় লাগিব। কাৰণ কিছুমান কেচৰ investigation ত বেঙ্গল পুলিচৰ সহায় লব লগীয়া হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Bengal পুলিচৰ সহায় লোৱাতো সদায়েই আলোচনা কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত স্থানীয় পুলিচে যিখিনি গড় খড়গ আৰু লগতে বে আইনী ভাবে সোণ নিয়া মানুহৰ কেচ ২ বছৰৰ আগতে ধৰিছিল, সেই বিলাকৰ Detection হোৱাত ইমান দেৰি হৈছে কিয় ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—এই কেচ বিলাক সম্পৰ্কত কোনটো কেচ, কি অৱস্থাত আছে তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বিৱৰণী দিবলৈ মোক Notice লাগিব। কিন্তু ভালে কিটা কেচ institute কৰা হৈছে আৰু বিভিন্ন বিচাৰৰ পৰ্য্যায়ত আছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো কথা সত্য নেকি—যে গোলাঘাটত ১ বছৰৰ আগতে যি জন Inspector আছিল সেইজনে ১০/১৫ হাজাৰ টকা খাই সেই কেচৰ ৰেকৰ্ড বিলাক নাপাত্তা কৰি পেলালে, এইটো সত্য নেকি ? যদি সত্য হয়, সেই মানুহজনক সেইটো কৰাৰ কাৰণে Promotion দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—সেইটো সংবাদ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নাই। তেনেকুৱা কথা মাননীয় সদস্যই যেতিয়া শুনিছে, সেইটো খবৰ কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Soneswar Bora—বাস্থ ভাই পেটেলৰ যিটো বন্দুক গড় মৰাৰ কাৰণে আগতে “চিজ” কৰা হৈছিল, পুনৰ সেই বন্দুকটো নগাওঁৰ পুলিচে ধৰা পেলাৱাটো সঁচানে ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— সেইটো খবৰ এতিয়া দিব নোৱাৰিম ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— বাস্তৱ ভাই পেটেলৰ লগত গড় মৰাৰ আৰু বহুতো মানুহ সংযোগ আছে । এই বিলাক কেচ সাধাৰণ ভাবে অনুসন্ধান কৰি ধৰা পেলোৱাটো টান । গতিকে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ ধৰণৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে গড় মাৰি শেষ কৰিব- এইটো কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — এই বিষয়টো বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা যাব ।

Re : Cattle Theft under Kaliabor Police Thana

শ্ৰীঅতুলচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে সুবিধে:

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলাপ্ৰসাদ চলিহাই

উত্তৰ দিহে :

\*১৭৮। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে  
অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে :

(ক) যোৱা ইংৰাজী ২১।১২৭২  
তাৰিখে কলিয়াবৰ পুলিচ  
থানাৰ এলেকাধীন গৰৈ-  
মাৰী গাওঁৰ চাহেদ আলি  
নামৰ এজন লোকৰ এটি  
বলদ গৰু বৰঘুলিৰ  
শ্ৰীচিদ্ৰিক প্ৰধানীৰ ঘৰত  
জেহিৰ চুৰজ আলি আৰু  
ইন্দাজ আলি নামৰ তিনি-  
জন লোকে মাৰি কাটি  
থাকোতে গৃহস্থই ধৰা  
পেলাই বাইজক চমজাই  
দিয়াটো সঁচা নে ?

১৭৮। (ক)—হয় । এনে এটা  
সংবাদ পোৱা হৈছিল ।



- (খ) ১০।১।১৯৬৯ তাৰিখে ঘটনাৰ  
সৱিশেষ বৰ্ণাই শ্ৰীচাহেদ  
আলিয়ে কলিয়াবৰ থানাত  
এজাহাৰ দিয়াটো সঁচানে ?
- (খ) হয়। শ্ৰীচাহেদ আলিয়ে  
১০।১।১৯৬৯ তাৰিখে আবেলি ৪-৩০  
মিনিটত কলিয়াবৰ থানাত এখন  
এজাহাৰ দাখিল কৰিছিল। এই  
সম্পৰ্কে কেচ নম্বৰ ২ (১) ৬৯ দণ্ডবিধি  
আইনৰ ৩৭৯/৪২৯ ধাৰামতে ৰেজিষ্টাৰ  
কৰা হৈছে।
- (গ) এজাহাৰ দিয়া স্বত্বেও সেই-  
দিনা ঘটনাস্থলীলৈ পুলিচ  
কৰ্মচাৰী নোযোৱাটো  
সত্য নে ?
- (গ) —এজাহাৰ পোৱাৰ পিচত  
পুলিচ ১১।১।১৯৭৯ তাৰিখে বাতিপুৱা  
তদন্তৰ বাবে ঘটনাস্থলীলৈ গৈছিল।
- (ঘ) শ্ৰীচাহেদ আলিয়ে থানাৰ  
কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ উদাসীনতাত  
১১।১।১৯৬৯ তাৰিখে নগাওঁৰ  
A. D. M. ৰ ক'ৰ্টত  
দৰখাস্ত দিয়াটো সত্যনে ?
- (ঘ) —১১।১।১৯৬৯ তাৰিখে  
পুলিচে ঘটনাস্থলী পোৱাৰ আগতেই  
চাহেদ আলিয়ে আদালতত দৰখাস্ত  
দিবৰ বাবে নগাওঁলৈ ৰাওনা হৈছিল।
- (ঙ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে  
শ্ৰীচাহেদ আলিয়ে A. D.  
M. ৰ ছকুমৰ প্ৰতিলিপি  
থানালৈ অনাত কলিয়াবৰ  
থানাৰ ২য় অফিচাৰ শ্ৰীগণি  
নামৰ লোকজনে শ্ৰীচাহেদ  
আলিক অসম্ভৱৰূপে মাৰধৰ  
কৰে।
- (ঙ) —এইটো সত্য যে গোচৰ  
কাৰীয়ে অতিৰিক্ত জিলা দণ্ডাধীশৰ  
ছকুমৰ প্ৰতিলিপিখন থানালৈ আনি  
দেখুৱাত, আৰক্ষী সহকাৰী সহপৰি-  
দৰ্শক শ্ৰীগণিয়ে তেওঁক কঠুৱা ব্যৱহাৰ  
কৰিছিল। কিন্তু তেওঁক মাৰধৰ কৰা  
অভিযোগ সত্য নহয়।
- (চ) উক্ত গোচৰৰ আচামী  
কেইজনক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা  
হৈছে নে ?
- (চ) —এই সম্পৰ্কে শ্ৰীচিদ্দিক  
আলিক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছে। বাকী  
কেইজন পলায়নকাৰী আচামীক



গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা  
লোৱা হৈছে।

(ছ) যদি হোৱা নাই, কিয় কৰা  
হোৱা নাই ?

(ছ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৪-৩০ বজাত  
সন্ধিয়া এজাহাৰ দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু বাতিপুৰা ১০ বজাতহে  
দিয়া হৈছিল। আৰু চাহেদ আলিক কিমান তাৰিখে Arrest কৰা  
হৈছিল ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—ইমান বিতং বিৱৰণী মোৰ  
হাতত নাই।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে  
যে, চাহেদ আলিক কঠোৰ ব্যৱহাৰহে কৰিছিল। কিন্তু চাহেদ আলিক  
দ্বিতীয় অফিচাৰ জনে চুলিত ধৰি জোকাৰি দিছিল, আৰু A.D.M লৈ  
দৰখাস্ত দিয়ে বুলি গালি পাৰিছিল। আৰু চুলিত খামোচ মাৰি জোকাৰি  
দিছিল। এইবোৰ মাৰ ধৰৰ ভিতৰত পৰেনে নপৰে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—চুলিত তেনেকৈ ধৰিলে নিশ্চয় মাৰ  
ধৰ হ'ব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—এজন পুলিচ অফিচাৰে যদি  
এজন লোকক মাৰ ধৰ কৰে সেই পুলিচ অফিচাৰ জনক শাস্তি দিয়া  
উচিত হ'বনে ? যদি সেইটো উচিত হয়, তেতিয়াহলে সৈনিক শাস্তি দিয়াৰ  
ব্যৱস্থা হ'বনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — বৰ্তমান সেই A.S.I জনক  
warning দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — কঠোৰ ব্যৱহাৰ সম্পৰ্কে কাৰ  
যোগেদি inquiry কৰা হৈছে ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—এইটো S.P. ব যোগেদি কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—S.P. ব তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীক বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ তেওঁ ভাল ধৰণৰ Report নিদিবও পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ পৰা এজন ভাল অফিচাৰ পঠিয়াই তদন্ত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হবনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— এইটো কৰাম।

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To Which Answer Were Laid On The Table)

Re : Suicide by a Nurse of Sibsagar State Hospital

M. Shamsul Huda, asked :

Shri Chatra Sing Teron  
(Minister of Health) replied :

99. Will the Minister,  
Health be pleased to state—

99. (a)—Yes.

(a) Whether it is a fact that a certain Nurse of the State Hospital, Sibsagar, committed suicide in her duty room during the period of the last few years ?

(b) If so, the name of the Nurse ?

(b)—The name of the Nurse was late Devojaní Barua.

(c) The causes leading to her suicide ?

(c) Could not be ascertained.



Re : Death of Shri Khairul Anam Laskar a Student of  
Holly Cross School, Silchar

Shri Jagannath Sinha  
asked :

Shri Bimala Prasad Cha-  
liha (Chief Minister) replied :

100. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Khairul Anam Laskar ( alias Manik ) a student of Class IV of Holly Cross School, Silchar was found dead in the Holly Cross School Tank on 11th May, 1986 at 5 A.M.?

(b) Whether post-mortem was done in due time and if not, why?

(c) Whether it is a fact that his dead body was recovered from the grave on the 13th May, and post-mortem was done on 14th May?

100. (a)—On 11th May, 1968 Khairul Anam Khan a student of Holly Cross School was missing from the School and the following morning his dead body was found floating in a pond adjacent to the School.

(b)—No. As no foul play was suspected and Police in good faith took it to be a case of accidental drowning, they handed over the dead body to the relatives after making request but without making any further investigation.

(c)—Yes. As soon as rumours of suspected murder of the deceased by his uncles came to be known to Police, a case was registered and post-mortem examination was held on 14th May, 1968



after disinterment of the dead body on 13th May, 1968.

(d) Why the dead body was allowed to be buried without post-mortem ?

(d)—As stated in (b) above, no foul play was suspected.

(e) What was the post-mortem and Police re-port relating to this case ?

(e)— During post-master examination, no definite opinion about the real cause of death could be given as the body was highly decomposed. However, viscera was sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory for the examination. As regards the Police report, the U/D Case No.20/68 on 12th May, 1968 was submitted in final report as case due to accidental drowning and the murder was submitted in final report as mistake of fact.

Re : Length of the River Leteri in Nowgong

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

101. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state :

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation, etc.) replied :



- (a) Total length of the river Leteri passing through the mouzas Alitangari, Dhing, Bokodrava, and Nairabari in Nowgong ? 101. (a)— Approximately 27.2 K.Ms. (17 miles).
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the river has become totallp dry for closing its mouth ? (b) Yes. Due to active erosion of river bank in this reach, a retired bund was constructed in the past when the main dyke was eaten away by the river. While taking up the work in the retired bund, the mouth of Leteri had to be temporarily closed.
- (c) Whether it is a fact that because of the above fact the agriculture on its banks have been seriously affected ? (c) Yes. To some extent. But construction of a retirement which led to temporary closure of Leteri channel had to be carried out otherwise the flood would have created greater havoc in the entire area.
- (d) If so, whether the Government will revitalize this river for the sake of agriculture in the areas concerned ? (d)—The matter of providing a pipe sluice across Leteri in the retirement is still under examination.
- (e) If so, when ? (e)—After completing the investigation and if a sluice is found necessary from the technical point of view.
- (f) If not, why ? (f)—Does not arise.



Re : Forest Road from Kahitama to Mathanguri at Monas Sanctuary

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar asked :

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury ( Minister in-charge, Forest) replied :

102. Will the Minister, Forest be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government will construct a forest road from Kahitama to Mathanguri at Monas Sanctuary ?

102. (a) & (b)—Government have no such programme.

(b) If so, when ?

Re : Tractors imported from Japan

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami ( Minister, Agriculture) replied :

103. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that tractors of small size imported from Japan, have been very much popular among the agriculturists of Assam ?

103. (a)—Yes.

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to procure large number of such small tractors in near future ?

(b)—Indent for 500 more Small Tractors has been placed with Government of India under 7th Yen credit from Japan.



(c) Whether any country other than Japan produce tractors of such small size and and if so, the value thereof ?

(d) If so, the names of the countries, and whether the Government propose to arrange to procure such tractors from these countries also ?

(c) & (d)—So far information is available, West Germany is also manufacturing Small Tractors but the cost is not known. Procurement of such Tractors from West Germany is a matter for the Government of India.

### Re : Flood victim Widows of Golokganj

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani asked :

104. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a)—Whether the Chief Minister met flood victim widows in the flood-affected area of Golokganj Agomani A. P. in his recent tour ?

(b) Whether any assurance has been given to them at the time of his visit ?

(c) If so, whether it has been implemented ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury ( Minister, Revenue ) replied :

104. (a)—Yes, a number of widows met the Chief Minister at Golokganj Inspector Bungalow on 24th October, 1968.

(b)—Not as such. But he assured sympathetic consideration.

(c)—Does not arise.



(d) Whether it is a fact that flood victim widows are deprived of getting help ?

(d)—No.

(e) Whether the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were gheraoed on 25th November, 1968 ?

(e)—The widows and others made representation to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner in the Golokganj Block Office premises.

(f) What demands these widows were put before them ?

(f) They demanded more relief.

(g) Whether Government proposed to accept their demands ?

(g) In addition to general relief given to them as flood victims, all the distressed widows were issued blankets as relief and a Test Relief Scheme of husking paddy to provide them employment has been sanctioned.

(h) If so, when ?

(h) Does not arise.

(i) Whether it is a fact that many affected people are deprived of getting house grant, cattle loan, industrial loan, etc. ?

(i)—No.

(j) Whether it is a fact that some of the Presidents, Members,

(j)—Nothing has been specifically reported to Government.



Mandals are trying to take advantages of this relief ?

(k) If so, what measure has been taken for the complaint lodged ?

(l) Whether strick vigilance are given in the relief works ?

(m) If so, by whom ?

(k)—Action will be taken if specific cases are reported to Government.

(l)—Yes.

(m)—By all concerned.

Re : Sarkari Land settled with the workers of Ghiladhari T. E. of Golaghat

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

105. Will the Minister, Revenue (Settlment) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Sarkari land which was laying waste were settled with some workers of the Ghiladhari T. E. of Golaghat ?

(b) If so, what is the acreage so settled and the reasons for such settlements ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue ) replied :

105. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.



(c) Whether it is a fact that some amounts of land was given to Ghiladhari T.E. of Golaghat ?

(c) -No.

(d) Whether some land was acquired for that tea garden ?

(d)—No.

(e) If so, area of land so acquired ?

(e)—Does not arise.

### Re : Land under Tea Cultivation in Assam

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue replied :

106. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) The percentage of land under tea cultivation in Assam ?

106. (a)-1.1 percent of total geographical area of the State. 7.3 percent of cultivated (net) area.

(b) The percentage of land under Horticulture in the state ?

(b)-0.4 percent of total geographical area of the State. 2.3 percent of cultivated (net) area.

(c) The percentage of land under forest Reserve in Assam ?

(c)-13.5 percent of total geographical area of the State.



## Re : Procedure of settlement of Forest Land

জোনাৰ বহিদ্দিন আহমদে সুধিছে : বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ  
 ১০৭। মাননীয় বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :  
 মহোদয়ে জনাবনে :

- (ক) ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভৰ মাটি কি ১০৭। (ক), (খ), (গ), (ঘ), (ঙ)  
 পদ্ধতিৰে পট্টাদি ফৰেষ্ট আৰু (চ) -- “যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ  
 ভিলেজাৰ বছৰা হয় ? আগষ্ট মাহৰ অধিবেশনৰ \*প্ৰশ্ন নং  
 ২০৯ আৰু তাৰ উত্তৰৰ প্ৰতি মাননীয়  
 (খ) পোনপতিয়া ভাবে D. F. সদস্য মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা  
 O. কিম্বা Ranger এ হল। এই প্ৰশ্নটো সেই প্ৰশ্নৰ লগত  
 ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভৰ মাটি পট্টা একে।”  
 দিব পাৰেনে ?
- (গ) যদি পাৰে, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ অনুমোদন লোৱা হয়নে ?
- (ঘ) কোনো মাটিৰ দালালে ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভ খুলি লাভ-  
 বান হবৰ অৰ্থে পোনপতিয়া ভাবে Conservator ক  
 আবেদন কৰি ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভ খোলাব পাৰেনে ?
- (ঙ) নগাওঁ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হোজাই মৌজাৰ কুমৰাকাটা  
 হাবাইপুৰ আদিৰ ফৰেষ্ট reserve খুলি লাভবান  
 হবৰ অৰ্থে হোজাইৰ জনৈক মানুহে যোৰহাটত Con-



servator ক আবেদন  
করাব বিষয়ে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে  
জানেন ?

- (চ) যদি নাজানে, অনুগ্রহ কবি  
অনুসন্ধান কবিব নে ?

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UNSTARRED QUESTION 209 REGARDING PROCE-  
DURE TO SETTLEMENT OF FOREST LAND  
ASKED BY JONAB RAHIMUDDIN  
AHMED WHICH IS REFERED  
TO IN THE REPLIES TO  
THE UNSTARRED  
QUESTION No. 167.

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Jonab Rahimuddin Ah-  
med asked :

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

- (a) What is the procedure  
of giving settlement  
of Forest Land ?
- (b) Can D. F. O., or  
Ranger give settlement  
of land directly ? If  
so, do they take the  
approval of the autho-  
rity ?
- (c) Can any middle man  
apply to C. F. directly  
to throu open forest  
land with the hope of  
settling land ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan  
Choudhury (Minister, Forests  
replied :

209. (a)—People are allo-  
wed to live in Reserved  
Forest as Forest viagers as  
well as Taungya vilagers un-  
der the Forest Vilage Rules.

(b) No. No one be-  
low the rank of the Conser-  
vator of Forests is emp-  
owered to give permission for  
establishment of Forest  
village or Taungya village.

(c) --No.



(d) Whether Minister, Forests is aware of the fact that some people of Hojai applied to C. F., Jorhat for land in the Kumrakata R. F. under Nowgong Division ?

(d)— One Shri Aditya Kumar Langthasa along with some others applied for land in Kumrakata R. F. and his prayer is under consideration.

### Re : Number of High Schools in Assam

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya asked :

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

108. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state :

(a) How many High Schools are there in the State of Assam ? (District-wise break up is required).

108. (a)— One thousand two hundred and thirty-eight. The District-wise break up is as follows—

Lakhimpur	....	....	133
Sibsagar	....	....	209
Nowgong	....	....	111
Darrang	....	....	103
Kgmrup	....	....	283
Goalpara	....	....	145
Cachar	....	....	115
U. K. & J. Hills	....	....	66
U. M. & N. C. Hills	....	....	20
Garohills	....	....	30
Mizo Hills	....	....	23



(b) How many of them are Government Aided and how many are Government ? (District-wise break up is required).

(b)—Out of these, 62 are Government and 1, 129 Government Aided. The district-wise break up is as follows—

		Government Aided
Lakhimpur ...	4	124
Sibsagar ...	4	194
Nowgong ...	2	104
Darrang ...	3	95
Kamrup ...	30	242
Goalpara ...	4	133
Cachar ...	4	109
U. K. & J. Hills ...	4	62
U. M. & N. C. Hills ...	3	17
Garó Hills ...	1	29
Mizo Hills ...	3	20

Re : Non-payment of Salary to Craft Teachers of High School of Cachar

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya asked :

109. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some craft teachers of different High Schools of Cachar are not getting their pay for the last 2 years ?

109. (a)—Yes, however, the Inspector of School concerned as already been asked to release the grant so that the teachers can get their pay.



(b) If so, why ?

(b)—The teachers could not be paid due mainly to the non-fixation of the pay of the craft teachers as the post was omitted in the revised scale of pay 1964.

(c) Whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to non-receipt of their pay for the last 2 years these craft-teachers are passing their days in great hardship ?

(c)—Yes-

(d) Whether the Government is taking any step for the payment of their pay ?

(d)—Yes. The steps have already been taken.

(e) If so, when will they be paid ?

(e)—Does not arise.

Re : Highest Ad-hoc grant to Aided High School

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

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

(a) Whether it is fact that the rates of highest Ad-hoc grant (recurring) to an Aided High School has been Rs. 750 only a month ?

110. (a)—Yes.



(b) If so, whether an Aided High School receiving said amount of Ad-hoc grant can give its teachers the revised scales of pay ?

(b)—No. The revised scale of pay is meant for the teachers of the deficit schools only.

(c) If not, whether Government propose to enhance this rate of highest Ad-hoc grant for the High School ?

(c)—It will depend on the availability of the fund.

(d) If so, when ?

(d)—Does not arise.

(e) If not, why ?

(e)—Does not arise.

Re : Introduction of Assam word in the National Anthem

শ্রীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

শ্রীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা, মুখ্য-  
মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১১১। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে  
অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

[ক] অসম চৰকাৰে 'অসম' শব্দটি  
ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সঙ্গীতৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি-  
বলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত  
কিবা প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছেনে  
কি ?

১১১। [ক]—এই বিষয়ে কোনো  
প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰা হোৱা নাই।

[খ] যদি তেনে প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে,  
তেন্তে কেতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকা-  
ৰৰ ওচৰত জনোৱা হ'ল ?  
আৰু এনে প্ৰস্তাৱৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া  
কি হৈছে চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

[খ] আৰু [গ]—ওপৰত উল্লেখ  
কৰামতে এই প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।



[গ] যদি বাণ্ণীয় সঙ্গীতত 'অসম' শব্দটি সোমারাই লবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ অপাবগ হৈছে. তেন্তে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে জনাবনে?

Re : Finance for Agriculture and Small Industries in the State

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) replied :

112- Will the Minister, Finance be pleased to state-

[a] Whether it is a fact that the state Bank of India and the commercial Banks Scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India have decided to provide necessary finance of agricultural Production and for development of Small Industries ?

112. [a]—The State Bank of India has a Scheme for liberalised credit facilities to agriculturists. Of the other Scheduled Commercial Banks, the United Bank of India has formulatd a tentative Scheme which is yet to be finalised.

The State Bank of India has also a scheme advance loans for seting up small industries. The Scheme is that the State Bank of India will advance loans against capital requirements to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh against worthwhile scheme in the small industrial sector. The



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assets to be built up shall have to be mortgaged to the Bank. Other Commercial Banks offer finance on different terms according to the merits of each case.

[b] If so, whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for starting of branches of Commercial Banks in all important commercial places of Assam for extending the above facilities and for the purpose a number of business centres have been recommended ?

(b)— Government submit lists to Reserve Bank of India from time to time suggesting places for opening of branches of Commercial Banks. The Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Banks wanting to increase Branches, selects the the places and allot to different Banks.

[c] If so, the name of such centres which were recommended and the names of those centres were finally selected after visit of the team deputed for the purpose ?

[c]—A list of places suggested during 1968 and 1969 by the State Government is placed on the Table of the House. Recently a study Team set up by the Reserve Bank of India visited Assam to explore the banking potential of unbanked places. The team initially selected 3 [three] districts namely, Cachar, Goalpara and Kamrup for survey Report of the Study Team is awaited.



[d] Whether Government [d]—Does not arise.  
propose to move the  
Reserve Bank of India  
to open branches of  
such Commercial Banks  
in all important busin-  
ess places of the state ?

### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Non-utitisation of grant given by the Centre  
for the Home Guards

Shri Gobinda Kalita :- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I  
call the attention of the Chief Minister under Rule 54  
of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in  
Assam Legislative Assembly, to the news item published  
in 'Dainik Assam' dated 2nd January under the Caption.

“গৃহৰক্ষী বাহিনীৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰই দিয়া ধন খৰচ নহ'ল।

৯৩ লাখৰ ভিতৰত ৬০ লাখ টকা প্ৰত্যৰ্পণ”

(ষ্টাফ ৰিপৰ্টাৰ)

অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰপাৰৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চলত গৃহৰক্ষী বাহিনী গঠন কৰিবৰ  
কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰা ৯৩ লাখ টকাৰ ৬০ লাখ টকা ঘূৰাই দিয়া  
বুলি জানিব পৰা গৈছে।

গৃহৰক্ষী বাহিনী গঠনকৰি প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ কাম ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ছেপ্তেম্বৰ  
মাহৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰা হয়। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰপাৰে সকলো কেইখন  
জিলাতে আঁচনি মতে এমহীয়া শিবিৰ আৰম্ভকৰি প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হয়।  
এই শিবিৰবোৰৰ প্ৰত্যেকটোতে ১১০ জনৰ পৰা ১৪৫ জনলৈকে গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ  
পৰা যুৱক প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থী লোৱা হয়।



জানিব পৰা মতে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ প্ৰতি গগ্ৰা ডেকাৰ বৰ আগ্ৰহ আৰু সেয়ে তেওঁলোকে দ্বিধাহীন ভাৱে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাৰণে এই শিবিৰবোৰত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। উত্তৰ পাৰৰ কিছুমান ঠাইত এতিয়াও শিবিৰ চলি থকা বুলি জনা যায়।

অসম জন্ম আৰু কাশ্মীৰকে ধৰি ভাৰতৰ সীমামূৰীয়া ৰাজ্যকেইখন মানত গৃহৰক্ষী বাহিনী গঠনকৰি তাক শক্তিশালী কৰি তুলিবৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰে সেই আঁচনিমতে কেন্দ্ৰই অসমকে আটাইতকৈ সৰহ টকা দিয়ে। পিচে অসমে খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰি ৯০ লাখ টকাৰ ৬০ লাখ টকা অলপতে ঘূৰাই দিছে।

ইপিনে, প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিবৰ কাৰণে সৰহ যুৱক প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থী শিবিৰত লোৱা প্ৰশিক্ষণ সম্পৰ্কীয় নানান যন্ত্ৰ-পাতি কিনা আদিকে ধৰি খৰচ কৰাৰ বহুত খল আছে।

সেয়ে খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰি টকা ঘূৰাই দিয়া কথাটো ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে এটা সাঁথৰ হৈ পৰিছে।

\*Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ( Chief Minister ) :

Sir, in the wake of Chinese Aggression in 1962, the Govt. of India prescribed a country-wide uniform pattern for raising of Home Guards, and, accordingly, the State of Assam was allotted the target of 25,300 ( 4,000 Urban + 21,300 rural = 25,300 ) Home Guards to be raised in the whole State. But after a few months the Govt. of India decided to place the entire North Bank areas including Dibrugarh Sub-Division under a separate Organisation, and hence the State Government was asked to confine within only the South Bank districts. After the last Pakistani aggression the State Government experienced real difficulties in not having command over any auxilliary



force to supplement the Police force. So they requested the Government of India to allow them to raise Home Guards in the North Bank also. Accordingly, the Govt. of India agreed in 1966. Since then, Home Guards are being raised and trained in batches in North Bank areas also. This is a continuous process which is going on even now, Training is imparted by the staff of the District Training Centres according to the scale of staff laid down by the Government of India. The syllabus of training includes both Police subjects and Civil Defence subjects. Urban Home Guards are trained in Police and Civil Defence subjects, while the Rural Home Guards are trained only in police subjects.

As regards the provisions of fund and procedure of Financial assistance by the Government of India, it is not that the Government of India make advance provision of funds from out of which the State Government could meet the expenditures, rather it is the other way round when State Government have to incur the expenditures from the State Exchequer, in the first instance on the authorised items, and then to claim reimbursement of the cost, on production of the certificate of the audit scrutiny of the expenditure from the State Accountant General. When such in the procedure there does not arise any question of Government of India's allotting advance fund and the State Government's surrendering any portion of it. Moreover, the news item does not mention the specific year or years to which the alleged surrender might relate, so a statement of expenditure and re-imbursement obtained subsequently is read out from the year 1962-63 to 1967-68.



Year	Actual expenditure	Re-imbusement obtained
1962-63	1,13,043.90	1,13,043.90
1963-64	6,92,536.00	6,92,536.00
1964-65	2,89,887.00	2,89,887.00
1965-66	15,30,830.21	17,18,603.63
		(Excess to be adjusted towards the next year)
1966-67	12,81,117.00	( audit certificate yet to be obtained)
1967-68	21,62,512.00	( varification yet to be completed)
<hr/> Total : 60,69,926.11		Rs. 28,14,070.53

Therefore, as against an expenditure of Rs. 60, 69, 926.11 the sum of Rs. 28,14, 070. 53 has since been re-imbursed. From the above it will appear that from out of the total expenditure of Rs. 60, 69, 926. 11 incurred by the State Government from the State Exchquer, Government of India have so far re-imbursed Rs. 28, 14, 070. 53 and this in pre-eminently a question re-imburement by Government of India and not one of surrendering Government of India's fund by the State Government. Hence the particular news item to which the Hon. Member has referred to failed to represent the facts.

Sir, in this connection I would like to inform the House that it is a fact that during amount all these years for the Home Guards we have not been able to spend the entire budgeted it is not that any amount has been surrendered but the budgeted amount has not been fully spent- the reason is that the Home Guard Organisation is a Voluntary Organisation, people have to come forward to enrol and also to serve in the Organisation. Therefore, the Organisation process is taking time.



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— Sir, it has been seen that the Home Guards during the last few years have rendered valuable service to the State. In view of their laudable service do Government consider it proper to make it a permanent Organisation? Do Government consider that the present facilities available to the Home Guards is sufficient?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that at least in some districts, I would not say in all districts, the Home Guards performance has been very good and it is our intention to maintain this Organisation as a permanent Organisation. So far as the other States are concerned, the expenditure on Home Guards is shared between the State and the Centre, but because of our financial problem we requested the Government of India to bear the entire expenditure on Home Guards to which they have kindly agreed. Now the question is how long the Government of India will continue to finance this scheme. The financial position will be clear after we get the Finance Commission award and also know the mind of the Government of India. I agree with the hon. Member that this is an organisation which deserves to be put on a permanent footing.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :—.....

.....আজি নহলেও কালিলৈ ইয়াৰ পৰা স্থানান্তৰ হ'ব লাগিব; অথচ লাখ টকা খৰচকৰি ৰাজধানীৰ সচিবালয়ৰ চৌপাথে অগ্নিগড় বাহিহে। চৰকাৰে কম টকা নাই। কিন্তু এই দৰেই লাগতিয়াল কিছুমান কামত অৰ্থব্যয় কৰিছে। আমি শুনিছিলো আমিনগাওঁ অঞ্চলত অসমৰ ৰাজধানীৰ কাৰণে মাটি চাইছিল। এই কথাৰ সত্যতা আছে নে নাই এই সদনৰ পৰা



আমি জানিব পৰা নাই। আমি দাবি কৰিছো যে অতি সোনকালে শিলঙৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ ৰাজধানী স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব লাগে আৰু এতিয়ালৈকে শিলঙত ৰাজধানী থকাৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ যি টকা অতিৰিক্ত খৰচ হয় সেই খৰচ হ্ৰাস কৰিব লাগে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰৱল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা নিবহুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে এটা সুস্পষ্ট নীতি লোৱা নাই বুলি বাবে বাবে। এই সদনত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। অসমৰ থলুৱা লোকসকলৰ যি নিবহুৱা সমস্যা বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষিত নিবহুৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কালি ক্ৰীযুত লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে নিবহুৱা ডেকা লবাই চাকৰীৰ বাবে Treasury Challan দিওঁতে দিওঁতে যিমান টকা যায় জীৱনত সেই টকা আৰু ঘূৰি নাহিব। কিছুমান চাকৰিৰ কাৰণে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ দৰ্খাস্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰি অফিচৰ কিছুমান মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা Departmently পূৰণ কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ ফলত এই দৰ্খাস্ত কাৰী সকলৰ টকা গল আৰু কোনো নাপালে। এই বিষয়ে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি Treasury Challan বন্ধ কৰি কেৱল Employment Exchangeৰ যোগেদি যাতে দৰ্খাস্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় সেইটো কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে নিবহুৱা ডেকা গাভৰু সকলৰ টকা খৰচৰ মাত্ৰা কমিব।

তাৰ পিচত নিযুক্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে P.M.G. অফিচত Phone operatorৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান মানুহক যোৱা আগষ্ট মাহতে লোৱা কথা কিন্তু থলুৱা মানুহক বঞ্চিত কৰি বাহিৰৰ মানুহক লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ জৰিয়তে আলোচনা কৰি সেইটো স্থগিত কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেই নিযুক্তি এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই। অকল সেয়ে নহয় এনে ধৰণৰ অভিসন্ধি সেই বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন বিষয়ত এতিয়াও চলি আছে। আশাকৰো মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিষয়ত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰি আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহে কাম পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। তাৰ পিচত আমি দাবী কৰিছো যাতে এই P.M.G. বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়টো গুৱাহাটীলৈ যায়। তাৰ পিচত L.I.C.I.ৰ Automation সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা কব খুজিছো যে Automationৰ দ্বাৰাই বহুত থলুৱা লোকৰ চাকৰি হ্ৰাস কৰা হৈছে। এইটো



যাতে বন্ধ হয় আৰু আমাৰ মানুহে যাতে কাম পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত ভূমি নীতিৰ সম্পৰ্কত মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ নীতিৰ কাৰণে দেশত এটা বিৰাট সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। খেতিৰ মাটি কমি আহিছে আৰু কৃষকৰ সমস্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। মথাউৰীৰ নামত, বাস্তাৰ নামত বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগৰ নামত আৰু বিভিন্ন কাৰণত চৰকাৰে মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত খেতিৰ মাটি কমি গৈছে। প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলে মাটিৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে আনকি স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত যি সকল লোকে সেই আন্দোলনত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি বিদেশী শাসকৰ বিধানত সৰ্ব্বহাৰা হৈছিল সেই বিলাকেও মাটি পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত আজি খেতিয়কসকলৰ মনত সন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰেক্টৰ যোগানৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগিছিল, সেইটো চৰকাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা হৈ নুঠা কাৰণে ধনী মাটিৰ মালিক সকলে ট্ৰেক্টৰ কিনি খেতিয়ক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰি শোষণ কৰিছে। পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে যোগান ধৰা ট্ৰেক্টৰ সমূহো আধি আৰু ঠিকা লোৱা খেতিয়কৰ উচ্ছেদ কৰাত ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই চাহ-যোগানত ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ সহায়েৰে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ নামত যি মাটি মালিকসকলে ভাঙিছে শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ কাৰণে বুলি, সেই মাটিৰ পৰা প্ৰকৃততে শ্ৰমিকসকলক উচ্ছেদহে কৰা হৈছে; এনে খবৰ শিলচৰৰ পৰা আমালৈ আহিছে, এইদৰে বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত খেতিয়ক সকলক মাটিৰ ওপৰত থকা তেওলোকৰ স্বত্বৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে আৰু “নাঙল যাৰ মাটি তাৰ” এই নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰাত চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত বৃটিচৰ দিনত যি জুলুম হৈছিল এতিয়াও সেয়েই চলি আছে। কালীগাঁও বিজাৰ্ভত মাটি লোৱা মানুহ বিলাকক বলপূৰ্ব্বক ভাবে উচ্ছেদ কৰোতে মাৰধৰ কৰোতে ২জন খেতিয়কৰ হিম্পিটেললৈ নিব লগীয়াটো হৈছিল। এই বিলাক গুপ্তা লগাই মাৰধৰ আৰম্ভ কৰাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা হৈছে।

(সময়ৰ সঙ্ক্ৰান্ত)

এই ভূমি নীতি সম্পৰ্কত এটা স্পষ্ট নীতি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত নহলে ইয়াৰ ফলত মানুহৰ ওচৰত বহুতো জুলুম চলিছে। মই কব



বিচাৰিছো যে যি বিলাকক মাৰধৰ কৰিছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত শ্ৰীপ্ৰাণবন্ধু ৰাজবংশী—তেওঁক বৰ্তমান হস্পিটেলত ৰখা হৈছে। তেওঁক মাৰধৰ কৰোতে তেজৰ চেকুৰা লগা এই চোলা মই সদনৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছো।

( দেখুৱাই দিয়ে )

ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ এনেকুৱা উদ্ভৃগুালি আৰু ৰাইজে কিমান দিন সহ্য কৰিব লাগিব। আজি ৰাইজ জাগি উঠিছে। ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ লাগে। এই অমানুষিক অত্যাচাৰৰ ফলত ১২ জন মান মানুহ আহত হৈছে আৰু ১০/১১ জনক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰো কৰা হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত লাঙ্গল লিৱাকৈ আদি কৰি বহুত ঠাইত Electricity Board ৰ কাৰণে মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যদিও সেই Electricity Board ৰ পৰা চৰকাৰ আজি লাভবান হ'ব পৰা নাই। এইবিলাকৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে বুলি মই সদনত দাবী জনাওঁ।

গতিকে উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কথাৰ স্পষ্টভাৱে এটা নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু মাটিৰ প্ৰতি অনা-খেতিয়কৰ মোহ কমাবৰ কাৰণে এটা উপযুক্ত পৰিবেশৰ সৃষ্টি হয়, সেইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে লোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব খুজিছো যে ২০ বিঘাৰ কম মাটি যি মানুহৰ আছে সেই মানুহক খাজনা বেহাই দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত মাটিৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহুৱাব লাগে। তেতিয়া হ'লে যি বিলাক অনা-খেতিয়ক মানুহ আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিৰ প্ৰতি থকা আগ্ৰহ কমি আহিব। আনহাতে চৰকাৰে আমাৰ “ভূমি-সেনা” গঠন কৰিব লাগে আৰু মঠাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ কৰোতে যি মাটি পতিত হৈ পৰে আৰু চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটি থাকে সেই মাটিত খেতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। তেতিয়া হ'লে ভূমি আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব।

( সময় সঞ্চেত )



উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাত্ৰ আৰু এটা কথা কৈয়েই সামৰণি মাৰিম।  
মই শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে দুটা মান কথা কব খুজিছোঁ চাব ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker—No, No,—Your time is over.

Shri Jogen Saikia—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unfolding year's budget proposals have created a sense of both joy and sorrow and a sense of hopes and doubts in me. Sir a sense of joy and hope because we are beginning to understand the actual economic position and we are beginning to take a realistic attitude towards the solution of the problems. A sense of sorrow and doubts because we are still languish in the old follies of planning and development. Sir, to be fair, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for two things. One is that he has taken a bold stand in calling a spade and in trying to bring home to us the evil effects of an unbalanced economy of spending more and earning less. This has been doing since last year and he has been emphatic in doing so.

Sir, secondly, I must congratulate him for trying to bring something out of nothing and to usher in a ray of hope amidst encircling gloom and that he has not averted the problems altogether. That is something for us. Sir, much has been said about the deficit nature of the budget. I must say that deficit budget is always not bad—it is not always bad. But deficit is bad because either to borrowings are bad because they produce deflation in the market. If this deficit borrowings are utilised in productive areas and can produce more in profit than interest that is necessary to be given for these borrowings, then, Sir, in that case, the out turn multiplies and ultimately it results in abundance and prosperity. So, deficit finance or deficit nature of the budget are not always bad. The only test is to be seen that we are to look as to whether the



amounts which we incur in deficit are spent for productive purposes or not. Now, Sir, our achievements in the Third Plan are that the State national income rose by 23.2 per cent as against 18.62 per cent of the Indian National Income. So, the national income of Assam has gone up by 5 percent more and the per capital income for Rs. 253.5 to Rs. 279.7 after the Second Plan. The index of agricultural income rose from 81.39 in 1950-51 to 111.97 in 1964-65; the crop area developed from 346,000 hectares in 1952-53 to 468,000 hectares in 1965-66 and foodgrain area from 1.98 million hectares in 1962-63 to 2.14 million hectares in 1967-68. But even though we have made such achievement in the past, I feel that there has been some defect somewhere because the Finance Minister of the erudition of Mr. Tripathi aided by no less a brilliant man than the Finance Secretary in Assam, they could not produce a better budget because of those limitations. Our economic system has been given shape by the Five Year Plans. These Plans have made a lot of achievement but at the cost of the majority of the people. Sir, because of the defects in priorities, we have been suffering from chronic shortage of funds for development programme. For instance, in the Third Five Year Plan alone we spent 14,600 million rupees for agriculture where as we spent 25,700 million rupees for organised industries. But what was the contribution to the national income by these two agencies and where as the contribution to the national income from agriculture was 49.4 percent, the performance of the industry was almost insignificant being of the order of 20 percent which is the contribution towards the national income.

Sir, even within the limited fund which has been spent for agriculture, that has been spent not in the proper way. Sir, whatever has been spent on agriculture, the



major portion of it has been eaten up, I should say, by the costly hierarchy, by the paper building machine. Sir, there has been no proper banking facilities. Sir, I am led to read out the figures, I should say, that there has been a phenomenal growth in banking since independence but hardly any growth of rural banks. Co-operative credit which used to be about three percent of the total rural credit is now supposed to have risen to about 15 percent. Still the amount available per member is nothing but insignificant. Compared to All India figure which is at 122 per cent, the Assam's figure was only 5 rupees per member. That is the rural credit. Sir, to bring in revolution in the agricultural field we are taking land reform measures. But what was the result? According to the report on Distribution of Income and Level of Living the result was this: Even after a plethora of Land Reforms, ownership of land holding is highly concentrated. Also there is no reduction in inequality between 1953-54 and 1959-60 in spite of enactment of good deal of Land Reform measures during the period 1959-60. Top one percent of the households owned 16 percent, the top 5 percent owned 50 percent and top 10 percent owned 56 percent of holdings of the households. The bottom 20 percent of the households did not own any land. This is the picture after passing so many laws on land reforms.

Sir, on the top of it, the Panchayat and the Community Development Movement have totally failed. I should say that the C.D. Movement has failed because "so far the investment made under these schemes have tended more in the direction of means of communication, village roads and culverts rather than in the direction of agricultural improvements there by manifesting their natural bias in building such infra-structure in the countryside, most of



which has the least enduring value. Greater production oriented the infra-structure in the C.D. areas, the greater will be the economic growth of the country." This is the view of the U.N.O. experts. But we have failed to do so. The department's investment has gone astray. Sir, according to the study conducted by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat— "the earlier hope that Community Development and Panchapati Raj can eventually be integrated as to secure the people's active cooperation in implementing the plan can no longer be sustained." The fact that the Community Development Programme often duplicates the efforts of several government departments in nearly all the States has resulted in diffusion of energy and effect. The result is that there is a huge backlog of unemployed people in the country. Even though they have a target of providing 8.5 million people during the Fourth Five Year Plan, but after the Fourth Five Year Plan, there will be about 15.6 million languish teeming people remaining unemployed.

Sir, about poverty—according to the Council of Approved Economic Research—"the per capita income of villagers is still as low as 68 Paise per day and for 10 million of rural population at the bottom, it will only 27 Paise." This is the economic position after three successive plans.

Sir, talking of Assam itself I should say, the figure will speak more than words. If compared with the standing expenditure pattern, we will find that only 16.33 p.c. spend more than Rs. 55 per month while 51 p.c. spend 7.14 per month. This shows what is the gap between the rich and the poor.

Sir, we have not been able to achieve much in the field of agriculture in Assam, because they fail to



bring more areas under multiple crops. But we find that they are trying to give a break-through, but because lack of irrigation facilities and perennial water supply and due to other emphasis like floods,—floods and floods alone -- they have failed. Last year although we have a record break through, it is not because of the conscientious efforts of the department or any other agency and not because of the plan and placing of loans, but because of the favourable climatic condition.

Now, Sir, as regards industries, if the agriculture is the mother of Indian economy, industry is the father of energy. Now, if we ignore our mothers, so we misuse the energy of fathers. Sir, as has been admitted by all industrialists, the industrial projects that have been taken up by and large after Independence of the country are capital intensive industries for a country of so many-millions of people, having not much capital or having capital not up to the mark during the plan periods. So, we could ill-afford to have capital intensive industries in India. In Assam we have none—we lack capital altogether. We have no industry worth the name after 1962 except a few public sector industries. Sir, the figure will speak how we have been progressed. Rs. 25,700 millions of rupees have been spent in the Third Plan periods for organised industries whereas only Rs. 4,250 millions spent for small industries. There is of course difficulty in absorbing labour in small scale industries.

Sir, regarding difficulty of absorbing labour, to Mr. Hans Singer—"In many respects the technology of hundred years ago, would be desirable for the developing countries, and would make their economic development easier. But technology no longer exists. It has



been scrapped and rightly scrapped in the industrialised countries—and the technology of the industrialised countries is the only existing technology.” It has been pointed out by Mr. John C. H. Fei and Gustav Rasia “From the outset India embarked on a policy of capital deepening in her industrial sector.” Sir, about adopting modern technique of labour, Mr. Hans W. Singer and J.P. Lewis said—“The dilemma which the most developing countries seem to face is, on one hand abundant unskilled labour supply and on the other hand, the fact that the older, more labour intensive techniques of production are of an inefficient nature, i.e. producing a low return on capital invested on them.” Sir, according to the research conducted by the International Faculty of Co-operative Economics, Luxemburg—“It can be concluded that what India needs is semi-machanised industries, through which Indian resources and human capital is rightly used and which can also provide adequate employment opportunities and this will also save valuable foreign exchange to a considerable extent.” Then, in the context of prof. Roddway who remarked that—“in India there is a problem of allocating the employment opportunities and not the problem of unemployment” Therefore, Sir, whereas our State ought to have small scale industries, we have been always talking of centralised industries every now and then. The Industries Minister will give the figure of how many people will be absorbed and how many industries will be set up in Assam, but Sir, they will not be able to absorb more than 500 people. This appears amusing to me. Sir, what is needed in India as well as Assam is that we want more small scale industries than big centrally sponsored industries and not only by way of encouraging feeder industries but also encouraging some industries for producing consumers goods and to make a break through some revolutionary thinking and bold leadership to revalue the values to reverse the old



process that we have been following since past in our country.

Sir, we have landed ourselves in difficulty after going through 15 or 17 years of political independence. We must have a bold leadership to think anew and to bring about a revolutionary change in our planning. The problem which concerns the State of Assam most is the question of austerity. Sir, my request to the Finance Minister is to cut down overheads and prone the top-heavy administration ruthlessly. Sir, in the countries where the administration is said to be best, efficient and clean there are in many countries no Secretariat. What is the necessity of maintaining such a huge establishment of Secretariat? British Govt. did it to foster their political end because they did not believe our own people. Now what is the necessity of this? So, I would request the Govt. abolish it altogether. In Japan there is no Secretariat, In USSR there is no Secretariat. Can anybody say our administration in Assam is better than that of Japan or USSR? My next suggestion is that we should reduce the number of IAS officers to the minimum. We are actually getting no result proportionate to the expenditure incurred on IAS officers. So, I would request the Govt. to look into this aspect of the matter and prone the budget so that an atmosphere of austerity is created. I do not mind having big vehicles. I do not mind it because of the amount involved but I mind it because it involves principle and it gives an impression to the people that we are affluent and we are living in luxury. That feeling should not be created. Therefore, I say that the austerity should be the upper most in our mind in order to solve the problem of economic backwardness of the State. Besides, we shall have to be self-sufficient in the matter of industrial and agricultural productions. We should see how



best we could utilise our indigenous materials, our indigenous man power and utilise them for the good of the State instead of waiting for the big industrial plant to come, instead of waiting for the foreign assistance to come and instead of waiting for Birla or Himatsingka to bring affluence to us. Let us try ourselves to find out ways and mean. Let us see how best we could employ our own potential in bringing our economic independence.

Now, I shall quote a paragraph from a book wherein a tribute has been paid to Gandhiji by his private Secretary, Pyarelal. "This kind of planning (he means the planning India is having) has an irresistible fascination for the town-bred intellectual. It enabled privilege to be equated with patriotism and progress with the satisfaction of urban values and the sophisticated way of life in which they had grown up and which in consequence had grown upon them. In brief, it meant political and social domination of country by town, of village by city, and power and much coveted perquisites for the élite who constituted our ruling class".

Now, Sir, as against this there is one man, the best in India has ever produced he also has some to say in this matter. "Gandhiji also had a philosophy of planning. But it was planning from below by the people of their own lives in the way they thought best; not execution of blue-prints of what others thought best for them. Under it, not the cities but the villages held the key position."

Sir, last of all I will quote another paragraph. When an angry correspondent asked him that in spite of his best how he could come to India. The Indian Administration was hailing him. And the question was replied



“Writing under the caption Is He Buried Alive” ? “I cling to the hope that I am not yet buried alive. The hope rests on the belief that the masses have not lost faith in them (his ideals). When it is proved that they have, they will be lost and I can then be said to have been buried alive. But so long as my faith burns bring as I hope it will even if I stand alone, I shall be alive in the grave and what is more, speaking from it.”

Sir, I would appeal to the planners of India to listen to the words of a big son the India has ever produced, speaking for his grave the words of wisdom and that are being uttered from grave.

Thank you, Sir.

\* Shri Jagananath Sing —

माननं य उपाध्यक्ष महोदय !

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो Budget पेश किया है, आज की परिस्थिति में इससे बेहतर Budget पेश करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी। इसलिये मैं उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा Budget पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय। यह सदन किसी के व्यक्तिगत आक्रोश निकालने के लिये, Jealousy मिटाने की जगह नहीं है। गद्दी का मोह, गद्दी की माया बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है। लेकिन किसी के दिल की ज्वाला मिटाने की जगह यह सदन नहीं है। हमारे एक Ex-minister ने उस दिन यह आतोष किया था कि आज हमारे मंत्रियों के Telephone Bill बढ़ गया है, Travelling Allowance का Bill बढ़ गया है। मैं उनसे यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मेहेरबानी करके सिर्फ दो सालके पहले की वे अपनी ही Telephone Bill और Travelling Allowance Bill को देखें। क्या वाक्या यह नहीं है कि उस वक्त उनकी Bill ही सबसे ज्यादा थी। फिर आगे चलकर वे सिलचर ओच-



लिक पंचायत के President श्रीमुदस्सिर अहमद लस्कर के खिलाफ जहर उगालने लगे। श्रीमुदस्सिर अहमद लस्कर साहब आंचलिक पंचायत के uncontested President हैं। अपनो गांव सभा के लिये भी वे uncontested President चुने गये थे। फिर भाई और साले में दरवार खड़ा हो गया है, उनकी Family में गड़बड़ी हो गयी है और यहाँ हमारे Ex-minister साहब उनके खिलाफ जहर उगालने लगे हैं। श्रीगुलाम हुसैन, जिला की साहब पहले उनके दाहिने हाथ के आदमी थे। लेकिन आंचलिक पंचायत के चुनाव में जब उन्होंने उनकी मदद नहीं की, तो वे चोट ठहरे। यह व्यक्तिगत ज्वाला है। व्यक्तिगत ज्वाला मिटाने की जगह यह सदन नहीं है। उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि व्यक्तिगत ज्वाला को सदन में न निकालें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं काछाड़ जिले से आया हूँ। यह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और सारे प्रान्त में यह जिला सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है। प्रान्त के किसी जिले की तरक्की करना चाहें, उसे ऊंचा उठाना चाहें तो वहाँ की Communication की व्यवस्था बढ़िया होनी चाहिये। वहाँ के रास्ते अच्छे होना चाहिये। लेकिन काछाड़ जिले के लिये communication की कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह ऐसा जिला है, जहा कभी Rail बन्द, तो कभी Motor बन्द। कभी Telephone बन्द, कभी Telegraph बन्द और कभी अखबार बन्द, सब कुछ बन्द। इस हालत में काछाड़ जिले की कैसे तरक्की हो सकती है ?

Voice—Radio ?

Shri Jagannath Sing—हाँ, जब Weather खराब होता है तो Radio भी बन्द ! यह हालत है, काछाड़ जिले की ! अगर आप काछाड़ जिले की तरक्की करना चाहें तो सबसे पहले वहाँ के लिये Communication का अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। अगर यह जिला पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाय तो हमारा State- आसाम का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जिस तरह अगर हमारे शरीर के किसी अंग में कोई घाव रहे, क्षत रहे, तो हमारे दिल और दिमाग की शांति नहीं होती, तकलीफ ही होती है उसी तरह



आसाम का यह जिला अगर पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाय तो आसाम का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। काछाड़ जिलेको ऊपर उठाने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि काछाड़ को प्रान्त को अन्य जगहों से link करें। हजूर! कितनी आश्चर्य की बात है कि आप अगर काछाड़ से गौहाटी आना चाहें तो Lumding में आपको 19 घंटे रहना पड़ता है। 19 घंटे। इसलिये काछाड़ को जल्द से जल्द Nowgong से link करना चाहिये। यह खुशी की बात है कि Manipur और Agartala के साथ काछाड़ का संयोग होने जा रहा है। लेकिन जब तक नोगांव के साथ हमारा link न हो तो काछाड़ को कोई उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। और जब तक काछाड़ के लिये Transport और Communication अच्छा इंतजाम न होगा तब तक काछाड़ में कोई Industry बन सकती। Industry करने वाले पहले यहीं देखते हैं कि Transport और Communication, Cost of Production क्या है। Transport की सहूलियत न होने को वजह से आजतक काछाड़ जिले में कोई Industry नहीं बन सकी क्योंकि Transport न हो तो वह Industry बाजार में मार खा जायेगी। इसलिये Transport को ओर ध्यान दिया जाये।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि काछाड़ जिलेमें Borak Tea Garden की 40 बीघा जमीन All India Radio की Transmission Centre बनाने के लिये ली जा रही है। हमने गौहाटी से बरझाड़ जाते हुए देखा है कि एक low lying land पर All India Radio की Transmission Centre बनी है। लेकिन काछाड़ में एक बोराक चाय बगान की ऊंची जगह पर यह Centre बन रही है और इस जमीन के लिये बगान के मालिक को बहुत ऊंचा दाम देना पड़ रहा है। हमारी सरकार चाय बगान के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को जमीन नहीं दे सकती लेकिन बगान के मालिक को चाय बगान की जमीन के लिये, ऊंचा दाम देकर उन्हें फायदा पहुंचाना चाहती है इसी तरह Silchar Medical College, Engineering College के लिये Gambhira Tea Garden से जमीन ली गयी है। लेकिन सौ सालोंसे वहाँ जो चाय मजदूर बसे हुए हैं, उन्हें जमीन दिलाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं



है। Silchar Municipality के Chairman को सरकार जमीन दिलाती है। ये लोग ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके पास दूसरी जगह काफ़ी जमीन है और अब Silchar में बड़े बड़े घर बना रहे हैं। All India Radio की Transmission Centre के लिये जो जमीन ली गयी है, उसके लिये मालिक को क्षतिपूरण देते हैं। और यह भी बहुत ऊँचा। यह तो हमारे मजदूरों का गरदन काटने का विचार है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार ऐसा न करे। चाय बगान के मजदूरों को भी सरकार जमीन दे। All India Radio की Transmission Centre बनें। लेकिन मालिकों को क्षतिपूरण के लिये इतनी बड़ी रकम न दें। काछाड़ जिनमें चाय मजदूर छांटे गये थे। इन मजदूरों की नौकर गयी, उनका घर गया खेत गया। अब इन लोगोंके लिये न घर हैं न खाना-कपड़ा। वे सूखो मर रहे हैं। हमारा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन मजदूरों को जमीन दें। इन मजदूरों को बगान की जमीन से हटाने के लिये Police या Military गयी तो हम उसमें रुवावद डालेंगे। और अगर वहाँ गोलो चने तो अपनी छातों पर हम गोली को ले लेंगे लेकिन जमीन पर किसीका दखल न होने देगे।

सरकार ने जमींदारी का उच्छेद किया। यह अच्छी बात है। जमींदारी का उच्छेद हो। लेकिन हमने देखा है कि एक ओर जमींदारी का उच्छेद हुआ। जमींदारी गयी, लेकिन दूसरी ओर ये लोग जमींदारी चला रहे हैं। चाय बगान के लिये एक भी पैसा लिये बिना fee Simple grant के तोरपर सरकार ने चाय बगान के मालिकोंको जमीन दी थी। उस दिन, माननीय सदस्य श्री उपाध्यक्ष जी तथा दूसरे सदस्य भी यही कहते थे। बगान के मालिकोंको fee Simple grant के तौर पर मुक्त जमीन दी गयी थी। अब ये मालिक उस जमीन को टुकड़ा टुकड़ा करके ऊँचे दामपर बेच रहे हैं और अपना फायदा उठा रहे हैं। सिमलाचरा, गंभीरा, चारगोल्य, विनाकान्दी, विनोदिनी, मदन मोहन मुहम्मद पर, ऊषाराणो, कठाल आदि चाय बगान के मालिक बगान की जमीन बेच बेच के अपनी जमींदारी बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह Policy बन्द करावे। All India Radio, Medical College, Engineering College के लिये कोई क्षतिपूरण न दिया जाय।



क्यों कि यह जमीन उन्हें मुक्त में दिया गया था। हजूर! All India Radio के लिये जो जमीन ली गयी है, उसकी कीमत 30 लाख रुपये हैं। यह बहुत ही तत्जुब की बात है। 5 साल पहले की इस जमीन की कीमत इतना ज्यादा न थी।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि आज चाय बगान की परिस्थिति आते है। हमारे Labour आते है। श्रीउपाध्याय जो कहते थे कि This is a Call. यह एक भयंकर तूफान आने से पहले की दशा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि Volcanor का eruption होने वाला है। अगर Military आकर बगान की जमीन पर बसे हुए मजदूरों को हटाकर बगान की जमीन को दखल करने के लिये गोली चलावे तो अपनी छाती पर गोली ले लेंगे। लेकिन जमीन पर किसी की दखल होने नहीं देंगे। मजदूरों से हम चाय बगान की जमीन छीनने नहीं देंगे। मजदूरों की चालों से उनके मुँह का भात छीनने नहीं देंगे।

हजूर! मैं अब Labour Department के बारेमें कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मजदूर और किसान ही देश की उन्नति करते हैं। देशकी उन्नति देशका विकास करना चाहें, तो इन किसान-मजदूरों की उन्नति करें। हमारा Town and Country Planning Department है तो इस Department के पास कई गाड़ियाँ हैं। अफसोस की बात है कि Labour Department के पास गाड़ी नहीं। हमारे जिले में Labour Dept. की दो गाड़ियाँ हैं तो वे Condemned पड़ो हुई है। कभी गाड़ी है तो Driver नहीं हैं। कहीं गाड़ी भी है, तो Driver नहीं। Silchar में दो गाड़ियाँ हैं। लेकिन ये गाड़ियाँ condemned पड़ो है। दो दो सालों से Driver को बेतन मिल रहा है। लेकिन गाड़ी नहीं। हजूर! मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि Labour Department को Priority Dept. के रूप में लेकर इस Department की उन्नति करें। अगर देश की उन्नति चाहें, अगर देश में शांति रखनी है, तो हमारे मजदूरों की तरक्की करें। क्योंकि अगर हमारे मजदूर



असंतोष हो, तो देशकी उन्नति नहीं होगी। सरकार को Class collaboration और Shrinkage in employment को ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्रीउपाध्याय जो ने कहा था कि Vidya Nagar चाय बगान में सिर्फ 300 आदमी काम करते हैं और 4000 आदमी वहाँ बेकार हैं। इस बगान के मालिक बगान की जमीन को बेच रहे हैं। यहाँ 5—5½ हजार एकड़ जमीन है। अगर एक एक एकड़ जमीन का दाम 5000 रुपया है तो कितना पैसा मिल सकता है? हम चाहते हैं कि बगान का जमीन विक्री करने के पहले इन बेकार भूमिहीन मजदूरों को यह जमीन दें। सात साल पहले उस बगान को जो मजदूर छाटे गये थे उन्हें जमीन मिले। Shrinkage in Employment को ओर सरकार ध्यान दें। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। पहले अगर किसी बगान में पांच सौ आदमी काम करते थे, तो अब वहाँ सिर्फ दो सौ आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। असल में वहाँ पांच सौ आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन Permanent Roll में सिर्फ दो सौ आदमी हैं। बाकी आदमी Casual Labour हैं। ठेके पर काम करनेवाले हैं। दो सौ आदमी Permanent Roll में हैं और तान सौ आदमी Casual Roll में हैं। इस में भी मालिकों का फायदा है। क्योंकि Casual काम करनेवाले लोगोंको, ठेके का काम करने वालोंको बगान की ओर से Provident Fund, बोनस, घर, Medical तथा अन्य सुख-सुविधाएँ नहीं देनी पड़ती हैं। सरकार इसे check करें। West Bengal सरकार ने इस बात की enquiry करने के लिये Shri Nivas Committee बिठाई थी। Land और Labour का क्या ratio होना चाहिये, Land और Labour में क्या relation हो, इन सब बातोंकी ओर ध्यान देने के लिये ऐसी एक Committee set up करे और सब बातों का पूरा हिसाब देखें। इन सब बातोंकी ओर ध्यान दें तो चाय बगानों में प्रकृत शांति होगी।

हजूर! और एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ Tea Garden के Schools के बारे में। पहले Tea Garden के Schools Management



के हाथ में थे । Foreign चाय मालिक हमारी Future generation के लिये शिक्षा का क्या करेंगे ? वे हमेशा अपना फायदा देखेंगे । अब Tea Garden Schools को सरकार ने ले लिया है । लेकिन इन Schools की हालत और भी बदतर हो गयी है । इन स्कूलों की inspection के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं । Schools की inspection के लिये कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है । पहले, जब Tea Garden Schools की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं होती थी, देखभाल नहीं होती थी, स्कूल घर खराब होते थे, तो हमलोग मालिकों से bargain करके, धमकी देके सब ठीक करवा लेते थे । क्यों कि Plantation Labour Act के मुताबिक चाय मजदूरों की शिक्षा की responsibility मालिकों पर है । सरकार ने अब Tea Garden के Schools सरकार ने ले लिये हैं । इस तरह बगान के मालिक अपनी responsibility से रिहा हो गये । उनका खर्च भी बच गया । हम चाहते हैं कि education लगाकर स्कूलों की अच्छी देखभाल और बन्दोबस्त करने के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । ताकि हमारी Future Generation की उन्नति हो ।

महोदय ! मुझे कहना बहुत कुछ था । लेकिन समय नहीं है । इसलिये मैं यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

Shri Phani Bora: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I must thank the 'brilliant' Finance Minister for giving up all the pretensions of socialism in this Budget. I thank him because so far the Congress Ministers used to try to deceive the people of our country by talking about socialism whereas they were building capitalism. In this budget there is no such talk of socialism. I am glad. Sir, some of our labour are minimised by some Hon'ble Members from the Treasury side. I may not agree on some of their points but I want every point raised by them, particularly by Shri Debeswar Sarma, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami and the latest speaker Mr. Sing to be replied by their own Ministers point by point. I want the Government to reply them



point by point or admit them. If they cannot reply it will be taken as admission. If the Opposition had spoken in the same vein in which their own party members have spoken then it would have been brushed aside as Oh ! it is the business of Opposition to criticise the Government but it only proves the fact that the Govt. has led the economy to such a pass that even their own party men have to open their mouth—they cannot hide the feelings anymore. Sir, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech tried to depict a rosy picture of the country's economy and as if a turning point has come, as if a take off period has begun but nothing of the sort. If we take the national economy as a whole we will find that instead of certain ray of hopes here and there it is a stagnant economy. There is no question of a turning point taking place. It is no reality. It is only deception. Sir, there is some growth but what is that growth ? How the people of India can rely upon the figures that are given ? Even these figures tell us, take for instance, in 1959-60 if we take it hundred, in 64-65 there was a little rise-158.5 but again there was a drop in 65-66-132.7 only and there was further deterioration in 1966-67-it was only 132.4. There was again a little rise in 1968-69. It is expected that the final figure will stand near about 158.9 which is nothing more than the figure of 1964-65. Therefore, on the basis of reality, it is there in front of us, open to everybody to see whether anybody can claim that a turning point has taken place, a take-off period has begun, that the economy is in the process of growth, that there is guarantee there. Therefore, let us not be complacent about it, let us not try to dedceive the country. So far as Assam is concerned, in the national income between 1964-65 and 67-68 there is only 3% rise. In the development plans we find only 1% rise every year and on that basis how our Finance



Minister is so optimistic I cannot understand. The condition of Assam, in this respect has been admitted by the Finance Minister himself. The annual average growth of the State revenue over some years has been 10 percent whereas the loan burden on the average has gone up by 39 percent and yet our Finance Minister is optimistic. It is good to be optimistic. But it should be based on some realistic appraisal of the situation. During the 16 years of planning, in terms of 50-51 price, what is the growth, what is the change? In 50-51 it was 251.5, in 65-66 it was 271.8. Sir, all the figures will prove the fact that it is either stagnant, it is deteriorating sometime and a little rise at some other time because of the good harvest. For example, if we come to the agricultural sector industry we find, last year there was a good monsoon and the good harvest was due to that and not because of other things. There is a limit of better prop. But this year can the Minister, Agriculture of this Government, give us an assurance that if there is no rain the same kind of crop is going to be produced next year. Where is the guarantee? How can you assure the people of the country that the economy has taken a turn and that it is in the process of gradual growth? But you are doing it and deceiving the people, so long. Let us not be deceived any more and now at least please stop it. That is my advice. The deficit of 50 crores of rupees is not a matter of worry, it is nothing. Deficit in the Budget has not worried me. But what has worried me is the complacent attitude that is still prevailing in the minds of the rulers.

Sir, this Budget offered by the brilliant Finance Minister, as was said by one gentleman, and I find only one, Shri Jogen Saikia supporting it, but later on instead of supporting started criticising the Finance Minister



virulently and there was none to support this bankrupt budget even from the ruling party.

Sir, in this connection, the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out that the Centre's allocation of loans we are dependent on. So many other Hon'ble members have posed the question that unless the Centre comes forward to help the State, as the position stands, the State development cannot take place. But here I found that our Finance Minister called on the United Front Minister Shri Jyoti Basu of West Bengal to have a United front for getting more excise duty, on tea from the Centre.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— No Sir. The point for discussion was, we had an agreement when he was Finance Minister of West Bengal last year with regard to abolition of carriage tax and entry tax to be compensated to the two States by the Centre.

Shri Phani Bora :— Therefore, our Finance Minister wants to approach the Centre in a united front with the Government of West Bengal. That is good. But I know the present Constitution of India which does not provide sufficient power in the hands of the State Governments to mobilise the resources commensurate with responsibilities given to the States to discharge their right and therefore, may I tell the Government of Assam who goes to Delhi with the begging bowl, to the Finance Minister of the Government of India for a little help in order to make this or that plan, that in the context of political situation in the country where different kinds of Governments have come up in different States, our Finance Minister can go to his boss in Delhi and tell the Congress Finance Minister "give something, other-



wise the Congress party will be finished here", but why Ajoy Mukherjee will go with folded hands to Delhi? He will go there and ask the money as a matter of right. Namboodripad will get as a matter of right. There is no question of going as subordinate to higher officer. It is not like that. To-day Mr. Tripathi is the Finance Minister of Assam, tomorrow anybody from this side may be Finance Minister (Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami : By joining the Congress ?). No. Not by joining the Congress but by overthrowing it, by overthrowing you out of this place.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : In democracy it should be like this. I am not talking of that just now. I will come to it later on. I am talking only that in the changed political relation to-day it is not possible to proceed as we were proceeding during the last 20 years. There has got to be change in the constitutional provisions. The rights to the States will have to be given commensurate with the responsibilities bestowed on them with regard to discharge of duties to wards the social development of the States. I want to ask the Assam Government to co-operate with the Government in West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab, in the struggle for changing the Constitution of India so that every State whether led by the Congress or by Communist Party or by United Front or by anybody, get their resources. Sir, it is a fight for basic change in the whole financial pattern. Even at the present moment, Sir, it is quite evident that the loan pattern, which the Central Government is giving to the States as financial assistance should be changed. Financial assistance from the Centre should come for the projects as grants as investment for revenue income. The present loan to the State has indebted Assam and every man of Assam is a loanee to the Government of India. Now this whole system



has got to be changed. Even that will not solve the problem. This Budget has not solved the problem. Whatever resources are there we have not been able to properly utilise. Not only that the Central Government by means of changing the Constitution will give us power, even if whatever money we have if we cannot utilise that money properly we have no right to ask for more money. If we cannot utilise it properly for the development of the State, then that problem, by shouting against the Central Government, alone cannot be solved.

I want that whatever resources you have, those resources will have to be properly utilised. Many Hon'ble Members have raised this question. So many arrears are to be realised and so many lakhs of rupees are given as loans to Corporations. The Assam Govt. Marketing Corporation every year on the average losing one lakh of rupees. This is infructuous expenditure. You are erecting a Chine Wall around the Secretariat to save the files. You cannot save files by erecting a wall. Files are destroyed and stolen from inside. By spending 8 lakhs of rupees you cannot prevent it, nor can you prevent Satyagraha by this wall, rather it will facilitate the Satyagrahis. If some of them seat at the gates then the whole of the Secretariat could be cut off. One crore of rupees you have spent for investigating the Kapili Valley Project and silently you are going to give up this project. Like this crores of rupees are being thrown into the river Brahmaputra by this Government. The money is not being utilised properly. The problems will not be solved until and unless there is basic change in the administration, basic change in the attitude towards development of the State. Sir, today I find that our Finance Minister is shedding tears for the tea planters. Everybody in India is talking about the fall in the world tea market—that Assam



tea, Indian tea has no market. De-valuation was brought about in order to boost up the export trade, but today what we find? Export trade is shrinking, there is no market for tea. Why there are no market for tea? There are so many reasons. I am glad that in this session of the Assembly so many Hon'ble Members even the I.N.T.U.C. leaders are speaking about the workers' conditions. I am thankful to those who have raised the demands of the workers, but so far as the budget is concerned this Government has not taken into consideration the conditions of the workers. The Government is talking about the tea industry as a whole. Apart from that how many crores of rupees are being drained out of Assam in the form of foreign exchange? The Brahmaputra Tea Company was a sterling company, and the sterling company was purchased by Mundra at a very high cost, and this Mundra, the Indian Capitalist, purchased the floated another Indian rupee-company and the rupee-company Brahmaputra Tea Company from the British Sterling Company and as a result of this deal Rs. 60 lakhs as foreign exchanges was went out of the country with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Assam Tea Company which is registered as such long before has changed its name to Assam Africa Ltd. This company has got so many gardens in Assam. They have in total 13,726 acres in Assam. They have been selling out Mekipur T.E. with 1250 acres, Lakhimijan with 670 acres at a price of Rs. 38 lakhs in foreign exchange. This Company sold another tea estate with 1883 acres at the price of Rs. 75 lakhs in foreign exchange. The Dholai T. E. is also going to be sold. The total area of this garden is 8827 acres and under tea only 1323 acres. This garden is going to be sold out at a very high price. This is how our lands which were given for the development of the tea industry to



these tea planters at no price even without any premium are being sold out at very high prices when our landless people are going without any land, without any food. The capitalists are utilising these lands as a matter of speculation thereby earning crores of rupees. Who is going to tolerate this. In the name of earning foreign exchange our blood is being sucked by these British and Indian capitalists. The lands for the Dibrugarh University were purchased at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. Had it been sold as a tea estate it would not have fetched more than Rs. 12 lakhs. Because it was sold as land and not as tea estate it had fetched such a huge amount. Land has become a profitable concern and that is why the Calcutta Speculators are so much interested in land-not to develop the industry but to grab the land and then to sell out, or to utilise the land as land-lords. May I ask the Government that if they want to develop the State they should not allow to sell out the tea gardens. If necessary the Government should take it over. If this Government does not take it over then we will take it over. We will pay compensation only for the area under plantation and not for the land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- How much more time you will take? Would you finish within 10 minutes? Then do we sit for another 10 minutes. (The House agreed.)

Shri Phani Bora: Sir, the tea market is shrinking and our Government is shedding tears. Are they conscious why the market is shrinking? Is there any investigation. There is no investigation.

Everybody is trying to squeeze out as much as possible. The production cost will be more if the production is less. Are we asking the tea planters to invest more so



that production can be more and the quality can be better and we may have better market in the world ? You are reducing tax. But do you think Cylone is not reducing tax ? You are reducing tax at the cost of the workers, at the cost of the State exchequer. If the tea planters cannot run their business then take it over and send them away. So far as the British planters are concerned, you have allowed them to run their business even after the independence and they are sucking our blood. I say, please don't mind, you are the slaves of the capitalists and you are the masters of the workers. Please stop this or else people will throw you out. It will not be tolerated in the interest of the State, in the interest of the people and in the interest of industry. You have betrayed their cause and this betrayal will not be tolerated.

Next I come to Forest Department. The Forest Department is serving the cause of the capitalists. I do not mean the present Minister, I mean the Forest Department. What are they doing ? The Assam Govt. has got power conferred upon them by Section 34 (2) (h) of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 (Act VII of 1891) and Section 2 (H) of the Garo Hills Regulation, 1882 (Act I of 1882) for the shedule of royalty to be levied on all classes of Forest produce. Superceding all previous notifications the Government notified the schedule of royalty in 1957 and in 1965. In about nine years time the whole schedule has been changed. The timbers utilised for Government and public constructions have been placed in higher groups and an enhance rate of royalty has been introduced showing that the Forest Department has considered the upward trend of the market of the forest produce and has increased the Government revenue.



But in fact the department has placed in several changes in the notification the timbers which are largely used in plywood mills mostly owned by Birla. The Department has given benefits to the capitalists like Birla. Sir, in 1957 Hollonk and Mekai were in Class AI and Hollocks in Class AII. Their royalty being Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively for matured timbers. Again by a subsequent order AI was divided into AI (a) and AI (b). Here Hollonk and Mekai were placed in AI (a) with a reduced royalty of Re. 1-6-0. This was done at a time when the demand for Hollonk and Mekai for plywood factories was increasing. Then in 1965 again by a notification new classifications were introduced. This time a group was renumbered as AI, AII, and AIII and as per change of demand the royalty has been enhanced. It was shown by the department in outward but Hollonk and Mekai were degraded from A group to a new group named as BI. In this enhanced royalty rate for AIII was fixed at Rs. 3/-per cft. If Hollonk and Mekai were kept in their original group then this enhance royalty would have been charged for this type of timbers. But strangely enough here Hollonk and Mekai, the timbers largely required for Birla group owned plywood industry were placed in a new group named BI and royalty has been fixed at Re. 2/-per cft with a loss of Re. 1/-per cft. A comparative study will lead us to the conclusion that in the interest of the plywood industry owned by Birlas Government is losing from 1957 to 1965 for 15 lakh cft.-if we take that 15 lakh cft. was utilised by them per year Rs. 9,37,500 and the total loss during these nine years would be about a crore of rupees. Our villagers are not getting timber at a reduced rate the Government houses are also not getting timber at a reduced rate. But they changed the schele in a very clever way in order to satisfy the Birlas and as a result



Rs. 1 crore has been lost by Government. Who is going to tolerate these things? The people do not know about these things, otherwise you would have been beaten. But the people will teach you a lesson as they have done in West Bengal. You are trying to build up capitalist in every possible way. Sir, you have heard from the Hon. Member about the activities of the Forest Guards. The Forest Guards have been let loose to beat the people. I know an instance where an old man was dragged and with the help of an elephant he was thrown and the man is still lying in the hospital. The Forest, have become the zamindari of the Government. A new zamindari system has been introduced in the forestry. I shall discuss about this Department at a greater length when the grants for this Department comes up. This is the way how the capitals is being built. You cannot solve unemployment problem in this way and you cannot stabilise the economy, and therefore, we find that the Budget promises nothing so far as development of the State is concerned.

About the family planning. I find that the Medical Minister is nodding and laughing. Probably the Government thinks that by introducing family planning they will be able to solve the problem of unemployment. Whatever money you may spend on it and whatever money you may spend on rubber goods, nothing is going to solve the problem of unemployment in the State unless along with agriculture there is large scale industrialisation. About the oil refinery, I may tell you that if you cannot bring the second refinery, you will be thrown out and we will bring refinery. I may tell you that on 24th of March all of us in the opposition will stage a demonstration as hunger strikers in front of the



Assembly ( thumping from the Opposition ) and the whole Assam will rise. You will also join with us or else nothing will remain of you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The House stands adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

Mr. Bora will continue.

### Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on saturday the 15th march, 1969.

Shillong  
The 14th March, 1969.

U. Tahbilder,  
Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam



