

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE

ASSEMBLY, 1969.

Budget Session

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(2) DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE

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Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Fourth General Elections under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1969

P R E S E N T :

Shri Mohi Kanta Das M. A., B. L., Speaker, in the Chair,
Ten Ministers, Six Ministers of State, Two Deputy Ministers and Seventy Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER

Starred Questions

(To Which Oral answers were given)

Fruather Supplementaries to Starred Question No 372 re: Merger of M. V. Schools and M. E. Schools in the State of Assam.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- As the hon. Minister of Education promised yesterday that he would give a detailed statement of policy in respect of merger of M. V. School and M. E. School, may I, therefore, request him to give his policy statement now in this regard ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister Education) :- Yesterday I said that I need to make a statement on this because it is not really a question of merger of ME and MV, Schools; it is really a question of amalgamation of all kinds of schools to reduce the number of Schools to the minimum necessity. The marger may be of ME and MV, it may be also ME, MV Senior Basic School even High School also, In

one word, all kinds of possible amalgamation of schools in order to reduce the number of schools to the minimum so as to effect economy. By doing this, I am hoping or the Govt. hope that a economy of one crore of rupees a year will be effected. One crore of rupees is the maximum but the minimum is 70 lakhs a year. I will give you certain examples. At Balipara we have three kinds of School-one is M. E. another is High School and another is M. V. School. The enrolment there, I mean the enrolment of these three schools comes up to only 500. Can we not combine all these schools ? At Charduar there is one M. E. School, there is one aided High School I mean deficit receiving school. Cannot these two schools be combined ? We are thinking of it. At Bhergaon in Mangaldoi Subdivision there is a high school just across the road and there is one MV School. Therefore, the question is not a really of merger of ME and MV but it is really a question of merger of all kinds of schools in all possible ways in order to reduce the number of schools to effect economy. That is the real question.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - Does the Minister not consider that the problem which our Middle School face is basically not the problem of merger or amalgamation but the problem of directions or purpose ? Whether Govt. will consider that at the time of amalgamation or merger of these institutions the question of giving it a new direction to these institutions for preparing citizens for productive purposes that are appropriate in the present society ought to get primary consideration rather than the consideration of 72 lakhs or one crore of rupees ? Whether Govt. took this matter or taking this aspect of the matter into consideration ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :- We shall certainly take into consideration, we have not taken a firm decision on it It is still in a nebulous state.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- Sir, in view of the fact that the idea is in a nabulous state does the Govt. not consider it appropriate and proper that the entire pattern, direction and purpose and also the extent of middle education should be taken into consideration when a new step is taken ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :- We shall take into consideration, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that just to bring economy in respect of imarting education in various institutions this merger is essential, do the Govt. consider it necessary at the time of taking such decision that the standard of education by amalgamation or merger will be better ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :- the first consideration is economy. Next consideration is maintenance of the standard. We have thought of maintaining this standard-the standard that we have aimed at is the standard of a M. V. which is said to be higher than that of M. V. M. E.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :- The hon'ble Minister has discussed the question of merger or amalgamation in his statement. Whether it is a fact that the Govt. have decided to convert the M. V. Schools where there is no other school nearby into M, E. School ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :- No, Sir. The idea is reduce the number of schools without imparing the necessity.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :- My question is-where there is only one M. V. School and there is no other school nearby whether Govt. has decided to convert that school in to an M. E. School ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : No, Sir.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : May I know from the hon'ble Minister that at the time of conversion or amalgamation whether Govt. consider that this middle education to be taken with the higher secondary or it will be considered as a part and parcel of elementary education. According to the Kothari Commission Recommendation this middle stage is a part and parcel of of the elementary education to facilitate the children to get a free and compulsory education. But at the high school stage there is no such provision. So, whether Govt. will make a provision to the effect that this middle stage is a part and parcel of elementary education ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Middle stage is always a middle stage. There is a difficulty. We have in our system that the middle stage is higher than that of the primary, but at the same time according to the standard provided by the Govt. of India we call it elementary. There is still an anomaly. We are looking into it.

Shri Prabhat Naryan Chaudhury : In respect of Middle Vernacular Schools, where there exist both Elementary Classes and Classes of Secondary Schools, what is proposed to be done in such cases ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I said upto Class VI, sometimes it is called elementary. When you take into consideration a high school, which starts from Class IV and goes upto Class X, it becomes secondary. There is an anomaly and we are looking into it.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত M. E. আৰু M. V. School ওচৰা ওচৰিকৈ আছে। M. V. School ৰ ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যা একেবাৰে কমি গৈছে আৰু M. E. School ত ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো বড়িয়া সমষ্টিৰ গুৱমৌ গাঁৱৰ একে বাষ্টাৰ এপাৰে এটা M. V. School আৰু সিপাৰে এটা M. E. School আছে। M. V. School ত ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যা কমি গৈছে আৰু M. E. ত ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। এই স্কুল দুখন সম পৰ্যায়ৰ কৰি দিব লাগে বুলি ৰাইজে আবেদন কৰিছে। আৰু তেনেকৈ কণিহা গাঁৱতো ওচৰা ওচৰিকৈ M. V. আৰু High School ১ কালিৰ ভিতৰত আছে। তাতো দেখা গৈছে High School ত ছাত্ৰ বাঢ়িছে কিন্তু M. V. School ত একেবাৰে কমি গৈছে। গতিকে এই ধৰণৰ দুইখন স্কুলকে সম পৰ্যায়ৰ স্কুললৈ আনিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :- এনেকুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা স্কুলত পৰিণত কৰি দিম আৰু M. V. Standard লৈ লৈ যাম।

Re : Azarah Co-operative Fishery Society in Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PHANI BORA asked :

*373. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any Fishery Co-operative Society in Gauhati Subdivision by the name "Azarah Co-operative Fishery Society ?

(b) If so, who are the Secretaries and Chairmen of the said Society in the last five years and how long they have been continuing in their offices ?

(c) Whether it is fact that the registration of the said Society was suspended by the Zonal Deputy Registrar and if so, what are the reasons ?

(d) Whether it is also a fact that the said society filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court at a huge cost of public money?

(e) Whether the officers of Co-operative Department used to visit the Society for supervision of the functioning of the same?

(f) If so, why the affairs of the society could not be set in proper order?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied :

373. (a)—There is a Society named "Azarah Machdhara Co-operative Fishery Society, Ltd." in Gauhati Subdivision.

(b)—1964-65 } upto 18th May 1966—
1965-66 }

Chairman—Shri Marmeswar Hira.

Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das.

1966-67 upto 27th March 1967—

Chairman—Shri Bhabin Ch. Das.

Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das.

1967-68 from 28th march

1967 to 26th August

1968—

Chairman—Shri mantiram Das.

Secretary—Shri Naren Ch. Das.

1968-69 (to-date)—

Chairman—Shri Bhabin Ch. Das.

Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das.

(c)—No, Sir.

(d)—Yes, the Society filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court spending an amount of Rs 2,953.10

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The affairs of the Society could not be set right by visits of the departmental officers as the office-bearers were unmindful to departmental instructions. There are two rival groups one group opposed the other. This is the main reason which prevented the members to work harmoniously.

Shri Govinda Kalita :— এই মর্মেস্বৰ দাস নামৰ মানুহজন একেবাৰে কিমান বছৰ ধৰি Society ৰ Secretary হৈ আছিল ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— চাৰ, এইটো মই কৈছোয়েই। এই মানুহজন ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনলৈ Secretary হৈ আছিল। আকৌ ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ ২৭ মাৰ্চৰ পৰা হৈ আছিল মাজতে এবাৰ নাছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া আকৌ হৈ আছে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— What is the answer to (c) ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— “No.”

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Then may I know against what an appeal has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— The registration was not cancelled. The managing Committee was suspended.

Re : Embankment at Bar Kachari over Kakodonga River

শ্রীসোমেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুবিছে :

* ৩৭৪ মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) গোলাঘাট আৰু যোৰহাট মহকুমাৰ মাজৰ কাকডোঙা নৈৰ বৰ কছাৰী ঘাটত এটা বান্ধ দি সেই নৈৰ পানীৰে বৰকছাৰী, সৰু কছাৰী, গাহৰী পথাৰ, মঠাদং গাওঁ লোনপুৰীয়া পথাৰসমূহত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাইজে আৰু অঞ্চলসমূহৰ পঞ্চায়তে আবেদন-নিবেদন কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবেনে ?

(খ) যদি জানে, বাইজে তথা বাইজৰ অনুষ্ঠান পঞ্চায়তে আবেদন নিবেদন জনাই অহা স্বত্বেও এনে জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি কৃষিৰ উপকাৰ নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি?

(গ) বাইজৰ এই আবেদন-নিবেদনৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে সহাৰি জনাই এই বছৰতে উল্লেখিত ঠাইত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি খেতিৰ পৰ্যাপনমূহ কৃষিৰ উপযোগী কৰিবনে?

কৃষি উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদত্তীৰাম দত্তই উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩৭৪। (ক) — তেনে কোনো আবেদন কৃষি বিভাগৰ হাতত পৰা নাই।

(খ) — তেনে প্ৰশ্ন छুটে।

(গ) — চৰকাৰে এনে ধৰণৰ আবেদন পালেই তাৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব আৰু সম্ভৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu :- কৃষি বান্ধ বা নলা বিলাক তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় আঁচনি (Plan of Estimates) যুগুত কৰিবৰ বাবে কৃষি বিভাগৰ এনে কোনো agent বা লোক আছে নেকি? অথবা এই বিলাক আঁচনি P.W.D. বা E & D বিভাগে যুগুত কৰি দিবৰ বাবে কোনো দায়িত্ব দিয়া আছে নেকি?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :- এনেবিলাক আঁচনি যুগুত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কৃষি বিভাগৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ আছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই ঠাইডোখৰ কেিয়াবা দেখিছে নে?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami :- অৱশ্যে মই দেখা নাই?

Shri Soneswar Bora :- এসময়ৰ ভোগলতী পথাৰ বুলি খ্যাতি থকা এই পথাৰ কেইখনত প্ৰশ্নকাৰকে কোৱাৰ দৰেই পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে পথাৰ কেইখন পুনৰ শস্যে মৎস্যে ঠন ধৰি উঠিব বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নেভাবেনে?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami :- হব পাৰে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :- এই বছৰতে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব নে?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami : চাৰ, এই আঁচনি বিলাকৰ ৫ হেজাৰ টকালৈকে পঞ্চায়তে Scheme কৰি দিব লাগে। তাৰ ওপৰ হলে Executive Engineer এ আৰু তাৰো ওপৰ হলে S. D. O. ই এই Scheme বিলাক দিব লাগে। সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়া আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভ্য। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতে আঁচনি কৰি দিলে সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা যাব।

Shri Maneswar Boro : চাৰ, ৫ হেজাৰ টকাৰ আঁচনি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত যুগুত কৰে কিন্তু তাৰ ওপৰ টকাৰ যিবিলাক আঁচনি সেই আঁচনি বিলাকৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ বা বান্ধ বান্ধিবলৈ কোনো ঠাইৰ মানুহে ইচ্ছা কৰে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে E & D বিভাগৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগা হয়। ইয়াৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি পাবলৈ চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami : চাৰ, আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ কোনো আঁচনি সম্বন্ধে কোনো কথা আহিলে আমাৰ E & D ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি চোৱা হয়। নিৰ্দিষ্ট কথাত কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত কোনো যোগাযোগ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে কাম নহলে নিশ্চয় চাব লাগিব।

Re : Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

* 376. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state —

(a) Whether Government is aware of the condition of the building of the Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre?

(b) If so, what steps Government have taken to improve the condition of the same?

(c) Whether it is a fact that permanent site Institution were taken by the Defence Department?

(d) The number of meetings of the Managing Committee held during 1968?

(e) The Quota of students allotted for different Tea Association (Association-wise)?

(f) Whether the Associations send trainees to the training centre as per allotted quota?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

376. (a)—Yes. The Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre is at present housed in temporary sheds at Pakamura village near Jorhat town.

(b)—The matter is receiving the consideration of the Government. The Centre is not a Government Institution; it, however, receives grants-in-aid in recognition of usefulness. There is no budget provision for construction of permanent buildings to house the Centre. How funds for the purpose may be provided is under examination.

(c)—Yes. There is no immediate likelihood of the Defence Department making available the permanent quarters at Rowriah.

(d)—Only 1 (one) meeting of the Managing Committee was held in the month of August, 1968.

(e)—The quota of students allotted to different Tea Association is shown below—

| | Quota per session | Quota annually |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) Assam Branch India Tea Association. | 25 | 75 |
| (2) Bharatiya Chah Parishad. | 5 | 15 |
| (3) Assam Tea Plantation Association. | 5 | 15 |
| (4) Tea Association of India. | 5 | 15 |

(f)—The Associations have failed to send students according to quota. During the year 1968, the number of students sponsored by various Associations is shown below—

- (1) Assam Branch, India Tea Association—42. Out of 75 percent,
- (2) Assam Tea Plantation Association—2. Out of 15 percent.
- (3) Tea Association of India—Nil. Out of 15 percent.
- (4) Bharatiya Chah Parishad—Nil. Out of 15 percent.

* 376

Mr. Speaker :— Supplementaries kept pending.

Re : Present pay-scales of the A. C. S. Officers

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

- (a) The present pay-scales of the A. C. S. Officers ?
- (b) Whether their present pay-scales are need based in the fact of the price level of the day in the State ?
- (c) If not, how does Government propose to solve the economic problems of the A.C.S. Officers of Assam ?

SHRI BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

377. (a)—A. C. S. Class I Senior Grade—Rs. 1,000—50—1,150—(E. B.)—50—1,300.

A. C. S. Class I Junior Grade—Rs 350—30—500—(E. B.)—30—650—(E. B.)—35—1,000.

A. C. S. Class II—Rs. 300—20—400—(E. B.)—25—550—(E. B.)—25—800.

Selection Grade—Rs. 800—30—860—35—1,000.

(b) & (c)—The problem of fixing the minimum need-based emoluments of any category of Government servants

including that of the A. C. S. Officers gets aggravated by price fluctuations and other factors. However, in recommending the revised pay-scales for the various categories of Government employees, the Pay Committee 1964 considered this question. The revised pay-scales of A. C. S. officers as referred in the answer of (a) above is an outcome of this. Subsequent to this due to the rise in the cost of living index, Government sanctioned dearness allowances at varying rates to different categories of Government employees. Government are making a general efforts to tackle the economic problems of all categories of Government employees.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Govt. consider to amalgamate both A. C. S, Class I and Class II?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :- Sir, I had the occasion of replying to this question in this House before. This was examined and it was found not possible to amalgamate both the services.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the hon. Chief Minister whether in both the categories of services Class I and Class II there is senior grade scale ? Whether this scale has been revised in the last Pay Committee ? If so, is it given effect to ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : There is provision for selection grade it is being given effect to.

Shri Duala Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that after completion of 7 years of service they are entitle to get promotion provided if they bear good records ? And whether it is fact that even after completion of the 7 to 12 years many of the officers of Class I and Class II are deprived of the promotion benefit ? If so, what is the reason ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The number of such posts are limited, and only to the extent of the new posts that are available are filled up. But these matters are now being reviewed with a view to improve the position.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I am very glad that the Govt. is considering the matter to give concession to the Class I. May I know, as the number of I. A. S. officers are increasing day by day and to cope with the present administrative set up do the Govt. consider it necessary to increase the number of such selection grade posts at least 50 per cent more than what is available at present?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No, the number of I. A. S. Officers are being increased is not correct. I said before that for several years the number of I. A. S. Officers is 117 and only one post was increased recently. With regard to the increase in the number of Selection Grade, as I said earlier, are being examined.

Re : Kadom Reserve Forest

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked :

* 378. Will the Minister, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) When was the Kadom Forest Reserve under Darrang Forest Division constituted and state its area in Sq. miles?

(b) The average annual income of this Reserve for the last five years?

(c) Whether the Reserve has ever been encroached?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests) replied :

378. (a)—Kadom Reserve Forest was constituted in

2 April

the year 1888 and its present area is 14 sq. miles.

(b)—Rupees 37,000 (approx)

(c)—Yes, since 1966.

Re : Subdivision without a Science-Degree College

Shri BENOY KRISHNA GHOSE asked :

* 379. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to State—

(a) The name of the subdivision of the plain districts of Assam which has no science degree college receiving Government aid ?

(b) Whether Goalpara is one of them ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to extend aid to Science section of Goalpara College in this year ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied :

379. (a)—

(a) None

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, a non-recurring maintenance grant of Rs. 8, 600—for Science Selection of the College has been sanctioned by Government during July, 1968 at the rate of 1000 P. M. and this will be continued as recurring and hoc grant.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghosh : Whether the Govt. is aware that the Goalpara College Authority is maintaining both the Classes of B. S. C. ? If so, whether Govt. consider this amount to be inadequate and whether they will raise it ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sanction of ad hoc grant depend upon of number of different classes in the Science Section, and affiliation of flisityear Degree Course.

M. Shamsul Huda : It is a fact that under the present departmental rules the rate of ad hoc grants to the aided colleges cannot be increased even though there is utter necessity ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : No it cannot be done.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- Do the Govt. consider it proper to revise the Grant in-aid rules ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State) : This is under examination of the Govt. but may be done subject to availability of sufficient funds.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know the number of affiliated colleges there ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : So far I know there are 7 colleges.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know from the hon. Minister of State, Education, as to how many affiliated colleges are there in the Goalpara Subdivision ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : So far as I remember, in all there are 7 Colleges in the whole of Goalpara district and 3 colleges in Goalpara Sub Division, viz: one at Goalpara, one at Adhayapuri and another at Bongaigaon.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :- May I point out to the Minister that the Bongaigaon College is not an affiliated College.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, the only college in Mangaldai Subdivision, i. e., the Mangaldai College is yet to develop into a full-fledged college in Science branch. Will the Government consider it ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Mangaldai College is also getting grant from the Government since July, 1968 at the same rate as that of Goalpara College.

Re : Number of Block Package Scheme for
Dibrugarh Subdivision

শ্রীভজেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে শুধিছে :

*৩৮০। মাননীয় কৃষিমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত কেইটা ব্লক পেকেজ আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰেছে ?

খ এই প্ৰতিটো ব্লকৰ পেকেজ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ প্ৰতিটো ব্লকৰ বাবে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে ?

(গ) এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে ?

(ঘ) পেকেজ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে কিছুমান চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে ?

ঙ) যদি হৈছে, কিমানজন কৰ্মচাৰীক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ কোন ঠাইত দিয়া হৈছে ?

(চ) এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিওঁতে এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে ?

(ছ) প্ৰতিটো ব্লকৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

(জ) যদি হৈছে, কোন পৰ্যায়ৰ কিমান কৰ্মচাৰী কোন ব্লকত দিছে ?

কৃষি উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদত্তীৰাম দত্তই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৮০। (ক)—ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ তিনিটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ড পেকেজ আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে যেনে—লাহোৱাল, টেঙাখাট আৰু জয়পুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ড।

(খ) পেকেজ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে উক্ত তিনিটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ বাবে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৮৮.৯০০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

(গ)—এতিয়ালৈ উক্ত উন্নয়ন খণ্ড সমূহত কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বেতন সহ ৩৬,০৯১.৬১ পইচা খৰচ হৈছে।

(ঘ) হয়, প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঙ) এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ জিলা কৃষি কাৰ্যালয়, খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিয়য়াৰ কাৰ্যালয়, আৰু কিছুমান গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত দিয়া হয়—

(১) জিলা কৃষি বিয়য়া কাৰ্যালয়ত—৩৫ জন।

(২) খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াব কার্যালয় আৰু গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলাকাত—১.২ ১২ জন।

(৫)—এই 'প্রতিকল্পিত' এতিয়ালৈকে গোটেই ডিক্ৰগড় মহকুমাত মুঠ ৮,১৪৪ টকা খৰচ হৈছে।

(৬)—অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি বিষয়া ৩ জন, আৰু অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক ৮ জন নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। কেইজনমান অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ বাকী আছে।

(জ)—

টেঙাখাট—

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া—১ জন।

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক—১ জন।

লাহোৱাল—

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া—১ জন।

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক—৫ জন।

জয়পুৰ—

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া—১ জন।

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক—২ জন।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই পেকেজ আঁচনিনো কি আৰু ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব বিচাৰিছে?

Shri Dandiram Dutta :- যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত সঘনে বান পানী নহয় আৰু ধান ক্ষেতি ভাল হয় সেইবাব অঞ্চল পেকেজ প্ৰগেমত অৰ্ভভুক কৰা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :- যি বিলাক অঞ্চলত সঘনে বান পানী নহয় সেই বিলাক ঠাইকেই package programe আঁচনিত লোৱা হয়। package programe কৰিবলৈ কি কি আঁচনি লোৱা হয় কি কি কাম লোৱা হয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে?

Shri Dandiram Dutta :- package programe হৈছে অধিক

খাদ্য শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত যি যি নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰা দৰকাৰ যেনে; য'ত জল সিঞ্চনৰ প্ৰয়োজন তাত জল সিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা, য'ত পোক আছে তাত পোক নিবাৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আৰু য'ত উন্নত ধৰনৰ বীজৰ দৰকাৰ তাত সেই বীজৰ যোগান ধৰা ইত্যাদি।

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya- মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা স্বীকাৰ নকৰে জানো যে, পেকেজ প্ৰগ্ৰাম এনেকুৱা এটা programme নহয় জানো য'ত কৃষি সম্পৰ্কীয় দৰকাৰী সকলো বিলাক দিশক একগোট কৰি লোৱা হয়। যেনে—কৃষিৰ কাৰণে কেৱল গৰুৱেই নহয়, কেৱল সাৰেই নহয়, কেৱল মাটিয়েই নহয় বা কেৱল বীজেই নহয়, খেতিৰ উন্নতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক বস্তু খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেই সকলো বিলাকৰ সমাবেশ কৰি সেই ঠাইৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ সৰ্বস্বত্ব উন্নতি কৰাকে package programme নোবোলে জানো? খেতিৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা আৰু দিক এটা package টোপোলা কৰি লোৱা হয়। যি ঠাইত বানপানী হয় সেই ঠাইত কিয় package programme লোৱা নহয়? যিবিলাক ঠাইত বানপানী নহয় তাতহে package programme সম্ভৱপৰ আৰু য'ত বানপানী নহয় তাত সম্ভৱ পৰা নহয় কিয়?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami- যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত একোটা খেতি কৰাৰ tradition আছে সেই বিলাক ঠাইত package programme লৈ অনুবিধা বিলাক আতৰাই সুবিধা কৰি দিয়া হয়। যেনে,—বানপানী হ'লে বানপানী প্ৰতিহত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়, বানপানী নহ'লে জলসিঞ্চনৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়, পোক পৰিলে তাক নিৰাময় কৰা হয়, সাৰ আদি যোগান ধৰি বুদ্ধি পৰামৰ্শ দি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কাৰণে Co-Operative credit society আদিও খুলি দিয়া হয়।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya- বানপানী প্ৰণীড়ীত অঞ্চল বিলাকত Package Programme লোৱাও বাধা আছেনে কি? যদি নাই তেন্তে তাত package programme ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা কিয় নহয়?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami - কাচাৰ জিলাৰ গোটেই খনতে package programme ৰ আচনি লোৱা হৈছিল। সেইটো নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ফচল হোৱাৰ ওপৰত। বানপানী হলেও বানপানী প্ৰতিহত কৰি package programme ত লোৱা হয়।

Shri Prabhat Naryan Choudhury - আমি জনাত এই package programme Intensive Agricultural Development programme in rice and Jute বুলি জানো। ইয়াত প্ৰশ্নত কৈছে Block package programme সেইটো কিবা নতুন বস্তু নেকি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami একে programme কিন্তু ইয়াক Block ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary- মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানিবলৈ দিবলৈ দিবনে যে যিহেতু সাধাৰণতে খেতিয়কৰ কথা ভৈয়ামত হয় সেই কাৰণে খেতিয়কৰ সংক্ৰান্তৰ সকলো কথা অসমীয়াতে ভাঙনি কৰি সেই আঁচনি বিলাক ভালদৰে মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিভাগক বুজাই দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami- এই আঁচনি বিলাকত যি কিছুমান Technical terms আছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰয়োজন হলে ব্যাখ্যা কৰি দিয়া হয়।

(A voice:- সেই Technical terms বিলাক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বুজেনেকি ?)
এইটোত নে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বুজা বুজাব কথা নাই। এই কথা বিলাক খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে প্ৰযোজ্য যেতিয়া খেতিয়ককে বুজা ভাষাত দিবই লাগিব। এই বিলাকত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বুজা কথা নহয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যদি কোনো কথা বুজা টোৱেই প্ৰমান হয় তেন্তে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে শিকি আহি বুজাব লাগিব।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi- ইয়াৰ 'ঘ' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত ডাঙৰীয়া কৈছে "হয়, প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে"। এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ কিমান দিন আৰু কত কত দিয়া হয় আৰু কি কি বিষয় প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হয় আৰু কোনে প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়ে।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami:- প্ৰশিক্ষণ সাধাৰণৰ ১ মাহৰ কাৰণেও দিয়া হয় কেতিয়াবা ৩ মাহৰ কাৰণেও দিয়া হয়।

District Officer বিলাকে প্রশিক্ষণ দিবলৈ বাব লাগে-প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র বিলাক পঞ্চায়ত প্রযোজ্যত চলোৱা হয়। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে পঞ্চায়তৰ সহায়ত লবলগীয়া হয়।

Shri Bhadraswar Gogoi- মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কৰবাত কৰবাত ১ মাহ আৰু কৰবাত ৩ মাহলৈকে প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়ে মই কৈছো সেই কথা অসত্য। মই জনাত মাত্ৰ ১ দিন হে দিয়ে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami:- ১ দিন কৰবাত দিছে যদি মই কব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু তেনে প্রশিক্ষণ ১৫ দিনৰ পৰা ৩ মাহলৈকে দিয়া হয়। তেখেত নিজে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি কোন ঠাইত দিছে কলেই হয়।

Shri Bhadeswar Gogoi- ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ যি কেইটা নামত তাতনৈকে প্রশিক্ষণ দিছে তাত ৩ দিনতকৈ বেছি দিয়া নাই।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami- সেইটো বত আৰু কি Training দিছে সেইটো কলেই তাৰ মই উত্তৰ দিম।

Re : No regular water supply to the Bungalows
of the Ministers Officers in Shillong Town

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no proper and regular water supply in the Bungalows occupied by the Ministers and Officers in Shillong town under Shillong Municipal Board?

(b) If so, what steps Government have taken to remove their long felt inconvenience?

(c) Whether Government propose to stop payment of Municipal Tax for those Bungalows, unless there is adequate supply of water?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

381. (a)—Yes, though there are proper arrangements there has been irregular supply of water in the Bungalows occupied by the Ministers and Officers in Shillong under the Shillong Municipal Board due to general scarcity of water during the dry season.

(b)—To remove the inconvenience in this regard Government considered providing one 1,000 gallon capacity water tanker but has not been possible to do so due to financial stringency.

(c)—There is no such proposal at present.

Re : Naxalbari Type of Revolution in Karimganj

শ্রীমনেশ্বৰ বড়োৱে সুধিছে :

*৩৮১। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) সপ্তাহিক নীলাচলত ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১১ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে পাঁচ পৃষ্ঠাত প্রকাশ হোৱা কৰিমগঞ্জ নক্সালপন্থী অভিযান শীৰ্ষকটোলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ হৈছেনে?

(খ) উক্ত প্রকাশিত কথাখিনি কিমানদূৰ সত্য?

গ) যদি সত্য হয়, তাৰ প্রতিকৰৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে, কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে?

(ঘ) যদি লোৱা নাই, কিয় লোৱা নাই?

মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রীবিমলা প্রসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৮২। (ক)—হয়, হৈছে।

(খ)—পাথাৰকান্দি আৰু ইয়াৰ দাতিকাষৰীয়া ঠাইবিলাকত এক শ্ৰেণীৰ চৰমপন্থী লোকে এনে ধৰণৰ প্রচাৰকাৰ্য্য চলোৱাটো সত্য।

(গ) আৰু (ঘ)—পৰিস্থিতিটো বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ চোকা নজৰত আছে। পৰিস্থিতিৰ অৱস্থা অনুযায়ী আইনসমূহ ব্যৱস্থা দৰকাৰ হলেই লোৱা হব।

Shri Manaswar Boro :— পাখাবকান্দিব দাতি কাষৰীয়া ঠাইত কেনেকুৱা প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছে সেইটো মই জানিবলৈ বিচাৰো।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— নক্সালবাৰী পন্থী সকলৰ বিজ্ঞপ্তি বোৰত যিবোৰ শ্লোগান দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ ভাব আৰু ভাষা প্ৰকৃত উদ্বেগজনক বুলি বহুটো লোকে এক মুখে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। শ্লোগানবোৰ এইদৰে— “নক্সালবাৰী পথ, ভূমি বিপ্লবৰ পথ, প্ৰাণ দিম মাটি নিদিও। মউচেটে জিন্দাবাদ, আৰু নক্সালবাৰীৰ পথ—এটাই পথ”।

Shri Pitsing Konwar :— এই চৰমপন্থীলোক সকলৰ মাজত কোনোবা ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মানুহ আছে নেকি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— হয় ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰেই মানুহ।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো কেবল মাত্ৰ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যতে আছে নে নাই ইয়াত সমাজ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্যও চলিছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এনে ধৰণৰ সমাজ বিৰোধী ঘটনা ২/১ ঠাইত চলি আছে যদিও অন্য বিশেষ সমাজ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য হোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ কোনো কোনো ঠাইত কাগজে পত্ৰে অলপ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলিছে। কিন্তু তাক সমাজ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য বুলি কব নোৱাৰি।

Shri Phani Bora :— নক্সালবাৰীৰ পন্থী লোকসকলে কৰিমগঞ্জ মহকুমাত এটা ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে বুলি মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। কিন্তু মই জনাত তাত ৫ জন Marxist Communist মানুহক নক্সালবাৰী পন্থী বুলি বহিস্কাৰ কৰিছে। এই মানুহ কেইজনে হয়টো পোস্তাৰ আদি মাৰিছে। তাকে নক্সালপন্থী সকলৰ বিপদজনক কাৰ্য্য বুলি ধাক ঢোল কোবাইছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— নহয় Sir, মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে সাংঘাতিক কিবা এটা হৈছে বুলি চৰকাৰে ভবা নাই। কিন্তু এনে কিছুমান Slogan কাগজে পত্ৰে প্ৰচাৰ হোৱাৰ কথাটো সত্য।

Re : Frequent Transfer of D. Cs and S. D. Os

Shri NAREDRA NATH SARMA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the frequent transfer of D. Cs and S. D. Os afford little opportunity to these officers to exert their best in the matter of realisation of arrears of loans and revenues and in the implementation of various Developmental Schemes?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the State Civil Service Officers being acquainted with the local problems have creditably discharged their duties as heads of the District Administrations and of the Departments till 1958 but they are now debarred from holding such posts?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to move the Central Government for amendment of rules which stand as barrier?

(d) Whether Government propose to examine the whole matter and place the A. C. S. Officers in the District and Civil Administrations for the best interest of the State?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

348. (a)—Officers are transferred in the exigenceis of Public Service and also due to vrious Administrative reasons. Officers are also transferred sometimes when the promotions become due. As far as practicable land possible frequent transfers are avoided. Government are not aware of direct adverse effects of such transfers of D. Cs on realisation of loans and arrears and implementation of Developmental Schemes.

(b.—Yes, Government consider that officers of A. C. S. holding posts of D. Cs and Heads of Departments creditably discharged their duties. These Senior A. C. S. I. Officers were allowed to hold of post of D. Cs as per Rule 9 of the I. A. S. Cadre Rules, 1954 and Rule 5 of the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre Rules, 1950. When there was dearth of I. A. S. Officers, under these Rules, A. C. S. I. Officers were allowed to hold such posts temporarily and also when the permanent incumbents went on leave. All the posts of D. Cs are Senior duty posts in I. A. S. Cadre and hence, when the I. A. S. Cadre has been full, these have been held by I. A. S. Officers.

(c) & (d)—The Government of Assam, like other State Governments agreed initially to the Constitution of All-India services and the amendments made to the rules governing the service from time to time. This position still obtains. In the circumstances, it is not possible to place members of A C S. in-charge of Districts.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : Sir, Goalaghat ত S.D.O. সঘনে বদলি কৰা হয় সেইটো লক্ষ্য কৰিছেনে? যদি কৰিছে সোনকালে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে, যাতে সঘনে বদলি কৰা নহয় আৰু যাতে কাম কাজৰ বিশেষ অধুবিধা নহয়।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— দুই এটা ক্ষেত্ৰত সঘনে বদলি হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Patowary : মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে মজলদৈ মহকুমাত S.D.O. সঘনে বদলি হোৱাটো এটা নিয়ম হৈ পৰিছে। যোৱা ৬৭-৬৮ চনত কিমান S.D.O. ক বদলি কৰা হৈছে তাৰ হিচাব জনাবনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— মজলদৈ মহকুমাত মহকুমাধিপতি যে অতি সঘনে বদলি হৈছে সেইটো সত্য।—

Shri Hiralal Patowary :— মই ভাবো যে আটাইতকৈ নতুন S.D.O. সকলক মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত বদলি কৰা হয়, তেওঁলোকক Training দিয়াৰ কাৰণে, এইটো ধাৰণা বাহিৰে অনুভৱ কৰি আহিছে চৰকাৰেও এইটো অনুভৱ কৰে নেকি ?

(No Reply)

Re : Distribution of Circular entitled "Problems of Publicity"

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGI asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that a circular entitled "PROBLEMS OF PUBLICITY" was prepared by the Director and the Joint Director of Publicity Department and distributed the cyclostyled copies amongst the honourable Members of the Assembly in the last Budget Session on the 27th and 28th March, 1968 ?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by the Government to improve the publicity Department by providing required facilities to the Department ?

(c) Whether the Government aware of the great task which the publicity Department is called up on to discharge ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Government is indifferent in providing required facilities Such as good vehicles, good equipments, good salaries to the officers, sufficient money to produce quality publications, etc., to the Department ?

Shri BIMALA PRASA CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

349 (a)—A Copy of cyclostyled anonymous note reported to be distributed by some officers of the publicity Department was received.

(b), (c) & (d)—Government Officers are not supposed to distribute such papers to the hon Members without the permission of the Government therefore, proceedings are being drawn up against the Officers who are being drawn up against the Officers who are responsible distribution of the note

Within the limited means of the State Government, all facilities are being Provided to the Information and Public Relations Department for effective functioning of the Department. There is, however no doubt that it would be better if more facilities and funds could be made.

Re : Fire-Fighting Sub-Centre of Barama

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a necessity of setting up a fire-fighting sub-centre at Barama ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that in the past great damage has been done to the properties of the poor people in that area by fire ?

(c) If so, whethere the Government propose to install a fire-fighting sub-centre at Barama ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that there is no fire-fighting centre in and around the foot hill area ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

350. (a)—The necessity of setting up Fire Fighting Sub-Centres exists in many places including Barama.

(b) It is a fact that devastations are caused by fires

(c)—There is no proposal for establishing a Sub-Centre at Barama at present.

(d)—Yes.

Shri Surendra Nath Das :— Barma অঞ্চলত সঘনে অগ্নিসংযোগ হৈ ঘৰ ভূঁৱৰ ভগ্নীভূত কৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইটো হয়, কেৱল Barma অঞ্চলতেই অগ্নিসংযোগ হোৱা নাই বিশেষকৈ খৰালিৰ সময়ত বহুত ঠাইত জুইৰ পৰা ক্ষয় ক্ষতি হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— By considering the growth of population in the industrial areas, do Govt. not consider it necessary to adopt the Fire Services Act which is pending before the Government for years together.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Yes, Sir, we are considering.

Re : Lying vacant of the Post of Director of statistes

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

* 351 Will the chief Minister be pleased to State—

(a) Wheter it is a fact that the Post of Director of statistics has been lying vacant for the last one and half year?

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

(c) When Government Propose to fill up the same?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

351: (a) & (b)—The post has been lying vacant

since 29th May 1968 when the services of the Director of statistics (Shri S. C. Sarma) were pleased at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, for deputation to the Government of Guyana as a statistical expert, under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

(c)—The incumbent of the post has meanwhile attained the age of superannuation of 1st January 1969. The question of filling up the post is under consideration of the Government.

The current duties of the post are being held by the Joint Director of statistics.

Re : North Lakhimpur police Station in a dilapidated condition

Shri GOVINDA CHANDRA BORA asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the dilapidated condition of house of North Lakhimpur Police Station,

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to reconstruct the buildings?

(c) Whether there is any fencing in the North Lakhimpur Thana compound?

(d) Whether it is a fact that daily a number of cattle of the public are impounded for entering in the Thana compound?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

352. (a)—Yes. The building being very old is not in good shape.

(b)—Instruction have been issued to prepare plan and estimate for a new building.

(c)—No.

(d) —To clear off stray cattle from the public road and the bazar area some cattle were impounded in the last year but no cattle was impounded for entering into the Thana compound.

Re : No Police Outposts at Sumonigaon,
Kamargaon, Komarbondha and
Khumtai of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that there is no Police Outposts at Sumonigaon, Kamargaon, Komarbondha and Khumtai of Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Police Constables and the Officers in these places are discharging duties their with great inconvenience due to non-availability of rented houses ?
- (c) What steps were taken by the Government to construct the Sumonigaon Outpost of Kakadonga Mouza ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to expedite construction of the Police Outpost in the above centres within this financial year ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

353. (a)—There is no post at Khumtai. At Sumonigaon and Kamargaon there are two patrol posts. At Komarbondha also there is no outpost but one at Boklai, which is about half a mile from Komarbondha, is functioning for some time.

(b) —Yes. There is no residential accommoation for these posts.

(c)—There is a proposal to construct a Police outpost at Sumonigaon but due to financial stringency it has not been possible to undertake the work.

(d)—Construction works for the outposts at Kam-arbondha and Kamargaon are expected to start in the next financial year?

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma :- আজি ১০ বছৰ আগৰে পৰাই এই বিলাক ঠাইত outpost আছে তাত আৰু কোনো ঘৰ নাই আৰু পুঠিমাৰী থকা মোৰ কোনো ঘৰ নাই কাৰনেই বহু লোকৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে সেইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে আৰু ঘৰ সাজিদিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :- ঘৰ সজাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

Re: Ward No. 4 of the Nalbari Municipality

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the fact that ward No. 4 of the Nalbari Municipality is still in an undeveloped condition.

(b) If so, the reasons for not taking any steps for the development of the said ward so far?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the said ward is inhabited mostly by people of Scheduled Caste Community?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

354. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

Only the portion situated on the Northern side of the present Highway, or Nalbari Bazar, is mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Caste Community.

Re : Police Outpost at Dhamdhama

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS asked :

*355: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Police Outpost was started at Dhamdhama ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the staff of that Outpost is facing difficulties for want of proper accommodation ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Government has proposed to construct the building of the Outpost ?

(d) If so, when ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA [Chief Minister] replied :

355. [a]—Yes.

(b) The present outpost has been housed in the Local Board Inspection Bungalow consisting of two rooms only one room being utilised as Outpost's Office and in the other room 3 Constables are staying; One Assistant Sub-Inspector and 3 Constables are living in rented quarters.

(c)—Yes. Necessary action has been taken to acquire land and building of Local Board Inspection Bungalow and a plot of adjoining Government land. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d)—Action will be taken to construct permanent outpost buildings with its staff quarters as soon as the above land is made over to the Police Department.

Re : Posting of A. C. S. Officers as in-charge
of Districts

M. SHAMSUD HUDA asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that in some group 'A' States of India experienced A. C. S. are put in-charge of Districts?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to follow the same practice and convention in our State?

(c) If not, why?

(d) Whether there is any constitutional bar to put an experienced A. C. S. in-charge of any District in Assam?

(e) If so, under what Articles of the Constitution?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

356. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—There are no provisions in the Constitution of India in this regard. Rule 8 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 provides that every cadre post shall be filled by a cadre officer and all the posts of the Deputy Commissioners are cadre posts in the I. A. S. However, under Rule 9 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 a cadre post can only be temporarily filled by a non-cadre officer when there is a vacancy for a period of not more than 3 months or when there is no suitable cadre officer available for filling the vacancy.

(e)—Does not arise.

Re : Number of Industrial Training Institues
in Assam

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে সুধিছে :

*৩৫৭। মাননীয় শ্রমমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত কেইখন ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউট আছে?

(খ) এই ইনষ্টিটিউটবোৰত কেনেধৰণৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম চলিছে?

(গ) ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউটবোৰ কোন চনত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছিল?

(ঘ) এই ইনষ্টিটিউটবোৰত কোন কোন পৰ্যায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু নিয়োগ কৰিবৰ সময়ত কেনেধৰণৰ অৰ্হতাসম্পন্ন লোকৰ আবেদন গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল?

(ঙ) ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউটবোৰত যথাক্ৰমে প্ৰিন্সিপাল চুপাৰভাইজাৰ, ফ'ৰমেন আৰু ইনষ্ট্ৰাক্টৰ পদবীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছে নেকি?

(চ) যদি আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে দৰমহাৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হাব কি কি?

(ছ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউটবোৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে দৰমহাৰ নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট বান্ধিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জনোৱা অনেক আবেদন নাকচ কৰা হৈছে

(জ) যদিহে সঁচা কাৰণ কি?

শ্রমমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৫৭ (ক)—অসমত ১২ খন ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউট আছে।

(খ)কাৰিগৰী প্ৰশিক্ষণ এক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আঁচনি। ভাৰতৰ চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৱসায়িক বৃত্তিবিষয়ক (Vocational trable) প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰিষদে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা পাঠ্যক্ৰমকেই ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউট সমূহত প্ৰশিক্ষণ পাঠ্যক্ৰম হিচাবে অনুসৰণ কৰা হয়। ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউট সমূহৰ বৃত্তিবিষয়ক বাচনি পৰীক্ষাত সৰ্বভাৰতীয় ভিত্তিত চলোৱা হয়।

(গ)—ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউট—

যোৰহাট ১৯৪৭

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|----------------|----------|
| গুৱাহাটী ... | ... ১৯৬০ |
| শ্ৰীকোণা ... | ... ১৯৬০ |
| নগাওঁ ... | ... ১৯৬০ |
| তেজপুৰ ... | ... ১৯৬০ |
| বঙাইগাওঁ... | ... ১৯৬০ |
| তিনিচুকীয়া... | ... ১৯৬৪ |
| বৰপেটা ... | ... ১৯৬৪ |
| খিলং ... | ... ১৯৬৪ |
| আইজাল... | ... ১৯৬৪ |
| তুৰা ... | ... ১৯৬৪ |
| ডিব্ৰু ... | ... ১৯৬৪ |

(ঘ)—প্ৰিন্সিপাল, ফ'ৰমেন, চুপাৰভাইজৰ আৰু ট্ৰেড ইনষ্ট্ৰাক্টৰ।
ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা পদবীবোৰত পোনপটীয়াভাবে লোক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ
ক্ষেত্ৰত তলত দিয়া ধৰণৰ অহঁতা সম্পন্ন লোকৰ আবেদন-পত্ৰ গ্ৰহণ
কৰা হয়—

প্ৰিন্সিপাল—৫ বছৰ অভিজ্ঞতাসহ মেকানিকেল-তুৰা ইলেক্ট্ৰিকেল
ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিঙত ডিপ্লোমাধাৰী লোক।

১ বছৰ অভিজ্ঞতাসহ মেকানিকেল নতুবা ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিঙত ডিগ্ৰী
নাইবা সমপৰ্যায়ৰ অহঁতা থকা লোক।

ভাইচ প্ৰিন্সিপাল—২ বছৰ অভিজ্ঞতাসহ মেকানিকেল নতুবা
ইলেক্ট্ৰিকেল ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিঙত ডিপ্লোমাধাৰী লোক।

ফ'ৰমেন—(ক) মেট্ৰিক কিম্বা ইয়াৰ সমপৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষা পাছ কৰা
লোক, (খ) ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং বিষয়ত বাস্তৱীয় ব্যৱসায়িক প্ৰমাণ-পত্ৰ আৰু
৭ বছৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা লোক।

চুপাৰভাইজাৰ—(ক) মেট্ৰিক কিম্বা ইয়াৰ সমপৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষা পাছ
কৰা লোক, (ক) ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং বিষয়ত বাস্তৱীয় ব্যৱসায়িক প্ৰমাণ-পত্ৰ আৰু
৫ বছৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা লোক।

ট্ৰেড-ইনষ্ট্ৰাক্টৰ—(১) মেট্ৰিক কিম্বা ইয়াৰ সমপৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষা পাছ

কৰা লোক (ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউটৰ ম'বিলাক ব্যৱসায়িক বৃত্তিত মেট্ৰিক পাছ নকৰা প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থী ভৰ্তি কৰা হয়. সেইবোৰত প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থীৰ শিক্ষাবিষয়ক অহঁতা হিচাপে হাইস্কুলৰ ৮ম মান শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰীক্ষা পাছ কৰাকে ধৰা হয়)। (২) বিষয় অনুযায়ী ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ব্যৱায়িক প্ৰমাণ-পত্ৰ থকা লোক।

(ঙ) আছে। কেতবোৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ট্ৰেইনিং ইনষ্টিটিউটৰ কাৰ্য্যভাৰ প্ৰিন্সিপালৰ অধীনত আৰু কেতবোৰ ভাইচ-প্ৰিন্সিপালৰ অধীনত ৰখা হৈছে।

(চ)—সংশোধন কৰাৰ আগেয়ে আৰু সংশোধন কৰাৰ পিছত কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ তলত দিয়া হ'ল—

প্ৰিন্সিপাল—৩৫০ টকাৰ পৰা ৮৫০ টকা। (ডিগ্ৰীধাৰী লোকৰ বাবে, সংশোধনৰ আগৰ নিৰিখ।

প্ৰিন্সিপাল—ডিগ্ৰীধাৰী নাইবা ১০ বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা ডিপ্লোমাধাৰী লোকৰ বাবে মাহিলি ৭৫ টকাৰ বিশেষ দৰমহাসহ দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ ৩৫০ টকাৰ পৰা ৯২৫ টকা (সংশোধিত)।

ভাইচ প্ৰিন্সিপাল—৫০ টকাৰ বিশেষ দৰমহাসহ ১৭৫-৪৫০ টকা। (সংশোধনৰ আগৰ নিৰিখ)। ডিপ্লোমাধাৰীৰ বাবে ২২৫-৬০০ টকা (সংশোধিত)।

ফ'ৰমেন ৫০ টকাৰ বিশেষ দৰমহাসহ ১৭৫-৪৫০ টকা (সংশোধনৰ আগৰ নিৰিখ) ; ডিপ্লোমাধাৰীৰ বাবে ২১৫ ৬০০ টকা (সংশোধিত)।

ট্ৰেড ইনষ্ট্ৰাক্টৰ—১৭৫-৪৫০ টকা (সংশোধনৰ আগৰ নিৰিখ) ; চাৰ্টিফিকেট থকা লোকৰ বাবে ১৭৫ ৪৫০ টকা ডিপ্লোমাধাৰীৰ বাবে ২২৫-৬০০ টকা। (সংশোধিত) কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে এতিয়ও সংশোধনৰ আগৰ নিৰিখতে দৰমহা পাই আছে, কিয়নো সংশোধিত দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখত এই পদবীসমূহৰ বাবে অধিক অহঁতা নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সংশোধিত নিৰিখ প্ৰযোজ্য নহয়।

(ছ)—নহয়। বিষয়টো চৰকাৰে নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত কৰা 'এজেনীয়া আয়োগ'ৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে

(জ)—প্ৰশ্ন হুঠে।

Re : Encroachment on the east bank of the Talibal
on P. W. D. Road at Dhing

M: SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a plot of land on the east bank of the Talibal on the north side of the P. W. D. Road at Dhing has been under regular encroachment for a number of years?

(b) If so, the area of the land and the name of the encroachers?

(c) Whether the Government has ever instituted any eviction case against the encroacher concerned?

(d) If so, why the eviction could not be executed so long?

(e) Whether it a fact that all the S. D. Cs. who initiated eviction proceedings on this plot of land were transferred before each of them could execute the eviction?

(f) If so why?

(g) Whether the Government proposes to evict the encroacher or regularise the encroached land making settlement with the encroacher?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

358. (a) & (b)—Yes, a plot of land measuring 5B-2K-0L has been under encroachment since 8/9 years back by one Shri Choraram Neog by constructing an Ashram.

(c)—Yes, an encroachment case has been started against him on 1968-69.

(d)—Eviction was stayed in one occasion and so could not be executed earlier:

(e) & (f)—No. It is not a fact.

(g)—Encroacher will be evicted soon. There is no question of regularising settlement with an encroacher.

Re : Number of families given settlement in the erosion affected area of Barpeta Subdivision

শ্রী আজিজুৰ বহমানে শুধিছে :

*৩৫৯। ম'ননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে -

(ক) ১৯৬৭ চনৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে বৰপেটা মহকুমাত কিমান ঘৰ গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালক বসতিৰ মাটি দিয়া হৈছে ?

(খ) যদি মাটি দিয়া হোৱা নাই, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে বিধ্বস্ত মানুহ-বোৰৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বিচাৰিছে ?

(গ) এইটো সঁচানে, পটন দিব পৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা-কৈ কমছেতু বাবে বাবে মাটি বিতৰণৰ নতুন পদ্ধতি উলিয়াই মাটি বিতৰণত দেৱী কৰিছে ?

(ঘ) ১৯৬৯ চনৰ বামপানী হোৱাৰ আগে আগে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালবোৰক বস্তুৰ মাটি দিবনে ?

ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৫৯। ক) আজিলৈকে ৬৪৬ ঘৰ গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালক বসতিৰ মাটি দিয়া হৈছে।

(খ) — বাকী বিধ্বস্ত মানুহবোৰৰ নিমিত্তে ফুলৰা বিজাৰ্ভৰ ৩০০০ বিঘা মাটি বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

(গ) এইটো সঁচা নহয়।

(ঘ) — (খ-ত) দিয়া উত্তৰ সাক্ষেপে উপযুক্ত লোকক মাটি পটন দিয়াটো সম্ভৱ হ'ব পাৰে।

Re : Occupation of Land by the local Tribal people under the Chaygaon Circle

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ বাৰ্তাই সুধিছে :

* ৩৬০। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে :

(ক) ছয়গাওঁ চাৰ্কেলৰ বেকেলী মৌজাৰ ৩ নং দক্ষিণ চেখাদাৰী গাঁৱৰ খতিয়ান নং ১৬, ২, ৩৩, ৭৯ আৰু ১২৩ দাগ নং ক্ৰমে ৩৭১, ২৮৭, ৩৭০, ৩৬৮, ৩৭২, ৩৭৪, ৩৪৮, ৩৪৯, ১৮১, ৩৩০, ৪০৩ এই মাটিত তাৰ স্থানীয় জনজাতীয় লোকে ৩০ বছৰ আগৰে পৰা দখল আৰু আবাদ কৰি থকা কথাটো সঁচানে?

(খ) যদি সঁচা হয়, তেনেহলে এই মাটি কাৰ কাৰ নামত খতিয়ান বা পট্টা দিয়া হৈছে?

(গ) উক্ত মাটিৰ পট্টা বিচাৰি তাৰ স্থানীয় ভোগদখলকাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত বহুবাৰ আবেদন কৰি থকাটো হয়নে?

(ঘ) যদি হয়, তেনেহলে সেই ভোগদখলকাৰীসকলৰ নামত পট্টা দিয়াৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে?

ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমাহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৬০। (ক) —এই মাটিবিলাক মাদী আৰু একচনীয়া পট্টাভুক্ত। যোৱা ৪ বছৰৰ পৰা এই মাটি কিছুমান জনজাতীয় লোকৰ দখলত আছে বুলি অনুসন্ধান কৰি পোৱা হৈছে।

(খ) —পট্টা নং আৰু পট্টাদাৰৰ নাম তলত দিয়া হ'ল —

মাদী পট্টা নং ২ দাগ নং ২৮৭, কালি ৪ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১৭ লেচা শ্ৰীকনক চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্ম্মা।

মাদী পট্টা নং ৩৩, দাগ নং ৩৭০, কালি ২ বিঘা ২ কঠা শ্ৰীকিৰ টাদ সাৰাওগী ও দেওয়ান সিং বৰো। মাদী পট্টা নং ৩৯, দাগ নং ৩৬৮, কালি ১৬ বিঘা ১ কঠা ৫ লেচা শ্ৰীবাওৱাৰীলাল জৈন।

একচনা পট্টা নং ১৬, দাগ নং ৩৭১, কালি ১০ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১০ লেচা শ্ৰীকৃষ্ণলাল আগৰৱালা।

একচনা পট্টা নং ৭৯, দাগ নং ৩৪৯, কালি ১০ বিঘা শ্ৰীবাওৱাৰীলাল আগৰৱালা।

একচনা পট্টা নং ১৩০ (১২৩ নহয়), দাগ নং ৪১২—কালি ৩ কঠা ২ লেচা ।

দাগ নং ১৮১ কালি ২ কঠা ১৮ লেচা ।

দাগ নং ৩৩০—কালি ৬বিঘা ২ কঠা ৮ লেচা ।

দাগ নং ৪০৩—কালি ১ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১৪ লেচা শ্রীধনকায় আবহুল মনান ।

(গ)—নহয়, কিন্তু কিছুমান লোকে পট্টা বদ কবার নিমিত্তে আবেদন কৰিছে ।

(ঘ)—বিয়য়টো বিচাৰাধীন হৈ আছে ।

Re : Allotment of land to Golaghat Rickshaw Stand

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked :

* 361. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) The date on which the Government allotted a plot or first class land of Golaghat Town near the State Transport Office for the Rickshaw stand ?

(b) The total area of land allotted to Golaghat Municipality ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Municipality did not utilise the land for Rickshaw stand and let out the land to some shop-keepers ?

(d) Whether the Government gave order for eviction the shop-keepers ?

(e) Whether the owners of the shop-keepers filed a case against the Government order ?

(f) If so, when they filed the case against the Government ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the shop-keepers extended the encroachment by erection of their stall ?

(h) Whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter and take proper steps ?

Shri MAHENDA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

361. (a) & (b)—An area of IB-IK-51s. of Government land covered by Dag No. 1192 (Ga) of Golaghat town was allotted to the Golaghat Municipality on 23rd October, 1956 for improvement of the Golaghat Bus stand and not for Rickshaw stand.

(c)—The Golaghat Municipality constructed some Rickshaw sheds on 5 lessas of the land reserved for the Bus stand with extension on another $4\frac{1}{2}$ lessas of roadside reserved land. The sheds were subsequently converted into Tea-Stalls and rented out without prior approval of the Government.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Two of the shopkeepers preferred an appeal in the High Court of Assam and Nagland in the month of June, 1965 which, however, was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court in the month of February, 1966. Again they preferred another appeal in the Assam Board of Revenue on 16th March 1966. Besides this, three title suits were also filed by three other shopkeepers on 3rd May 1966 in the Court of Munsiff at Golaghat.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—The extended encroachment have already been removed on 21st January 1969 by demolishing the new construction of stall-sheds.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : এইটো কথা সঁচানে? যে যোৱা কালি পৰ্যন্ত encroachment চলি আছে আৰু সেইবিলাক বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে?

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : তেনে খবৰ আমি পোৱা নাই—যদি হয়, এই বেদখল কাৰীক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হ'ব।

Re: Encroachment in Borbil and Kacharibari areas under Dhing Circle

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

*362. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state--

(a) Whether the Government is aware that a number of well-to-do peasants and rich landholders of the villages Kadamani, Dhupaguri, Bherbheri and Dhing proper of the Dhing Circle have been encroaching about 5000 thousand bighas of land in the Borbil and Kacharibari areas of the same circle for years together?

(b) Whether it is a fact that they have been encroaching upon these lands in the name of some fictitious river-eroded and flood affected people?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some of them have been encroaching lands there ranging from 50 bighas to 500 bighas each?

(d) Whether the Government has arranged to evict these encroachers this year?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Government has stayed some eviction orders there?

(f) If so, on what grounds and in whose favour?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

362. (a)—Some persons of the Dhing Circle and other people of the neighbouring areas encroached about 3000 bighas of land from the Borbil Kacharibari P. G. R. since 7/8 years back. It is a fact that some of the encroachers were rich land holders (and the majority were poor peasants).

(b)—All the encroachers are not river eroded and flood-affected people.

(c)—Some of the encroachers encroached between 10/15 bighas but in no case was any single encroacher occupying from 50-500 Bighas.

(d)—The encroachers were evicted in November, 1968.

(e) & (f)—No stay order against eviction, was granted.

Re: Shifting of Headquarter of O. N. G. C.
from Nazira

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

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

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in Naton Assamia on 5th February, 1969 under the caption “নাৰ্জিবাব পৰা কলিকতালৈ অ, এন, জি, চিৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্যালয় স্থানান্তৰৰ বড়বত্ব ?

(b) If so, what action Government have taken in this behalf ?

Shri BISWADEV SAHMA (Minister, Industries) replied :
363. (a)—Yes. But the report as published in the Naton Assamia is baseless.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Suspension of the Secretary, Assam State
Small Industries Corporation

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Assam State Small Industries Corporation has been suspended ?

(b) If so, when and what are the reasons ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister of Industries) :
replied :

364. (a)—Yes.

(b)—He was placed under suspension on 1st November 1968 as he committed acts of gross insubordination, indiscipline and impropriety by doing things beyond his authority and competence as Secretary to the Board of Directors.

Question of Second Oil Refinery in Assam

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Union Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals, declared in the Lok-Sabha on 6th December 1968 that the question of Second Oil Refinery in Assam does not arise?

(b) What steps have been taken by the Assam Government to refute the arguments advanced by the Central Government against the establishment of a Second Public Sector Oil Refinery in Assam?

(c) Whether the Government propose to place before the august House the letters and memoranda sent by the Assam Government to the Central Government in connection with the Second Oil Refinery in Assam?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister of Industries) replied :

365. (a)—We have seen such a report in the Newspapers.

(b)—The Booklet containing correspondence between the State Government and the Government of India and other relevant papers on the subject, placed on the Table of the House, will furnish the full information.

(c)—Already placed on the Table of the House, on 19th March, 1969.

Re : Eviction of landless Cultivators from Benganaajuli
No. 2 Ramnathpur Forest Reserve

শ্রীমন্মেশ্বৰ বড়োয়ে সুধিছে :

৩৬৬। মাননীয় বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) চাৰিছুৱাৰ বেঙেনাজুলি ২ নং বামনাথপুৰ ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভৰ ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কসকলক যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ নবেম্বৰ মাহত উচ্ছেদ কৰা কথা সঁচানে?

(খ) উচ্ছেদ কৰা লোকৰ ভিতৰত কিমান ঘৰ ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক পৰিয়াল আছিল আৰু তেওঁলোক কোন ঠাইৰ মানুহ?

(গ) তেওঁলোকক কোনো ঠাইত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছেনে?

(ঘ) যদি কৰা নাই, কিয় কৰা নাই?

(ঙ) অতি সোনকালে তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৬৬ (ক)—হয়।

(খ) কিমান ঘৰ ভূমিহীন পৰিয়াল আছিল তাক কোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয় কিন্তু তেওঁলোক কোকধাৰাৰ বৰপেটা গুৱাহাটী আৰু তেজপুৰৰ মানুহ আছিল।

(গ)—কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

(ঘ)—কৰবাত সুবিধাজনক ঠাইত মাটি থাকিলে দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব পাৰে।

(ঙ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Re : No Paddy from the seeds distributed to the flood-
affected area by the Rangiya, Korora and
Kamalpur Blocks

শ্রীকামিনী মোহন শৰ্মাই সুধিছে :

*৩৬৭ মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে খৰব বাখিছেনে, যোৱা বানপানীৰ সময়ত বড়িয়া কৰবা আৰু কমলপুৰ ব্লকৰ জৰিয়তে যি ৮ নং অগ্ৰাৰ ধানৰ বীজ বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছিল সেই বীজৰ ধান নাপালে কেৱল মাগুহে হ'ল?

(খ) এই কথা সঁচা নেকি, বড়িয়ালৈ কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী ভ্ৰমণত ত যাওঁতে কৃষকসকলে আপত্তি দৰ্শাইছিল আৰু ধানৰ নমুনা দেখুৱাইছিল?

(গ) এই বীজ কৰপৰা অনা হৈছিল আৰু কি দৰত কৃষকক ধাবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল?

(ঘ) ধান নোলোৱা বীজৰ কাৰণে দায়ী কোন আৰু কৃষকসকলক পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি ফল নাপোৱা বীজৰ ধাবৰ পৰা বেহাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

(ঙ) যদি নকৰে, কিয় নকৰে?

কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩৬৭। (ক)—হয়, কোনো কোনো পথাৰত তেনে হোৱা দেখা গৈছিল।

(খ)—হয়, কেইজনমান লোকে ঠোক নোলোৱা ধান কেইমুঠিমান বড়িয়া বঙলাত দেখুৱাইছিল। এখন পথাৰতে মাজে মাজে ঠোক নোলোৱা ধান দেখা পাইছিলোঁ।

(গ)—এই বীজ অসমৰ বীজ নিগমে দিল্লীৰ জাতীয় বীজ নিগম (National Seed Corporation of India) পৰা আনিছিল আৰু প্ৰতি কুইণ্টলত ৭৫ টকাত কৃষকক ধাবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল।

(ঘ) উপযুক্ত সময়ত ধান নোকলে এই বীজৰ পৰা ধান নোলায় কৃষি বিভাগৰ পৰা এই ধান আগষ্ট মাহৰ ভিতৰত কৰা লাগে বুলি নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া আছে। যিবোৰ অঞ্চলত উক্ত বীজৰ পৰা ধান ওলোৱা নাছিল, সেই অঞ্চলবোৰত ধান পলমকৈ কইছিল বুলি জনা গৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে কৃষকক ধাব বেহাই দিয়াৰ কথা মুঠে।

(ঙ)—উত্তৰ ওপৰৰ (ঘ)-ত দিয়া হল।

Re : Price of a Japanese Tractor

M. SHAMSUL HUDA Asked :

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

(a) The price of a Japanese tractor (of small size)?

(b) Whether it is a fact that a cultivator purchasing such a tractor is to pay its cost in 4 equal instalments?

(c) If so, why?

(d) Whether the common peasants can enjoy the benefit of such a tractor under the existing terms and conditions for payment of the cost?

(e) If not, how does the Government propose to help the common peasants in this respect?

Srri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister Agriculture) replied :

368. (a)—Rupees 10,967.50 Ex-Agro-Industries Development Corporation Godown at Gauhati inclusive of all Taxes, etc.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The Tractor is given to the purchaser on payment of the first instalment only. He should have no difficulty to pay the other instalments from the additional income earned by using the same profitably.

(d) & (e) A peasant who has enough land to require the use of a Small Tractor is expected to be strong enough financially to pay for the tractor in instalments. A peasant can also raise necessary finance for purchase of a Tractor by taking loan from the State Bank of India as they are offering such facilities to the peasants.

Re : Auction sale of a Jeep of Sericulture and Weaving Department at Guwahati

মঃ চামচুল ছদাই শ্রুতিছে :

*৩৬৯। মাননীয় খাদী গ্রামোদ্যোগ বেচম বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) কিছুদিন আগতে গুৱাহাটীত থকা বিভাগীয় জীপ গাড়ি এখন নিলামত বিক্ৰী কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে?

(খ) যদি সঁচা, গাড়িখন কাক বেচা হ'ল আৰু কিমান মূল্যত বেচা হ'ল?

(গ) নিলামত বেচা গাড়িখনৰ মূল্যখিনি পোৱা হ'ল নে?

(ঘ) গাড়িখনত সৰ্বাধিক মূল্য কোনে দিছিল আৰু তেওঁকে গাড়িখন দিয়া হ'লনে?

খাদীমন্ত্ৰী. শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

*৩৬৯। (ক) জীপ গাড়িখন বিক্ৰি কৰা সঁচা, কিন্তু নিলামত নহয়।

(খ) চিলঙৰ শ্ৰীমাৰ্টিন নাৰায়ণ মাজাওৰ ওচৰত ৭,৫০০ টকাত বিক্ৰি কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) সম্পূৰ্ণ মূল্য পোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ) গুৱাহাটীৰ বীহাবাবীৰ শ্ৰীগঙ্গাবাম কলিতাই সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ মূল্য দিছিল। এই মূল্যৰ পৰিমাণ ৫,৭৫০ টকা আছিল। নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্যতকৈ এই মূল্য কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে জীপ গাড়িখন তেওঁৰ ওচৰত বিক্ৰি কৰা নহল।

Re : Lying of hand grinding Paddy at Raha Departmental Store

মঃ চামচুল ছদাই শ্রুতিছে :

*৩৭০। মাননীয় খাদী গ্রামোদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) বহাত (বিভাগীয়) ভঁৰালত হাতে বন্ধা চাউল কিছু পৰি থকাটো সঁচানে?

(খ) যদি সঁচা, তাৰ মুঠ পৰিমাণ ?

(গ) পৰি থকাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

(ঘ) কিমান দিন ধৰি এই চাউল তাত পৰি আছে ?

খাদীমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৭০। (ক) সঁচা।

(খ) — ২১৩ কুইণ্টল ২৪ কিলো।

(গ) — খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ ধান সাধাৰণতে (কঠিনতাৰ সময়ত) বনোৱা হয়। যোৱা বছৰ আছ ধান সকলো ঠাইতে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে হোৱাত আছ চাউল মুকলি বজাৰত শালি চাউলতকৈ যথেষ্ট কম মূল্যত সহজে পোৱা যায় গতিকে বোৰ্ডৰ শালি চাউলৰ বিক্ৰি বিশেষভাৱে কমি যায়। সেইদৰে নতুন খাৰিফ বছৰতো চাউলৰ মূল্য পুৰণি চাউলতকৈ ভালৈখিনি কম। সেয়েই পুৰণি চাউল বোৰ্ডৰ হাতত জমা আছে।

(ঘ) — যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ নবেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা আছে।

Re : Memorandum from delegation of the All-Assam Primary Teachers' Association

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI asked :

*371. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government has received a memorandum from a delegation on behalf of the All-Assam Primary Teachers' Association in Shillong on 24th February 1968.

(b) What were the demands contained in the memorandum ?

(c) What actions have been taken to fulfil the demands of the Primary School teachers in Assam ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State for Education replied :

371. (a)—A deputaion of the All-Assam Primary

School Teachers' Association met the Minister of State for Education on 24 th February 1968 and submitted their demands:

(b)—Their demands were for payment of additional ad hoc D. A. with effect from 1st January 1967 and D. A. under Das Commission award with effect from 1st April 1967:

(c)—Government have sanctioned additional ad hoc D. A. amounting to Rs. 10 p.m. to these teachers drawing pay up to Rs. 750 p.m. with effect from 1st April 1967 and D. A. under Das Commission award with effect from 1st February 1968.

Re : Merger of M. V. Schools and M. E. Schools in the State of Assam

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

*372. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal regarding merger of Middle Vernacular School and Middle English School in the State of Assam?

(b) If so, whether Government has worked out any details in this regard?

(c) Whether any definite principle has been determined in this regard?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister of Education) replied :

372: (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re : Azarah Co-operative Fishery Society in
Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PHANI BORA asked :

*373. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any Fishery Co-operative Society in Gauhati Subdivision by the name "Azarah Co-operative Fishery Society"?

(b) If so, who are the Secretaries and Chairmen of the said Society in the last Five years and how long they have been continuing in their offices?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the registration of the said Society was suspended by the Zonal Deputy Registrar and if so, what are the reasons?

(d) Whether it is also a fact that the said society filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court at a huge cost of public money?

(e) Whether the officers of the Co-operative Department used to visit the Society for supervision of the functioning of the same?

(f) If so, why the affairs of the society could not be set in proper order?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation) replied :

373. (a)—There is a Society named "Azarah Macdhara Co-operative Fishery Society, Ltd." in Gauhati Subdivision.

(b)—1964-65 } upto 18th May 1966—
1965-66 }

Chairman—Shri Marmeswar Hira.

Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das.

1966-67 upto 27th March 1967—

Chariman—Shri Bhabin Ch. Das;
 Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das,
 1967-68 from 28th March 1967 to 26th August 1968—
 Chairman—Shri Mantiram Das.
 Secretary—Shri Naren Ch. Das,
 1968-69 (to-date) —
 Chairman - Shri Bhabin Ch. Das.
 Secretary—Shri Marmeswar Das.

(c)—No, Sir.

(d)—Yes, the Society filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court spending an amount of Rs. 2,953.10 P.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The affairs of the Society could not be set right by visits of the departmental officers as the office-bearers were unmindful to departmental instructions. There are two rival groups one group opposed the other. This is the main reason which prevented the members to work harmoniously.

Re : Embankment at Bar Kachari over Kakodonga River

শ্রীসোনেখৰ বৰাই শ্বিছে :

*৩৭৪। মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) গোলাঘাট আৰু যোৰহাট মহকুমাৰ মাজৰ কাকডোঙা নৈৰ বৰকছাৰী, ঘাটত এটা বান্ধ দি সেই নৈৰ পানীৰে বৰকছাৰী সৰু কছাৰী, গাহৰী পথাৰ, মঠাং গাওঁ, লোনপুৰীয়া পথাৰসমূহত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাইজে আৰু অঞ্চলসমূহৰ পঞ্চায়তে আবেদন-নিবেদন কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

(খ) যদি জানে, বাইজে তথা বাইজৰ অনুষ্ঠান পঞ্চায়তে আবেদন-নিবেদন জনাই অহা স্বত্বেও এনে জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি কৃষিৰ উপকাৰ নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

(গ) বাইজৰ এই আবেদন-নিবেদনৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে সহাৰি জনাই এই বছৰতে উল্লেখিত ঠাইত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি খেতিৰ পথাৰসমূহ কৃষিৰ উপযোগী কৰিবনে ?

কৃষি উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদণ্ডীৰাম দত্তই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৭৪। (ক) - তেনে কোনো আবেদন কৃষি বিভাগৰ হাতত পৰা নাই।

(খ) - তেনে প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(গ) চৰকাৰে এনে ধৰণৰ আবেদন পালেই তাক পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব আৰু সম্ভৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

Re : Number of Pakistanis deported during
1960 to 1969

শ্ৰী এ. এন. আক্ৰাম হুচেনে সুধিছে :

*৩৭৫। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ১৯৬০ ইংৰাজীৰ পৰা ১৯৬৯ ইংৰাজী চনলৈ এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ পৰা কিমানসংখ্যক পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকাৰীক বহিস্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত মুছলমান কিমান আৰু অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ সংখ্যাকিমান ?

(খ) পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকাৰী বহিস্কাৰ কৰা সময়ত ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানসকলক পুলিচে জুলুম কৰা বুলি অসম চৰকাৰে উক্ত কাল-ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত কিবা অভিযোগ পাইছেনে আৰু যদি পাইছে, অ-যুক্ত কেইজন পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

(গ) যোৱা দহবছৰ অসমত বসবাস কৰা লোকৰ পৰা (পূব পাকিস্তানৰ অহা) ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিকত্ব দিব লাগে বুলি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দি কিবা পত্ৰ দিছিলনে আৰু যদি দিছিল, অসম চৰকাৰে কি সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে আৰু পত্ৰখন বিধান সভাত দাখিল কৰিবনে ?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৭৫ 'ক' - ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৯ চনৰ জানুৱাৰীলৈকে ১,৮৮,৭৩৪

জন পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশকাৰীক এই বাজাৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে।
এই সকলোবিলাক পাকিস্তানৰ সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক।

খ) — তেনে কিছু অভিযোগ চৰকাৰে পাইছে আৰু তাৰ অনুসন্ধান
কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়ালৈকে তেনে অভিযোগত অভিযুক্ত তিনিজন ডি,
এছ, পি, এজন ইন্সপেক্টৰ আৰু এজন এচিচ্টেণ্ট চাৰ ইন্সপেক্টৰৰ
বিকল্প শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। কেইটামান অভিযোগত অনু-
সন্ধান এতিয়াও চলি আছে।

গ) তেনে কোনো পৰামৰ্শ ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই।
কেৱল যিসকল পাকিস্তানী নাগৰিকক সহানুভূতিসূচক বিবেচনাত ৰছে-
ৰেকীয়া ভিত্তিত ভাৰতবৰ্ষত বসবাস কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছে
সেইসকলক অনিৰ্দিষ্ট কাললৈ ভেনেদৰে নেৰাখি নাগৰিক স্বৰ্ত দিয়াৰ
সম্পৰ্কে বাজা চৰকাৰৰ মতামত বিচৰা হৈছিল। বাজা চৰকাৰে এই
প্ৰস্তাবত নিহিত থকা বাজানৈতিক তাৎপৰ্য্যলৈ চাই স্থিতিৱস্থা ৰক্ষা
কৰিব লাগে বুলি পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ এই চিঠিখন বিধান
সভাত দাখিল কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

R : Rowrah Labour Welfare Training Centre

Shri DURGEEWAR SAIKIA asked :

*376 Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

() Whether Government is aware of the condition
of the building of the Rowrah Labour Welfare Training
Centre ?

(b) If so, what steps Government have taken to
improve the condition of the same ?

() Whether it is a fact that permanent site Insti-
tution were taken by the Defence Department ?

(d) The number of meetings of the Managing Com-
mittee held during 1968 ?

(e) The Quota of students allotted for different Tea
Association (Association-wise) ?

(†) Whether the Associations send trainees to the training centre as per allotted quota?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

376. (a)—Yes. The Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre is at present housed in temporary sheds at Pakamura village near Jorhat town.

(b)—The matter is receiving the consideration of the Government. The Centre is not a Government Institution; it, however, receives grants-in-aid in recognition of its usefulness. There is no budget provision for construction of permanent buildings to house the Centre. How funds for the purpose may be provided is under examination.

(c)—Yes. There is no immediate likelihood of the Defence Department making available the permanent quarters at Rowriah.

(d)—Only 1 (one) meeting of the Managing Committee was held in the month of August, 1968.

(e)—The quota of students allotted to different Tea Association is shown below—

| | Quota per session | Quota annually |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) Assam Branch India Tea Association. | 25 | 75 |
| (2) Bharatiya Chah Parishad. | 5 | 15 |
| (3) Assam Tea Plantation Association. | 5 | 15 |
| (4) Tea Association of India. | 5 | 15 |

(f)—The Associations have failed to send students according to quota. During the year 1968, the number

of students sponsored by various Associations is shown below—

(1) Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association—42. Out of 75 percent.

(2) Assam Tea Plantation Association—2. Out of 15 percent.

(3) Tea Association of India—Nil. Out of 15 percent.

(4) Bharatiya Chah Parishad—Nil. Out of 15 percent.

Re : Present pay-scales of the A. C. S. Officers

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) The present pay-scales of the A. C. S. Officers ?

(b) Whether their present pay-scales are need based in the fact of the price level of the day in the State ?

(c) If not, how does Government propose to solve the economic problems of the A. C. S. Officers of Assam ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

377. (a)—A. C. S. Class I. Senior Grade—Rs. 1000—50—1,150—(E. B.)—50—1,300.

A. C. S. Class 1 Junior Grade—Rs. 350—30—500—(E. B.)—30—650—(E. B.)—35—1,000.

A. C. S. Class II—Rs. 300—20—400—(E. B.)—25—550—(E.B.)—25—800.

Selection Grade—Rs. 800—30—860—35—1,000.

(b) & (c)—The problem of fixing the minimum need-based emoluments of any category of Government servants including that of the A. C. S. officers gets

aggravated by price fluctuations and other factors. However, in recommending the revised pay-scales for the various categories of Government employees, the Pay Committee 1964 considered this question. The revised pay-scales of A. C. S. officers as referred in the answer of (a) above is an outcome of this. Subsequent to this due to the rise in the cost of living index, Government sanctioned dearness allowances at varying rates to different categories of Government employees. Government are making a general efforts to tackle the economic problems of all categories of Government employees.

Re : Kadom Reserve Forest

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked :

*378. Will the Minister, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) When was the Kadom Forest Reserve under Darrang Forest Division constituted and state its area in Sq. miles.

(b) The average annual income of this Reserve for the last five years ?

(c) Whether the Reserve has ever been encroached ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests) replied :

378. (a)—Kadom Reserve Forest was constituted in the year 1888 and its present area is 14 sq. miles.

(b)—Rupees 37,000 (approx)

(c)—Yes, since 1966.

Re : Subdivision without a Science-Degree College

Shri BENOY KISHNA GHOSE asked :

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

(a) The name of the subdivision of the plain districts of Assam which has no science degree college receiving Government aid?

(b) Whether Goalpara is one of them?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to extend aid to aid to Science section of Goalpara College in this year?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of state, Education) replied :

379. (a)—Goalpara.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes, a non-recurring maintenance grant of Rs. 8,000 for science section of the College has been sanctioned by Government during the current year.

Re : Number of Block Package Scheme for Dibrugarh Subdivision

শ্রীভজেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

*৩৮০। মাননীয় কৃষিমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত কেইটা ব্লক পেকেজ আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিছে?

(খ) এই প্ৰতিটো ব্লক পেকেজ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ প্ৰতিটো ব্লকৰ বাবে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে?

(গ) এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে?

(ঘ) পেকেজ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে কিছুমান চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে নেকি?

(ঙ) যদি হৈছে, কিমানজন কৰ্মচাৰীক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ কোন ঠাইত দিয়া হৈছে?

(চ) এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিওঁতে এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে?

(ছ) প্ৰতিটো ব্লকৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে নেকি?

[জ] যদি হৈছে, কোন পর্যায়ৰ কিমান কৰ্মচাৰী কোন ব্ৰকত দিছে?

কৃষি উপমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীদণ্ডীবাম দত্তই উত্তৰ দিছে:

৬৮০। (ক)—ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ তিনিটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ড পেকেজ আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে; যেনে—লাহোৱাল, টেঙাখাট আৰু জয়পুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ড।

(খ)—পেকেজৰ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে উক্ত তিনিটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ বাবে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৮৮,৯০০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

[গ]—এতিয়ালৈ উক্ত উন্নয়ন খণ্ডসমূহত কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বেতন সহ ৩৬,০৫৯.৬১ পইচা খৰচ হৈছে।

[ঘ]—হয়, প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঙ)—এই প্রশিক্ষণ জিলা কৃষি কাৰ্যালয়, খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াৰ কাৰ্যালয় আৰু কিছুমান গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত দিয়া হয়—

[১] জিলা কৃষি বিষয়া কাৰ্যালয়ত—৩৫ জন।

[২] খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াৰ কাৰ্যালয় আৰু গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত—১,২১২ জন।

[চ]—এই প্রশিক্ষণত এতিয়ালৈকে গোটেই ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত মুঠ ৮,১৪৪ টকা খৰচ হৈছে।

[ছ]—অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি বিষয়া ৩ জন, অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক ৮ জন নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। কেইজনমান অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ বাকী আছে।

[জ]—

টেঙাখাট—

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া—১ জন।

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক—১ জন।

লাহোৱাল—

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বিষয়া—১ জন।

অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি প্ৰদৰ্শক—৫ জন।

জয়পুর—

অতিবিক্ত কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ বিষয়—১ জন।

অতিবিক্ত কৃষি প্রদর্শক—২ জন।

Re: No regular water supply to the Bungalows of the Ministers and Officers in Shillong Town

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no proper and regular water supply in the Bungalows occupied by the Ministers and Officers in Shillong town under Shillong Municipal Board?

(b) If so, what steps Government have taken to remove their long felt inconvenience?

(c) Whether Government propose to stop payment of Municipal Tax for those Bungalows, unless there is adequate supply of water?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State P.W.D. (R. & B.)] replied :

381. (a)—Yes, though there are proper arrangements there has been irregular supply of water in the Bungalows occupied by the Ministers and Officers in Shillong under the Shillong Municipal Board due to general scarcity of water during the dry season.

(b)—To remove the inconvenience in this regard Government considered providing one 1,000 gallon capacity water tanker but has not been possible to do so due to financial stringency.

Re: Naxalbari Type of Revolution in Karimganj

শ্রীমনেশ্বর বড়োকে স্বৰ্ণিছে :

*৩৮২। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) সপ্তাহিক 'নীলাচল'ত ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১১ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে পাঁচ পৃষ্ঠাত প্ৰকাশ হোৱা কবিমগঞ্জ নক্সালপহী অভিযান শীৰ্ষকটোলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ হৈছেনে?

(খ) উক্ত প্ৰকাশিত কথাখিনি কিমানদূৰ সত্য?

(গ) যদি সত্য হয়, তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ বাবেচৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে?

(ঘ) যদি লোৱা নাই, কিয় লোৱা নাই?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে:

৩৮২। (ক)—হয়, হৈছে।

(খ)—পাথাৰকান্দি আৰু ইয়াৰ দাতিকামৰীয়া ঠাইবিলাকত এক শ্ৰেণীৰ চৰমমন্ত্ৰী লোকে এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰচাৰকাৰ্য্য চলোৱাটো সত্য।

(গ) আৰু (ঘ)—পৰিস্থিতিটো বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰৰ চোকা নজৰত আছে। পৰিস্থিতিৰ অৱস্থা অনুযায়ী আইনসম্মত ব্যৱস্থা দৰকাৰ হ'লেই লোৱা হ'ব।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Suren-Bargohain Road

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

277: Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B) be pleased to state—

(a) What is the length of the Suren-Bargohain Road under Ghilamara Division in the north bank and the two termini of the road ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this road is a link road to Sibsagar Subdivision via Desangmukh which is a shorter route ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that about 7/8 miles of the road are in a deplorable condition ?

(d) Since when the road was under deplorable condition ?

(e) If so, what steps Government have taken to improve the road ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :

277. (a)—Length of the road in question in Ghil-amara Division is 40.33 K. M. Its starting point in this Division is at Bordoloni and terminal point at Tekeli-phuta.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes, about 12 K. M. of road from Dhak-uakhana to Tekeli-phuta not in proper condition.

(d) & (e)—During the flood of 1962 the Brahmaputra dyke in between Tekeli-phuta and Sisikalghar was breached at several places and as a result the road was badly damaged. In the subsequent years also the Brahmaputra dyke was breached at several places and the road which is dependent on bund was also affected badly. Therefore, the performance of the E. and D. dyke was being closely observed before taking up any permanent restoration works on this road. After observing the performance and stability of the dyke, one estimate amounting to Rs. 80,600 has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. Another estimate for reconstruction of bridges is also expected to be sanctioned soon.

Re : Basis of giving Grants-in-aid for Construction of Girls' Common Room

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

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

(a) The basis of giving grants-in-aid for construction

ion of Girls' Common Room of Educational Institution in Schools ?

(b) Whether there is provision for such construction during this year ?

(c) Whether such grants were sanctioned to any educational institution ?

(d) If so, the names of those schools receiving such grants ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State for Education) replied :

278. (a)—Conditions for sanctioning grants to Schools and Colleges for Girls' Common Room are as follows :—

1. The School shall be a Co-educational one with a minimum enrolment of 50 girls located in such an area where there is no possibility of Girls' High Schools coming up within the next five years. In special circumstances, i. e., in backward areas, school having an enrolment of 25 girls may be considered.

2. The school authority shall have to submit the plan and estimate duly certified by a competent authority, i. e., by an Officer not below the rank of an Overseer of the State P. W. D. or C. P. W. D. The application in each case shall have to be recommended by the Inspector of Schools concerned.

3. The maximum amount admissible to a School is Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only).

4. The building shall be utilised for purpose of Girls' Common Room alone and for no other purposes.

5. The school authority shall have to complete the building within the specified period. The utilisation

certificate shall have to be submitted to the Inspector of Schools in right time.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Re : Lack of Accommodation in Abhayapuri H. S. and M. P. Schools' Hostel Building

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Hostel building of Abhayapuri Higher Secondary and Multi-Purpose Schools under the Goalpara Subdivision is too small to accommodate students in proportion of total enrolment ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that students are residing in the town paying house rent ?

(c) If so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the above difficulty ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State Education) replied :

279. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes. Some students are residing in private houses of their own accord.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re : Encroachment of Land by the Singh Jewellery, Police Bazar

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the proprietor of Singh

Jewellery Police Bazar, Shillong constructed a Pucca permanent Building on Government land at Police Bazar Shillong by encroaching the same?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the proprietor of Singh Jewellery took a relevant important Government from the relevant Government file in the Secretariat Building?

(c) If so, what action Government have taken on the matter?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

280. (a)—Singh Jewellery, Police Bazar, Shillong have constructed a permanent Pucca Building on 0.71 acre of their patta land. No encroachment of Government land has been made in constructing this building.

(b)—Yes: The proprietor of Singh Jewellery snatched away a particular portion of a copy of the lease relating to his land at Police Bazar from the office room of Shri H. C. Bora, the then Under Secretary, Revenue.

(c)—A complaint under section 477, I. P. C. was filed in the Court to this effect by Shri H. C. Bora, the then Under Secretary, Revenue. But the case has been dismissed for want of evidence.

Re: Dearth of Beds and Equipments in Nilambazar
Primary Health Unit

Shri PRAFULLA CHOUDHURY asked:

281. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware that in Nilambazar Primary Health Unit there is dearth of beds

and equipments as a result of which practically no service can be rendered to this area in spite of opening of this Health Unit?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to provide beds and equipments immediately?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON (Minister, Health) replied :

281. (a & (b)—Yes. Indents for beds and equipments were submitted to different firms in September 1968. Some equipments have been received and others are being received gradually.

Re: Representation for attachment of pension from Shri Kamal Ch. Bora, S. K. (Retired)

Shri PROMODE CHA DRA GOGOI asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have received a representation from Shri Kamal Chandra Bora, S. K. (Retired) of Salaguri village in Metekabongaon Mouza, Sibsagar, Subdivision, P. O, Sibsagar, regarding attachment of pension since 1963 upto time this?

(b) What actions have been taken by the Government to redress the grievance of the petitioner?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

282. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The petitioner Shri Kamal Chandra Bora, was granted anticipatory pension after his retirement. But he was re-employed twice during the period of his retirement for Re-settlements and Acquisition Works

for Pipeline Projects and draw full pay from the respective departments in addition to the anticipatory pension. As a result, there was overdrawal of some amount by him. His pension has accordingly been withheld and the final authority for payment of pension will be issued by the Accountant General when it is found that the arrear pension and balance of gratuity cover the total amount of overdrawal.

Re : No Public Works Department Road under Silakuti Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is not a single mile of P. W. D. Road under Silakuti Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the questioner submitted a list of roads under the Mouza namely Gomotha Ali and Holow Phukon Ali to be improved during the Fourth Plan ?

(c) Whether the Plan and Estimates of the same were submitted to the Government by the local authority ?

(d) Whether the roads mentioned above were sanctioned ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

283. (a)—No. There is one P. W. D. Road viz., "Improvement of Rajgarh=Lakua Road in Sonari Sub-division".

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

Re : Agitation for Construction of the Sibsagar Court building

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

84. Will the Minister, Revenue be pelased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the people of Sibsagar have been agitating for construction of the Sibsagar Court Building ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Bar Association of Sibsagar have also been moving for the same ?

(c) Whether it is fact that the present court building is quite insufficient to accommodate the defferent offices ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that for want of accommodation day to day office work has been hampered to a great extent ?

(e) If so, what step Governmet have taken to construct the building ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied :

284. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Although there is dearth of accomodation, the day to day office work is not hampered.

(e)—The plan and estimates for the construction of new Court Building at Sibsagar are being prepared;

Re : Number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Cachar district

শ্রীমতি মাহেন্দ্র মোহন চৌধুরী জিজ্ঞাসা করছেন :

২৮৫। মাননীয় সাহায্য আৰু পুনৰ্বাসন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ভাৰত বিভাজন হোৱাৰ পাছত মুঠ কিমানজন পূৰ্বপাকিস্থানী ভগনীয়া কাছাৰলৈ এতিয়ালৈকে আহিছে ?

(খ) তেওঁলোকৰ কিমানজনে কাছাৰত বসতি কৰিছে ?

(গ) কাছাৰ জিলাত পুনঃস্থাপন কৰাবৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰক আজিলৈকে মুঠ কিমান টকা বৰ্টন কৰিছে ?

শ্ৰীমতী পদ্ম কুমাৰী গোহাঁই (সাহায্য ও পুনৰ্বাসন বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

২৮৫। (ক)—২,২৩,৪৪৬ জন।

(খ)—৩০,৮৭৩ টা পৰিয়াল।

(গ)—১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰা ১৪ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৫৩ তাৰিখেই কাছাৰ জিলাত পুনঃস্থাপন আঁচনি সমূহৰ কাম ভাৰত চৰকাৰে পোন পতিয়া ভাবে প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছিল। এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত ৩৭,৩০,২০৯ টকা অনুদান আৰু ১,০৮,২৫,২০২'৫০ টকা ঋণ হিছাবে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে খৰছ কৰিছিল।

১৪ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৫৩ তাৰিখৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰক গোটেই প্ৰদেশৰ কাৰণেহে টকা বৰ্টন কৰিছে, গতিকে কাছাৰ জিলাৰ কাৰণে বেলেগে টকা পোৱা হোৱা নাই। এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত অসম চৰকাৰে কাছাৰ জিলাৰ কাৰণে ২,৭৭,৮১,০৯৫'২৫ টকা অনুদান আৰু ২,৮৩,৬৪,৭৭২'১৯ টকা ঋণ হিছাবে খৰছ কৰিছে।

Re : Loans for Development of Bazars to Anchalik Panchayat in Cachar District

Shri JATINDRA MOHAN BARBHUIYA asked :

286: Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government has given any money

১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা

either in form of loan or as a grant to any Anchalik Panchayat of the district of Cachar for development of Bazars during the last 10 years?

(b) If so, to which Anchalik Panchayats such money has been given and what are the names of the Bazars for the development of which money has been so given?

(c) Whether the money has been fully utilised for development of such Bazars?

(d) If not, why?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of State, Panchayat and Community Development) replied :

286. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The names of Anchalik Panchayats, amount of grants and loans given to each and the names of the Bazars for which grants/loans was given are furnished below—

| Names of Anchalik Panchayat | loans | Grants | Name of Bazars for which grants / loans (was given |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--|
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--|

| | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Sonai Anchalik Panchayat | 45,000 | 22,500 | Sonai Bazar. |
| 2. Katigora Anchalik Panchayat. | 23,334 | 11,666 | Gumra Market |

68,334 34,166

(c)—Yes, except a sum of Rs. 1,627.20 P. which is against the total loan and grant given for Sonai Bazar.

(d)—A sum of Rs. 1,627.20 p. was earmarked for the construction of a sanitary latrine on the river side of Sona, which could not be taken up due to sudden erosion of the river bank. The matter is being enquired into.

Re Adoption of Mechanised Cultivation by the Government

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government has adopted the method of Mechanised Cultivation ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Whether the Government has any scheme of producing necessary agricultural implements including tractors of small size and cost of Mechanised Cultivation in the State ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

287. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Since 1948-49.

(c) & (d)—The Agricultural Department has a scheme for manufacturing of agricultural implements. There is no such scheme for manufacture of tractor of small size.

The cost of Mechanised Cultivation for one plough and harrowing comes to Rs. 60 per acre.

The possibility of manufacturing some improved agricultural implements is under examination of the Industries Department.

Re: Malugram Seed Farm near Silchar Town

Shri JATINDRA MOHAN BARBHUIYA asked:

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

(a) The year in which Malugram Seed Farm near Silchar Town of Cachar was started?

(b) What amount of money has been spent by the Government for this seed farm since its starting?

(c) What amount has been earned by the Government from the sale proceed of this seed farm upto this day?

(d) What is the area of land under occupation of this Seed Farm?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Department is not producing any seeds or seedlings from this seed farm for the last few years and as such the entire land of this seed farm is being kept unutilised?

(f) If so, why?

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Deputy Minister, Agriculture) replied:

288. (a)—Malugram Seed Farm was started before 1947.

(b)—The amount spent since 1947 in respect of cultivation upto 1965-66 is Rs. 17,843.63 P. only.

(c)—Sale proceed of the farm is Rs. 14,814.00 from 1947-48 to 1965-66.

(d)—Total area of the farm is 4'94 acres.

(e)—Yes, since April, 1966.

(f)—The farm area was too small and was uneconomic. Hence the farm was discontinued since 1966.

However, it is being examine to utilise the farm land for departmental purpose

Re : Devastation caused by the Chench-Rangajan river

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA asked :

289. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control and Irrigation Wing be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Minister was pleased to visit some villages of Gohpur Forest Reserves and personally witnessed the devastation caused by the Chench-Rangajan river some time before ?

(b) Whether there have been persistent demands from the Forest and Revenue villagers to control the river by constructing embankments ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Minister was pleased to assure the people assembled in meeting at Alupora that steps would be taken to conduct early survey of the river so that funds might be made available in 1969-70 ?

(d) If so, whether survey work has been completed by now ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation, etc.) replied :

289. (a)—Yes.

(b) —Yes.

(c)—Yes: One survey estimate amounting to Rs. 6,200 was sanctioned for survey and design of suitable remedial measures. Accordingly a detail estimate of dykes on both banks of the river is under preparation.

(d)—Yes. Plan and estimate are being prepared.

Re : Number of Plywood Factories in the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur District

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH asked :

290. Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) How many Plywood Factories are there in the District of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur to whom Government supply timber logs?

(b) When were these factories established?

(c) What is the capacity of each of these Plywood factories?

(d) What is the quantity of timber supplied by Government to each of these factories in the years 1966-67 and 1968?

(e) What is the sales tax paid by each of these plywood factories for the Calendar years 1960 to 1968?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister of Industries replied :

290. (a) Two in Sibsagar District and Sixteen in Lakhimpur District.

(b)—1. M/s. Assam Railway Trading Co., Margherita in 1924.

2. M/s. Assam Forests Products, Co., Makum in 1951.

3. M/s. Assam Vally Plywood, Tinsukia in 1952.

4. M/s Himalayan Plywood, Tinsukia in 1952.

5. M/s. National Saw and Plywood Works Tinsukia in 1953.

6. M/s, Veneer Mills, Tinsukia in 1952.

7. M/s. Jeypore Timber and Veneer Mills, Jeypore in 1955.

8. M/s. Bharat Wood Works, Namrup in 1956.

9. M/s. Assam Plywood Factories, Kakojan in 1956.

10. M/s. Woodcrafts, Assam, Mariani in 1956.

11. M/s. Sarada Plywood, Jeypore in 1957.

12. M/s. Assam Vener and Saw Mills, Makeum in 1960.

13. M/s. Woodcrafts Products, Jeypore in 1960.

14. M/s. Varat Timber Ass. m (P) Ltd., Tinsukia in 1963

15. M/s. Assam Vener and Saw Mills, Ledo in 1964.

16. M/s. Calcutta Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ledo in 1964.

17. M/s. Assam Timber Treating Works, Margherita in 1968.

18. M/s. Sibsagar Forests Products, Suffrai in 1968.

(c)—A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(d)—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(e)—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Announcement by the speaker

Announcement by the speaker : Shri Hareswar Goswami
Memorial Committee,

Mr. Speaker—I have got an announcement to make. In pursuance of the desire expressed by all sections of this House, I hereby constitute a Committee all with the following members to devise ways and means to perpetuate the memory of our late speaker Shri Hareswar Goswami who made valuable contribution

for the growth of parliamentary democracy in the State as well as in various other activities for the welfare of the State. I believe that the Committee will get all Co-operation from all sections of this House as well as from the public.

1. Shri Mahi Kanta Das, Speaker—Chairman.

2. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Chief Minister.

3. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Minister.

4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Minister.

5. Shri Atouar Rahman—Deputy Speaker.

6. Shri Debeswar Sarmah, M. L. A.

7. Shri Gaurisanker Bhattacharyya, M. L. A.

8. Shri Phani Bora, M. L. A.

9. Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury, M. L. A.

10. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury, M. L. A.

11. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami, M. L. A.

12. Shri A. Thanglura, M. L. A.

13. Shri Jadunath Bhuyan, M. L. A.

14. Shri Pitsing Konwar, M. L. A.

15. M. Shamsul Huda, M. L. A.

16. Shri Uttam Chandra Tahbildar, Secretary

Assam Legislative Assembly—Member—Secretary.

It is the approval of the House? (Voices—Yes):

Re : Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

Shri Lakshya Dhar Chaudhury:- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা কথা আমাৰ কাৰ্যপুচীত দেখিছো যে Unlucky ১৩ তাৰিখৰ দিনা বাণী মঞ্জুলা দেবীয়ে Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances) to present the fifteenth report of the Committee on Government Assurances— এইটো আহিলা সিদিনা সময়ৰ অভাৱ হোৱাত বিষয়টো আলোচিত নহ'ল। তাৰ পিচতো

নাই। গতিকে এইটো drop কৰা হৈছে নেকি?

Mr. Speaker :- Drop কৰা হোৱা নাই।

Further information on starred Question No. 314

re : Nomination of members of Assam Co-operative Sugar mill replied on 27th March, 1969

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister Agriculture) মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই তেখেতৰ ৩১৪ নং প্ৰশ্নৰ ডেৰগাৱৰ চেনিকলৰ অনুসন্ধানি কমিটিৰ বিষয়ে জানিব খুজিছিল। আৰু মই এই বিষয়ে জনাম বুলি কৈছিলো। এতিয়া মই সেই প্ৰশ্নৰ এটি অতিৰিক্ত টোকা পঢ়ি শুনাও। অসম গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ১২ ৫১৬৭ তাৰিখৰ হুকুম অনুযায়ী তলত লিখা সভা সকলে অসম কোঃ অপাৰেটিভ চুগাৰ মিলৰ অনুসন্ধান কমিটি গঠিত হৈছিল।

১। শ্ৰী দি দাস আই, এ, এম্ — সভাপতি

২। অসম সমবায় বিভাগৰ চেক্রেটৰী সভ্য

৩। অসম সমবায় বিভাগৰ পঞ্জীয়ক — সভ্য

৪। দুজন অংশিদাৰ সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি — সভ্য

৫। অসম কোঃ অপাৰেটিভ চুগাৰ মিলৰ সম্পাদক সভ্যত সঞ্চালক আৰু অহ্বায়ক।

অংশিদাৰ সকলৰ পৰা প্ৰতিনিধিৰ সংখ্যা পিছত তিনিজন কৰিলে আৰু তেখেত সকল হ'ল :-

১। শ্ৰীনগেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা

২। শ্ৰীচৈয়দ আকুল মালিক।

৩। শ্ৰীবিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ চলিহা।

এই কমিটি প্ৰথম বাৰৰ কাৰণে ১২৬৮ চনৰ অক্টোবৰৰ ২৩ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ২৬ তাৰিখলৈকে হৈছিল। এই সময়ত ভূতপূৰ্ব সম্পাদকৰ সৈতে ৮ জনৰ মতামত লোৱা হয়।

কমিটিয়ে আকৌ এপ্ৰিল মাহত বহি ১২৬৯ চনৰ সেই মাহৰ শেষত বিপোর্ট দাখিল কৰাৰ সজ্জাৱনা আছে।

Re : Police firing at Dalu (Sp. Question
No. 179 replied on 15th March 1969

Shri Maneswar Boro:— চাব. মই ডালুৰ Firing প্ৰশ্নটোৰ
পৰিপূৰক উত্তৰ পোৱা নাছিলো। আৰু মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে
কৈছিল যে খবৰ লৈ জনাব। সেইটো মই এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি
মই প্ৰশ্নত নহওঁ, উত্তৰটো কালিলৈ দিম।

Re : Appointment of Engineers in the Namrup Unit
of the Fertilizer corporation of India.

Shri Phani Bora - Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw
the attention of the House to a news item published
in Assam Tribune yesterday regarding the appointment
of engineers in the Namrup Unit of the Fertilizer Cor-
poration of India. Sir, I consider it to be one of the
most important question at the moment. It is not merely
a question of appointment of a few engineers, but
it is a question of public importance because I do not
want that an agitation to be created centering round
this type of problems. The problem as stated in this news
item yesterday is that 21 engineers of Assam were ap-
pointed at the beginning of the project-at the very beginning
of the construction of the project. But instead of
making them permanent now attempts are being made
to bring in some new hands of the same qualification
from some where. There are many representations. I
have gone through some of these representations, and
as far as I am concerned I am convinced that there is
discrimination and this type of discrimination only
adds fuel to the fire. This is not good from the point

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of view of peace in the industries, from the point of view of integrated development and from the point of view of integration of the country for which everybody is crying.

Sir, there are certain instances which will prove that this type of thing has been practised which must have to be stopped. It is a fact that these are Govt. of India installations, but these installations are within the State of Assam and the Govt. of Assam should be courageous enough to see that no untoward incident takes place centering round this kind of discriminatory policy which is pursued by certain central Government officers. There is no denying the fact that the engineers, technicians and unemployed youths of Assam will have to be definitely employed in the projects, wheather it is of the Central Government or the State Government or the individual installations of these industries. Sir, I have got the papers with me to substantiate the news item which has appeared in the Assam Tribune yesterday. Therefore, I would only suggest that instead of allowing the opportunist elements, the distrupive elements and the C. I. Agency to take advantage of the situation and thereby create a 'Golmal' and prevent the development of the State, this August House should seize upon the situation. Therefore, I only want to suggest that a Committee of this House should be constituted which should go into these public sector installations against which so many complaints are made by the people. We should visit these areas and try to find out and scrutinize the facts and thereby help the State Government to take drastic and very courageous step in order to ameliorate those grievances which will be found out

by the visit of this Committee of this House. This is my suggestion and it may be taken as a proposal and I am sure that the House will agree to such a proposal.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, my attention has already been drawn to the news item mentioned by the hon. Member and I am going to take up the matter with the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Whatever information I get from them I will inform the House during this session.

With regard hon. Member's suggestion to constitute a Committee of this House to enquire into the grievances or to make a sort of survey to find out position, you will recollect that in the past such a Committee was formed and that Committee submitted one report. I think it would be better to have such a review periodically. Therefore, a Committee may be appointed by you to go into the different aspects of the matter.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I inform the Chief Minister that no such Committee was appointed in the past; only a delegation of this House headed by the Hon'ble Speaker went into it and submitted a report. We feel that there should be a permanent Committee to see the workings of the public undertakings and ascertain the employment potentiality.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) Sir, the Committee which was appointed during my time as speaker, I think it was a kind of a delegation to visit the different industries and find out the grievances of the people of Assam and to make recommendations. Accordingly the delegation

visited different industries and submitted a report for consideration of the House and it was also forwarded to the Government for necessary action. Now the point is that a Committee may be appointed by you, as suggested by the Chief Minister, and that Committee may go round the State and find out the merits of the grievances that have been brought to our notice from time to time especially the grievances of this nature which was reported by the hon. Member Shri Bora as appeared in the Press. I think that will serve the purpose because in public undertakings there are certain difficulties. If we appoint a Committee without the consent of the Government of India, that Committee may not be able to visit the industries and get the information we want. Again Sir, our Estimates Committee is there which from time to time makes enquiries about the workings of this kind of undertakings. If these two agencies are there, one already there and the other to be constituted, I think that will services the purpose, and the proposed Committee may be made a permanent Committee till the life of the Assembly. That Committee may go into the workings of the public undertakings, see the grievances and make recommendations for redress the grievances.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir I feel that I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to your notice and to the notice of the House that there are certain constitutional difficulties with regard to such a Committee. The other day when the Minister-in-charge of Industries read out a letter from the ONGC there was a polite reminder to the Government of Assam that you are poking your nose too

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much into our affairs'. That was a very polite reminder and those who could feel the touch felt it that they are very conscious of their position. Now, so far as the State undertakings are concerned or the concerns which are partly or fully financed from our own revenue, we have got a right to appoint a Committee on Public undertakings. But so far as undertakings under the the Central Government are concerned, we may only go as a goodwill mission or as guests. I do not think that we can go there as a matter of right or with any authority. If they do not offer us the opportunity or if they do not place the records, what can we do? Therefore, instead of hurrying with a Committee, so far as the Central Govt., undertakings are concerned, it will probably be better to correspond with the Central Government in this matter and take some advice and Assistance from them that as these industries are located in Assam there should be some avenue found out whereby the problems that are now being discussed may be solved: I have only brought this matter to your notice because there are certain constitutional barriers and it will not be much to the credit of this House if a Committee of this House goes somewhere and gets a rebuff.

Shri Phani Bora : With regard to the point raised by my friend Mr. Bhattacharjee, he is right in so far as the question of legal rights are concerned. But so far as the feasibility or the necessity of such a committee, I am perfectly clear that the House will be right if it appoints a Committee. If these installations do not allow us to go through their papers, we shall have to have correspondence with the Government of India.

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But even without that a Committee of this House can visit the industries because there are employees, there are unions of employees and there are so many other avenues to find out the workers' grievances and the grievances of the employees and form certain opinion with which the Committee can help the State Government, and the Government can take up the recommendations with the Government of India. That way I think there may be some adjustment between the legal position and the practical thing.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : (Minister, Industries) Sir, there are certain questions in this House regarding certain information relating to the Central sector undertakings but inspite of repeated reminders we have not been able to elicit the information from the Central Government undertakings. There was a call attention notice regarding the failure of the Kerosene plant at Guwahati Refinery. There also the Government of India did not give us the information first and after a good deal of correspondance we got the information. Therefore before we set up a Committee, we should ascertain from the Government of India whether the Committee will be in a position to go into the matter which the House desires. So far as the State undertakings are concerned, there will be no difficulty. If you set up a Committee, that Committee will be able to go into the workings of the State undertakings. But so far as the Central sector undertakings are concerned, if we set up a Committee without clearing the position from the Government of India, it will be a serious matter for the Committee and the House if the Committee is not allowed to go into the details. Therefore, I would submit

that we should first take up the matter with the Government of India and then set up a Committee.

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, this House should not go to that extent, because it will find itself in a ludicrous Position. Therefore, at this stage it is not desirable for the Committee to go to that. Some allegations have been brought against some public undertakings. Now it is better to enquire and find out causes of allegations immediately. Sir, I feel that all these matters should first be brought to the notice of the Government of India and after going into details of those things, a Committee should be constituted with the desire of the House. The Honourable Speaker of the House is taken in to confidence for nominating the members of the Committee.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that there is want of adjustment between the practical necessity and the legal difficulty. I think this House is concerned with the unemployment problem of the State and this House has every right to look in to the problems of unemployment which we are facing. So, I think it will not be very difficult on our part to constitute a Committee to go into the problem of unemployment. Our people are facing difficulty due to various anomalies in various industries whether in the State sector or in the Central Sector. So, as Mr. Bora has suggested a Committee, it may be called a committee or a delegation whatever it is, to go into various anomalies, difficulties and grievances that our people are facing in the industries. So, I think there will not

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be any legal difficulty. We can collect information from various sources in the meantime. A Committee may be constituted and it may go and find out the grievances and various difficulties of our people. I think we are entitled to do so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, as has been said just now, there is some sort of barrier particularly from the legal aspect. I fully endorse the views expressed by honourable member Shri Jogen Saikia that after the House express desire to constitute a Committee which can go into details of unemployment potentialities in the public sector undertakings and then we can express our opinion to the Government of India. Before constituting the Committee when we will visit Delhi, we can take up the matter with the Government of India and the Prime Minister and other Ministers where we can submit our grievances. Afterwards we may place it before the House and the House may decide.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, (Minister, Agriculture) Sir, I think it is better instead of arguing we should see how can we form a Committee. The hon. Speaker may call the leaders from both the sides of the House and discuss what should be done.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, it is more than crystal clear. We want a Committee of such type to go into details of working of various industries as well as unemployment potentialities of the State. The question is that those who are within our jurisdiction i. e. those who are getting government grants may be examined. We must have easy access. The question is regarding our

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jurisdiction in respect of Government of India sectors industries. I think, morally we should have excess to them also. Legal points are also there. If we express our views after going into details of these industries, to the Government of India about the situation, I think, surely, they will consider.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, originally when I gave this proposal I did not conceive of a Parliamentary Committee to go into details of the working of the public sector undertakings. That was not the idea with which I propose to constitute a Committee. If the official agent do not cooperate, even then this House has got every right to contact them. Of course, I do not disagree with the opinion of Shri Saikia that there should be some approach to convince the Government of India, but for that purpose we should have a Committee constituted by this House only to go into the details of the public sector undertakings, that I do not agree. This is only an addition. What I am concerned is that this House should send a Committee to visit these installations immediately. There should be on the spot study of these installations so that the Committee will give the report to the Government and the Government of India with more courageous approach.

Shri Jogen Saika : Sir, my first suggestion was that when we constitute a Committee or a delegation-whatever

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it may be, the findings should have some force behind it. It should have some authority to go into the details of this matter. Supposing we are going to visit some Government of India undertakings, will their employee allow us to do so? Sir, my idea is that if the Government constitute a Committee it should have the force behind it, sanction behind it and authority behind it to look into the details of the workings of the industries. That was my first consideration. The second point is that in the interest of the Government such kind of Committee should be constituted. Because so many allegations are made against them.

Shri Phani Bora : We do not agree to that.

Shri Jogen Saikia : It will be not only in the fitness of things which are in respect of allegations and grievances—because allegations are there, it should be formed to go into details of workings of various industries. That was my suggestion. Let not Mr. Bora misunderstand me that I am going to give power to the Government to constitute a Committee. No, it is far from it. My suggestion is that let the Government constitute a Committee with members of this House in consultation with the Speaker. Originally I suggested that it was the Speaker who will nominate the members. My suggestion now is that if the honourable Speaker nominate any member it should have the approval of the Government.

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Rani Manjula Devi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Committee should be a fullfledged one so that it can go into all aspects of the public sector undertakings. Unless we get cooperation from the Central Government, it will not be an effective one. I suggest that you will kindly correspond with the Central Government to make it an All India issue so that the members of State Assemblies would be taken into Parliamentary Committee. Then the Committees will be able to go into the workings of all the public sector undertakings of all the States of India as in the case of Assam; It will then be an All India issue and as such it will be very effective, because the State representatives of the Assemblies will be taken there and they can have a status and have their say in this matter.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed- The question is very simple, Sir.

Mr. Speaker- Order, order, please. We have had enough discussion in this matter. Different view-points have been expressed and further discussion will not improve the matter. Therefore, I suggest that I will discuss the matter with some hon. Members of this House including the Chief Minister, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Leader of the Opposition and the Minister of Industries in the light of the discussion held in this House and our views will be expressed if possible today, if not tomorrow.

Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent

Public importance—Allegation of defalcating Rupees two and half lakhs.

M. Shamsul Huda—Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Transport, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam

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OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE,**

Legislative Assembly the news item published in Dainik Asom, dated 7th February, 1969 under the caption-
আঠে লাখ টকাৰ আত্মসাৎ কৰাৰ অভিযোগ

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State-Transport)—Sir, the facts as reported in the news item appearing in the 7th February, 1969 issue of 'Dainik Asom' are not entirely correct:

A case of mis-appropriation in the Pool Transport Office first came to light on 1st June, 1968 when the Pool Transport Officer found a bill extract of a contingency bill for an amount of Rs. 5,152.50 p kept on his table by some body during his absence. As he had some doubt about the genuineness of the signature in the bill extract, he checked the contingency register and found that there was no entry of drawal of such amount. On further verification of the records in the Accountant General's office, it was found to be a forged bill. Shri R. Barthakur, Cashier cum-Accountant who was responsible for preparation and encashment of Contingency bills was asked to explain as to how the irregularity occurred. Though he denied to have any knowledge about this, for some reason or other he agreed to refund the money and accordingly he deposited the amount in full to the Pool Transport Officer on 7.6.1968.

After this detection Shri Barthakur was not allowed to handle cash or the cash book, Shri M. N. Puzari, Pool Transport Officer took charge of the Cash Book, Bill Register and the Contingency Register from Shri R. Barthakur and kept these three registers in his custody in the Almirah of his office room.

On 25.6.1968, Shri Puzari, Transport Officer (Pool) kept the above mentioned three registers in his office Almirah before the closing hours of office, and having

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locked it, took the only key with him. Next day on 26. 6. 1968 at about 1. 30 P. M. when Shri Puzari opened the Almirah, he noticed that the above Three registers kept there on the previous day i. e. 25. 6 1968 were missing. The matter was reported to the Officer-in-charge, Shillong Police Station immediately and on the receipt of the report, one Sub-Inspector of Police and one Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived immediately and started the investigation. Thereafter the Director of State Transport made a written request to the Superintendent of Police, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Shillong to take up both cases of temporary mis-appropriation of the amount of Rs. 5,152.50 P and the theft of the three registers for investigation. The Police investigation is still in progress. There is, however, no enquiry pending either with the Anti-Corruption Branch or the S. I. B. or C. B. I. against the delinquent officer in this regard.

The Police registered a case under section 409 IPC against Shri R. Barthakur who surrendered before the Court and was released on bail. Shri Barthakur has also been placed under suspension. And in connection with the missing of registers, three chowkidars and one mechanic have been placed under suspension.

Government first received the report of mis-appropriation of the pool transport money amounting to Rs. 5,152.50 P on 14.6.1968. Apprehending that there might be more defalcation in the Pool Transport Officer, Shri P. N. Sarmah, the then Financial Adviser attached to the Transport Department was directed to carry out preliminary investigation and to report to Govt. immediately in order to enable them to take appropriate action as may be deemed fit. Accordingly

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Shri sarmah submitted his report but his report was incomplete as he had to retire on 30.9.1968. According to his report it appears that larger amounts were involved in this mis-appropriation case. Simultaneously, the Director of state Transport entrusted the task of departmental audit of the accounts of the pool Transport for the period from 13.1.1963 to 7.6. 1968 during which period Shri R. Barthakur was the Cashier-cum-Accountant, to one Assistant Accounts Officer of his department, for the purpose. We have not yet received the final audit report of the Asstt. Accounts Officer.

On receipt of the final report of the Assistant Accounts Officer which is expected within a week's time, further appropriate departmental action will be taken.

In this connection I may be permitted to add that the Accountant Generals' staff have been auditing the accounts of the Pool Transport Office regularly but surprisingly enough they could not detect the defalcation which has been going on over the years nor could they point out any of the short deposit into the Treasury.

Government have no information that Shri R. Barthakur who has been placed under suspension is engaged in selling tickets in Archery Game.

Report of the Rules Committee.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) - Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Rules Committee;

Motion—Discussion on the Report of the
Assam Public Service Commission 1965-66
and the Memorandum thereon.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Mr. Speaker, Sir, During the last session I moved my motion for taking into consideration the Report of the Assam Public Service Commission for 1965-66 and the memorandum. At that time I simply initiated a discussion but could not touch any Major point of this particular subject. (M. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair on the Speaker left the chamber). Now, Sir, let me come to the procedure under which the Assam Public Service Commission has been constituted. Sir, as per provision of the Constitution under Art. 315 these Public Service Commissions are constituted in different states for the purpose of recruiting the higher categories of officers to be appointed in Various department of Government, and for that purpose a Chairman and three other Members are nominated by the State Govts to constitute such commission. Here in our State we have followed the same principle and we have as per Art. 315 of the Constitution we also constituted such kind of Commission for the purpose as I have stated earlier. Now, again as per Art. 323 (2) of the Constitution of India the Public Service Commission has to submit its annual report to the August House for its consideration so that there can be a healthy atmosphere in the working of the Commission in respect of recruiting personnel for the purpose of administration.

Now, as we have said without disregarding or casting any reflection on the provisions of the Constitution of India I may say that we are still having a legacy of British regime in the matter of constitution

of this Commission. Though the provision is very clear that the Members of the Commission be men of integrity having through knowledge and experience the administrative affairs. Only such persons will be recruited or should be appointed as Chairman or members of the Committee. Sir, during these last 21 years we have seen that there is no change in the outlook of the Commission. There is no change in the out look of this very important wing which is there to help administration by recruiting the best talents of the State for the purpose of efficient administration. It is known that Assam is a state where there is conglomeration of different cast, creed and community and for that reason we should be very careful in respect of appointment of such Commission. Therefore, Sir, by considering the different aspect of the things Govt. should consider these things very seriously so that in the matters of appointment of members there should be rotation in respect of appointment of the members from different communities. There should be members from the minority communities as well as the Hill tribes. During the question hour in the last week there was a discussion about it. There should be members from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Though the provision is there in the constitution that in respect of appointment Govt. will have its own choice, but I would request that, at the time of choice no political consideration should be there. Our experience is that the political considerations are there which should not be allowed to continue.

Therefore, Sir, my suggestion is when this an Autonomous Body, then at the time of recruitment of the

members of that body should be carefully done. It should be borne in mind that the members of the Body should be men with integrity and must have some experience of the administrative affairs of the State. We should also see that members of the Committee should be selected by rotation from all the sections of the people of the State so that they do not feel insecure. I have already said that the political consideration should not get preference in the matter of selection of Members of the Commission. There was a discussion in the House about this matter and some of the hon. Members have expressed their concern about their appointment on political consideration this should be avoided at any cost. I would suggest that no consideration party affiliation should be there. It should be avoided so that it can serve the real purpose of our State. We have found that so many anomalies are there in the administration or in the Commission itself. I would like to give few instances just to substantiate my explanation. More so there is no co-ordination between the Govt. Depts. and Commission in respect of recruitment. In the regime of the last Chairman of the Commission in many places in many Depts. deadlock have been created. Here I am quoting the observation of the Commission "Irregular Appointments: The Commission is constrained to record with regret that so far as this State is concerned the P. S. C. is treated more as a rubber-stamp than as a body set up under the Constitution. All appointments almost invariably made under Regulation 3 (c) and 3 (f) although there are provisions means to be used in emergent cases only. Although persons so appointed can be retained in service for four and six months only as the case may be, they are only

as the case may be, they are usually illegally retained for years without reference to the Commission. Reference is made according to the sweet will of the Departments concerned and advertisements are often so framed that the candidates already appointed under these emergency provisions receive preference over others. Sometimes the authorities go to the extent of retaining persons appointed under the emergency provisions even after the Commission's rejection of such candidates. There is no legal provision for such retention unless it is done on a contract basis. These malpractices amount not only to a misuse of emergency provisions but to a floating of Constitutional provisions denying equality of opportunity as regards employment guaranteed by the Constitution. The Commission has thus on repeated occasions brought these irregular practices to the notice of the Govt. but no effective steps have been taken to stop them. These remarks apply equally to some cases of promotions also made under Regulation 4 (d):

Sir, this is a very serious observation that has been made by the Commission and for that reason an enmity has grown, as we gather, between the Govt. Departments and the Commission, last year. They are at daggers drawn. As for instance, Sir, some persons had been appointed by the Education Department and Inspector of Schools. When the matter had been taken up by the Public Service Commission after due advertisements, they gave nominations to those persons who were to retire within months but did not give nomination to persons who were highly qualified. They nominated persons who had to retire within after 2/3 days of their taking the jobs. This was done by the Public Service Commission, probably, with a vindictive

attitude; to take revenge against the Govt. they took such a decision—it is not proper. In this connection Sir, it has been said in a memorandum for the Legislature of the State. “The number of such cases relating to appointment, promotion, disciplinary action, etc., dealt by the Assam Public Service Commission during the year under report was 1296 and there was no deviation in any case from the Public Service Commission’s recommendations except in one disciplinary case for reasons stated in the column under ‘Replies’ etc. against Commission’s remark at page 51, Item 12 of the Report. In a few cases, the recommendations of the Commission could not be acted upon due to circumstances explained in the Statement”. Here Sir, you will find that even after giving these recommendations by the Public Service Commission, these appointments were not made immediately. Here in page 6 of the Annual Report on the working of the Assam Public Service Commission for the year 1965-66 it has been said? “The Assam Public Service Commission held a Combined Competitive Examination simultaneously at Shillong and Gauhati from 15th July to 24th July, 1965 for recruitment to Assam Civil Service Classes I, Assam Police Service, Assam Civil Service Class II and Upper Division Assistants in the Assam Secretariat.

This was held from 15th to 24th of July. The letter of recommendation was sent on 14th March, 1966, but no appointment order was received during the year under report. This is objectionable because the recommendation of the A. P. S. C. had been sent to the Government as early as possible but the Government had not taken any action on that. In this connection I would like to mention here that the Government do not mention the number of vacancies of A. C. S and

A. P. S. posts to the Public Service Commission. I will mention what happened this time, Sir. This time the Government had given an understanding that there would be at least 26 vacancies in the A. P. S. cadre, 18 vacancies in A. C. S. Class 1 and 21 or 22 vacancies in A. C. S. Class II. Accordingly, the A. P. S. C. had selected candidates for these posts but afterwards the Government had written that there would be 6 less vacancies. Then, afterwards when the recommendation on 20 boys had been sent, after a long delay it was informed that the Government was going to recruit only 8 persons to A. C. S. I, 5 to A. C. S. II and 12 to A. P. S. cadre. For this reasons, the boys who had been waiting for months together to get appointments had been shocked to find that though they were selected by the A. P. S. C. were not to be recruited because of nonavailability of posts. In some cases even candidates completed their physical tests but were not appointed. I brought this to the notice of the Chief Minister also and narrated the state of affairs that is prevailing. Why the Government should give such inflated number of vacancies? And what will happen to those boys who, some of them, even cannot appear in the next test because of age bar which they have to face on account of delayed announcement of the results of the examination? They are deprived from both sides. Therefore my earnest appeal to the Government is that they should consider these cases very seriously. My suggestion is that these persons should be appointed in Class 1 and Class II services from the next year's quota otherwise it will be a very great injustice to the bright young boys. Sir, in page 7 of the same Report it has been said, "A Selective Written Test for recruitment to the posts

of Publicity Officers under the Mobile Unit of the Family Planning Organisation in the Medical Department was held by the Commission on the 6th March, 1965 at Gauhati and the qualified candidates were subsequently interviewed on the 17th 18th and 19th June, 1965 at their office at Shillong but Appointment orders of only 14 nominees of the Commission were received during the year under report". Again at page 8, "A Competitive Examination under the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules, 1963 for recruitment of Lower Division Assistants in Assam Secretariat was held at Shillong and Gauhati on the 22nd June, 1965. The candidates who secured qualifying marks in the Examination were subsequently interviewed from the 6th to 21st December, 1965 at Shillong but no appointment order was received during the year under report". At page 9 the report says, "The Assam Public Service Commission held a Selective Written test for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Divisional Accountant, in the Assam Subordinate Accounts Service on the 26th July, 1965. The candidates who qualified in the written test were subsequently interviewed from the 6th December, 1965 to 15th December, 1965 at Gauhati but no appointment order was received during the year under report". These are very serious matters. In this connection, I would also like to mention that even the A. P. S. C. recommendation has not been honoured by the Government properly. I would like to cite an instance in this connection. Two or three years ago, the A. P. S. C. conducted an interview in respect of Joint Director of Health Services. Immediately after the interview the A. P. S. C. recommended but till today the Medical Deptt. has not done anything on this case and by doing so they are

doing injustice to the incumbent who is entitled to get benefits of the post in respect of pay and other things and in this way they are ignoring the provisions of the Constitution, they are undermining the honour and prestige that is enjoyed by the Public Service Commission. Again, we have found that there are attacks and counterattacks between the Public Service Commission and the Government. As for instance, there was delay in sending the names of the Assistant Engineers for the P. W. Department for the recommendation of the Public Service Commission for their regularisation.

What happened? When this was sent late to the Public Service Commission, the Chairman of the Commission sent them back rejecting almost all the candidates. They did not give nomination and due to the fault of the Department many of the young engineers lost their seniority. The Department ought not to have done this. Again you will be surprised to hear, Sir, in what way the Government compelled the public Service Commission to act even against the provision. Sir, I would like to mention of course I have no personal grudge against this incumbent, about a case to which I am going to refer and that is only about the procedural defect. Sir, here, for the post of Director of Geology and Mining advertisement was made by the public Service Commission vide their Advertisement No. 23 on 16/5/66, dated 29. 3. 66

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister. Revenue)- Sir, these are not covered by the report. We are discussing the Report and the matter to which the Hon'ble member has referred to does not find place in the Report.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - I am just going to refer to the policy in what way both Government and public Service Commission have been violating the rules. I am not going to discuss on the merit of the case:- simply the procedural mistake that has been committed by the Commission and the Government in respect of appointment of this man. Here in the advertisement we find : " qualifications : Candidate must have passed M. Sc. in 1st class or Second class or Ph. D. Degree or Holder of Diploma A. R. S. M. or A S I M in Mining Engineering or Geology of Indian University or Institution. (ii) At least 10 years of experience as Mining Engineer or working Geologist in a position of responsibility with sufficient up-to-date knowledge with regard to various fields of utilisation of minerals".

My whole contention is that this gentleman who has been now appointed as director of Geology and mining is not even qualified, as has been observed,, for the post of Deputy Director. Anyway, he was allowed to officiate in the post of Deputy Director and when he applied for the post of Deputy Director his nomination was rejected by the Commission. Again when the same man applied for the post of Director Geology and Mining he was termed underqualified for appearing in the interview. After that the man, who was not permanently absorbed in the post of Deputy Director, was allowed to hold the charge of the Director. This is against the rules and procedures that have been followed by the Government. However, some how or other he was allowed to officiate as Director for the time being and when we raised this question in the House reply was given that the Government of India was asked to send or recommend some of specially qualified person for

this post: But surprisingly enough some how or other the matter had gone in such a way that the man who was not regularised by the Public Service Commission for appointment as Deputy Director, he was given nomination and was allowed to hold charge of the Director permanently. My whole contention is that the candidates who appeared for the post of Director of Geology and Mining, all of them were rejected. The Commission's observation was that not a single candidate was qualified. It is surprising how this could happen, And it is a history created by the Public Service Commission that a man who was not qualified for the post of Deputy Director, could be found suitable and qualified for the post of Director. More amazing is that when nobody was found qualified the post was to be re-advertised, but this was not done and by violating the formality to be observed under the rules, by the back-door policy this man was appointed and concurrence was given by the Public Service Commission to regularise the appointment as Director of Geology and Mining. This is a very serious irregularity committed by them. If this sort of irregularity happen then how the people will have faith in the Commission? Sir, the Commission has created a history in this way. Sir, in another case you will find how the Commission acted in a very callous manner. When the rules of the Judicial Services were sent for concurrence of the Commission the Commission gave their concurrence but afterwards when some of the A. C. S. Class I officers preseed the Commission they had withdrawn it and by soing so they made the matter more complex. This is one of many instances to show how callously they act. Sir, I am not going to take much time of the House as I understand our Leader will also

take part in the discussion. As I have already said this gentleman, who has been appointed by Government as Director of Geology and Mining, Government has nothing to show that a single condition was fulfilled by this officer. Then how can we accept that this Commission is functioning democratically and judiciously and following the rules of the Constitution? Again Sir, very recently a post of Exhibition Officer under the Publicity Department was advertised by the Public Service Commission. But you will be surprised to hear that afterwards, when interview was called the candidates who are actually competent and qualified for the post having high diploma and degree were not called for interview i. e. those candidates did not receive the interview letter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : You are referring to which period ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It is very recent Sir. Whatever it may be in order to substantiate my argument and the irregular procedure adopted by the Commission I think, I can refer to such matters without confining myself only to the particular Report. As per rule I can cite some instances where it is found that the same type of irregularity has been committed by the Public Service Commission.

My contention is that this man who was fully qualified to hold that post as per the advertisement was not called for interview. When enquired in the office of the Commission it transpired that a letter was sent but it did not reach the person concerned. As per rule a letter calling for interview is to be sent registered acknowledgement due which was not done. Another

candidate who was allowed to officiate was not only famous in Assam but famous throughout India. He had been praised by foreign dignitaries like Mr Kosigyn when the latter visited the Assam staff in Bombay. His petition which was forwarded by the Department either got lost on the way or got lost in the office of the Public Service Commission. As a result two candidates who were available in Shillong only appeared and who received recommendations. Those boys who were really qualified to hold such a post were thus deprived. This sort of anomalies are going on in the office of the Commission. Another aspect is that the Public Service Commission is adamant not to give nomination to those who have already been appointed by the Government under Regulation 3 (f) or 3 (e). Thus an impasse has been created. I however agree with the observations by the Commission that a person appointed under Regulation 3 (f) should continue only upto 6 months. To avoid criticism Government should adopt a policy that even if they appoint people under regulation 3 (f) to posts should be advertised within the stipulated six months and regularised. Apart from that we are to see that the qualifications prescribed for a particular job should not be so framed as to accommodate the people who have been appointed under regulation 3 (f) earlier. I would also like to draw your attention to another factor enumerated at page 2. It is stated therein that the Commission has pointed out every year in the past the necessity of a separate examination for the use of the Commission. At present for the purpose of holding examinations the Commission has to depend on the educational authorities who are not always inclined to make the accommodation available. This year the Commission approached the Cotton College

Authorities for the College hall for holding the A.C.S. examination in April and May. The College authorities expressed their inability before the Puja vacation. To avoid such kind of difficulties of the Commission Government should construct an Examination hall at Gauhati without further delay because Gauhati has become the nerve-centre for all purposes. Also in view of the fact that we are going to shift the capital as soon as possible this hall should be constructed very early for conducting examinations smoothly. I would also like to draw the attention of the Govt to another aspect, and that is, the service condition of the members of the Commission. Under the provisions of Art. 316 (3) "A person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for reappointment to that office." The Members of the Commission who are generally appointed from I.A.S. cadre will get the benefit of pension on retirement, but those who are not from the I.A.S. cadre will be deprived of the pensionary benefit as well re-employment. This is some sort of a discrimination. Our present Chairman is a non-I. A. S. personnel. Monetary benefit also he is getting less than the other Members because the members will get their senior IAS cadre pay plus other allowances. So to remove this disparity the Chairman's pay scale should be raised to a higher standard. Govt. should adopt a policy of giving pension, gratuity and other benefits like family pension to the non-I.A.S. members including the Chairman. Sir, I would not like to take much of the House's time. The Government and the Commission should make a co-ordinated effort to create a congenial atmosphere between Govt. Depts. and the Commission. The

The present affair that is going on between the Government and the Public Service Commission is not a healthy one. Therefore, I suggest that co-ordinated effort should be there from both sides, so that there can be justice in all matters. If the Commission recommends some candidate due respect is to be given to such recommendations and immediate effect should be given to the recommendations of the Commission. On the other hand the Government should strictly follow the rules which have been declared by them in respect of forwarding the cases for the concurrence of the A.P.S.C. or for regularisation of certain appointments so that the Commission may not get scope for complaint of the delay in implementing the recommendations, and also express their concern on such affairs or put the blame on the Government. Therefore, considering all these, the system of constitution of Commission should be looked into very carefully so that all sections of the people feel at home at the constitution of such Commission that it is really serving the real purpose of the State.

There is one thing, Sir, which I have forgotten to touch. I have come to know that the Government issued several circulars to several Government departments in respect of reservation of posts for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. But we have seen that their cases are not regularly sent to the Commission at the time of considering the appointments. As such Government cannot do justice to these people as has been enjoined in the circulars. Therefore all the circulars in respect of appointment for all categories of posts the Government should from time to time communicate to the A.P.S.C. so that at the time of giving their nomination, such deserving

candidates from the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes may be taken into consideration by the Commission so that these people get adequate representation in different categories of posts: With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharrya- Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose to participate in this discussion not because such participation will be of much use to the report under consideration but because I propose to highlight certain principles. Sir, this report before us is a very stale one. It pertains to the period of 1965-66. So, we are not only having a post mortem examination but we are having a post mortem examination on a body which has thoroughly decomposed. Therefore, it may not be quite helpful to go into the different items reported by the Commission on which the Government has submitted explanations. But I should like to, first of all, draw the attention of the House to the strained relation which existed at least in the period under review between the Public Service Commission and the Government and that goes like this: That the Commission was constrained to record with deep regret that so far as this blessed State of Assam is concerned, the Public Service Commission is treated more as a rubber stamp than as a body set up under the Constitution. There cannot be a sharper denunciation and the autocratic manner in which this Government is accused of functioning' Sir, I have referred to this not because I think that the Commission is above blemish but because I feel that the Government has not respected the various Articles of the Constitution in respect of formation, function and amenities of the Commission. Sir, let me first of all take the aspect

of appointment and term of office of the members of the Commission. Here under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, the Commissions are appointed. Now, Article 316 says that "the Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission by the president and in the case of State Commission by the Governor of the State." Here the Governor means the constitutional Governor-Governor acting on the advice of the Cabinet. That is to say, it is the Cabinet, it is the Ministry which takes the decision though in the name of the Governor.

Now, here, is a provision provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be person who, at the dates of their respective appointments, have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, and in computing the said period of ten years any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which a person has held office under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State shall be included". Here, it has been said as 'nearly as possible', that is not exceeding one-half of the members of the Commission, should be drawn from service. Now, as this Article of the Constitution covers the Union Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for several States and also State Public Service Commissions, it has been said that these members may be drawn either from the Central Services or from the State Services. Now, in this State of Assam, since the days of the Government of India Act, 1935-since then the Public Service Commission has been appointed. Not a single man has been drawn

from the State Civil Service. The constitution of the Public Service Commission is not a novel thing. This portion of the Constitution of India has been borrowed-as much as about 95 per cent of the Constitution from the British Parliament's Government of India Act, 1935. We have nothing of our originality in our Constitution. Now, this Public Commission was originally enunciated under the Government of India Act, 1935. Even at that time it was said that the members should be drawn from the civil service. Not a single man has been drawn to the Union Public Service Commission from any State Services-not a single man has been drawn to the State Public Service Commission from the.....

(Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury- Shri Hiranya Bhuyan was there, as Chairman, he belonged to the Education Services).

I am glad that at least there was an exception.

I must thank the Minister that even in at least one case one gentleman was drawn from the State service. The point which I wanted to stress is that so far as the State Public Service Commission is concerned, the spirit of the Constitution lays down that they should be drawn from the State service. I may be asked 'why do you think so? The Constitution mentions both the Union Service as well as State Service.' I say so because the Article of the Constitution covers not only the State Service Commission but it also covers the Union Service Commission and Joint Service Commission. So, the Union Service personnel will be drawn to the Union Public Service Commission and Joint Service Commission but the State Service Commission, should be manned exclusively by the cadre drawn

from the State Service. If one was drawn that shows...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M. to-day. Mr. Bhattacharjee will continue,

Adjournment

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

(AFTER LUNCH)

Announcements by the Speaker- Implementation
Advisory Committee on land.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order please. The Business Advisory Committee held today decided that the Speaker should constitute an Implementation Advisory Committee to advise the Government about the implementation of land policy. Further it was decided that the first half of tomorrow the 3rd April, 1969 should be fixed for the discussion of the land problems when members from both sides of the House may participate and offer their suggestions so that the Committee may be benefitted by the deliberations of the House. As desired by the Business Advisory Committee, I constitute the Implementation Advisory Committee with the following members:

1. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, Minister, Revenue.
2. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.
3. Shri Phani Bora.
4. Shri Jogen Saikia.
5. Shri Paramananda Gogoi.
6. Shri Ataur Rahman.

The Minister Revenue will be the Chairman of the Committee and three of the members present will form the quorum. I fix tomorrow first half of the day for discussion of the land policy. Other business will come up for discussion later.

I hope this has the approval of the House:

(The House approved it)

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

I have to make an announcement. Under rule 251 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following hon. members to constitute the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

1. Shri Jogen Saikia;
2. Shri Prabhat Narayan Chowdhury;
3. Shri Malia Tanti.
4. Shri A. Thanglura;
5. Shri Phani Bora;
6. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen;
7. Shri Shamsul Huda.

Shri Jogen Saikia will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Committee on Government Assurances

Under rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following Hon. members to constitute the Committee on Government Assurances.

1. Rani Manjula Debi.
2. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.
3. Shri Azizur Rahman.
4. Shri Paramananda Gogoi
5. Shri Dulal Ch. Barua.
6. Shri Motilal Nayak.
7. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed.

Rani Manjula Debi will be the Chairman of the Committee;

Library Committee

Under rule 315 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following Hon. members to constitute the Library Committee:-

1. Shri Lakhyadhar Chowdhury
2. Shri Jalaluddin Ahemd
3. Shri Azad Ali
4. Shri Govinda Chandra Borah
5. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman
6. Shrimati Pranita Talukdar

Shri Lakhyadhar Chowdhury will be the Chriman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Estimates.

I also nominate Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachryya as Chairman of the Public Accouts Committee and Shri Ataur Rahman, Deputy Speaker, as Chairman of the Committee on Estimates.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, as has been said by Dr. L. M. Singhvi, M. P., M. A. LL. M. (Harvard) D. Sc. Law (Cornell) "The Government at the Centre and in the States combined with departmental and public sector undertaking are the biggest employers in our country. Out of these jobs only a small percentage comes within the purview of the Public Service Commissions. For example it was estimated on the basis of 1960 figures that as little as 1.9% of the total Central Government employment was processed by the Union Public Service Commission." But, in spite of this the Public Service Commissions is only the necessary adjunct for the State, because of the extraordinary means of service which these Public Service Commission

deal with. Sir, it has also been stated—"The central thesis of the present dissertation is that within the limitations imposed by social-cultural, political and economic forces in the country, improvement in the bureaucracy and public administration can be brought about by sincere and sustained efforts by the Government. In support of this view, the author has appropriately, cited the United Nations Technical Assistance Committee on Public Administration (1951) which observed that "the most serious defects in public administration are frequently those arising out of inferior personnel practice."

Now, this practice i. e. the inferior personnel practice goes on to implement all Regulations 3 (e) and 3 (f). It is not only in the extraordinary cases that these regulations are to be taken recourse to, but in all appointments. The report under discussion says that all appointments almost invariably made under Regulations 3 (e) and 3 (f) although these are provisions meant to be used in the emergent cases only but in practice although the persons so appointed can be retained in service for four and six months only, in the maximum, as the case may be, are usually retained by the Government illegally for years without reference to the Commission i.e. Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission itself is a Commission appointed by the Government and this P.S.C. is giving different remarks that the Government is acting illegally and using extraordinary provisions in a very wanton manner. The Commission further says that this is done in case of merit.

"This is done according to the sweet will of the Departments concerned and advertisements are often so framed that the candidates already appointed under these emergency provisions receive preference over others."

How do they do that? For example, I am a Minister. I want that my cousin should be appointed in a particular job. Now because my cousin has got certain qualifications I create a job to fit in with his qualifications. I then appoint him under Regulation 3 (e) or 3 (f) and then I get prepared an advertisement that "candidates who are 5 ft. 4 inches in height (because that is the height of my cousin), "who have got a mole on the left cheek, who know how to play badminton, and those who are probably lame in the left leg, will be given preferential treatment".

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : These are not conditions for any service.

(1) Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : I know. That ought not to be. I have used it in a metaphorical manner, just to show how things are done (A Voice : Have they cited instances ?). Yes. They have only stated the method. I am giving instances in a metaphorical manner. They have said that the Departments concerned (they dared not mention the Ministers behind the Departments) prepared advertisements in such a way that their minions are suited to these posts.

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathy : So far as I know, during the regime of Mr. Satyen Barkataki, not a single appointment under Regulation 3 was regularised by the Commission. The result was that we completely gave up appointments under Regulation 3.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : I know. There are many a thing in heaven and earth which your philosophy cannot explain. Many things may not be known either to a layman like me or to the Finance

Minister: Many things not known either to him or to me may be known to the Chairman. At any rate, this is what actually happened. The Public Service Commission thought that Government was misusing this Regulation 3 (e) & (f) in a wanton manner. Therefore the Public Service Commission went to the other side of the pendulum and the candidates appointed under Regulation 3 were all disqualified. There is a saying in Assamees হাতী মহৰ যুজ লাগিল উলুখৰিকাৰ মৰন মিলিল The Executive Government and the Public Service Commission— one is an elephant and the other a buffalo; these two were fighting one another, but it is the poor candidates who suffered. That is what I am saying. I am not saying that only the Executive Government is to be blamed and not the other. But here we are to criticise the Executive Government because the Constitution has made the Public Service Commission above criticism except under the provisions laid down under Article 317. As the present discussion is not under Article 317, we cannot directly criticise the Commission.

Shri Kamakshya Prasad Tripathy :- May I give an example, Sir? We sent out about a dozen boys from the I. T. I. to be trained in Calcutta. They were teachers here. After getting two years' training in Calcutta when they came back the Public Service Commission refused to regularise their appointment and recommended persons less qualified and they persisted in this.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya: I am thankful to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for saying so. This is actually what happens; because of this tug of war innocent souls suffer. Sir, I am now quoting from Bhalerao's "Public Service Commission of India, a Study": "While the Constitution provides safeguards for the independence of the

the Public Service Commission, there are certain obvious limitations which cannot be surmounted by the provisions of the Constitution alone. Such is the limitation, for example, which arises from political patronage". This time it is not Satyen Barkataki, but one who is very much a supporter of the Executive Government, Dr. Bhalerao, who says "such is the limitation...which arises from political patronage and preferment in the appointments to the various commissions, particularly in the States". Now, what does Dr. Bhalerao say about selection of the members of the Public Service Commission? Often people are selected not because they are highly qualified, but because of party or political considerations. I need not cite instances as that will probably not be considered in good taste, but it is well-known that this is done. Dr. Bhalerao goes on "There is a two fold tendency in evidence in respect of the executive behaviour" (or rather misbehaviour): to seek to influence or pressurize the Commissions (mainly in the States, and alternatively to undermine and sidetrack them". The present report underlines the cases of "undermining" and "sidetracking"; probably because that Commission was too assertive or too sensitive they felt like that. Other Commissions may be more obliging, but the fact remains that both are, according to Dr. Bhalerao "misbehaviour". It is misbehaviour which seeks to influence or pressurize and it is also misbehaviour which seeks to undermine and sidetrack the recommendations of the Commission.

Then there is another authority in this regard, I mean the authority of Joseph Schumpeter and C. D. Deshmukh, who was himself an eminent executive officer of India and also Finance Minister of the

Government of India. Now these learned personalities also said that "the effective working and independence of the Commissions ultimately depends upon the quality of the human material of politics-the people who man the party machines; people who are elected to serve in Parliaments, (and State legislatures) and who happen to rise to Cabinet office and that the basic problem in our country is that of leadership in politics and Government. It is in this perspective that the question of the independence of the Public Service Commissions in India assumes decisive significance, because such independence is, to quote Lord Attlee, 'one of the the strongest bulwarks of democracy'.

So, Sir when we are criticising the behaviour and attitude of the executive Government towards the Public Service Commission we are not doing so from any prejudice or from any personal bitterness. We have got no personal axe to grind in this matter. We feel that if parliamentary democracy is really to be adopted in our soil its necessary adjunct must be strengthened and nourished. Unless and until we form the Service Commission out of persons who are above reproach and even beyond approach and unless and until we give their recommendations the respect and consideration that they deserve, well, the bureaucracy or officialdom is bound to be one spoil by the spoilt system.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi - Sir, it is a historical accident that India is following a British pattern of administration. Suppose we have followed American one where the Civil Services or the entire governmental machinery have been composed by the party in power, than what would have happened?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyye - Then there would have no Public Service Commission and we would not have discussed it in the same manner we are doing now.

I do not know whether the hon'ble Finance Minister was present at the beginning of my discourse when I said that the very composition of the public Service Commission is not a novelty created by the Constitution. This Public Service Commission was created by the British Parliament, in that legislation of the British Parliament known as the Govt. of India Act, 1935 and that chapter of Public Service commission from the Act of 1935 has been borrowed and planted in our Constitution. So it is a British creation and it is according to the British model. If our Constitution would have been something else on the basis of a successful revolution then probably our Constituent Assembly would have been of a different type and that Constituent Assembly might have well made the Constitution similarly to that of the United States or of Soviet Union or of any other country or it might have made the Constitution of its own. But as matter stands our Constitution was framed by a Constituent Assembly which was constituted in a peculiar historical background under peculiar circumstances. So in order to argue on this hypothesis which would definitely be a interesting thing on a theoretical level, probably, I shall have to go astray, though I might be much interested in the matter, it will not be proper to take the valuable time for this intellectual gymnastic.

Sir, as I said if the Public Service Commissions are to discharge their constitution duties and obligations in full measure and if the complexities of modern life and the exigencies of the governmental operation

in the democratic welfare State are to be satisfactorily reconciled with the values of independence and integrity of the services and in selection procedure the Public Service Commission should not only be armed with enhanced powers and increased function but they should also equip themselves with modern testing methods that are evolved, more and more dependable techniques of measuring, the scale and qualities of candidate in a functional perspective. Sir, my friend, Shri Barua was in that view of the matter criticising that aspect of the Public Service Commission when the hon'ble Deputy Leader of the House intervened and said that this cannot be the subject matter of the discussion. That may be, but that comes because it will not only be our duty here to suggest to the executive government that there should be least interference from the side of the executive government with the functioning of the Public Service Commission. Not only that, we should also see that these Public Service Commissions which are so highly placed by our Constitution, really are Commissions which can rise above sentiment. Sir, as the hon'ble Finance Minister said in the period which is under review that actually there was a very unhealthy tug of war between the members and the Chairman and this very Chairman he gave his assent to the Judicial Service Rules and thereafter he went to Gauhati, had consultation with somebody, came back and withdrew his assent—all these things did happen. Because after all the formation of the Public Service Commission is in the hands of the Cabinet. At the time when such Commission is constituted the Cabinet should rise above personal consideration. The Cabinet should rise above party consideration. The Cabinet should remember that they

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are the leaders of a political party; they are merely politician. If they would have been mere politician they would not have been leaders. They should try atleast to rise a step further and to come to the category of statesman, the category which considers or much concerns itself not only with the next election but also with the next generation and the future of next generation and the next generation's prosperity depend on the pattern of the permanent services and that permanent services will be selected on the basis of the advice given by Public Service Commission that Public Service Commission should be such as will rise above individual consideration, caste consideration, communal consideration, language consideration. That can only be possible with persons of high integrity. High integrity does not necessarily mean high academic qualifications. So, the other day I was amazed when an hon'ble member of this House said "He is quite alright, he is M. A., B. L." I said probably yesterday that our Minister in-charge of Fisheries and others, he is not any degree holder. But will any body say he is less than a degree holder. Shri Kamraj Nadar, he is not a degree holder, Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore, he is not also a degree holder, and as a matter of fact, Mahatma Gandhi himself is not a degree holder. He was Bar-at-law. Bar-at-law is not a degree. Therefore, it is not the degree which should matter. It should be the high integrity, it should be the high morale and intellectual qualification of a man should matter. Therefore, at the time of appointing the Public Service Commission the Cabinet has got a sacred duty and a great responsibility. Unfortunately, however, it is a bazar gossip. Let me hope that these gossips are baseless but is a bazar gossip that in Cabinet itself

there are taking place long discussion and debate with regard to the personnel of the Commission not because of merit but because of connections? Let me hope that these are all gossips and all are false.

But why there should be a bazar gossip at all? There lies a great responsibility of the Government in this matter. Sir I do admit..

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that in the Cabinet meeting such discussion never took place that who belongs to which community or about this or her relationship and so on..

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: I am very happy to hear this. As a matter of fact, I do not expect that Assam is so rotten as to go to such a debris and even in the matter of appointment of Public Service Commission let me hope that the bazar gossips are false. But one thing, not believing all these things, I brought this to the floor of the House because I am one who thinks that not only justice is done it should also appear that it has been done. Not only that the Caesar's wife is chaste but also she should be above suspicion. Because there are certain suspicion for which there is gossip and for that I have brought this matter to the floor of the House so that this suspicion may be removed and gossips may be declared to be void. So, as I said the Commission's functions are constitutionally advisory in nature there is no doubt about it. But then constitutional and technically speaking our Ministers also function as only advisers. It is the Governor previousl wasy 'His Excellency' and now he is no longer His Excellency. He is afterall the gentlemen of the tribe of I.A.S.

He is after all the gentleman of the tribe of I.A.S. or some underlinks. He signs the order, but actually the author of the order in many cases is the Minister. But the Minister remains here in the House, the Secretary remains absent, though he is very present here, but physically, constitutionally and technically he is absent untouched and unseen. Similarly in the orders the Ministers become spiritually omnipotent but technically and literally he is absent because it is the Governor who governs the country on the aid and advice of the Minister. This Public Service Commission, as I have said on a definite purpose knowing fully well their position should be able to appreciate the position of the Public Service Commission that constitutionally and technically they function only in an advisory capacity. Their recommendation should not be either put in cold storage or delayed or ignored without overriding considerations and that over-riding considerations should not be at all personal, sectional or party considerations rather they should be of national or in the State interest. Not the Cabinet it is the Executive Government that should altogether delegate its responsibility. This is true only with regard to the statutory wing, namely the Public Service Commission sometimes it is talked about with regard to the Comptroller and Accountant General, sometimes it is talked with regard to the High Court or other Judiciary. All those matters including the administrative they should be given complete freedom, but law has limited their jurisdiction. They should be free only within the jurisdiction and the Executive should not interfere.

But even if they function within that limit in an independent manner there are certain functions which are administrative which concern the money of the people and so far as these administrative functions and particularly the monetary functions and monetary involvements are concerned it is the Executive Govt. which must have the final say. Why? Have I got a votary even in the present system either of the American form or Russian form—no, not from that angle. This I say because it is only on this Executive on which the public has got the final voice and whipping hand. At least after 5 years this Executive and the Party which elects these executives has to go to them for their opinion, either to be re-elected or to be rejected. So, in the ultimate analysis it is only in the Cabinet system of Govt., it is after all the Cabinet which is answerable to the people, responsible to the people. Therefore, the Executive Govt. or the Cabinet should be very careful in selecting the Commission but should not without having over-riding considerations either delay or ignore the advice or recommendations of the Public Service Commission. This particular report is very interesting from that angle. Probably in the past 11 or 12 years of my participation, not that, 13 years of my participation, I have never taken so much time on a report of the Public Service Commission. How is it? Have I become too valuable that I am trying to speak on this subject? No, not that because this particular report is an extraordinary report. In no previous report we saw such confrontation between the Public Service Commission and the Government. I have read out a particular paragraph and my friend Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has also read it out. It has been read and re-read in this

House, because at least in my 13 years of membership I have never read a report wherein the P. S. C. has accused the Govt. as a band of despots who ignores the spirit of the fundamentals of the Constitution. But even then there were some mild attacks even in the previous reports of the A. P. S. C. also...

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi - What is the opinion of the Hon'ble Member with regard to this report ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - I have already given.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Is it biased or it is balanced ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : I hope the Hon'ble Minister will Please excuse me because I cannot give an answer either by saying, 'yes,' or 'no in this respect. It is very difficult. It is difficult for two reasons : I cannot ignore the provision of the Constitution, where as per Article 317, if I am to give an adverse criticism or remark about the Commission I should come under that Article. As I have not come, probably it will be misuse of the privilege as a Member of this House because Public Service Commission is not here in this House and there is nobody to hold brief on its behalf but the Government is very much present here Therefore, if even my remarks appear to be a little imbalanced, I hope and trust that the Government will please appreciate under what special circumstances I am to give my opinion.

Sir, in this respect I may also say that there is going on a literal struggle between not only in our

State but in other States, for example, in our neighbouring Bengal with regard to the Constitutional safeguard for making Commission's advice effective, and, interestingly enough, (it may not be interesting to non-lawyers but it will be interesting to the lawyers) in the same High Court there are conflicting opinions. For example, in the Calcutta High Court one Division Bench gave one type of decision and another Division Bench gave another type of opinion and ultimately the matter had to be dragged to the Supreme Court. Now, a question which has a bearing on the Constitutional position of the Government vis a vis the Commission where it is binding on the Government to consult the Commission on various service question. Our Commission complained that there were various questions of employment where the Government even do not consult us. On this, there are varying legal opinions from the Constitutional point of view. Among the High Courts and the Supreme Court, there have been difference of opinion on this question. Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court once held it that the word, 'shall' in the words, 'shall be consulted' was directory and not mandatory. This was in the case of Sibanan-dan Vs West Bengal a 1953 case. This shows that a High Court held that it was only directory and not mandatory and if the Government do not consult the Commission, the Government in any way go against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Now, a Division Bench of the same Calcutta High Court in another case held that it was obligatory for the Executive Governments to consult the Commissions after having specified the matters in which it was not necessary to consult the Commission. So, two opinions in the same High Court. The recent Ruling given by

the Supreme Court on the question whether it is obligatory on the Executive Government to consult the Commissions on appeals sums up the position of the Commissions in this respect as interpreted by the Judiciary. The Supreme Court observed : "the provisions of article 320 (3) (c) (and also of (a), (b), (d) and (e)) are not mandatory and non-compliance with their provisions does not afford a cause of action for a public servant in a Court of Law" So, legally saying, that does not amount to saying that it is open to the Executive Government completely to ignore the existence of the Commission or to pick and choose cases in which it may not be consulted. Once relevant regulations (under the proviso to article 320) have been made, they are meant to be followed in letter and spirit and it goes without saying that consultation with the Commission on all disciplinary matters affecting a public servant has been specifically provided for, in order, first to give an assurance to the Services that a wholly independent body not directly concerned with making of orders adversely affecting public servants has considered the action proposed to be taken against a particular public servant with an open mind; and secondly, to afford the Government unbiased advice and opinion on matters vitally affecting the morale of the services. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the executive government when it proposes to take any disciplinary action against a public servant to consult the Commission as to whether the action proposed to be taken was justified and was not in excess of the requirements of the situation". So, this verdict of the Supreme Court make the position clear. Now, even without imputing any motive it may be said that human beings is always apt to be biased and our vision

becomes blurred for various reasons. Therefore, when a punishment is considered or proposed, the punishing authority will do well, if it wants real justice to be done, to have consultations with technical expert and because that technical advice is not only expert advice but that is also unbiased advice and once that advice is sought and given, that advice should be followed, respected. This is the sum and substance of the Supreme Court verdict. This gives our permanent service a confidence that if we go on doing our duty to the best of our conscience without fear and without favour then there is at least one organ which is independent of the executive government, which is free from all bias, which organ will advise proper justice to us; and, our permanent cadre, permanent service can be really effective and helpful. Otherwise, they may paly, inspite of themselves, either of the two roles: they may be quite spineless and dancing to the tune of the Ministers. They may think, what is the wish of the Minister? He will, instead of trying to understand what is proper, what is just, what is legitimate, only concern himself to know the wishes of the Minister. What is probably the wish of the C. M.? Or, what is the wish of the Minister concerned and to please the Ministers he will prepare notes only. If it is his cnsience, his experience of service of ten decades that no, the advice that you are giving is not the correct advice, why do you do so? and even then if he does so, it is not becaus he is a dishonest man without any intrinsic worth but because he has been made so spineless that he cannot assert his self, his individuality. That is not helpful for the State.

We do not want our permanent services to be spineless, to be devoid of personality and at the same

time we do not want our permanent cadre to be haughty to be arrogant, to be disrespectful to the Cabinet and the Government and ultimate to the people.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Sir, may I draw the attention of the Hon'ble member to one fact. It has been said that the Indian Civil Services have got the highest protection as compared to any service in the world with the result that quality has suffered for over protection. What is the opinion of the Hon'ble member in this regard?

Shri Gaurisanker Bhattacharyya—If we read the books, except the Constitution of India there is no other Constitution in the world, I am of course subject to correction, where rights and privileges of the Civil posts have been so well guarded and in black and white. That is only in black and white and that is technical. Because after all, after the latest amendment of the Article 311 of the Constitution of India the matter has been simplified and the interference of the High Courts and Supreme Court is technical. For example, he is to be given reasonable opportunity of showing cause. That opportunity is given but the cause shown that is not accepted. (Shri K. P. Tripathi: there are 3 protections). Now only two.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi,—One is Constitution, second is Civil service protect one another public service through Association and the third is the necessity to refer to the Public Service Commission.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The second one is most important and that is most harmful. That is to say when the Civil Servants particularly of the higher echelon combine themselves into a close union they become a class of phalanx to protect the onslaught and become as effective and dangerous as our present I.A.S.

Association: The Home Minister may be thrown out but the Secretary cannot be thrown out. That is what happened to poor Nandaji. So powerful is the phalanx of I.C.S. and I.A.S. are ! What I was saying is very simple. When we try to take advantage of the public Service Commission for the good of the country we should remember that in the matter of reference of the disciplinary cases and other matters to be referred to the Public Service Commission we are to attain a golden mean and that golden mean is that we should see that our permanent service people do not become spineless too ineffective, too devoid of personality. That aspect we are to see. They should be given the status that they deserve. At the same time we should see that they may not be too arrogant, too spiteful of the representatives of the people and too callous to the sufferings and needs of the common man. Three things are said about our Civil servants. First is that one thing they have got in abundance and what is that ? That is arrogance. The second thing is our Civil Servants lack one thing and very miserably. What is that ? That is humanity. And the thing is that they are callous about one thing and what is that ? That is the lot of the common man: These are the three adverse remarks against the public servants. We are to see that these adverse remarks may be removed. It will be no good for the State if these three adverse remarks really become true. We shall have to see that these remarks are not at all there. That we can do only by dragging the balance and that balance can be brought if there be proper appreciation of the powers, functions and duties of the different bodies constituted by the Constitution of India. As I said the Legislature is only a deliberative body. As such we can only criticise, advise

and sometimes intervene and that too in a very technical manner. After all it is the Executive, it is the leadership of the majority party which rules. They are the Cabinet; they are the Ministry because from the leadership of the ruling party and that ruling party is the majority party. Therefore a great duty is devolved on the heads of the Ministry. They are the most important functionary in a Parliamentary form of democracy. However the big talks of separation of the judiciary from the executive and different functions of Government, checks and balances, separation of powers these are more theoretical than practical. The practical thing is that in a Parliamentary democracy the leadership of the ruling party is the head and if that head remains all right then the arms can be properly looked into and after that legs and belly undoubtedly. I do not want to take any more time of the House. Therefore, I beseech the Government to be duly and appropriately respectful to Bodies like Public Service Commission and I would also beseech, in the matter of appointment of this Commission the Government should see that the state is by and large represented. That should be seen. In the matter of preparation of advertisements also for consideration of the Public Service Commission the Ministry should scrutinise. It should not be left to the Departmental heads. Their advices are valuable but that advice comes in the form of draft. I do not ask that the entire Cabinet should scrutinise every advertisement. That will be very heavy. But the Minister concerned should scrutinise these advertisements so that the real need may be reflected in the advertisements. If we really need a man with Nuclear Physics for a particular job it should not suffice if we get an ordinary

Phyics degree holder. If we need a man of Ancient Indian History and Culture, it will not be enough if we get even a First Class of Modern European History. He may be First Class degree holder but not in Indian History. That should be looked into. Therefore at the time of preparation of advertisements we are to see that, that type of people are considered which are necessary for the job. It should also be seen that the number of posts is necessary or not. Because too many jobs actually do not give much good result. For example, if ten persons make the best and most effective team and if you bring in 15, then it will be worse than 10, the economic theory of diminishing return will strike. In this, of course, Parkinson has given a very interesting illustration. Therefore, we should see that in the services there are not too many, and we should also be able to see the trend. For the time being the supply Department has become un-important, and where 12 or 13 supply Inspectors do, I have not been able to convince myself why some more should be brought only for three months or so and then thrown out when they are living under the high hope that they will be made permanent. (interruptions) Then of the Textile lot there is only 1 or 2 who come to the standard of the Supply Inspectors. Why should a particular standard be laid down about the Supply Inspectors. If a matriculate can be a Textile Inspector, I do not understand why he could not be also a supply Inspector after putting in 10 or 12 years of service. What do you propose to do with the Textile Inspectors? Do you propose to keep them as sine cure getting salary sitting idly and corrupting others because one idle man sitting idle and yet getting his salary will become a

bad example to others, and a very bad one-after all example is better than precept. In order to get advice and in order to get the maximum effective service from them not only at the implementation or disciplinary stage but even at the preparation of the advertisement stage it should be taken note of that here there is a body whom we are going to approach for selecting particular individuals, jewels, at least valuable products of our society with education. The Public Service Commission does not recommend for Class IV or such jobs. Therefore, they are all valuable individuals of our society; whether such a valuable individual is really necessary to be in the services, whether his bringing in will add to the efficiency of the administration or will be an unnecessary burden to the administration,—all these things should be considered at the initial stage, and it is with these few observations, of course, I have had to make it extempore, I do not know what will be its proper utility, because I feel that the discussion ought to be brought to some amount of theoretical level, I have taken the indulgence of a long speech. I hope that the Government will take my observations in the spirit in which I have given.

Shri Maneswar Baro : Sir, Public Service Commission নে appointment ক্ষেত্ৰত plains Tribal আৰু hills tribal সকলক কেনেকৈ বৰ্ণিত কৰি আহিছে তাৰে এটা মাত্ৰ figure মই দেখুৱাব বিছাৰিছো। Govt ৰ ৫০ টা depart meant আছে। সেই ৫০ টা department ৰ ভিতৰত ২৯ টা Department টোও Hills tribal ৰ এজনো gazetted officer নাই। Plains Tribal ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো সেই একেই কথা। ৩০টা dept তত এজনো plains tribal ৰ gazetted officer নাই। ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৬ চনলৈকে কিমান জন গেজেটেদ officer

appointment দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ তথা মই এতিয়া দাঁড়ি ধৰিম

Year Number of Tribal Total Number of Gazetted Officers

| | | |
|------|-----|------|
| 1960 | 137 | 1771 |
| 1961 | 81 | 2186 |
| 1962 | 56 | 2389 |
| 1963 | 76 | 2706 |
| 1964 | 87 | 2803 |
| 1965 | 90 | 2879 |
| 1966 | 91 | 2929 |

ক্রমশঃ যিটো দেখা গৈছে একেবাৰে কমি গৈ আছে। ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৬ চনলৈকে একেদৰেই কমি গৈছে। এইটো সঁচাকৈয়ে বৰ দুখৰ কথা। plains tribal hills tribal সকলোতে একেই কথা। এইটো চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো আৰু চৰকাৰে এইটা বিছাৰ কৰি চোৱা উচিত কাৰণ hills tribal ৰ অসন্তুষ্টিৰ এইটো এটা প্রধান কাৰণ। Statistical book ৰ পৰা দেখা যায় officer ৰ সংখ্যা কমি আহিছে। এই বিলাক মানুহ কলৈ গ'ল? মৰিল নে কি হল, চাকৰি Resign দিলে, না তেওঁলোকক Reattached কৰা হল। তাৰ কোনো কথা Statistical Book ত একো দেখা নাযায়।

আমাৰ Hills tribal plains tribal ৰ পৰা যদি মানুহ ওলাব নোৱাৰে বা অনুপযুক্ত ভেটিয়া হলে তেওঁলোকক উপযুক্ত কৰি তোলাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। গতিকে মই আশা কৰো ভৱিষ্যতৰ দেশখনৰ কাৰণে চাই তৎপৰ ব্যৱস্থা ললে দিগদাৰ আছে। বহুতো মোৰ আৰু কবলগীয়া আছে সময়ৰ অভাৱত মই এই খিনি কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Sailen Medhi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this subject my hon'ble friends shri Gourisankar Bhattacharjee and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua have spoken at length.

would like to add only one or two things. I quite agree with the suggestions and observations made by my friends with regard to the anomalies and the strained relationship of the Commission with the Government. The purpose of bringing Art. 315 into constitution is to create Public Service Commissions in different States. The purpose of creating the Public Service Commissions is that in the matter of appointment of high-salaried posts interference by the democratic Government may not be there constantly. Under Art. 323 (2) of the Constitution of India, the Commission is to submit its report annually. These reports are to be placed in the Legislature to take into consideration. While discussing the report the dignity of the Commission should not be lowered and on the other hand their activities should not be biased. In the report we have seen many anomalies in regard to the relationship between the Government and the Commission.

So far as the appointments, the dismissal and the promotions of the officers are concerned they used to go to the Government for their relief. But on the other hand the Government used to say "we have nothing to do and we cannot give you any help because this is a matter which is solely under the purview of the Public Service Commission. So, these officers do not get any relief from the Government as the Government are expressing inability to help them. If that be the position, where these officers will go and how relief can be given ? Therefore, I only want to emphasize in regard to the appointment of the officers under Regulation 3 (f). We have seen the Public Service Commission's report where it has also been stated that "Government illegally retains some officers

beyond the specified period which is provided by law. But in spite of our repeated reminders Government has not taken any action to rectify that anomaly. Instead, the Government in some cases could not make any recommendation for regularisation of appointments made under Regulation 3 (f) in spite of the fact that there is justification of those officers to be retained in service so that they can get promotion for their long period of service in those respective Departments. Here I will cite an instance. In the Technical Education Department in the Polytechnic institute in Jorhat, we are reported that some of the teachers are appointed under Regulation 3 (f) and they were in service for more than two or three years. In spite of the fact that the Department has written to the Assam Public Service Commission to regularise the appointments of these officers and in spite of reminders, the Assam Public Service Commission sometimes did not care, and for that reason, some of those officers are suffering and their seniority and other benefits are in jeopardy.

Apart from the above, the A. P. S. C. sometimes advertised those posts in different periods and in different manner. Here there was a circular from the Govt as well as from the A. P. S. C. that for the same post, the nature of advertisement should be the same and of the same type. But you will be surprised to know, Sir, that in 1967, the requirement for the Head of the Department of Polytechnic is 5 years professional experience and two years teaching experience. Again, the very same advertisement came in 29. 3. 67. It says that the qualification required is second class B. E., 4 years professional experience. That condition

of two years teaching experience was removed from the latter advertisement. Thereby, the Public Service Commission tried to accommodate some of the officers who fell in the category of their own whims. This is the position. Therefore, those officers who at one time are eligible to appear in the examination of the A. P. S. C. at other time they are not eligible to appear in the examination or interview of the A. P. S. C. and, these anomalies are there in the appointment, promotion and other matters also.

Secondly, the service holders who were appointed under Regulation 3 (f), their posts are not advertised. My learned friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya has rightly said that because of the fighting between the two institutions—the Government and the Public Service Commission the officers are suffering a great deal. Neither the Govt. nor the Public Service Commission is taking the matter into consideration. Here, I will cite one instance. In the Education Department in the Tura College, you know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the lecturers were appointed in different departments under Regulation 3 (f). After their appointments, and after working for a long period, the Public Service Commission made some advertisements and appointed some teachers in the same posts. When they went to Tura to take over those officers who were appointed under Regulation 3 (f), did not give the charge to those officers appointed with the concurrence of the A.P.S.C. Therefore, those officers appointed under Regulation 3 (f) filed a case in the Honble High Court and the High Court has passed a stay order. So, both the teachers who were appointed under Regulation 3 (f) were in Tura and those teachers who were appointed by the A.P.S.C. were also in Tura

because the whole things has been stayed by the High Court. And they were not having any quarter nor any salary and they were suffering a lot. Till now the Government has not been able to give them any relief.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali—That matter is not with the Government; now it is with the High Court.

Shri Sainen Medhi—That is what I said. So, the Government can easily shift the responsibility to the A.P.S.C. and the only sufferers are those people who are falling within this tug-of-war and no remedy is available to them. My learned friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya has said that as the Public Service Commission is not here to answer, we should not criticise them I hold a different view. Because this matter has been discussed in this Assembly and the Leader of the House and the Treasury Bench are responsible for any anomaly which is not dignified in the present state of things. And the Minister concerned is solely responsible for the redress of these grievances.

Here if I say that some people doubt the integrity of the A.P.S.C. and if that doubt is rightly proved, then wherefrom the people will get relief. Here I may cite an example. Suppose the son of the Chairman of the A.P.S.C. who was not a cultivator neither a farmer is in tea garden and he was removed from service for mis-conduct and for reasons best known to the tea garden authorities and suppose there are sons of farmers and agriculturists—together they apply for some posts—that son of the Chairman of the A.P.S.C. gets the favour of the officers concerned in the agriculture Department. In view of this, I want to place one thing Sir, That son of a man who was not a farmer and

he was working as Assistant Manager in the tea garden and in the Youth Programme the man in authority is the agricultural officer in Delhi. Fortunately that officer was there from this State and he was the recommending authority and during that period the post of Director of Agriculture is vacant and it is about to be advertised in that period. If that man from Delhi recommends the son of the Chairman of the A.P.S.C. for the Youth Programme to go to America, then naturally some doubt will arise in the minds of the people. The Chairman being the father, will try to get his son admitted for training in agriculture for at least three months and the son of the Chairman will be kept in the training college for three months. But in the meantime, the advertisement will appear in the paper for the post of Director of the Agriculture Department.

There Sir, the man who recommended the son of the Chairman of the A. P. S. C. got the first nomination and the man who kept his son in the Agriculture College for three months for training, he got the second nomination thereby the two officers were benefited and the Chairman was also benefited because his son was sent to U. S. A. Now, if these things go on in the Public Service Commission then where will the people seek redress? Therefore, the activities of the A. P. S. C. were questionable and naturally doubt arise in the minds of the people. As my leader has said, since the Public Service Commission deals with not only appointments but also with transfer, promotion and punishment of officers, the relationship between the Public Service Commission and Government should be very cordial. It has been said that the relationship is very rigid I feel that it

should not be rigid; it should be flexible, and there should not be any interference from the Government side, the Public Service Commission should also not be very rigid in the matter of redressing the grievances of the officers. In some cases though Government cannot recommend to the Public Service Commission for regularisation of certain appointments after the expiry of three months, yet the Public Service Commission should think twice whether they can accommodate the officers because of the fact that these persons are in the Department for 2/3 years and they have gained experience. Unless the Public Service Commission considers that aspect of the matter the quarrel between the Govt. and the P. S. C. will not end and the appointments, promotions and punishments in the public service will be in jeopardy.

With these words I conclude my observations.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have got two books at our disposal and our discussion was supposed to be based on the contents of the two books. But the debate has taken such a turn that many things in this connection have been brought before the House and many suggestions also have been thrown by many hon. Members about improvement of appointment and disciplinary action. Sir, Governments comment on the points raised by the Public Service Commission in their report of the year 1965-66 have been sufficiently explained in the remarks column of the memorandum for the Legislature of the State on the Annual Report on the working of the Assam Public Service Commission for the year, 1965-66, and as no comments on these remarks have come

from the hon. Members taking part in the discussion, it is presumed that the explanation submitted on behalf of the Government had been accepted by the hon. Members. Therefore, Sir, I have very little to speak in reply to this debate. But some points have been raised by the hon. Members taking part in the debate which need a bit of reply. If I am permitted to say, Sir, there has been a grand scale of intellectual gymnastic in the words of Shri Bhattacharjee. But as I am intellectually very poor, I do not want to—....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : You are intellectually rich and pragmatically richest.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Therefore, I will reply to some of the points raised by the hon. Members in general manner. One thing has been raised by Shri Barua that the Members of the Public Service Commission should be appointed from the different interests by rotation. I think, to a certain extent, that practice has been followed uptill now. There was no Member in the Public Service Commission from amongst the other backward classes and so this time a man from the other backward classes has been appointed. The contention has been that uptill now no person from the sheduled caste or plains tribal has been appointed in the Public Service Commission. Sir, in due course those interests, I am sure, will find representation in the Public Service Commission. But the hon. Members sohuld understand the handicap under which Government has got to act Sir, there are certain obligatory provisions in the Constitution that at least half of the Members of the P. S. C.

should be drawn from the service and only half of the Members of the Commission should be from the non-official or from the open market. In selecting the non-official Members, the strength is only two—we have taken two persons both of whom belong to special interest. Therefore, it has been the practice of this Government to see that the minority interests are properly represented in the Public Service Commission so that the minority interests may be safeguarded.

Sir, one allegation has been made against appointment also by Shri Barua that the appointments are made on political considerations; Sir, it is very difficult to deny that allegation because now-a-days everybody is a politician; As the hon. Members always say, even in service politics has crept in, and outside service everybody dabble in politics and therefore, if anybody is selected from the open market, he is bound to be a politician.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What does the hon. Minister mean by 'open market'? Now-a-days there is no open market, there is black market.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : That is the accepted term used for taking persons outside the service cadre. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be ruled out that some political consideration worked while making the appointment in the Public Service Commission but that did not vitiate the quality of the Commission. Who so ever is taken from outside the service cadre, he is a man of integrity with sufficient amount of commonsense, wisdom and academical and practical knowledge.

Referring to the qualification of candidates, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya has said that by mere having an M. A. degree one may not be termed as educated. This is true, but the M. A. degree has some value, because a man studying upto M. A. classes or having the M. A. degree of a University must be considered the wisest man in society, unless he has some other disqualifications. He may not get service, but it is an accepted policy for consideration of service either in the Government or in the Company level, that some such academical qualification except, of course in case of Ministers which have no qualification, is necessary. Therefore, if a man having the highest degree of a University is appointed, nobody, I think, should grudge, unless he has disqualification otherwise.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Yes, nobody should grudge. But the only thing is that it should not be the only criterion.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, one thing has been said that there is lack of coordination between the Public Service Commission and the Government and by way of illustration, a reference has been made to the remarks of the Chairman of the P. A. C. at pages 3 and 4 of the Report. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua have been very eloquent about the remark.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Remarks are more eloquent than us and Government is specially responsible for this.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : For any act of omission and commission an officer of the P. A. C.

is not held responsible, Government responsible and they are answerable to the House. Therefore, when the Commission says that the Government thinks to act in the reserve system, the remark is unfortunate.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : But uptil now nobody objected to it. It is these members in the Opposite side of this House who have pointed out the remarks on the floor of this House.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : So far the particular remark is concerned which the P. A. C. made in the strongest term there is not a word of it from the Government side.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, : Sir, I remember when Shri Bidhan Ch. Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal and when in course of discussion like this in the floor of the West Bengual Assembly he said that for every appointment and for every action of officers, Government is responsible. Therefore, in discharging duties, if there is a departure here and there from the recommendation of the P. A. C., I think, that cannot be seriously objected to,

(Avoice-provided that departure is good and on substantial ground)

provided that daparture is good and on substantial ground. Sir, as I have already said, whenever there is a departure on the recommendation of P. A. C., there is a good and substantial reason. These rasons have been explained in the Memorandum which is submitted on behalf of the Government to the Legislature. As I have said, by our contact they accepted these reasons. Therefore, this departure has been regularised by the House. Therefore, Sir, I need not say much on this point.

Sir, another thing has been brought to the notice of the House. It is about advertisement. It is stated that advertisements are so framed to bring some candidates who are in the mind of the Government or in which cases Government is interested. Sir, it is a very sweeping remark; It is a diseret rebuff. In the whole of the report of the P.A.C. they have not said anything about any such incident. They do not say in the report all throughout that advertisements are drawn up to bring any such person or persons having some relationship with the members of the Cabinet or with persons with whom some of the highups are interested. Therefore, Sir, it is very sweeping allegation made against the Government and the responsible body like P.A.C. I think it should be discarded.

Sari Sailen Medhi : Sir, I can give some instances from the 1965 Report. Here, in this report.....

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : No, no, we are not concerned about the Report of 1965 now. There fore, we are not taking these things seriously. Sir, there are uncalled for remarks based on no facts at all.

Again Sir, there is an allegation that vacancies are not filled up as Shri Barua has raised a question that vacancies in respect of A.C.S. (1) and ASC (II) were not filled up or there was undue delay. Sir, there is certain delay no doubt about it, but that is also for good reasons. A good number of vancancies which the P.A.C. has recommended a good number of candidates, are not yet filled up for good reasons. They are to maintain certain standard. If at one and the same time many people are taken they may effect efficiency and they may affect the standard also. Sometimes we may not get good candidates or as many

candidates as we require. If all the vacancies are filled up, latter on we may not get opportunity for filling up our vacancies with good candidates. They may be deprived of the opportunity for a long time to come.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—On a personal explanation; Sir, may I raise a point? I did not say that in one year all the 20 or 40 vacancies are to be filled up. My whole contention is that at the time of giving notification for advertisement Government is to keep in mind what has been stated by the Minister. What happens is this: If there are twenty posts to be filled up, Govt. will write to the APSC and they will send the names of 26 candidates, as a result twenty persons will be appointed and six candidates will be kept in the waiting list. So these six candidates will not be allowed to sit for other examination in course of one year and the next year they may be over-age. So, these boys are being deprived of their legitimate chances. So, my point is that Govt. should specifically mention the number of vacancies to be filled.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—There is another aspect also. Govt. should consider in the particular year which is under review a particular number of posts was to be filled up according to the notification and there was also nominations, first, second, third and so on. All those applicants who got nomination and within the advertised number they were sure that they would be called within a week's time and they waited and waited, the age within which they might apply for some other job—that age was also over. So, therefore, few careers were spoiled by a trick which was in the mind of the Govt. not expressed. Now, in this 'Tir' archery that trick might be applicable but Govt. should not be such

gambler and archer to play with the life of educated man of our country.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— By advertising for appointment for certain posts Govt. is not committed to appoint a particular number. Appointments are made not every year but periodically and sometime vacancies go on mounting up. Say, this year there is two vacancies, next year three vacancies and then year after next another 10 vacancies occur and thus totalling it to 15 vacancies. All these fifteen vacancies may be advertised at a time. That does not mean that appointment will be made for all the fifteen vacancies, and Sir, person appearing in one examination he is not debarred from sitting on another examination. He is at liberty to try his luck in all kinds of examination for which he is eligible. Therefore, Sir, in that way the candidates do not suffer. What I meant to say was that to maintain this standard of efficiency in the administration in certain cases such departure was obvious and naturally Government should not be blamed for that reason. Sir, again Shri Barua has referred to certain appointments which are not in the report and he has reported them from his personal knowledge. So, it is very difficult for me to give a reply to all those cases. But I can assure him that these things will be kept in my mind and attempts should be made so that this kind of irregularities do not occur in future.

Sir, regarding the appointment under regulations 3 (e) and 3 (f) there has been some amount of irregularity. There is no doubt about it. It is admitted in the memorandum also. Why these irregularities occurred the reasons have also been explained in the memorandum.

Sir, hon member, Shri Bhattacharjee was emphasising that this chapter of the Constitution had been borrowed from the Govt. of India Act, 1935. That may be so, Sir, and for that reason I think no fault can be found.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—No, no, I did not say any faultlet there be no misunderstanding I said when I was question—‘Supposing the systems which have been like of American or of the Soviet Union then what would have happened?’ Then in that context I said that this question does not arise because the Public Service Commission is not innovation brought by our present Constitution that is a continuation. The Public Service Commission finds its place also in the Govt. of India Act, 1935 which was enacted by the British Parliament and it was brought to our present Constitution from the Govt. of India Act 1935. So it is a continuation.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Thank you. Then, Sir, regarding the advisory capacity of the Public Service Commission it is obvious from the reports that though constitution says that they will Act as a advisory body but their recommendations are treated as almost obligatory. From the report itself it will be clear, Sir, that only in few cases there have been certain departure from the recommendation. It is only a exception. The general rule is that public Service Commission's recommendations are accepted in toto. Why this departure has been made? This has also been fully explained in the memorandum, and also I have tried to explain to a certain extent in course of my reply. Sir, so many precedents, so many practices from different countries also have been brought into the

debate and some valuable suggestions have been thrown by the hon'ble members. Though some of them do not come under the purview of the discussion on the debate still they will be remembered and whenever necessary they will be utilised so that standard in administration can be maintained and provisions of constitutions are fully honoured.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri Moneswar Boro: Sir মোৰ প্রশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ নিদিলে মোৰ প্রশ্নটো আছিল যে plains Tribes শতকৰা ১০ কৈ আছে আৰু কি কাৰণে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choadhury: এইটো মই উত্তৰত কৈ আহিছো কিন্তু কোন সম্প্রদায়ৰ মানুহে কিমান চাকৰি পাব এই জনসাধাৰণৰ আগত যি Report দিছে আৰু যিবু পত্ৰত যিটো কথা কোৱা হৈছে সেটো মই কৈ আহিছো। এই সংক্রান্ত এই কথাটো নাহে। যদি কিবা থাকে তেনেহলে বেলেগে প্ৰস্তাৱ মানিব লগিৰ।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya: Sir, I seek a clarification. Our Deputy Leader of the House said some thing regarding the appointment of Members of the Assam Public Service Commission. It was not very clear to me. May I learn from him whether the Govt. is going to appoint any member from the Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribes?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury:—I replied that point. The hon'ble member, Shri Barua said that the appointment of members in the APSC should be by rotation so that all the minority interests can be represented in due course. I replied to him that this is the policy of the Govt. also.

But as the Govt. has got certain difficulties in effecting those recommendations at a time therefore, it will take time to the representatives of the minorities, such as, scheduled caste and Plains tribal people. That is my reply.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya:- It is a fact that there is no member in the A. P. S. C. from the scheduled caste or tribals people ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury:- That has been replied to.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I am going to suggest something. At present many reports have been placed on the Table of House but this is also towards the fag end of the Session. All these reports are valuable and they need discussion by this House. So, hence forward will the Govt. be pleased to see that these reports are placed on the floor of the House not at the fag end of the House so that substantive motions thereon may be brought or these may be circulated in advance so that substantive motions may be prepared or another Session of the Legislature may be called in the nearfuture when substantive motions on these reports may be tabled. Because so many reports have been placed on the table of this House this time, it is not possible for us to discuss all these things at a time.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury - It is better if the reports can be laid on the table of the House in the beginning of the Session. But even if they are laid down at the fag end of the Session also, I think by that, discussion is not barred. Because these matter can be taken up in any of the Session. Suppose, the

reports placed this time in the Assembly Table, if they do not come up for discussion the hon. Members can Table a substantive motion on all of them at any Session of the Assembly.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :- There are difficulties. The difficulty is that when it will come as a motion then there is limit for us and we cannot do so. It may be that I am interested only in 5 reports or I may be interested on as many as 12 reports. I may like to discuss over all the 12 reports, but I am allowed to move only on 5 reports. Moreover not only on the reports I may be interested on other matters also. Therefore, all the substantive motions on the reports should be separately considered. And in addition to the motions on these report 5 should be the limit or the limit should be removed.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : It may be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. If the Advisory Committee decides the Govt. will act on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Bhattacharjee's requirement will further be met as and when rules are adopted wherein the number of days of Private Member Business has been increased.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the end I shall speak a few words, because it is my privilege. Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the motion moved by me. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister In-charge of Revenue for his reply to this debate. The sincere purpose to move this motion was to bring to the light about the functioning of the Public Service Com-

mission and also about its relationship with the Government. Probably this is the first in the history of the Assembly of this State that the matters relating to the P. S. C. has taken so much time of the House. I want to draw the pointed attention of the Govt. regarding appointment of the persons depriving them of their legitimate rights while they are properly qualified candidates, which is very improper. Therefore, I want to suggest that if there is any vacancy in any Deptt. it should be thrown open to competition. The Minister has stated that even in the appointment of the Members of the Commission there are certain political considerations there: That we could smell and know about it—this is very bad. More so, the Commission already observed that there are vested interests in accommodating certain candidates even though the Public Commission did not give any recommendation to that effect. This practice should be totally avoided. Because it has created a suspicion in the minds of the people. I am now referring to a case, a man who has been rejected by the Public Service Commission from Deputy Directorship how he could again be recommended by the A. P. S. C. for the post of Director of Geology and Mining. The very Public Service Commission which has rejected his candidature how he could be recommended by the P. S. C. again for another post. More so he did not meet the requirements in respect of qualification. This kind of practice should be avoided. Secondly, the Govt. should also avoid appointment of any person to a post under 3 (f) 'as far as possible. If they are to do some thing then it should be referred to the Public Service Commission for their opinion. I do not like to take much time of the House, but I would like to say that the present relationship between the

P. S. C. and the Govt. should be improved. It has already been observed by the Minister himself. The legacy is there though the Chairman may not be there. I again say that there should be proper adjustment between the Gov. the P. S. C. Sir, the difficulties as I have pointed out about the pay scale of the Chairman and other members it should be given them. Everything should be done correctly, for the betterment of the people, for the betterment of the Govt. and also for the betterment of the Commission its fl.

RESOLUTION

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) :- On a point of clarification. Hon'ble Member, Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua has raised a point regarding appointment of the Director of Geology and Mining. Last year also the hon'ble Member raised this point and the Chief Minister was kind enough to explain the whole position. The present incumbent was appointed on the recommendation of the A. P. S. C.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. That is my whole point. I have no personal grudge against this person; In fact, he is one of my best friends but it is matter of policy. A person who has been rejected by the A. P. S. C. not once but thrice how that person can again be recommended even by the Public Service Commission?

Shri Biswadev Sarma: Last year the Chief Minister explained the entire position before the House. I have got the relevant papers with me and if the Hon'ble Member desires I can explain the position again.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:- I have also got papers with me and I can substantiate what I have said. If he would have been appointed by holding another interview by the A. P. S. C. I would have no objection but why this backdoor policy. The same A. P. S. C. rejected this person thrice. He is not even qualified for holding the post of Deputy Director.

Resolution Declarising Gauhati as a city,

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- Shri Govinda Kalita, Shri Guarisank Bhattacharyya, Shri Phani Bora, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua have already taken part in this debate. Any other member ? (Shri A. K. Akram Hussain rose to speak). You have already taken part in the debate in this resolution. I think, you were the last but one Speaker ? Do you want to speak again ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : It may kindly be checked whether he has already spoken. According to rules, one Member cannot speak twice on the same subject. If he has spoken and completed then he can not speak again but it may kindly be checked whether he has already spoken or not.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: His contention is that he did not conclude his speech and, therefore, he wants to conclude now.

(After consulting the records Mr. Deputy Speaker said) Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Lakhyadhar Choudhury was the last Speaker. Any other hon'ble Member want to speak ?

Shri Pramode Chandra Gogoi - উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীগোবিন্দ কলিতাই যিটো প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন কৰিছিল সেই প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি মই কব খুজিছো যে, এখন মহানগৰীৰ ঘোষণা

কৰাৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি যুক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন বা যিখিনি স্বত্বপূৰণ হ'ব লাগে সেই আৰ্টিফিচিয়ে গুৱাহাটীয়ে পুৰণ কৰিছে। প্ৰস্তাৱত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে, গুৱাহাটী চহৰত বৰ্তমান জনসংখ্যা ৩ লাখৰ বেচি। এখন মহানগৰী ঘোষণা কৰাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীত ৩ লাখ, দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীত ১ লাখ আৰু তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীত মহানগৰী ঘোষণা কৰিবলৈ ৫০ হাজাৰ জনসংখ্যাই যথেষ্ট গতিকে জনসংখ্যা বিবেচনা কৰিলে গুৱাহাটী নগৰীক নিতান্তই এখন মহানগৰী বুলি ঘোষণা কৰাৰ থল আছে।

দ্বিতীয়তে আমি এইটো কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব যে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু তদন্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এটা কমিছন নিয়োগ কৰিছিল। আৰু শ্ৰী দেবেন শৰ্ম্মাৰ নেতৃত্বত, আমি জনাত সেই কমিছনে এটা প্ৰতিবেদন চৰকাৰলৈ দাখিল কৰিছে। আৰু এখন মহানগৰী ঘোষণা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যিমান খিনি আহিলাৰ দৰকাৰ সেই বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন মহানগৰীৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰাৰ পাচত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছে। আৰু সেই কমিছনে গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰী হিচাবে ঘোষণা কৰিবলৈ আগবঢ়াইছে। গতিকে বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ ভিতৰত যদিও অসমৰ ৰাজধানী শিলংত অৱস্থিত তথাপিও আমাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক জীৱনৰ কেন্দ্ৰ হৈছে গুৱাহাটী, আৰু সকলো ফালৰ পৰা, শিক্ষাৰ ফালৰ পৰা ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্যৰ ফালৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীয়েই আমাৰ মূলকেন্দ্ৰ। আমাৰ প্ৰদৰ্শৰ সকলোবোৰ কথাৰ বিবেচনা কৰি আৰু বিশেষকৈ প্ৰদেশৰ মূল ৰাজনৈতিক কেন্দ্ৰৰ বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰৰ উন্নতি সাধাণৰ কাৰণে গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰী হিচাবে ঘোষণা নকৰিলে ইয়াৰ সৰ্ব্বাক্ষৌণ উন্নতি সাধন কৰাটো সম্ভৱ হৈ নুঠিব। কাৰণ মহানগৰী ঘোষণা কৰাৰ পাচত তাৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ কাৰণে যিমানখিনি অৰ্থৰ প্ৰয়োজন বা অথাত আহিলাৰ তুলনাত সেই গোটখিনি চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা থকা সম্ভৱ হয়। ইয়াৰোপৰিও অৱশ্যকীয় আহিলা পাতি লাগে সেই খিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰা ক্ষেত্ৰত যাবত উদ্যোগ ল'ব পাৰে সেই কাৰণে শ্ৰী গোবিন্দ কলিতাই যি প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই ভাবো যে আমাৰ সদনে গ্ৰহণ কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। আৰু গুৱাহাটী

খন মহানগৰী হিচাবে তাত কি ভাবে উন্নতি সাধন কৰা সম্ভব পৰ
হয়। সেই বিলাক কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো
গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পাচত কাৰ্য্যকৰি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। আৰু
সেই দাবী আমাৰ অসমৰ উমৈহতীয়া মতামত বুলি কব পাৰি। কাৰণ
এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ লোকসলকৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ
সমৰ্থন আছে আৰু মই আশা কৰো যে এই সদনত প্ৰস্তাৱটো সকলোৱে
সৰ্বসন্মতিক্ৰমে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব আৰু গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ উন্নতি সাধন
কাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachayya: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই
মোৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ চমু বক্তৃতাগৈ এই সদনত পিচ কৰিব খুজিছো।

মই যদি আগতে জানিলো হে:নন যে বন্ধু শ্ৰী গৱিন্দ কলিতাই
এনেকুৱা এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিব খুজিছে মই তেখেতক হাক দিলোহেঁতেন।
এসময়ত এই প্ৰস্তাৱ মই আনিদিলো, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেইটোৰ বিশেষ
একো ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে। আৰু সেই সময়ত মইও এই সদনলৈ আনিব
নোৱাৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত শ্ৰীদেবেন শৰ্মাই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আনিলে আৰু তেখেতৰ
মোৰ অৱশ্যই হল। আই কামাখ্যাৰ শাওপাত নে কি কৰ নোৱাৰো। সেই
আই কামাখ্যা কামৰূপৰ বজা নৰকক বিয়া কৰাবলৈ মান্তি হৈছিল
এটা চৰ্ত্তত যে বাতিটোৰ ভিতৰতে যদি বজা নৰকে মন্দিৰলৈ উঠা খ-ট
খটিটো সাজি উলিয়াব পাৰে। বজা নৰকো উখামুখা নহয় তেওঁ মানুহ
লগাই খটখটিটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰো কৰোহয়। এনেতে কথা বিষম দেখি আই
কামাখ্যাই কাণৰ কনা মাকৰীৰে কুকুৰা সাজি দাক দিয়াতে কুকুৰাৰ
দাক শুনি মানুহবোৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ এবি দিলে বাতি পুৱাল বুলি।
অৱগে আই কামাখ্যা শ্ৰীদেবেন শৰ্মাৰ এটা উপকাৰ কৰিলে গুৱাহাটী
city নহয় যদিও তেওঁ city father হল তেওঁ গোটেই ভূ-ভাৰত ফুৰি
সুধিব পাৰে data collect কৰি গুৱাহাটী Corporation কৰিবৰ
কাৰণে। সেই কাৰণে শ্ৰীগোবিন্দ কলিতাই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাৰ

এটা সু ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই অধিবেশনত নহলেও অন্য অধিবেশনত কিবা এটা কৰিলেও হ'ব।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটী নগৰীক মহানগৰী কৰা আৰু Corporation গঠন কৰাত যি বিলম্ব হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে যি অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে সেইটো মই বুজিব পাৰিছো। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে এই গুৱাহাটীক মহানগৰী কৰা আৰু Corporation গঠন কৰাটো নীতি গত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা কেইবা বছৰো হ'ল। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে যে আজি কেইবা বছৰো আগতে লেথাৰিকৈ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত financial crisis গ'ল, তাৰ কাৰণে আগ বাঢ়োতে পলম হৈছে। যাহাওঁক আমাৰ শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই অন্য প্ৰস্তাৱটোত শ্ৰী ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ভয় কৰিছে সেই ভয়ৰ কাৰণ নাই। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আগ্ৰহেৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। মাত্ৰ কেইটামান Detail এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ পৰা বাদ দিলে ভাল হয় যেনে।

This Assembly is of opinion that in the interest of all round development of the State; Gauhati be declared as a city and a Corporation be allowed to function as early as possible for fulfilled development of the city.

(A voice : হয়, চিটি হলে ভাল হয়। Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Is that the sense of the House that the Resolution as re-drafted by the Chief Minister be accepted?

(Voices Yes, Yes.)

The Resolution, as re-drafted by the Chief Minister is adopted.

Adjournment.

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1969.

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam

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