

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SIXTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOVIET
ERLON DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

NO. 28

THE 12th MARCH 1953



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DEBATES OF THE
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1969
(BUDGET SESSION)

VOLUME I

NO. 28

The 31st March, 1969



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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 31st, March, 1969.

P R E S E N T

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

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P. R. F. N. 1

Printed at the Press of the Assam Legislative Assembly,
Shillong, under the supervision of the Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Further Supplementaries on Starred Question No. 337
Re : Letting out of Permits by Private Bus Permit holders, replied on 28th March.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, as the Minister has said the other day that no such thing came to the notice of the Government, may I draw the attention of the Minister, as has been pointed out by my leader, about the bad practice that is being followed by the licencees in selling or letting out their licences to others and vehicles are run by 'Benamdars'. If that be the case, may I know what steps Government are taking to prevent such bad practice ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury :— Under Sec. 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act if any improper use of licence is made by the holders, it is

liable to be cancelled by the R. T. A.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— The point is that certain permits were issued and the Permit-holders instead of placing the vehicles themselves just handed over the permit, or sold the permit or let out the permit to somebody else and that somebody put the vehicles on the road and the licence holder handing over the permit, he or she gets a monthly allowance. Whether Government is aware of that or not ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury :— If that is proved, R. T. A. will surely take action.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Whether Government knows it that this sort of practice is going on ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury :— There may be some such cases but uptill now there is no such report.

M. Shamsul Huda :— May I give an information to the hon. Minister that on Nowgong-Golaghat route where Government has issued 55

licences 50 licence holders have let on hire their licences and they are getting a monthly allowance ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150/- from those who have hired them. Will Govt. make an enquiry into it ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury :— At present Govt. has no information, but I will make an enquiry.

Re : Swimming Pool at Dergaon Police Training College

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

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

(a) Whether swimming is necessary for Police ?

(b) If so, whether any swimming pool for the purpose of training is there at Dergaon Police Training College ?

(c) If not, whether the Government propose to construct a swimming pool at Dergaon Police Training College ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :—

328. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c) Inspector General of Police is taking action to submit a proposal through a schedule of scheme for inclusion in 1970-71 budget for construction of a swimming pool. The proposal will be duly considered when received.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— What will be the estimated cost of construction of the swimming pool ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— The estimates have not been drawn up yet, but I think it will be quite a big amount.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether this has been included in the Budget ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : No, this is prespeded in the Budget of 1970-71.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Sir, whether they

can use natural river or lake for swimming purposes ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— There is no river nearby suitable for swimming.

Re : Auditorium at Dergaon Police Training college

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

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

(a) Whether the Police Training College and the Police Battalions at Dergaon have any auditorium for the purpose of meeting and other purpose ?

(b) If not whether the Government propose to construct a auditorium in the campus of police Training College at Dergaon ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :—

329. (a)—No.

(b) — Inspector General of Police is taking action

to submit a proposal to Government with plan and estimate for construction of an auditorium. The proposal will be duly considered when received.

Re : Family Quarters of Dergaon Police Battalion.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

*330. Will the Chief Minister pleased to state—

(a) How many family quarters are there in the campus of Police Battalion at Dergaon ?

(b) The number of Government quarters and private quarters in the said campus ?

(c) Whether Government extends any facility to the Police Personnel who reside in the private quarters ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that large number of police personnel and Battalions live in private quarters which are unfit for dwelling ?

(e) Whether Government propose to examine

the above cases and construct the required quarters for those personnel?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :—

330. (a)—Four hundred and nine.

(b)—There are no Private quarters in the campus. Two hundred and twenty-one of the family quarters are departmental and the remaining 188 are in the books of the P. W. D.

(c)—Police personnel residing in private houses outside the campus get the house-rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

(d)—Two hundred and thirty-eight personnel of the different Battalions stationed at Dergaon reside in private houses outside the campus. It cannot be said that all these houses are suitable.

(e)—The units concerned have been asked to prepare plan and estimate for submission of a proposal to Government for inclusion in the P. W. D. Budget for 1970-71. The proposal when received will be duly considered.

Re : Shortage of Kerosene oil at Karimganj

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked :

* 332. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) The reasons of sudden shortage in the supply of Kerosene Oil in the Subdivision of Karimganj in recent months and why the Government could not foresee such setback and maintain considerable stock for emergencies?

(b) Whether the Government is aware of the fact that cent per cent of the people in the rural area and 75 per cent of the people in the town are dependant on Kerosene Oil?

(c) How the Government propose to stop recurrence of such crisis and misfortune of the bulk of citizens for want of Kerosene Oil in the coming future?

(d) Whether the Government propose to take remedial measures to stop recurrence of shortage?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied :

332. (a)—North Bengal Floods disrupted Railway communications connecting Assam and the rest of the State, for which the Assam Oil Company had to curtail production of Kerosene Oil to accommodate production of aviation spirit. Disruption of communication also hampered inflow of Kerosene Oil from outside the State. Also owing to certain mechanical troubles, Gauhati Refinery could not produce Kerosene Oil to its capacities. Shortages did affect not only Karimganj but also other parts of the State. High floods being act of nature were unforeseen.

(b)—A good number of people in rural as well as in urban areas need Kerosene Oil.

(c)—Natural calamities cannot be stopped. If scarcity develops as a consequence of natural calamities and accidents, steps are taken for equitable distribution of available supply.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply given in (c) above.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, what is

the present position of supply of kerosine oil in Karimganj ? Whether it is improved ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua :— The present position is that kerosine is supplied to Cachar by the A. O. C.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, apart from the natural calamity, there is constant break-down of the plant at Noonmati Refinery which is another causes of shortage of supply of kerosine. Is the Government aware of the fact some officers of Government of India, in collusion with some hoarders are making arrangements for disorderliness of the plant ? If so, what steps Government have taken to stop such kind of action ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— If the honourable member means to say that the break-down is due to collusion, we have no such information. But our information is that the break-down is real and in the mean time, to meet the situation, kerosine is being rushed from Barauni and Visakhapatnam. At present there

is no shortage.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :— Sir, whether Government is aware of the fact that kerosine is being sold even at Shillong at Rs. 1-50 per litre ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— It might be so a fortnight back. But the present position has improved.

Shri Kandarpa Nayan Banikya :— Sir, considering the present position, whether the kerosine supplied by Noonmati Refinery is sufficient ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Baruah :— It is not sufficient, Because Assam supply is made jointly by AOC from Digboi and I.O.C. from Gauhati.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— Sir, Kerosine produced from Noonmati Refinery should be used in Assam first. Will Government take proper steps in this direction ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— Kerosine produced in Noonmati Refinery is being used in Assam.

Shri Matilal Kanoo :— ১৫ দিন শিলংত্র কেরোচীনের
বেসী দাম আসার কি কারন থাকতে পারে?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Baruah :— What I
said is that there was scarcity of kerosine a
fortnight back due to breakdown of the plant.
But immediately arrangements have been made to
bring kerosine from outside Assam. Now the
spoition has improved.

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :— আজি আধা মিটার ছাকা
কেরাচিন তেল ১'৫০ পইচাই দি কিনিছো।

Re: Price of white Kerosene oil at Dhubri
Subdivision

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI
asked :

* 333: Will the Minister, Supply be pleased
to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the
fact that the white Kerosene oil was sold at Rs.
1 00 to Rs. 1 50 paise per litre in Dhubri Subdivis-
ion during the last November to middle of February

1969 ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Why the Deputy Commissioner remained as a silent spectator though so many complaints were made to him with regard to above ?

(d) Whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter for necessary action ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied :

333. (a)—Government did not receive any such report.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) —The Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri took prompt action immediately on receipt of information regarding short supply of superior K. oil, to impound the available stock and distribute the same through Fair Price Shops. The Additional Deputy Commissioner was personally put in-charge to obtain stock for ensuring proper distribution. He held several meetings with retailers, Agent's representatives of

I. O. C. and others and took all necessary steps for distribution of available stock through Fair Price Shops under the supervision of B. D. Os and Supply staff at fixed price since October, 1963. The Additional D. C. and D. D. S., Dhubri also contacted I. O. C., Gauhati and A. O. C., Digboi several times for obtaining larger supplies.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

Re : Assam House in New Delhi

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY
asked :

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

(a) When the plan for development of Assam House in New Delhi was finalised and when the sanction was accorded ?

(b) The total cost of construction of the house ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a P. W. D. Sub-division Office was started at New Delhi for the

purpose ?

(d) The total expenditure incurred for entertainment of the P. W. D. staff, etc. and for construction work ? (to be shown separately).

(e) When Government propose to complete construction of Assam House at New Delhi ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

334. (a)—The plan for development of Assam House, New Delhi was finalised in 1962 and the sanction was accorded on 13th August 1962.

(b)—Estimated cost is Rs. 5,14,000.

(c)—Yes. A P. W. D. Subdivisional Office at New Delhi started functioning with effect from 1st July 1965.

(d)—Total expenditure upto the end of January, 1969 is as follows—

	Rs.
(i) For General staff	36,500
(ii) For work charge	16,334
staff	— — — — —
Total	52,834
(iii) For construction	4,26,218
work.	

(e)—The construction is expected to be completed by the 31 st March, 1969.

Re: Proposal for Water Supply at Nalbari Municipality

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked :

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

(a) When did the Nalbari Municipality submit proposal for water supply at Nalbari Town?

(b) Whether the Municipality was asked by Government to submit revised plan and estimate for water supply in the growing town together with term and conditions for repayment of the loan advanced for the purpose and, if so, when?

(c) Whether the Municipality has since submitted the same?

(d) If not, why?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

335. (a) In September, 1964.

(b), (c) & (d)—On scrutiny of the loan proposal,

it was found that the Financial position of the Municipal Board was far from satisfactory and the Municipal Board would not be in a position to repay the loan if sanctioned.

As such the Municipal Board was asked to prepare a fresh repayment scheme and resubmit the loan proposal in proper form with resolution of the Board, Repayment Scheme, Plan and Estimate duly approved by the Chief Public Health Engineer through the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of Plains Division for consideration of Government. The loan proposal has not yet been received. Meanwhile, Government have decided to have a ground water survey and the Director of Geology and Mines has been requested to make a Ground Water Survey for Nalbari. The investigation work has been taken up and the report is awaited.

Re : Transfer of the Management of the State Transport to a Corporation

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

* 31. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has arranged to transfer the management of the State Transport to a Corporation to be organised?

(b) If so, why?

(c) What greater financial benefit does the Government visualise in the transfer of the management to the Corporation?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Minister of State for Transport) replied :

336. (a) The State Government have taken a decision on principle to transfer the management of the State Transport Undertaking now being run departmentally to a Corporation to be set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(b) & (c)—In addition to bringing about greater co-ordination in services, a corporation is essential for mobilising the internal resources needed for the continuous expansion of Road Transport Undertaking and for measuring and enforcing standards of efficient management. A corporation would have much greater autonomy in the management and operation of commercial services, in the use of internal

resources and in mobilising resources for future development than obtains in the case of a Departmental Undertaking. The Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, under which a corporation is set up, provides considerable scope for a Corporation to function on commercial lines and to take and implement decision speedily without being tied down by rigid procedures as in the case of Departmental Undertaking.

Apart from the financial contribution from the Railways to the capital of the State Road Transport Corporation, it is expected that a Corporation would yield more surpluses through efficient management of the Undertaking. Besides, unlike a Departmental Undertaking, a Corporation, under the law, can raise funds from the open market for financing various development projects relating thereto.

Re : Letting out of Permits by Private Bus Permit Holders

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

* 337. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that quite a large number of permit holders of private buses in the State have been letting out their permits?

(b) Whether it is permissible under the existing Rules?

(c) If not, what measures does the Government propose to stop such malpractice?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Minister of State for Transport) replied :

337. (a)—Government have no information.

(b)—No.

(c)—The State or Regional Transport Authority which grants these permits has adequate powers under the law to check such mal-practices by either cancelling or suspending a permit in case of its unauthorised transfer from one person to another.

Re : Appointment of E. A. C. as Under-Secretary

M. Shamsul Huda asked :—

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

(a) Whether an E. A. C. appointed in 1958 has been put in-charge of any subdivision or

appointed as under Secretary?

(b) If not, why?

(c) Whether it is a fact that after completion of one year service an I.A.S. Officer is either put in-charge of a Subdivision or is appointed as Under-Secretary and if so, under what rules?

(d) Since when and why the Government has adopted the policy of appointing an I.A.S. officer with one year's experience as S. D. O. or as under-Secretary?

(e) Whether Government propose to review the whole issue revising its policy?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

338. (a) No.

(b)—A.C.S. I Officers prior to 1958 batch have been put in-charge of independent Subdivisions or have been appointed as Under-Secretary to the Government.

(c)—No.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, in reply

to (c) the Chief Minister has said 'No'. May I draw his attention to the fact that even the officers who have completed $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of service have been posted as S.D.Os in different Sub-Divisions ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— About $1\frac{1}{2}$ years service I will have to find out. Here the question was after completion of one year service.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether as per rules it is permissible to put an I.A.S. officer in-charge of a subdivision after completion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of service ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— I will have to consult the rules.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Whether it is a fact that an S.D.O. cum subdivisional Magistrate, at least in a particular case, was a person who even did not have First Class Magisterial power ? To be specific, when the S.D.O." Barpeta was appointed whether that gentleman hold the First Class power on the day of his appointment ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— The hon. Members want to know about the position of A.C.S. officers vis-a-vis the I. A. S. Officers. I think if I read out a portion the position would be clear. The position is that when an officer is appointed to the I. A. S. he is to undergo a training for a period of one year at National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. After completion of this training he is sent to the State to which he is allotted. As in other States, we also in Assam post the I. A. S. Officer to a District headquarters as an Assistant Commissioner in order that he gets the full experience under the supervision and guidance of the D. C. and other senior officers in the field. In fact, in the past we used to appoint I. A. S. Officers with two years, experience as S.D.O. or under Secretary. But since last years after careful consideration, the position has been alightly altered. We have formulated, since then, the programme of in-service training of I. A. S. Officers on first appointment. Under this scheme of training an I. A. S. Officer remains as an Asstt.

Commissioner for about 18 months or so as against 12 months or so in the past. Accordingly after the experience of 2½ years, one year at National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie and another 1½ years in the field, he is put in-charge of an independent Subdivision or brought up as an Under Secretary. With the inauguration of Saiha Subdivision we have now a total number of 14 independent Subdivisions and accordingly these 14 posts are to be filled up either by I. A. S. or A. C. S. Officers. For the last four years our intake of Officers in the I. A. S. has been to the tune of 6 to 7 officers and as a part of this training they have to be trained in the field as S. D. Os. It was not possible that all Subdivisions and all posts of Under Secretaries are to be manned by I. A. S. Officers. However, this position is going to change very fast as in 1968 we have taken only three I. A. S. Officers and we are going to have only two in the year 1969. So far as the Secretariat is concerned, only a few I. A. S. officers hold the post of Under Secretary. To be exact,

at present we have only one I. A. S. officer as Under Secretary, namely Shri P. K. Bora of 1966 batch. At present we are giving independent Sub-division to A. C. S. of 1956 batch and the posts of Under Secretary are also given to A. C. S. Officers of 1956 batch. After this there is only one Officer of the 1957 batch and then the post of Under Secretaries and Subdivisional Officers will be offered to the Officers of 1958 batch. Of course, six officers of 1958 batch whose services have been placed at the disposal of Hon'ble High Court for appointment as Judicial Magistrates have subsequently been appointed by the Hon'ble High Court as the Subdivisional Magistrates. There are 8 such Subdivisional Mrgistrates.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—The scheme is rlrighr. But the point is that there are cases, I have specifically mentioned at least one, where a particular I. A. S. Officer was attached as an Assistant Commissioner at Jorhat only for six months, and thereafter he was sent to Mizo hills to do some sort of liaison work with the Army and

from that place he was sent to Barpeta as incharge of the full Subdivision. At the time when he was posted there as S. D. O. cum Subdivisional Magistrate, he even did not hold First Class Magisterial power whereas there were several Magistrates at Barpeta holding First Class power. Therefore, there was a peculiar situation as a result of which hurriedly that gentleman had to be given first class powers only to obviate this difficulty. Cut after all, to give first class magisterial powers to an officer having only 6 months' field experience seems to be extraordinary and is peculiar in the State of Assam only.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— With regard to this particular officer I will collect full information and give it to the hon. member.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Apart from this case, may I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to two other cases also where the officers after being attached as Assistant Commissioner for six months and serving in the Mizo Hills for six months were put in charge

of subdivisions. May I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to examine this matter very carefully in the interest of the efficiency of the administration ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— All right, Sir.

M. Shamsul Huda :— The Chief Minister said experienced A.C.S. officers would be given subdivisions. He also mentioned that experienced A.C.S. officers had been placed at the disposal of the High Court. In this context I want to know whether it is a fact that very planfully experienced A.C.S. officers have been placed at the disposal of the Gauhati High Court, so that they may be kept outside when subdivisions are filled up and I.A.S. officers can get the chance ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— That is not so. Actually the High Court decides which officers are to be taken by them. Some times when particular officers are offered to them the High Court refuse to take them. Therefore, the selection is made by the High Court.

M. Shamsul Huda :— Whether it is a fact

that much against the will and consent of the experienced A.C.S. officers they are put at the disposal of the High Court?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— This is not true in all cases. As a matter of fact, there are officers who are willing to join the Judicial Service.

Re : Sibsagar Municipality area :

Shri Durgeswar saikia asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a part of the Sibsagar Town is a flood affected area?

(b) Whether a proposal for protection of the town was given by the Sibsagar Municipality some $3\frac{3}{4}$ years back?

(c) What amount was sanctioned by the Government for the purpose and in which year?

(d) What were the roads proposed to be taken up by the Municipality?

(e) Which of the roads were repaired with the Government grant and what amount was spent in each road?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

339. (a)—Yes, a part of the ward Nos. I, V, XI and XIII of the Sibsagar Municipality are low lying areas.

(b)—Yes, protective measures have already been taken at Puccaghat, Metekaghat and Kalibari area in the Dikhow right bank.

(c)—Government sanctioned as flood damage grant Rs. 20 000 in 1967-68.

(d)—There was no proposal of the Board to take over any road due to paucity of fund.

(e)—The following roads were repaired from the flood damage grant—

1. Jamunali Road West— Rs. 6,000.

2. B. N. Hazarika Road— Rs. 5,000.

3. Thanaghat Burning Ground— Rs. 4,500.

4. Phukan Nagar Burning Ground— Rs. 4,500.

Re : Dhitaipukhuri Government Aided High School in Sibsagar

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

*340. Will the Minister-in-charge, Education be pleased to state

(a) The total strength of students in the Dhitaipukhuri Government Aided High School in Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) The results of the High School Leaving Certificate Examination of the said school (on percentage) for the last 4 years ?

(c) The strength of students in Class X in the last 4 years ?

(d) The total number of pupils in Class IX in 1966 ?

(e) What was the enrolment in Class X in the beginning of 1967 as per monthly report submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Jorhat ?

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

340. (a)—Five hundred and nineteen.

(b)—1965 26.3 per cent.

1966 35 "

1967 18 "

1968 56 "

(c)—1965 37

1966 20

1967 39

1968 25

(d) - Ninety-three.

(e)—Thirty-three.

Re : Deficit System of Grants to Schools

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :—

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of schools in the State enjoying deficit system of grants are not receiving their grants for the last few months ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the teachers serving in these institutions are not getting their pay for want of fund which has caused immense hardship to them and to their family members ?

(c) If so, whether Government has taken any steps to remove the difficulties of those institutions as well as the teachers concerned ?

(d) If not, why ?

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

341. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is a fact that they are not getting their pay.

(c)—Yes.

(d) - Does not arise in view of reply to (c).

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— As the teachers working in these schools are undergoing great hardship for not getting their pay, may I know what steps have been taken by Government for expeditious action in this regard ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— We have in the meantime remitted the amounts due in respect of each school under the deficit system.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether all the arrears have been paid ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Arrears were only for 3 months from December 1968 to February 1969.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether all the amounts have been sent?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Yes, Sir.

Re : Ex-Secretary of Lakhiganj Government Aided High School

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :—

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

(a) Whether any complaint was lodged by any member of the public against the Ex-Secretary of the Lakhiganj Government Aided High School under the jurisdiction of the Bilasipara Police Station for misappropriation of the said School fund ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the police have been trying to hush up the above mentioned case against the said Ex-Secretary because he happened to be a leading member of the Congress ?

(c) Whether this fact of mis-appropriation of school fund came to the notice of the Inspector of Schools, Goalpara District Circle, Dhubri before the aforesaid complaint was lodged ?

(d) If so, whether any legal action was taken by the Inspector of Schools in this regard ?

(e) If not, why ?

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

342. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—The Examiner, Local Accounts was requested to audit the accounts of the said School and accordingly the Auditor of Local Accounts have completed the audit. On receipt of the audit report necessary action will be taken. However, all the amount that remained with the Ex-Secretary of the School has been deposited in the Bank.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— The reply to (a) is "Yes". May I know who was the Secretary of the School ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— President of the Bilasipara Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— What is his name ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Safiur Rahman.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— May I know the date on which the complaint was made ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Some time in the month of March or April 1968.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— May I know on which date this fact of misappropriation of the school fund by the Secretary was brought to the notice of the Inspector of Schools ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— I have already replied, some time in the month of March or April 1968.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— That is with re-

gard to the complaint lodged in the police station. I want to know when the Inspector of Schools got the information first.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— The date is not with me now.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Is it not a fact that the Inspector of Schools was convinced that a huge sum of money had been misappropriated, but still he did not take any action because the Secretary belongs to the Congress Party ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— No. It is a fact that on enquiry it was found that some amount was in his hand as Secretary of the Managing Committee, but on being asked by the Inspector of Schools he has deposited the entire amount kept in his hand.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— What was the amount ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— About Rs. 6484.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— May I know how much money the Secretary can keep in his hand ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— That is prescribed under the rules. I may be wrong, but I suppose it should not be more than Rs. 100.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— May I know how long this huge amount was kept in his hand by the Secretary ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— This was detected in the month of March 1968 and he was asked to deposit the whole amount by the 31st March 1968. In the meantime he has already deposited.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— There is another complaint in my constituency

Mr. Speaker :— That does not arise.

Re : Ferry Ghat at Brahmaputra from Dihingmukh to Sissighat

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :—

*343. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that the people of

Dihingmukh area represented to the Government times without number for sanctioning a ferry ghat at Brahmaputra from Dihingmukh to Sissi-ghat on the North Bank ?

(b) What step Government propose to take to fulfil the grievance ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State for Transport) replied :—

343. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under investigation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, by considering the importance of this Ghat, will not the Government consider it proper for taking steps to improve the Ghat ? If so, what definite steps Government have taken so far in this matter ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury :— We have not taken over the Ghat yet. We however, are considering to take it over.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, as the Government has stated the other day that almost

all the ferri-ghats are being taken over by the State Transport Department. May I know from the honourable Minister whether Government will take proper steps to improve the Ghat since this is only the link between the North and South banks of the river ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury :— Sir, we have asked the Director of State Transport to look into the matter and submit a report to us.

Re : Basis of giving Government assistance to the Municipalities and Town Committees

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

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

(a) The basis of giving Government assistance to the Municipalities and Town Committees of Assam ?

(b) The assistance given to the Municipalities and Town Committees of Assam in 1965 to 1968 (figures to be shown year-wise) ?

(c) Whether the Municipalities do repay the

loan in proper time and if not, what action the Government have taken against them ? (A statement showing the outstanding loan against each Municipality may be furnished).

(d) Whether Government propose to take any step to investigate the economic condition of the Municipalities and Town Committees of Assam with a view to locate the difficulties of these local bodies for repaying the Government loans in time ?

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

344. (a)—So far as loan is concerned it is sanctioned to the Municipal Board / Town Committees on the basis of the loan application and under the Local Authorities Loan Rules 1967.

So far as grants are concerned—

(1) Grants for improvement of Housing condition of sweepers are granted on the basis of the recommendation of the Local

officers on the Scheme.

(2) Contribution in lieu of Urban Immovable Property Tax is granted at 90 percent of the total amount of the tax realised from the area.

(3) Local rates and Judicial fines are statutory grants.

(4) Urban Development Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme are granted on the basis of the merit and importance of the schemes.

(5) Grant out of motor vehicle tax is granted on the basis of road mileage, area population quantum of motor vehicles traffic.

(6) Grants under "71—Miscellaneous III—Contributions", etc., are sanctioned as follows—

1. General purpose as grant on the basis of area-cum-population.

2. Cash allowance and Ad hoc D. A. for payment of interim relief to sweepers on the basis

of number of sweepers maintained by each Municipal Board/Town Committee.

3. Land Revenue grant on the basis of 25 per cent of net collection.

(7) Grant under the head "30—Public Health". Grants for maintenance of P. W. D. road-side drains on the basis of the length of drains maintained by the Municipal Boards/Town Committees.

(8) Grant under the Head "50—P. W. D.—Grants-in-aid for Communication." Communication grant on the basis of length of road.

(b)—The assistance given to the Municipalities and Town Committees of Assam in 1965 to 1968 together with year-wise figures are shown in the statement II placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Due to the poor financial condition of the Municipal Boards/Town Committees many Municipal Boards/Town Committees failed to repay the loan in proper time. In some cases extension of time has been granted for repayment of the loan

and in some cases step to recover the loan by adjustment against the grants payable to the Municipal Board/Town Committee have been taken. The Municipal Boards/Town Committees are reminded from time to time for early repayment of the loan. (A statement I showing the outstanding loan against each Municipality as on 31st March, 1968 is placed on the Table of the House).

(d)—Government set up a committee, viz., Assam Municipal Finance Committee, to find out ways and means to improve the financial condition of the Municipal Boards and Town Committees. The Municipal Finance Committee has submitted its report which is under examination of Government.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Sir, the hon'ble Chief Minister has stated that General Purpose Grant is given on the basis of area-cum-population. Is the Chief Minister aware that some of the Municipalities and Town Committee are getting the same amount of grant which they received 20 years back and that the pre-

sent increase of population and area have not been taken into consideration ? Will the Chief Minister also be pleased to state that the Municipalities and the Town Committees suffered for non-realisation of local rent on land revenue by the Govt. in which case the Municipalities are given some adhoc grant and the actual amount leviable is not paid to the Municipalities for non-realisation of land revenue and also whether in case of Motor Vehicle Tax, the tax is not paid on the basis of maintenance of vehicles in the Municipal areas only a adhoc grant is given so far as Motor Vehicle Tax ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) — Sir,, what the hon'ble member has said is correct.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— What steps Government propose to take to remove this difficulty and disparity in payment of grant in the Municipalities ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Sir, Finance Committee which I have referred to in my reply, has submitted its recommendation which is

under examination of Government, and on the basis of that we propose to rationalise this grant.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :— Ad-hoc Town কমিটি বিলাকতো চৰকাৰে ভাল ধৰণৰ লোন আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নে নাই।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Ad-hoc Town কমিটি ভাল কমিটি হলে “লোন”ৰ বাবে দৰখাস্ত কৰিব পাৰে। Ad-hoc Town কমিটিৰ ক্ষমতা আইন অনুসৰি অন্যতম।

Re : Water scarcity at Colaghat

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that water scarcity is prevailing at Golaghat due to the defective water works at Golaghat ?

(b) What steps were taken by Golaghat Municipality for providing fresh water to the citizen ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Chairman and the Questioner approached the Chief Minister for this in the last August ?

(d) Whether Government propose to take any

step to give loan and Technical advice to the Municipality in that regard ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the public of Golaghat Town and the Chairman of Municipality, requested Government to take over the water works by the Public Health Department ?

(f) Whether the Government propose to take over the responsibility of providing water to the rate payers of Golaghat Town ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliba (Chief Minister) replied :—

345. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Municipal Board consulted the Public Health Executive Engineer, Jorhat and the Public Analyst, Assam. Accordingly a Scheme for immediate improvement has been drawn up with estimates approved by the Public Health Engineer, Jorhat.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—On receipt of the loan application the same will be taken into consideration.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—No.

Shri Soneswar Bora :— গোলাঘাট নগৰৰ এই পানী যোগান আচনিখন কিমান টকাৰ কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই গোলাঘাটত পানী যোগান সম্পৰ্কত লিখিত ভাৱে Grant আদিও দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য মহোদয়ে শেহতীয়া আচনিৰ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব বিচাৰিছে। সেইখনৰ সম্পৰ্কত বৰ্তমানলৈ চল্লিশ লাখ আঠসত্তৰ হাজাৰ একচল্লিশ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— এই আচনিখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কেতিয়াৰ পৰা লোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এতিয়া Revised আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত ৬ লাখ, ৪৩ হাজাৰ ৫ শ টকা।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— অন্ততঃ গোলাঘাট নগৰৰ মানুহে কেতিয়ালৈ পানী খাবলৈ পাব ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সেইটো গোলাঘাট নগৰীয়া বাইজৰ কপালৰ কথা।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— গোলাঘাটৰ পানী যোগান বিকল হৈ পৰিছে। নতুন আঁচনিখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাটো দেখিছো বহুত দেৰি হব। গতিকে পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা হোৱালৈকে এই মধ্য-বৰ্তী কাল ছোৱাত কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো কথা কৈছে সেইটো ঠিক যে গোলাঘাট টাউনখনৰ কেৱল পানী যোগানৰ বিষয়েই নহয় অন্যান্য বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নতি কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। এতিয়া চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত কিমান খিনি কাম কৰিব পৰা যায় চেষ্টা কৰা হব।

Re : Holding of Posts of A. D. M., Deputy Secretary, Settlement Officer by A. C. S. and I. A. S. Officers

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :—

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the posts of A. D. M., Deputy Secretary, Settlement Officer can be held by both A. C. S. and I. A. S. Officers ?

(b) Whether the incumbents belonging to I. A. S. or A. C. S. make any difference in the status and responsibility of the posts ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that often the same post is held by an A. C. S. Officer and then by an I. A. S. Officer or vice versa ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

346. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, in view of the answer given, do the Government propose to make these posts non-cadre posts?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :— There is another question on this in which it will be found that we called for information from all the States of India and it is found that in no State in the country today the posts of D. Cs., are held by en-cadre officer. Here, ofcourse it does not refer to the D. C. or the District Collector. It refers to the posts of A.D.M. and all these posts are encadre posts.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— In view of thefact that large number of posts of ADM, Deputy Secretaries, Settlement Officers these are being held by ACS officers and also in view of the fact that it does not make any difference as to

whether these posts are held by IAS or ACS officers, will the Govt. be pleased to consider to make these Posts atleast non-cadre ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— These posts are non cadre post. I can inform the House that we have no contemplation of increasing the IAS cadre.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— As the hon. Chief Minister was kind enough to say that these are non cadre posts, may I therefore, know from the Chief Minister whether Govt. consider it necessary to fill up all these posts by the ACS officers only ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Almost all these posts are filled up by ACS officers. So far I know there is only one post which is now being held by IAS officer.

Re : Distribution of Circular entitled "Problems of Publicity"

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi 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 is aware of the great task which the Publicity Department is called upon to discharge ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Government is indifferent to the Publicity Department 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 Prasad 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 for 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.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— What are the problems of the Publicity Deptt. referred to here?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— The problem of the publicity Deptt. is quality production, that means, effectively present a particular problem of the society or a state and whether it is a pamphlet or literature or a picture the quality production becomes more effective than mere prod-

uction for the purpose of production, And for that purpose we should be able to take help of the people with capacity not necessarily within the Govt. but from outside also.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—My question is not with regard to the general problems of the department. My question is what are the problems which are mentioned in the circular entitled problem of 'Publicity' ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—That I can place on the Table.

Mr. Speaker :—Problems are there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Who brought it to the notice of the Members of the Legislature ? (Whether they are belonging to the Congress party ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—I think, Sir, it is not relevant.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—What are the rules under which the Officials cannot come to represent their cases before the Members of the August House ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—Under Govt. Servants, Conduct Rules.

Re : Lying Vacant of the post of Director of Statistics

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :—

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

(a) Whether 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 placed at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, for depu-

tation 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 on 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.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— By considering the importance of the Deptt. and also by considering the experience needed, do the Govt. consider it proper to appoint senior officers for doing that particular job for perfect planning and all that?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— (Chief, Minister) :— That is our idea and it will have to be done in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

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)—Instructions have been issued to prepare plan and estimate for a new building. :

(c)—No.

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

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—I have no supplementary but I would like to suggest one thing—it appears from the voice that our Chief Minister is unwell. It is advisable that he should take rest for some days more.

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.

Shri Maneswar Boro :—এই Scheduled Caste মানুহ থকা গাওঁবিলাকত খোৱা পানী আৰু বাস্তৱ সুবিধা নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে গোটেই নলবাৰী টাউন খনৰে অৱস্থা শোচনীয়। এই টাউনৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনা ভিতৰত কি কৰিব পৰা যায়—বিশেষকৈ যি ঠাইত অনুসূচিত জাতি বাস কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰা হব।

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

M. Shamsul 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 Article 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.

M. Shamsul Huda :— Sir, in question No. 356

(a) I think there is some printing mistake. It should be (a) Whether the Government is aware that in some group 'A' States of India experienced S. C. S. are put in charge of Districts ?

It should be S.C.S. in place of A. C. S.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Yes, Sir, I think so.

Starred Question No. 356: Member absent.

Re: Encroachment on the east bank of the Talibil 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 Talibil 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 is 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 by 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.

Starred question No. 358 : Supplementaries :

M. Shamsul Huda :— Sir, in reply to (a) the hon. Minister has said that one Than has encroached the entire plot of land measuring about 5/6 bighas of land. Whether it is a fact that the Than encroached only 2 bighas of land and the rest of the plot is being encroached by some persons who do not belong to the Than?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudnury :— Sir, it is immaterial. A particular plot of land has been encroached and the encroachers should be thrown out.

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

শ্রী আজিজুৰ বহ্মানে সুধিছে :

* ৩৫৯। মাননীয় বাজহ 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, পটুন দিবপৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যাতকৈ কমহেতু বাবে বাবে মাটি বিতৰণৰ নতুন পদ্ধতি উলিয়াই মাটি বিতৰণত দেৱী কৰিছে?

(ঘ) ১৯৬৯ চনৰ বানপানী হোৱাৰ আগে আগে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে গড়াখহনীয়া পৰিয়ালবোৰক বস্তীৰ 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 ফুলবা বিজাৰ্ভৰ ৩,০০০ বিঘা মাটি বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

(গ) — এইটো সঁচা নহয়।

(ঘ) — (খ)-ত দিয়া উত্তৰসাপেক্ষে উপযুক্ত লোকক মাটি পটুন দিয়াটো সম্ভৱ হ'ব পাৰে।

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :—ফুলবাত কিমানখিনি মাটি চৰকাৰে Deserved কৰিছে জনাবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—সঠিক পৰিমাণ মই ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ। কিন্তু ৩ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :—সেই ফুলবা

বিজাৰ্ত্ত যিমান মাটি আছে সেই মাটি অকল বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মানুহকে দিয়া হবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—যিবিলাক মানুহ গড়াখহনীয়াত বিধ্বস্ত হৈছে সেই সকলকহে দিয়া হ'ব। সেইটো বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ কথা নহ'ব।

Shri Azizur Rahman Chaudhury :—মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিটো উত্তৰ দিলে সেই কথাখিনি তেওঁলোকক জনোৱা নাই কিন্তু মই ভাৱো সেইখিনি জনাই সংশ্লিষ্ট D. C. আৰু S. D. O. ক চাকুল্লাৰ দিয়া হৈছে নে নাই ? বৰ্ত্তমান গড়াখহনীয়া লোকৰ Case বহুতো পৰি আছে। সেইবিলাক সোনকালে বিচাৰ কৰি মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হবনে নহয় ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : গড়াখহনীয়া মানুহক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে আগতে চাকুল্লাৰ দিয়া হৈছে। এতিয়াও নতুনকৈ চাকুল্লাৰ দিয়া হৈছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকক আশ্ৰয় দিয়া দেড়ী হোৱাত সেইটো সোনকালে কৰিবৰ কাৰণে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : মহোদয়, কথা হ'ল। কেইবাবিধৰো গড়াখহনীয়া আছে। এবিধ গড়াখহনীয়া যেনে—কিছুমান মানুহে নদীৰ পাৰত গৈ বসবাস কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰবাৰী গড়াখহনীয়াত বিধ্বস্ত হ'ল। আৰু এবিধ আছে তেওঁলোকে যত চৰ আছে তাত অস্থায়ী ভাৱে ২/১ বছৰ চৰত আছিল আৰু সেই চৰটোত গড়াখহনীয়াত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি

বিধবস্ত হ'ল। এনে ধৰণৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত ঠাই চাই কঠিয়া সিচিবলৈ, চিন্তা বুদ্ধি খটুৱাবলৈ D.C. আৰু S.D.O. সকলক কোৱা হৈছে নে নাই?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—গড়াখহনীয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰত যিবিলাক মানুহ থাকে সেইবিলাকৰ মাটি বিধবস্ত হলে—নতুনকৈ যেতিয়া চৰ উঠে সেই সকলক সেই চৰতে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। আৰু যি বিলাক পাৰত থকা মানুহ গড়াখহনীয়াত পৰে সেই লোক সকলৰ যিসকলে অন্য ঠাইত উঠি যাবলৈ নিজৰ পইচাবে মাটি কিনি লব নোৱাৰে সেই সকলক অন্ততঃ বৰিষ কাৰণে হলেও মাটি দিব লাগে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে নীতি হিচাপে মানি লৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—এই গড়াখহনীয়াত বিধবস্ত হোৱা লোক সকলক অৰ্থ সাহায্যও দিয়া হয় নেকি?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত অৰ্থ সাহায্যও নিদিয়া নহয়।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—এই গড়াখহনীয়াত বিধবস্ত হোৱা লোক সকলক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ স্থানীয় Land Advisory Committee বিলাকক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছেনে, কি কৰা হৈছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—আমাৰ যিবিলাক মাটহীন মানুহ আছে সেই সকলো বিলাককে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে Land Advisory Board ক ইতিপূৰ্বেই নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া আছে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও এই ক্ষেত্ৰত পঞ্চায়ত বিলাককো পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া আছে।

Shri Jalaluddin Ahned : = মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে বৰপেটাৰ Land Advisory Board এ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাটো আজি ৬ মাহ হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে সেই মাটি চমজাই দিয়া হোৱা নাই। উদাহৰণ হিচাবে শ্ৰীলক্ষী কান্ত শৰ্মাৰ কথা কওঁ— তেওঁক Order দিয়া সত্ত্বেও মাটি এতিয়ালৈকে কিয় চমজাই দিয়া নাই?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—যিবিলাক মানুহক ফুলবা বিজাৰ্ত্ত মাটি দিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালক ২ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিব লাগে বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে। সেই সিদ্ধান্তত কিছুমান মানুহে আমাক জনাইছিল যে দুই বিঘা মাটি কম হয় গতিকে ৪ বিঘা পৰিমাণৰ মাটি দিব লাগে। এই প্ৰাৰ্থনা নিষ্পত্তি হোৱাত পলম হোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে মাটি চমজাই দিয়াত পলম হৈছে; S.D. C. ৰ গাফিলিৰ কাৰণে নহয়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল যে মাটি বিতৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে এই নিৰ্দেশ দিওতে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তে কমিটি হিচাবে দিবনে, গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি জনে সভাপতি হিচাবেহে দিব? আৰু তাৰ স্থানীয় M. L. A. জনে লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰা আদিত থাকিবনে নেথাকে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : গাওঁ সভাৰ সভাপতিয়েই লিষ্ট কৰিব। অৱশ্যে সেইটো পঞ্চায়তে অনুমোদন কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু স্থানীয় M L. A. জনে মাটিহীন মানুহৰ লিষ্টখন তৈয়াৰ হোৱাৰ পিচত পৰীক্ষা কৰি লব পাৰিব? আৰু যদি ভুল নাম সন্মোহা প্ৰমাণ হয় তেনেহলে মাননীয় স্থানীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে ধৰিব পাৰিব। আৰু তেনে আপত্তি মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কৰিলে তাৰ বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—এই কথাটো গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তক ভালকৈ বুজাই দিয়া হৈছে নে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—এই বিষয়ে আগেয়ে অসম আন্দোলন বৈ গৈছে। চাকুল্লাৰত আৰু পটি কোৱা নহৈছিল যে গাওঁ সভাই সভাপতি বহি লিষ্ট কৰিব। সেইটো সবাক নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে সভাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে সভাপতিয়ে লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল? সেই ভুল দূৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু এতিয়া কোৱা হৈছে যে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমেহে সভাপতিয়ে লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰি দাখিল কৰিব।

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

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ ৰাভাই সুধিছে :

৩৬০। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অৱগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ছয়গাঁও চাৰ্কেলৰ বেকেলী মৌজাৰ ৩নং দক্ষিণ চখাদাবী গাৱঁৰ খতিয়ান নং ১৬, ২, ৩৩, ৭২ 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 বছৰৰ আবেদন নিবেদন কৰি থকাটো হয়নে?

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

ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

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

(খ)—পট্টা নং আৰু পট্টাদাৰৰ নাম তলত দিয়া হ'ল—
ম্যাদী পট্টা নং ২, দাগ নং ২৮৭, কালি চাৰি বিঘা
ছই কঠা সোতৰ লেচা, শ্ৰীকণক চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা।

ম্যাদী পট্টা নং ৩৩, দাগ নং ৩৭০, কালি বিশ বিঘা
ছই লেচা, শ্রীকৃষ্ণ চাঁদ মাৰাঙগী ওঁ দেৱানয় মিং বাৰা।

ম্যাদী পট্টা নং ৩৯, দাগ নং ৩৬৮, কালি যোল্ল বিঘা এক
কঠা, পাচ লোচা, শ্রীবাওৰাবী লাল একচনা পট্টা নং ১৬, দাগ
নং ৩৭১, কালি দহ বিঘা, ছই কঠা দহ লেচা, শ্রীকৃষ্ণলাল আগবৰালা।

একচনা পট্টা নং ৭৯, দাগ নং ৩৪৯ কালি দহ বিঘা
শ্রীবাওৰীলাল আগবৰালা।

একচনা পট্টা নং ১৩০ (১২৩ নহয়), দাগ নং ৪১৯, কালি
চাৰি কঠা, ছই লেচা।

দাগ নং ১৮১—কালি ছই কঠা, ওঠৰ লেচা।

দাগ নং ৩৩০—কালি ছয় বিঘা, চাৰি কঠা, আঠ লেচা।

দাগ নং ৪০০—কালি একবিঘা, চাৰি কঠা, চৈধ্য লেচা।
শ্রীখন্দকাৰ আব্দুল মান্নান।

(গ)—নহয়, কিন্তু কিছুমান লোকে পট্টা বদ কৰাব নিমিত্তে
আবদন কৰিছে।

(ঘ)—বিষয়টো বিচাৰাধীন হৈ আছে।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers there laid on the table)

Date : 31st March, 1969

Re : Food scarcity in Kokrajhar Subdivision in
last October.

Rani MANJULA DEVI asked :—

237. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the Government are aware that there was food scarcity in the Subdivision of Kokrajhar in October last year?

(b) Whether it is a fact that though 67 bags of Atta were laying in the stock of Shri Rampal Agarwalla, wholeseller at Fakiragram in October, he was allowed to sell only 17 bags by the Subdivisional Officer, Kokrajhar, in spite of great demand by the suffering public?

(c) Whether it is a fact that even by the end of December, 1968 the balance of 50 bags remained in the stock, deteriorating, in spite of repeated notice to the said Subdivisional Officer and of great demand by the public?

(d) Whether the Government has sustained any loss due to deterioration of the stock of Atta and whether the deteriorated stock has been disposed of or destroyed?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOH (Mini-

ster, Supply) replied :—

237. (a)—No.

(b)—No, the entire stock of 67 bags which were of superior variety of Atta were allotted to Fair Price Shops but only 17 bags were lifted by the allottees, as demand for superior Atta was low and as common Atta and rice were easily available in open Market.

(c) Reply to first of the question is in the affirmative. It is not a fact that there was any demand for this superior variety of Atta. When the allottees refused to lift the full allotted bags, available stock was allotted to tea-stalls but the stalls also showed no inclination to lift. Thereafter the dealer was allowed to sell the balance stock freely.

(d)—Government sustained no loss as Shri Agarwalla held the stock on his own account. Government has no information whether Shri Agarwalla has been able to dispose of the stock.

As far as known the stock had not been destroyed by him.

Re : Number of registered stockists of Medicines in Assam

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :—

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

(a) The total number of registered Stockists of Medicines in Assam ?

(b) Whether each and everyone of them has air-cooler or air-conditioned store - room ?

(c) Whether air-cooler or air conditioned store-room is essential to be kept for non-Anti-biotic drugs and ordinary extract preparations also ?

(d) If so, under what rules ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister of Health)
replied :—

238. (a) Two hundred and thirty.

(b)—No.

(c)—Besides Anti-biotics, many other drug items required storage under low temperature to retain its potency and efficacy; viz., Sera, vaccines, Vitamins, Hormones, etc.

Ordinary extract preparations in general do not require storage in low temperature to retain potency.

(d)—Under Rule 64 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which provides for conditions to be satisfied before a license is granted.

Re : Rules for re-imbusement of expenses incurred for Medical treatment by Government employees

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA asked :—

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that in the State Government for re-imbursing the expenses incurred by the Government employees, for their medical treatment, the Government pensioners were treated as Government servants in the sense that the

same benefit was granted to them also.

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Government have been pleased to decide recently to re-imburse their employees the expenses incurred by them for the medical treatment of their dependent family members also?

(c) If the replies to (a) & (b) above are in the affirmative, whether the Government will propose to consider the desirability of re-imbursing the expense of medical treatment of the dependent family members of the Government pensioners also?

(d) Whether it is a fact that a Government employee on proceeding to a Medical College Hospital for treatment, under a competent Medical authority's advice is allowed expenses for his journey to and from the hospital?

(e) If so, whether the Government will also be pleased to allow the same benefit to the Government pensioners?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister of

Health) replied :—

239. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A scheme entitled “Liberalised Medical Treatment Benefit Scheme” circulated under Government letter No. HLA.91/67, dated 3rd March, 1967 has been introduced, wherein the facilities of State Government servants are entitled to free treatment in Government hospitals with medicines as are ordinarily available in them including operation and confinement.

(c)—In view of heavy financial commitment involved this is not feasible at present.

(d)—Yes, as provided in the Travelling Allowance Rules.

(e) The Travelling Allowance Rules quoted above do not provide Travelling Allowance for Government pensioners.

Re : Grant-in-aid to the Assam Junior Volley Ball Team.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :—

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government sponsored State Sports Council refused to sanction any grant-in-aid to the Assam Junior Volley Ball Team for its participation in the National Junior Volley Ball Championship of India in 1967-68 and 1968-69?

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

(c) Whether it is a fact that similar facilities were provided in the past to other Junior Teams such as Junior Football team, etc?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied :—

240. (a)—The State Sports Council sanctions grants-in-aid to different Sports Association of the State to Participate in All-India Tournaments. It is the responsibility of the Association concerned to send teams to participate in All-India Tournaments. During the year 1967-68, the Assam Volley Ball Association received a grant from the

State Sports Council but it could not give any money to the Assam Junior Volley Ball Team for its participation in the National Junior Volley Ball Championship of India. No grant has been received from the Sports Council during the year 1968-69.

(b)—Due to paucity of funds, Assam Volley Ball Association could not send the Junior Team.

(c)—No.

Re : Organising of School Tournament

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the school tournaments have still been organised under the direct control of the Director of Public Instructions ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Why does not the Government put them under the control of the Directorate of Sports

and Physical Education ?

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

241. (a)—No, the State tournaments are organised by the Inspector of Schools of the areas.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government do not feel the necessity of any change in the control of the tournaments at this stage.

Re : Strength of the Directorate of Sports and Physical Education

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) The present strength of the Directorate of Sports and Physical Education ?

(b) Whether this strength is adequate for smooth running of the Directorate ?

(c) If not, whether Government propose to enhance the present strength of the staff of the

Directorate ?

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

242. (a) - (i) One Director.

(ii) One Lower Division Assistant-cum-Typist.

(iii) One office Peon.

(b) - Yes.

(c) - Does not arise.

Re : Expenditure for Maintenance of Vehicles of Excise Office Nowgong

Shri Kehoram Hazarika asked :

243. Will the Minister, Excise be pleased to state -

(a) How much amount has been spent till 30th May, 1968 for the maintenance of the vehicle of Excise Office, Nowgong ?

[b] Whether is any Departmental garrage for this vehicle or it is kept in a hired garrage ?

(c) If the vehicle is kept in the hired garrage what is the monthly rent for this garrage?

(d) Whether it is a fact that Shri Ramesh Chandra Rabha, Driver of the above vehicle, is not getting his pay since September, 1966?

(e) If so, why?

(f) Whether it is a fact that one Excise Constable is driving this office vehicle without any order from the competent authority?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Excise) replied :—

243. (a)—The total amount spent for the maintenance of the vehicle is Rs. 31,038 including consumption of fuel till 30th May, 1968 from the date of purchase.

(b)—There is no departmental garrage. The vehicle is kept in a garrage attached to the Dak Bungalow, Nowgong.

(c)—As the vehicle has been kept in a garrage attached to Dak Bungalow, Nowgong, no rent

is required to be paid.

(d)—There is no driver by the name of Shri Ramesh Chandra Rabha but there is one by the name of Shri Ramesh Chandra Raha Roy who has not been paid since September, 1966.

(e)—Shri Ramesh Chandra Raha Roy has been absent from his duties since September, 1966 without any orders from his superior officer and as such he has not been paid since September, 1966.

(f)—Yes, one Excise Constable having driving license is driving the vehicle under the order of Superintendent of Excise, Nowgong.

Re : Area of Land eroded by the Hokua and Naljora Rivers

Smti. Pranita Talukdar asked :—

244. Will the Minister of P. W. D. (F.C. & I.) be pleased to state—

(a) How many bighas of land have been eroded by the Hokua and Naljora rivers at Bha-

toramari, Unneguri, Baguriguri, Kumaragaon since, 1962?

(b) Whether it is a fact that due to the wrong construction of a guide bund at Mathanguri the Beki river has been practically closed and almost all water of Beki river have flown by the Hakua river?

(c) Whether the Government will open the mouth of the Beki river and deepen the same at Mathanguri?

(d) If so, when?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister, P. W. D., (F. C. and I.)] replied :—

244.(a)—About 2000 bighas of land has been eroded by the Hakua and the Naljora since 1962.

(b)—No.

(c)—This is under examination.

(d)—Depending on the availability of fund and feasibility of the scheme.

Re: Number of tributaries of the Hakua river

QUESTIONS

[31 March]

Shri Pranita Talukdar asked :—

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

(a) How many tributaries are there of the Hakua river?

(b) What are their names?

(c) Whether Governments propose to evolve these channels?

(d) If so, when?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.)] replied :—

245. (a)—None.

(b), (c) & (d)—Do not arise.

Re : Loss of standing Crops in the last October Flood

Shri MATHIUS TUDU asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that many people lost their standing crops in the last October flood?

(b) Whether any assessment has been made ?

(c) If so, what is the extent of damage to the crops in terms of money in Gossaigaon, Kachugaon, Agomoni and Golakganj Anchalik Panchayats ?

(d) Whether Government propose to give any relief to the persons of those areas whose crops were damaged by the last flood ?

(e) If so, when ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

246. (a) - Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The extent of damage in terms of money are as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Gossaigaon—about	45.00 lakhs.
2. Kachugaon	40.00 lakhs.
3. Agomoni	50.00 lakhs.
4. Golakganj	45.00 lakhs.

(d)—

Rs.

(a) Gratuitous Relief	7,93,410
(b) Rehabilitation Grant	2,57,000
(c) Test Relief	2,67,250
(d) Seed Grant	1,82,413
(e) Seed Loan	1,82,413
(f) Cattle Loan	6,22,800
(g) Rehabilitation Loan	6,000

Total 23,11,286

Total amount paid from 1,06,348

Chief Minister's

Relief Fund.

Total 24,17,634

(e)—Does not arise.

Re: Deep Tube well for Satiana village at Saropathar

শ্রীমোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই শ্বিছে :

২৪৭। মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি

জনাবনে—

(ক) কেই বছৰ মানৰ আগতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যত সৰু পথাৰৰ চতিয়না গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত এটা দ নলী-নাদ বহুৱাব কথা চৰকাৰৰ বিদিত নে?

(খ) এই নলী-নাদটো বহুৱাব পিচত ই বাইজৰ কিনান উপকাৰত

আহিছে চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰিছে নে?

(গ) যদি বাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰত অহা নাই, তেন্তে এই নলী-নাদটো সকলো পিনে সমানে পানী যাব পৰা ঠাইত বহুৱাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

শ্ৰীদণ্ডিৰাম দত্তই (কৃষি উপ-মন্ত্ৰী) উত্তৰ দিছে:

২৪৭।

(ক)—হয়।

(খ) হয়।

(গ)—দ নলী-নাদ সহজে এঠাইৰ পৰা আন ঠাইত বহুৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। কিন্তু নাদটোৰ আশে-পাশে থকা খেতিয়কসকলৰ আগ্ৰহ থাকিলে সেই নাদটো সকলোৰে প্ৰয়োজনত আহিব।

Re: Acquisition of land for office of the
Sirakhundi Reserve Forest

শ্ৰীকামিনী মোহন শৰ্মাই সুধিছে:

২৪৮। মাননীয় বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে জানেনে, বঙ্গিয়া চাৰ্কেলৰ চিৰাখুন্দি বিজাৰ্ভত বনবিভাগৰ এটি অফিচ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ৪০ বিঘা মাটি লোৱা হৈছিল?

(খ) এই ধৰণৰ আঁচনি লৈ আজিলৈকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি?

(গ) উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ মধ্য ঠাইৰ বঙিয়াত বনবিভাগে লোৱা মাটি খিনিত এই বিভাগৰ এটি উচ্চ পৰ্যায়ৰ অফিচ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব নে?

(ঘ) যদি কৰে, কেতিয়া কৰিব?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰমোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে (বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী) উত্তৰ দিছে :

২৪৮। (ক)—বঙ্গিয়া চাৰ্কেলৰ অন্তৰ্গত চিৰাখুন্দি বিজাৰ্ভত বনবিভাগৰ অফিচ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কোনো মাটি লোৱা নাই।

Re : Establishment of Industrial Estate at Bazaltoli Village

(খ); (গ) আৰু (ঘ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

শ্ৰীউপেন্দ্ৰ নাথ সনাতনে সুধিছে :

২৪৯। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ বঙাগড়া মৌজাৰ বজালতলি গাঁৱত উদ্যোগ পাম স্থাপনৰ বাবে মুঠ কিমান মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল ?

(খ) এই অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা সমুদাই মাটি উদ্যোগ-পামে দখল কৰিছে নে ?

(গ) এইটো সঁচানে, যে উদ্যোগ-পামে দখল লোৱা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ আৱশ্যকতকৈও বেছি হৈছে ?

(ঘ) উক্ত উদ্যোগ-পামৰ Deep Tube Well টো উদ্যোগ-পামৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰত স্থাপন নকৰি তিনচুকীয়া চহৰ এজন বেপাৰীৰ পতিত মাটিত স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে এই কথা সচানে ?

(ঙ) যদি সঁচা, তেন্তে উদ্যোগ-পামৰ নিজৰ মাটিত এই Deep Tube Well স্থাপন নকৰি কিয় ব্যক্তিগত লোকৰ মাটিত এইটো স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে ?

(চ) Deep Tube Well কিনা আৰু ইয়াক স্থাপন কৰোতে মুঠ কিমান খৰচ হৈছে ?

শ্রীবিধুদেব শৰ্মাই (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) উত্তৰ দিছে :

২৪৯। (ক) মাত্ৰ ১০০ (এশ) বিঘা চৰকাৰী মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল।

(খ)—হয়, সমুদায় মাটি দখল কৰা হৈছে।

(গ)—এইটো সঁচা নহয়। দখল লোৱা মাটি পৰিমাণ আৱশ্যকতকৈও বেচি হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ)—সঁচা।

(ঙ) Deep Tube Well বহুৱা মাটিকল উদ্যোগ-পামলৈ লোৱা চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটিৰ বক্ত্ৰসীমাবেখাৰ গাতে লগ লগা। সেই সময়ত গোটেইখিনি মাটি পতিত হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণে আৰু সীমা বেকা-বেকী হোৱাত ভুলবশতঃ Deep Tube Well-টো আচল সীমাৰ পৰা কেই-ফুটমান বাহিৰত পৰে।

(চ)—Tube Well কিনা আৰু স্থাপন কৰা খৰচ মাত্ৰ ১৪,৩৪৬.৫৮ টকা।

Re : Gutted in fire and blown by storm the Madhya Nambarpuri L. P. School and Nambarpara M. V. School

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Madhya Nambarpuri

L.P. School and Nambarpara M. V. School under Srijangram A. P. were gutted by fire and blown away by storm respectively last year ?

(b) If so, whether Government extended any help for the reconstruction of the same schools ?

(c) If not, why ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that these two schools are functioning under the open sky ?

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

250. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 500 only has been sanctioned for the repair of Nambarpara M. V. School.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—No.

Mr. Speaker :— The question hour is over. This (Starred question No. 360) will be kept pending.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker,

Sir, with your permission.....

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER—
TIME - TABLE FOR THE BUSINESS OF THE
HOUSE.**

Mr. Speaker :— I have got Speaker's announcement. You may speak after that. Now for the purpose of timely completion of all financial business fixed for to-day, I, in consultation with the Leaders of the Opposition and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, allot time for the disposal of various kinds of such business as shown below under rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly :—

Appropriation Bill :—all stages of the Bill should be completed by 4 p. m.

Motions under items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 13 A

92 ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER [31 March

should be completed within 4-30 p. m. at all stages of the motions.

I hope in view of the urgency of the matters of the House will consent to it and the hon'ble members will be pleased to co-operate in the disposal of the various business of the House as programmed above. Is that the sense of the House?

(Voice : Yes, Yes,)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER :—
RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND THE COMMITTEE
ON ESTIMATES.

Results of Elections to the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates.

Now I have to announce the results of the election to the Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Estimates. The number of candidates being equal to the number of seats vacant the following have been elected unanimously :

1969 Re : Threatened Hunger Strike By The Students '93
of the Jorhat Engineering College

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

1. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
2. Shri Surendra Nath Das
3. Shri Golak Chandra Patgiri
4. Shri Durgeswar Saikia
5. Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha
6. Shri M. A. Musawir Chaudhury
7. Shri Shahadat Ali Jotdar

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1. Shri Ataur Rahman — Deputy Speaker
2. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta
3. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar
4. Shri Bahadur Basumatari
5. Shri Ratneswar Konwar
6. Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan
7. Shri Mohidhar Pegu
8. Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi
9. Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi
10. Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiyan

94 Re : THREATENED HUNGER-STRIKE BY 1969
THE STUDENTS OF THE JORHAT ENGI-
NEERING COLLEGE :

Mr. Speaker : Yes, Mr. Barua.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission may I inform the Hon. Ministers — the Minister, Education as well as the Chief Minister that with the assurance in this august House as well as the communication that has been made to the Students of Jorhat Engineering College Union, they temporarily called off their hunger strike yesterday evening. The Government is aware of their 6-point demands. The Union has requested the Government through me to allow them to come over here to discuss the matters with the Government in a deputation. Therefore, may I request the Education Minister to send an information just to show the good gesture on the part of the Government as has been shown by the Union, and call the deputationists to make an

amicable settlement of their demands ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Aagjer (Minister, Education)—
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leaders of the Students
Union are coming to-morrow. This information
I have gathered this morning.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION — PEASANTS DE- MONSTRATION IN THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Speaker :— I have got an adjournment
motion from Shri Phani Bora, Shri Gaurisankar
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri
Giasuddin Ahmed, Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi
and Shri Soneswar Bora. Mr. Bora ?

Shri Phani Bora :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, we the
undersigned, viz : myself, Sarvashree Gaurisankar
Bhattacharyya, Dulal Chandra Barua, Giasuddin
Ahmed. Promode Chandra Gogoi and Soneswar
Bora, beg to move the following Adjournment
Motion under Rule- 56 of the Rules of Proce-
dure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legis-
lative Assembly. That the Assembly do now
adjourn to discuss the situation arising out of
the demonstration by peasants coming from dif-
ferent parts of Assam to place their demand be-
fore the Assembly and the Government.

I move this adjournment motion on this definite issue i. e. the demonstration of peasantry from different districts of Assam most of whom have come all the way on foot and many of whom are coming by some vehicles. The demonstrators are already in front of the Assembly and since this demonstration is coming from different parts of the State naturally the overwhelming majority of the people in the State are agitated and they are agitated on the issue on which this demonstration is being staged in front of the Assembly. This is a definite matter and the matter of urgent public importance and this matter is of recent occurrence as it is going on just now. Sir, these landless peasants who have come from all over the State have certain burning problems which they have been facing like landlessness, poverty, eviction and ruthless atrocities committed against them and therefore it has become a problem not only to a section of the people of the State of Assam but it has become a problem to the entire nation. Most

of the people of the State are agitated because to-day the people have understood that without solution of the problem of more than 22 lakhs of landless people of the rural areas in Assam—their economic problem, political problem the problem of integrated Assam will not be solved. That is why the people are agitated and if this House which is their representative body in Session now cannot help them, then to whom they will go ? They have come before the Assembly — before the Legislators and the Government to place their demand and therefore, this Assembly should adjourn and discuss the demands which are being put forward by the demonstrators. We should tell the demonstrators, if we cannot solve their problem and fulfil their demands, what can be the solution for which they are agitating ? This is a very urgent matter Sir. If the leaders of Assam, if this august House to-day fails to give a correct solution to this problem there is possibility of a grave consequence. There may be that the agitated people, the hungry people, the landless agriculturists may

take recourse to any other means possible in order to live like human being which they are not living to-day. Sir, the Government might say that the problem of the landless people has been discussed in this Assembly and therefore it is not a problem of recent occurrence. But Sir, to-day it has assumed a new importance because of the fact that thousands of people — about 3 thousand landless people have already come and started demonstration just in front of the Assembly. Their demands are simple; they want land wherever cultivable land is available and the demand of the landless agricultural labourers is that there is no law to protect their interest so far wage is concerned, so far as their working conditions are concerned there is no law, there is no protection of their lives, and, therefore, their simple demands have got to be discussed in this House. I believe, Sir, that this House will be adjourned and our legislators to whom these demonstrators have come to place their grievances and demands will meet them. The Leader of the House and the Deputy

Leader of the House, I hope, will come and meet the demonstrators and listen to their grievances. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, to admit this Adjournment Motion under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House. With these words, Sir, I move my Adjournment Motion.

* SHRI GOURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :
I would like to add a few words more but purely on the point of admissibility of the Motion. Sir, in order to have your consent for the admission of the Motion we shall have to satisfy you with regard to Rules 56 & 57 of the Rules of Business of this House. Sir, first of all, in order to make this Motion admissible we are to convince you and through you the House that the matter is so very extra-ordinary that the usual course of business of the House should be adjourned and this matter should be taken up. For that purpose, Sir, the matter should be first of all one of public importance. I beg to submit, Sir, what else could be a matter of greater public importance

* Speech not corrected

than the demonstration which is just at this moment in front of this House ; it is unprecedented in the history of Assam that such a large number of peasants has come on foot tracking this long distance of scores of miles spending nights on the way under the open sky, ill-clad, almost starving; these people have come all the way from the plains to this queen of hill stations where our Government in their cosiness far away from the maddening crowd have chosen solitude. Sir, these people have come not for fun; these people have come out of dire necessity; they are a part and parcel of the backbone of our nation which constitute more than 80 of our population, and untill and unless this problem of this section of the people i.e. peasentry, is solved and solved in the right direction, this land of ours cannot think of a prosperous society, cannot think of a flourishing democracy. Therefore, this matter is not a matter only of a few hundreds or thousands who are demanding land, who are demanding living wages, who are demanding that there should be no oppression by the machinery of law and order on the common people.

This is a problem which concerns the very existence of the State and the society not only for the present generation but for generations to come. Sir, this is not only an important public matter, but this is a matter of urgent public importance; this has become urgent because these people after tracking for 2 or 3 days are already here in front of the House, and their cries, their prayers are being heard even from inside the Assembly, and this is a very definite matter—the presence of these Padaystris. Sir, it also does not offend any of the provisions of Rule 57 because in the Motion that we have placed before you for consideration there is only one Motion before you and there is only one matter for discussion and that is a very specific matter and of recent and current occurrence. It does not seek to revive any discussion which was already discussed because not to speak of having any discussion even the very thing—the presence of the Padaystris—was not there prior to this moment; this also does not anticipate any matter

which has been previously appointed for consideration of this House because no such matter has really been appointed for consideration of the House; this is also a matter which could have been or might have been taken in the form of a resolution but for the extraordinary urgency of the matter which has come all on a sudden. Sir, it is not a matter which is at present under any adjudication or in any Court of law, and this does not involve also any question of privilege. This is a matter which primarily concerns the State Government because land and land revenue is a State subject, and it is the Government's failure which has roused and accentuated this problem and which has made the position of the hungry millions so desperate that they have found no other alternative than to come here. Sir, in view of the fact that the matter is so very urgent, definite and of so great public importance, and in view of the further fact that none of the provisions of the Rule 56 is infringed, and in view of the fact

that Rule 56 is fully satisfied, I think, Sir, that this matter may be taken up for consideration by this House leaving aside for sometime any other matter which might be in the agenda.

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury : - Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing more to add to what has already been said. I fully appreciate and support the contention of Shri Bora and Shri Bhattacharyya. As this is a clear case of a definite matter of very urgent public importance, I think the motion will be admitted. With these few words, I support the adjournment motion that has been moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : - Sir, I do not like to go into the details of the matter but I want simply to stress on the admissibility of the motion. Sir, as has already been stated by two hon. Members of this side, this motion has fulfilled all the conditions of Rule 56 and is free from the restrictions of Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sir, in this connection, in order to convince you about the admissibility of the motion, I want to quote M. N. Kaul's 'Practice and Procedure of the page 376, where it has been stated that 'the primary object of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance so as to influence the decision in an urgent matter in regard to which a motion or a resolution with proper notice will be too late'. In this connection, I want to submit that this problem which has cropped up to-day before this august House is not an ordinary problem—it is extraordinary in nature and I can say that it is unprecedented in the annals of the Indian history that the peasants are marching through the hilly tracts to the State capital in order to place their grievances before the Government. This is unique not only on the part of Assam but in the history of India as a whole. Therefore, Sir, this matter should not be treated as an ordinary problem; this should not be treated as a general problem, this should not be treated as a problem

which will be dealt with in the ordinary course of the policy of the Government. It is an extraordinary problem concerning the basic problems of the people. It is the basic problem on which depends the existence of the entire population of the State. Therefore, Sir, as I have already stated, this an extraordinary problem which brooks no delay for solution. If there be any delay in these matters, there is most likely to take a serious turn on this issue. The common people all over the State are coming here to represent their grievances to the Government which constitute 80 to 90 per cent of the population of the State. Therefore, Sir, this problem is extraordinary in nature and nothing should stand in the way of allowing this motion to be discussed. Even the rules which have been quoted by us viz Rules 56 and 57 cannot prevent the House from taking up this problem. It is beyond all that because it is a definite matter of recent public importance. When the House is sitt-

ing here, demonstrators are there in the road in front of the Assembly and shouting the slogan in order to put forward their genuine grievances. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the House and the Government to take up the matter and have a full dress discussion on it so that we can give a correct lead to the people in matters of land settlement.

Sir, apart from what I have said, I want to point out another reference in regard to adjournment motions. At page 380 of the same book, if we read the portion, we will see that adjournment motion is to be sparingly used. That is why so many restrictions have been imposed under Rules 56 and 57. Why the people have to come over here all the way from Jorhat, from Lakhimpur and other places in a procession through the hilly tracts. there must be something definite and of public importance. A reply from the Government side may come that the Govt. has adopted a policy from time to time in regard to settlement of land. But it has failed to fulfill the real desire

of the people who are the economic backbone of the State. Sir, unless the grievances of these people are redressed and looked into sympathetically, there will be economic and social setback in the State. Here at page 380, of this book, it has been stated: "Generally speaking, the subject matter of an adjournment motion must have direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Government of India and must be in the nature of criticism of the action of the Government of India either for having done some action or for having omitted to do some action which was urgently necessary at the moment." Therefore, Sir, Government laid down certain policy which has not been implemented properly, which has completely failed to deal with the basic problems of the peasants. That is why the peasants have come over here to demonstrate their grievances before the Govt. Therefore, this motion should be taken up even by suspending the other business of the House so as to show a

good gesture on the part of the Government and the House to these people who have come here to demonstrate their grievances before this august House. So by considering all these aspects and considering the extraordinary nature of the problem and also considering the fact that the House is in session, we want that the House should discuss this issue threadbare and find out a solution so that these people when they will go back from here to their places can carry with them the faith in the Government as well as the State legislature in respect of solving this burning problem. With these words, Sir, I hope you will kindly admit the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker :—I have already heard four of the movers of this adjournment motion. The discussion is only on the admissibility of the motion. After the motion is admitted, then the discussion on the merit shall come up. But we must hear the Government on the admissibility of the motion.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the feelings of my hon. friends, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Bora and Shri Barua and Shri Choudhury. The problem of landless agriculturists is a serious problem and should receive sympathetic consideration. The question of land settlement is a problem which has been engaging the attention of everyone. This matter has been discussed very often on the floor of the Assembly, and recently demonstrations by peasants also have been organised and held in various places of Assam. Our aim always has been to provide land to the landless agriculturists. In order to achieve this object—in order to solve the problem of landless tillers, a scientific approach is necessary so that whatever lands are available for settlement are settled in a planned manner and in a peaceful atmosphere. The indiscriminating policy of encroachment should be discouraged by everyone as this does not solve the problem rather it complicates it. I hope with the co-operation of all, we may achieve our goal. Let us not by our action directly or indirectly complicate further the more complicated issue. Sir,

the adjournment motion as such is not admissible. Sir, because a matter because it is important and of recent occurrence and of urgent nature does not constitute a subject-matter of an adjournment motion. Even assuming that a matter is of great public importance, of recent occurrence and very urgent, the business of the House cannot be adjourned for discussion of that matter, provided there are other avenues to discuss this matter. As I have already submitted, this matter has been discussed on the floor of the House all these days and all points in connection with land settlement have been discussed threadbare and the hon. Members had the opportunity of discussing all the aspects of the problem. Therefore, Sir, an adjournment motion on this subject is not admissible, as I feel. Sir, as I have already stated, it is a continuous matter. There have been series of demonstrations of landless peasants for settlement of land throughout the State, in Barpeta, Nalbari, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and other places. These demonstrations are organised and held in the course of last one month or so and therefore, it is a continuous matter and as

such an adjournment motion on a continuous subject is not admissible.

Now, the last point which was stressed on by my hon. friend Shri Bora that the Chief Minister should meet the demonstrators, it is for the Chief Minister to reply. If he so decides, he may do so at any time convenient to him. But for that matter the business of the House should not be adjourned. The Chief Minister may go there with your permission and meet the demonstrators and receive whatever memorandum they want to submit to him. Therefore, for meeting the demonstrators by the Chief Minister or any member of the House, I think an adjournment is unwarranted. That is my submission.

* Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: (Chief Minister) Sir, since the peasants have come here after walking such a long distance it is our duty to meet them, hear them what they have got to say, and it is also the duty of this House to bring about improvement in the matter of settlement of land or provide land to the landless agriculturists. Sir, this is a matter which cannot be

discussed in an hour or so ; it needs a thorough discussion, may be through Committees and also in this House. Therefore, without going through the technicalities of the adjournment motion I am inclined to suggest that some of us, with your permission, and some friends from the Opposition should go and meet them, hear them and tell them whatever we can say on this subject. But let us also decide to discuss this matter in this House. Sir, Government has certain policy decisions in this respect but how far these decisions have been able to meet the requirements of the situation is to be seen. If modifications are necessary, what modifications would be brought about to them or whether through and wholesale revision of the policy is necessary, all these matters should be discussed and I would like it to be discussed during the current session of the Assembly, if required, by curtailing some of the less important business or if need be, by extending the House by a day or two. That is the approach I would suggest to you and to the hon. Members of the House.

Shri Hiralal Patwari :— In Assamese.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, it is not the question of this side of the House, it is a question of that side also. If for a few minutes the House is adjourned, everyone of us can go and see them. No question of prestige is involved here.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ দুখ-কষ্ট উপলব্ধি কৰি যি পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে তাক আমি শুনি সন্তোষ পাইছো। আজি তিনি দিন জুৰি এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল আহি আমাৰ আগত উপস্থিত হৈছেহি। সেই কাৰনে আমি অতি সোনকালে দেখা কৰাটো ভাল হ'ব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barue :—Sir, it is not a question of this side of the House, it is a question of that side also. If for a few minutes the House is adjourned, everyone of us can go and see them. No question of prestige is involved here.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ধৰনে চিন্তা কৰিছে আমি শুনি মুখ পাইছো। এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ বাজহ-মন্ত্ৰী যো প্ৰায় একমত হৈছে। এইটো আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য বুলি ভাবো যে আজি

তিনি দিন জুৰি খোজকাটি আহি খেতিয়ক সকল আমাৰ সদনৰ সন্মুখত উপস্থিত হৈছেহি। গতিকে আমি পলম নকৰি অতি সোনকালে গৈ লগ ধৰিব লাগে। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়েও তেখেত সকলৰ যি আপত্তি তেখেত সকলৰ স্মাৰক পত্ৰৰ দাবী আদি শুনিবলৈ বিছাৰিছে, সেইটো মাননীয় বাৰ্জহ মন্ত্ৰীও শুনিব লাগে। আৰু আমি সকলোৱে শুনিব বিছাৰিছো। এতিয়াই যোৱা প্ৰয়োজন।

Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury :—May I suggest one thing ? Let all of us go and see them after 12.30 when the House will be adjourned for lunch. It is not necessary to adjourn the House now to meet the demonstrators.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, one thing I would like to submit. It will not be proper for the House to create a precedent. Now-a-days demonstrations have become very frequent and if we adjourn the House to meet the demonstrators to-day, tomorrow there may be another batch of demonstrators coming here and then also on the plea of this precedent we shall have to meet them by abjournng the House. Therefore, my suggestion is that instead of adjourning

the House let the Chief Minister and myself as the Revenue Minister go out of the House with your permission and meet the demonstrators and talk to them and obtain from them whatever written document they have brought with them. I think that will be the best course.

SHRI PHANI BORA :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to suggest that when there is one line of thinking and there is unanimity of opinion that the demonstrators are to be met and their grievances are to be listened to, there should not be any objection for adjourning the House for a few minutes. On the second point raised by the Minister of parliamentary affair that if the House is adjourned there will be a precedence in future, I would like to say that this is accepted as a vital issue and this is a national issue. All issues are not the same and all demonstrations may not be alike. So, I do not think there will be any difficulty for this in future. The honourable Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister

may go out and meet the demonstrators and listen to their grievances and also tell the demonstrator as to whatever the Government want to do in this regard. I do not think there will be any precedence for this. It is the Government of democracy which means a Government of the people for the people and by the people, hence why not the Government meet the people who are demonstrating outside.

Shri Samshul Huda :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়টো অতি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। এই বিষয়টোক আমি এক নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে চোৱা প্ৰয়োজন। কাৰণ আমাৰ Parliamentary Affairs ৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এনে আন্দোলন ৰাজ্য জুৰি বিভিন্ন ঠাইত হৈছে। আজি আমি লক্ষ কৰা উচিত যে দেশত যিমান বিলাক আইন কানুন কৰা হয় সেই বিলাক জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে কৰা হয়। কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা যেতিয়া সম্মুখত উপস্থিত হয় তেতিয়া আমি জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বার্থ আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰো, আইনত যদি জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হয়, তেনেহলে সেই আইনক দোহাই দিয়া উচিত নহয়। আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে এই বিধান সভালৈ আমাক ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি পঠাইছে। Electors সকলে আমাক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি পঠাইছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! আমাৰ আগত আমি দেখিছো আজি Electors সকল নিজে আহি উপস্থিত হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী, অভিযোগ উপলব্ধি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Electors সকল পোন পটীয়াকৈ আহি উপস্থিত হৈছে, তেতিয়া আমি পলম নকৰি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত দেখা কৰিবলৈ এই House Adjourned কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তব্য শুনা উচিত আৰু সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি দিয়া উচিত। আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয় উলাই গৈ তেওঁলোকৰ লগত দেখা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ আপত্তিৰ কথা শুনা উচিত। এই খিনিকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি কৰিলো।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :- অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি তিনিদিন ধৰি অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জিলাৰ পৰা বহু সমৰ্থহীন খেতিয়ক বিলাক খোজ কাঢ়ি আহি এই ৰাজধানী পাইছেহি। তেওঁ বিলাকৰ দাবী একেবাৰে সহজ আৰু সৰল। তেওঁ বিলাকে, দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণৰ, দুখ-দুৰ্গতিৰ কথা জনাবলৈহে আহিছে। গতিকে এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণৰ সন্মান ৰক্ষা কৰি এই বিষয়টোৰ উপৰত, বিধান সভাৰ সকলো কাম বন্ধ ৰাখি আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে। আইনৰ এ কোনো বাধা নাই। বিষয়টো অতি জৰুৰী।

Mr. Speaker :— As regards admissibility of the motion I reserve my ruling till tomorrow. As regards adjournment motion there is no un-

animity in this matter. Therefore, I am afraid, I will not be in a position to allow the adjournment motion for this purpose, and it can be arranged at 12-30 when we can all go or at least those who are willing may go and contact the demonstrators. Therefore, it disposes of the matter.

Shri Phani Bora :—Sir, your ruling is alright, so far as you are concerned, but, we will do what we think best. Sir, I want to know from the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister whether they are going to meet the demonstrators now or whether they will go only after the recess ?

Mr. Speaker :— I can give permission to leave the House if they so desire to meet the demonstrators.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :— I am prepared to meet the demonstrators now.

(The Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister went out)

Public Importance - Train - Bus Collision

At Nalbari

Shri Phani Bora :— As the adjournment of House for a few minutes is not allowed, we are all going out.

(Opposition Party walked out)

SHRI PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY:—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call attention of the Minister, P. W. D. (R & B), under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item published in the Assam Tribune, dated the 7th March, 1969 under the caption "Train-Bus Collision at Nalbari".

A voice—

The Minister has gone out. Another voice:

No, no he is here)

Sir, in this connection, I want to say, that I have brought to the notice of the Minister in charge of P. W. D. on a Starred Question about the diversion constructed by the Railway autho-

city without prior consultation with the State P. W. D. (R & B) where the Minister has given only a part of the question. This is an important matter and the accident occurred only due to the faulty construction. Sir, the over-bridge question is also there. I hope the Minister in charge of P. W. D. will clear all these points in his reply.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of State P. W. D.) :—The accident took place on the 4th March 1969 at about 10.05 A. M. on the East side of the "C" class manned level crossing situated on the Nalbari - Dhamdhama P. W. D. Road, close to the Nalbari Railway Station. From the report of the Deputy Commissioner it appears that the crossing was a "C" class manned Level crossing but there was no railway personnel on duty at the time of the accident and the level crossing was open at that time. Immediately after the accident, C.I. and O.C. Nalbari who were on petrol duty with half a section lathi party near the place of accident rushed to the spot and started

to investigate the causes of accident and at the same time rendered help to the injured persons and also rescued those who were trapped in the debris. Four persons were found spot death and seven persons were admitted to the hospital i.e., Gauhati Medical College Hospital. 23 injured to discharged after first aid treatment and was advised to attend the out door treatment. Out of all the persons sent to the hospital one person died there. It was also reported that while rescue operations were in progress, a crowd of about 8 to 10 thousands collected at the place of accident keeping the police party already at the site of accident busy in maintaining law and order. Fearing that the gathering of such a big crowd may cause some trouble, at about 10.20 A. M. a police force was summoned to the place of accident, but before help could come, a section of the crowd proceeded towards the Railway

Station, trespassed the Railway premises and assaulted the Station Master, the Assistant Station Master, caused some damages to the telephone, door and windows and also damaged the crockeries of the nearby tea stall. The police force arrived the place at about 10.30 A. M. and at the sight of which the crowd who had caused the said troubles fled away and the situation was brought under control. With the exception of the crowd stated above, the public as a whole was helpful and rendered some assistance in rescue operations, first aid to the injured and also some of them helped in controlling the crowd.

On receipt of information about the accident, the SDO, SDPO, and Shri Gogoi, Magistrate, rushed to the place of accident and supervised law and order, rescue and relief operations. Also the Deputy Commissioner Kamrup District, Chief Security Officer, N. F. Rly. and S. P. inspected the place of accident made arrangements for medical treatment to injured persons, and also for sen-

ding those seriously injured to Gauhati Medical College Hospital. Arrangements for payment of ex-gratia grant to effected persons are also being arranged by Railway Authority according to rules.

According to the Deputy Commissioner's report four persons were found dead on the spot and one person died in the hospital. The following cases were registered.

1) Cases No. 2(3)69 u/s 279/304 (A) IRG read with section 101 Rly. Act against the Bus driver and the gate man of the Level Crossing.

2) Case No. 3(3)69 u/s 142/448/353/427/323 IPC for offence committed against the Station Master and others and also for damages caused to Railway properties.

The bus driver has since been arrested while the Railway engine driver is reported to be at large.

About the question of level crossing I have answered in reply to a question that the matter

was under correspondence with the Railway authorities.

NINTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report, 1967, Appropriation Accounts, 1965-66 and Finance Accounts, 1965-66 of Govt. of Assam relating to Co-operation, Supply, Forest, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and Industries (Sericulture and Weaving) Departments.

The report has been placed on the table of the House and the copies will be circulated to the hon'ble members when it is printed.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury :— Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on

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Petitions relating to Petition submitted by Shri Muhiram Phukan, General Secretary, State Primary Teachers' Association which was presented to the Assembly by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, M. L. A.

THE ASSAM APPROPRIATION (No. II) BILL,
1969 (CONTD).

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, the other day I drew the attention of the House to the fact that in the tea gardens a peculiar trend is developing. That trend is that instead of using the land of this special grant for the special purpose for which they were granted the owners, particularly the new owners have been using these tea garden grants as a new type of zamindary. And, as an instance I cited the case of Singlacherra Tea Estate of the chain of Gombhira Tea Estate in the Cachar district where the Govt. of Assam with a view to rehabilitating some landless peasant had requisitioned four

* Speech not corrected

thousand bigha of land. (Voice—that land does not belong to the Singlicherra T. E., it belongs to Gombhira T. E.)

But then, by foul means and by mis-representation the owners of this garden got this land derequisitioned. Thanks to peculiar kindness of the Revenue Minister who ofcourse ultimately laid down not only by the people in his constituency but also by the employers of son's namely, the management of this garden. Be that as it may, the two grounds which were shown by this management, viz., the Sugar Factory and the Plywood Factory—these never came to function. I also said Sir, this is not a solitary instance. This is not exhaustive. This is only illustrative and something is happening in the tea gardens not only of Cachar but also in the Assam Valley. Sir, another instance in Cachar is Burakhai T. E. near Silchar. Here the modus operandi is slightly different. The present owner of the Burakhai T. E. had purchased this garden as a garden only for a sum of rupees five

lakhs. Now, when they purchased it they did not mean to run it as a tea estate, if they would, we would have nothing to complain because the tea garden labourers would have employed and our State's economy would have been benefitted. But after purchasing the garden ostensibly for being used as a garden, they began to get money by selling out the pieces of this garden in parcel and here the purchaser primarily is the Government itself. Now, I want to ask particularly the Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister ofcourse the Revenue Minister is not here at the moment because of other engagement, whether this Govt. acts with some brain in the head or keeping it in cold storage. If this land, this particular area was necessary for Governmental purposes then when this was offered for sale by previous owner why did not the Govt. purchase it for five lakhs of rupees? Govt. sat tight knowing fully well that this is a place nearby Silchar town and this neighbouring area of Silchar town was bound to be

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necessary for public purposes. Govt. knew that this garden was ready for sale at five lakhs. Govt. at that time did not purchase it at 5 lakhs. It allowed a new reach to one who made money by war disposal to purchase it and thereafter Govt. acquired this very land in pieces and already Govt. has paid rupees twentyfive lakhs to this new purchaser for Silchar Medical College, for the Engineering College and some other public purposes.

Now, I do not know whether any member or members of the Govt. or in the bureaucracy whether they also have some secret interest with these chain of deeds. But it is astounding that having allowed the private individual to purchase it at Rs. 5 lakhs now is the Govt. paying him in different instalments to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. And now that owner is again approaching the Govt. why do you not acquire more land from me for All India Radio at Silchar. How is it that private party is now approach-

ing the Govt. to acquire it ? Because he knows the example of the Jalan of Dibrugarh. He sold the lands for medical college even though the value of the neighbouring area is much higher than this land. Similarly, when the Engineering College is build up, the medical college is coming up and if the All India Radio is established there, the remainders will be as valuable as gold. So he will be able to either sale these parcels at a tramendously higher price or he will built up a House to give at a high rent. So, from these 5 lakhs probably he will make 5 crores. My opinion is not against any particular capitalists, I have nothing against any particular capitalist, I am against the capitalist system and I would fight against it. My complaint against the Govt. is that why the Government cannot foresee this ? What type of Govt. is that which cannot plan out before 5 years. This is my complaint with regard to this. Now, I have also many other instances in Lakhimpur, in Sibsagar, in Darrange, in Nowgong,

in Kamrup where in the Tea Estates these tea garden owners making a lot of propaganda about 2-2 and they should have the right of keeping 2/3 for future as reserves etc. As a matter of fact these people are either selling out the lands at high price or they are using those lands for raising paddy by taking recourse to mechanical farming. I had some talks with some of the Union Leaders. When I said that have you ever considered the future of the people whom you represent or claim to be represented ? If they take recourse to mechanised cultivation than instead of these tea garden labour now being considered as industrial labour they will be called as agricultural labourers and their lot will be miserably impoverished as were the Kamlas under the Dewans. He said, "Well we are to give ration". I found that this labour leaders holding brief from the tea garden owners-all these are beside the point but my question is that these special cultivation grants are not being used for special cultivation.

tion purposes in very many cases. The other-day one of the Ministers has said that 'the problem is there but where is the way out'—'is there any solution?' This is the thing which I am trying to consider. Can we not invoke the provision, a penal provision in violation of clause (c) of Sec (3) of the Grant. Because there is instrument under which these special grants were given. I am speaking from my memory. I am beyond 50 years now, my memory is fading away. I am subject to correction. After all there is instrument of agreement by which they call "the lands for Special cultivation". And there in clause 3(c) there is a provision, so far as I know, if they do not use these grants, for the purpose for which it has been given than the Govt. will have the right to take the grants back.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—I learnt from the Revenue Minister that 7 or 8 types of grants are there.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Yes, the Finance Minister is correct. There is not one type of grant only. Several grants for special cultivation is there. I am only by the way suggesting that we should try to examine with the assistance of the of our Law Department — what steps we may take with regard to the different types of agreements under which these grants were given—because I see that there is a danger and that danger may not be quite widespread to-day, but there is symptom that this danger is coming soon. Our experience in respect of Gandigaon Tea Estate, Borakai Tea Estate show that people may take recourse to that and therefore, I am suggesting the remedy. On this I have taken some time of the House, because I feel that this is the most important problem in our State to-day. Of course along with those comes the question of not only the land, other factors like development of agriculture. The agriculturists we have seen that they are now on the agitation path.

and in some places they have already gone to the war path or they have increased and if we cannot appreciate the problem even now and tackle it, then the situation, in spite of us, will become worse. I remember, last year, on my own, towards the end of last year's Budget Session, I inflicted myself on the Chief Minister for his hospitality one day and told him point blank Sir, the most important thing that we shall face in the State in coming year is not this infiltration business because at that time that was the talk that, you infiltrators, you may come by this side or by that side from the neighbouring State and that was not very frightening. It is not the problem No. 1. The problem No. 1 is the growing landlessness and the awareness of the landless peasantry that they are landless. Previously also there was landlessness but at that time the landless people were not

so much aware that they were landless. They possibly thought that this landlessness was because, perhaps, for their past sins and probably that is why they were suffering or possibly they are suffering now for their future prosperity; that is to say, they do not realise or they do not think that this poverty is something which can be fought against or which should be fought against. Now this awareness has come and Government will be failing in its duty if the Government does not take up the issue and solve it as a first and most important thing. For at least last one year's performance of the Government they have probably printed quite a large number of papers. But even in this printing of papers also there is corruption. There is printing order for more but the real supply is less. Even in printing there is corruption and about implementation there is almost nil. The

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Revenue Minister has said that all encroachers shall have to be thrown out. You may say so but you cannot do it-it is impossible because those people who have encroached, most of them are proletariat. They have got nothing to lose except the change and you know that those who are proletariat, they have got nothing to lose except the change ! You may break their thatch once, you may demolish it the second time with elephants, you may burn them the third time but there is the fourth time and then you shall have to give them. Why do you want yourself to be pushed to that position when the world and sundry will say that you have submitted to force ! Why do you not do it in good grace ? Yesterday ? our Hon'ble Finance Minister in course of another function said that he quoted something from the Upanishada but actually he quoted

from the Rig Veda. Now, I am saying from The Upanishada. It says something very interesting. What is that ? If you give, if you are to give, then. Give with 'sradha'. In other words, if you give, then give with the whole of your heart ; do not give disrespectfully. Give with grace.

You understand the problem that these people should get land and give it not because there has been pressure. If they really do not deserve — fight, give your life—don't give land but if they deserve land, give it with the whole of your heart. Understand, that you are to give with all grace and not under duress. (Mr. Speaker rang the bell).

Mr. GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :—
I will take only 5 minutes more. Unfortunately, however, this is the attitude, this is the approach. I at least feel this is lacking on the part of the Government and therefore, when Government give, Government do not get any approbation for it. This is my feeling. Sir, if after we are given land then we are also to give water to the people. Now, under the present financial position of the State it is not possible for the Government to give Power Tiller to all the cultivators or probably even a pair of bullock. But one thing the Agriculture Department must, in collaboration with the Electricity Department and others give and that is water. You may say, what ? Water in Assam is always available in floods ! A sam is in flood every year for 3 months but 3 months do not make a year ! Sir, I come from the worst flood affected areas of the State and yet I have been saying this in my constituency and nobody has broken my head for saying so. I

have said, I am against taking gratuitous relief, I am against going always with the beggars bowl even to our own Government. I want that my Constituency should work for their own living and also to make surplus for others. If I cannot at least give a start to this attitude, I refuse to represent you. Because, after all, I feel that monetarily speaking, I am coming with a sacrifice. From Rs 2500/- a month I have come to a salary of 250/- a month. If I cannot bring a change in the attitude of my constituency and I do not think my Constituency has not understand me, I feel that our people have got such abundant commonsense that they understand it but one difficulty I have been facing. That difficulty is what I am saying that we shall have to coexist with everybody because Government or any Government cannot remove the Bhutan Hills from its place, cannot remove the monsoon. Everybody there will be and we shall have to coexist with everybody. Our Government is saying, we are going to

to control the flood and all these things. But I say, it is impossible. We shall have to co-exist. There is flood for 3 months in a year but there is also another 9 months. There is no flood in these 9 months and during that time we can raise crop. Paddy is not the only grain. There are so many other grains and I say why do we not change our pattern of agriculture. For that, the first and foremost thing is water. We have made a humble beginning of our own and I have invited Agriculture Minister, I have invited the governor and also I have invited the Production Commissioner to go and see what people can do in their own simple way and the governor has promised to go there on the 18th and probably the Agriculture Minister also will go. That is a very simple and humble beginning. This is I am doing not to flatter myself. If we can make a correct, beginning, it may take a few years, the people will appreciate. Our people are essentially good and if we make an honest approach

they will not fail in showing their gratitude and also in appreciating what is good.

Sir, In Japan, they have brought a tremendous change. Purposefully I am not mentioning any socialist State because after all, so far as our State is concerned, unless and until the whole of India changes simply our State cannot go into a Socialist Structure. Therefore, purposefully I am not referring any Socialist country. I am just placing a few lines from a volume regarding Japan's Agriculture.

"The rise in income of Japanese farmers, accompanied by an improvement in their living standards, can be described as almost phenomenal in recent years. Annual income per farming household has already surpassed the income level of urban households depending on wage earners. Besides the ownership ratio of durable consumer goods in rural areas is now almost equal to that of urban dwellers", That has been the progress. "The sharp rise in farmers' income is, essentially the result of the creation of owner-farmers on an

extensive scale under a sweeping land reform carried out after the war for the democratization of farming villages. This reform is worthy of special note in that it raised Japan's agricultural productivity and established a foundation for the stabilisation of the agricultural economy. This resulted in the expansion of the farmers' purchasing power, which in turn served to increase effective demand as a whole. This has made no small contribution to the growth of the Japanese economy".

Japan, as you know, is not predominantly an agricultural country. In Asia this is a most developed industrial country. Because it is an Asiatic country Japan is giving so much emphasis on agricultural development and compared to such an industrially developed country like Japan, for a State like Assam, probably it is ten times more urgent and necessary. This immediately brings me to a question of education. It is why I have been harping for the last few years agricultural education in higher education and I practically became mad

when I heard learned people like our Finance Minister say that there must be a holiday for the expansion of education. You may give holiday for higher education ; it is yet in the second level in the development of educational standard. But so far as Secondary stage is concerned there cannot be holiday. You may change the pattern, we may change the motivation and we may change the outlook and we may also change the curriculum. But Secondary education we must have, and this must be extensive and intensive, I am not going into the details of the matter. I only beg to refer, in this connection, to certain fundamental literature. I am not going to take much time of the House in reading the long passages. I am only referring to two recent publications (1) on the fundamentals of education, manpower and economic growth and here is a book probably the Finance Minister has read. This is American and it is not prohibited. Even in America they have, particularly our Agricultural Minister and as a matter of fact each leader of the

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Government will do well to read the chapter 5 of this Book where partially developed countries which they call level 2 has been discussed with regard to man power resources and formal education and the 3 leve primary, secondary and higher, have said here in the second level countries education must be effective up to the second level that is secondary education. (2) This is Economics of Education and it is British. This is not Russian and any socialist country. So no fear. Here the education has been discussed as economic proposition and it has been established. It has been raised here that whether education is a consumption or investment ; a public or private goods. It has been established that properly run and managed education is not private goods ; it is a public goods and it is not consumption, but it is an investment. I need uot elaborate it. If you want it really a public goods and a public investment then at least those who are there in the educational sphere they should be satisfied. Now, unfortunately we see there is a lot of dissa-

tisfaction among those who are there in the field of education particularly in the Secondary level. For example, there is a disparity between the Government and non-Government school teachers in respect of Dearness allowance and ex-gratia relief and so on. Without elaborating it I submit, if you want to make education a success and those who are in the field of education satisfied the hard working people, you must remove this disparity between the Government and non-Government school teachers in respect of dearness allowance and ex-gratia relief and other reliefs. We should also see that up till now dearness allowance.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State, Education) :—Is it regarding pay scale or dearness allowance. If it is regarding dearness allowance I may tell the Hon'ble member that the Finance Minister is coming to-day with a very important announcement in this connection.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—I do not

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know which Minister deals with it. But I am told that even now there is the disparity. I am speaking subject to correction. There is even now the disparity between Government and non-Government school teachers in respect of D. A. and ex-gratia relief. If there be any disparity I submit that it should be removed. Now dearness allowance to office Assistants of recognised schools and dearness allowance to teachers and office assistants of de-recognised schools and exgratia grant to the employees of all the non-Government institutions have not been paid as the matter has not been finally decided. Let me hope that I am wrong. If there be really any such thing then the Government may be pleased to consider to settle up. Because you can drag a horse to water but you cannot make it drink. If you want to perform this stupendous task you must get willing co-operation of all with a view to generate and accelerate the effective efforts of all concerned and I am submitting there should be particular care for this. I will conclude after

dealing with another point. It is not in this connection.

It is good that the Chief Minister is not here at the moment. It would have been embarrassing to him. I am speaking in confidence to the House. We had a long Budget Session and you have seen, Sir, that the Chief Minister was mostly absent from the House. He had to be because he is not keeping a good health. He tried all types of treatment, in Assam, in Calcutta, in Delhi and in Velore. Now apart from medical treatment he also tried Trantrik, Hom, Jajna etc being a religious man. Even then we find there is something wrong somewhere. It appears, his disease has not been properly diagnosed. Do we not owe a duty to him? He is a modest man and also a man who rather prefers self-immolation to using public funds for his own treatment. But I am personally feeling very strongly it is probably the duty of the State to see that he gets proper medical aid. I would, therefore, suggest that, so that there may be a

proper diagnosis of his ailments our State should, in spite of his wishes, arrange to send him abroad (applause from all sides) for a medical check up. I think it will not be bestowing any favour to him; it will be a performance of our duty. Thank you, Sir.

adjournment

The hosue then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

After Lunch

* Shri. Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, while discussing the Assam Appropriation Bill (N9.2) for 1969, I want to put a few things before the Government through you. Sir, you know about the financial condition of the State and also of the defective policy followed by the Government in the matter of planning and its execution. You also konw, Sir, about the financial problem and policy of the country. To my mind both the Centre and the State are following a policy which is leading not to the prosperity of the State and the country, instead it is increasing the burden of taxation hampering the economic growth of the State and the per capita

* Speech not dorrected

income of the people of the State. Our own States and also of the country's finance is not based on a balanced economy. It is based on deficit financing which is having a cumulative effect on the economic growth of the State and the individual. It has also its adverse effect on the economic structure growth of the State as well on the social structure of the State. Therefore, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that unless there is re-orientation of thoughts and ideas in the matter of financial policy of the State, there cannot be any economic growth of the State. It is seen that every year the budget, this way or that way, has come before us in the form of deficit—sometimes though it is shown as surplus or without any proposal for new taxation. Still it is found that the budget is always based on deficit financing, not a balanced budget which is so very essential to take the State ahead in the path of progress and prosperity keeping pace with rest of the country and the world. That has happened because we are

still following the legacy of the British budgetary system. On various occasions we have suggested for re-orientation of the budgetary system through the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, but no attempt seems to have been made to implement the recommendations. Every time we get assurance from the Government or for that matter from the Finance Department that these recommendations will be implemented, but as far I know not a single recommendation has been implemented, nor any effective measures seem to have been taken to meet the budgetary gap or to set the financial position in the right direction. This House has also discussed the implementation of the schemes and programmes, and has suggested ways and means for successful implementation of these schemes but as we have found, on one side the financial policy is defective, which has no impact on the economic growth of the State. On the other side, there is defective planning, both in the Centre as well as in the State. Sir, in this connec-

tion this House had adopted a policy to constitute a committee, which is named as Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee has gone into the working of the different plans and programmes taken up by different departments and they have also recommended many things from time to time to set matters right and for effective planning for the economic growth of the State. But no such recommendations have been implemented by the Government. And for this reason it has been found that this Government cannot implement the plans and programmes successfully. Now, Sir, why there is defective planning ? It is because there is no proper evaluation or assessment of the different plans from time to time. Only on hearsay or on the basis of sample survey our plans have been prepared by a stroke of pen, which cannot create any impact on the social and economic structure of the State. Therefore, Sir, unless our financial and economic policy is reoriented in proper direction, there can never be any balan-

ced economy in this State and unless there is a balanced economy there cannot be any prosperity either in the form of industrial development or agricultural development; there cannot be any accumulation of capital or any increase in per capita income in the society. Why this so happens ? In this connection I would like to mention here — as has been referred to in “Planning for Freedom”, a book written by R. H. S. Crossman, M. P. — that though the Government machinery is functioning in the name of democracy, it is actually not functioning in a democratic way. The party in power, whoever it may be—may be the present party in power or may be any other party in power—they consider things only on party lines. But time has come to think and ponder about the matter very seriously, because the Government is not meant for any political party, which may be in power ; it is meant for all people and for their betterment. It should also be appreciated that the members in the opposition are not only for

criticising the Government right and left. It is the duty of the Government to give constructive suggestions for the successful implementation of the different plans and programmes. But, Sir, under the present structure of the Government and under the present structure of the society this has not taken place for which the entire country is suffering from economic imbalance as well as deficit financing for which the Central Government had to depend on outside capital and the State Government to depend on the resources available from the Government of India. I want to submit that though the British regime has been changed on paper the entire structure of Government remains as it was. There has not been any changed outlook in respect of administration, in respect of social structure. It is our duty here and also outside to find out a solution of the economic problem of the people. We should pursue our efforts in right earnest. Sir, the time has come for proper and effective functioning of the administration. We

have to change the entire outlook of the administration, the fiscal policy and other policies which are necessary to gear up the machinery upto our expectation. Sir, in this connection, as I said before, I would like to refer to "Planning for Freedom". At Page 15, it has been stated: "Government by consent, prescription and status: This principle has been maintained every since Locke. Even after the development of democracy, government in England has remained the privilege of the few". This is also the case here. Then it goes on: "the people choose their representatives, but do not rule themselves, and the general will in this country is not sovereign, but a check on government. The growth of the cabinet system, of the civil service, and of highly organised political parties has only deepened this sense of the indirect influence of public opinion, both in local and in national government". "Indirect influence of public opinion". We find Government which is in power and also the members of this side, we are all thinking

only about fulfilment of our political aspirations. The administrative machinery instead of working for a welfare State is serving the interest of the party in power. I quote again: "Englishmen are not political animals in the sense that they all wish to be politicians: on the contrary, they prefer to enjoy their private lives under a system of free institutions which hands over to an elite the control of policy and of administration. Unlike other western democracies, we have never preached or practised the sovereignty of the general will, nor sought to direct governmental policy by popular mandate. Instead, we have always retained, as our last defence against the misuse of government, the right to direct action which is manifested in the strike, the riot, or the public demonstration. By such direct action is considered not as a part of government, nor as a regular practice, but as a sudden gesture of impatience, unpolitical, spontaneous, and abrupt, a reminder to our rulers that there are limits beyond which they must not try

us". Now, what we find, Sir, we have so long been thinking only in the context of our political opinion. We are not so much concerned in what way we can achieve the social and economic goal of the people. That is why, Sir, the entire Government machinery has become corrupt and cannot fulfil its task. There is politics every-where; there is politics in the administrative side, there is politics in the society, there is politics in the institutions and there is politics in all spheres of our life. The reason behind this is that we are not in a position to act in a democratic way or we do not like to associate the people in respect of fulfilment of the democratic goal in the State. Sir, the entire machinery has to be geared up to the mark and we feel that the Government should take effective steps to re-orient the economic as well as the financial policy to cope with the present trend of economic imbalance. Sir, if you analyse the background of these things you will find that it is not the people who are at fault-it is not the

people who have come over here who are at fault. But they have been compelled to come over here either due to the collapse of the Govt. machinery or due to corruption of the Govt. machinery. So, there are certain reasons which need close scrutiny so that the social order should remain in perfect condition.

Sir, apart from that I want to mention here that the financial policy of the Government is defective. The Government is always speaking about the deficit finance—the Govt. has always been speaking about the bad financial position of the State as has been referred by our Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech where at least 50 crores has been shown as deficit. Whatever it may be he has said it just to convince the Govt. of India. But we are to see the social and economic impact which may have a bad effect on the State's economy and social structure. Here, I like to cite instances. The Government machinery are themselves indulging in evasion of

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taxes. I have referred to this while I was taking part in the budget debate how this Govt. is encouraging the tax-payers not to pay tax. In this connection, I would like to mention that on the plea of the disturbances of 26th January, 1968, some of the businessmen have been given certain concession in respect of payment of the taxes. I do not mean that they should not be given any relief but even the arrear they had to pay before the disturbances started ought to be paid. What happened. The district administrative machinery want to collect the taxes from these people immediately. But these people come to the Govt. and with the help of the high Govt. officials at the top, they got stay order. My whole contention is that unless the norm is maintained in respect of payment of such taxes, the financial position of the state can in no case be improved. Moreover, we have brought to the notice of the Govt. that certain sections of the people and different forms are resorting to evasion of taxes. We have also bro-

ought to the notice of the Govt. that even in the State capital, the people are evading tax by adopting unfair means but no effective action has so far been taken by the Govt. Such things have been creeping in the capitalist section of the people. We have also found that by considering the merit and the desirability many cinema proprietors have been given exemption from taxes. That aspect of the matter has to be carefully examined, I submit, Sir, that unless an emergent situation arises and unless the Govt. feels that certain cinemas are meant to serve the moral upliftment of the people, no license should be granted to the cinema producers in the form of exemption of taxes.

Sir, coming to the very important aspect of the matter which we have not discussed properly is in regard to the education policy of the Government. The other day the Minister-of-State for Education has explained to this House saying that the Govt. is following a uniform policy a

national policy which has been recommended by Mudaliar Commission and Kothari Commission. But to my mind, I find that the Govt. is following a policy of its own which is neither based on the Kothari Commission's recommendation nor Mudaliar Commission's recommendations. Therefore, it has been found that the chaotic condition is creeping in the education policy itself. Now, Sir, as has been rightly pointed out by our leader that in the name of financial crisis and financial difficulties, the Govt. want to curtail the growth of institutions. Ygs, I agree that there should not be mushroom growth of institutions. But the Govt. adopted a policy that on the population basis there should be institutions. The Government also has stated that the education system is to be reorganised and that was declared in the House. But I am astonished to find that no effective action has been taken by the Govt. to pursue its own declared policy. It has been found that on the one hand the Govt. is encouraging the mushroom growth of

the institutions but on the other hand Govt. is trying to discourage secondary education. Government should be careful to see that there is no bar to impart the education in the secondary stage which is a basic thing for the people to live like human beings in a progressive State. Unless the people are allowed to have their education in secondary stage where they can be qualified for technical education to serve the purpose of industrial development of the State, there is every fear of lack of technically qualified people. Therefore, this policy of not allowing the mushroom growth of institutions should be examined very carefully and the declared policy of the Government on population basis should be pursued as early as possible.

Again, Sir, there is anomaly in education. I must submit that the power politics are creeping in educational institutions. For that reason, now-a-days, as there is no firm policy of the Govt. in respect of conducting education in different institutions in high secondary education

as well as collegiate education and in the University education, there is a chaotic condition prevailing everywhere. Sir, some of the Governing Bodies of the institutions are becoming the hot-bed for politics and corruption has been creeping in and the Governing Body members are fighting with each other just to gain ground. That has a bad effect in imparting education and in the education system in the State. For instance, I like to mention here how politics has crept in and in what way. Sir, most respectfully I submit that there is a college in Hailakandi—the only college there. There a misappropriation case has been detected by the Examiner of Local Accounts and that has been referred to the Govt. vide their letter No. 10/V/V/40/64-65/990 dated 7th June 1966. This has been due to huge overdrawal of Government money.

But the money has not been utilised for the purpose for which it was drawn by the Principal and Secretary of the Governing Body. There is also another charge of tampering with the

Governing Body's resolution for financial gain of the Principal and Vice-Principal and also many fictitious appointments were made by the Governing Body itself, and that has been examined and enquired into by the D. P. I. The D. P. I. went there at the instance of the Minister concerned and examined the whole thing and submitted a report against the Governing Body and the Principal and Secretary. The Government nominees also came in a deputation and represented to the Education Minister, Minister of State, Education, Secretary, Education and D. P. I. that unless the Governing Body is superseded and reconstituted there will be danger in respect of education. Accordingly an order has been passed by Government but the Secretary being a man of the party in power and the Principal being a supporter of the party in power, the Governing Body is still allowed to continue. I submit Sir, that these things are going on not only in Hailakandi College but in various other institutions in the State, and so far my

knowledge goes there are 13 cases of mis-appropriation in the Assam Colleges and 26 such cases of misappropriation detected by the Examiner of Local Accounts in the different High Schools in the State but till to-day the persons who are responsible for this misappropriation are allowed to continue either as Headmaster or Principal of the different institutions. Therefore, my whole contention is that in the name of imparting education political hobbobs are going on in the different institutions and if such kind of things continue, education will seriously suffer.

Now, coming to another glaring instance of misappropriation of public money that has taken place at Tezpur Girls' Multipurpose School I would like to say that it has been reported that once in 1967-68 Government granted Rs. 2,000 for the repair of the school building and the Head Master gave the contract to one Shri Kalinath Sarma and one Shri Budhan Bhuyan, Assistant Engineer was asked to prepare the plan and estimate. But strangely enough the contract

was given to a man who is no longer in this world; he has passed away long ago. Again Government sanctioned in the year 1967-68 Rs. 4,000 and the principal of the institution gave 'Benami' contract to different persons who are not genuine contractors and they have eaten up the money. I have got a long list of such cases. Again Government sanctioned another sum of money for the development of the library and she is such an honest and sincere lady that she paid Rs. 4/- for a book the price of which is only Rs. 2/-. In this way misappropriation has taken place in different educational institutions and this has been done before the very nose of the Government machinery.

Sir, there is another very important matter which needs to be considered very seriously. As I have already stated, Government adopted a policy to bring many institutions under the deficit system but this has also become a very corrupt system. Government is giving deficit grant by considering the fees income. Supposing

in my institution I have 500 students, I will show only 250 students and I will not give the accounts for the remaining 250 students and that money will be misappropriated. Sometimes reverse also happens. If in my institution there are 250 students I will show the number at 500 and accordingly staff and grant will be given. In this way corruption is creeping in and therefore, I submit that this is to be looked into very seriously. The Government should also adopt a new policy for constituting the Governing Bodies of the different educational institutions.

Now, let me give some instances of Government's discriminatory treatment meted out to some people. Our leader has already pointed out that even in the matter of D. A. to different categories of employees Government adopted a discriminatory policy. Once I remember that D. A. to the Ministerial staff of the colleges has been committed by the Minister-in-charge of Education in 1958. He said that the delay in

implementing the recommendations of the Das Commission was mainly due to the technical defects and these have since been rectified and the question of giving gratuity was under consideration of the Government. The consideration is still going on and no effective steps have been taken by Government for the fulfilment of the grievances of the employees. I would urge upon the Education Minister and Finance Minister to see that these assurances are implemented.
(The bell rang)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, the hon. Member has already taken 40 minutes and he has mentioned many individual cases. As per rules the individual cases cannot be discussed while speaking on the Appropriation Bill. The hon. Member can only discuss the broad policy. It will not be possible for me to reply to the individual cases relating to the various Departments.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Regarding the

management of the affiliated colleges in the State, this House has made necessary provisions under the Gauhati University Act 1947 and the Gauhati University (Amendment) Act, 1960. In regard to the conditions of service etc. of teachers of the affiliated colleges, Government have made certain rules. But it is curious to note that the Government in utter disregard the relevant statutory provisions, came forward with a set of rules which stand at dagger-drawn with the conditions of service framed by the University under the ordinance of Section 23 (a) of the same Act. Obviously, this dual system of control in so far as the conditions of the Service of the teachers of the affiliated colleges are concerned, does not indicate any happy attitude of the Government towards the highly qualified teachers of the colleges. Sir, I must submit that if rules are to be framed by the Government in this respect, this is to be done in consultation with the University. So that University autonomy should be maintained. But at the same time we

are to see that financial control should be at the hands of the Government. Sir, in this connection I would like to mention about the anomalies that have been crept up in the management of the Dibrugarh University which has been mentioned in the Audit Report also. Therefore, this financial control is to be strictly adhered to, otherwise, there will be difficulty on the part of the Government. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that there is full control over the financial matters of the University and to see in what way the administrative machineries are functioning.

(Bell rang)

Mr. Speaker :— Mr. Barua, you have already taken sufficient time. I will give you only five minutes more.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, I will require some more time. I have many things yet to day.

(Interruption by the Minister, Finance)

Sir it is not proper on the part of the

Finance Minister to interfere directly in this way. Sir, it is very unkind to speak in this way by the Finance Minister. Sir, if you permit me I can talk for hours together.

Mr. Speaker :— Please try to finish it as early as possible

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, in this connection I may point out what the honourable Supreme Court delivered judgement in respect of Delhi University versus Shri Ramnath and others. But, the time at my disposal is very short. Sir, here you will find the highest court of the country has given indication that the teachers and educational institutes in the country are not to be considered as within the monopoly power of anybody. It is, therefore, necessary that the conditions of service of the affiliated colleges should not be framed and thrust on by the Government alone and all that is necessary is to be framed in consultation with the University and only financial control is to be taken by the Government,

more particularly in respect of sanctioning gratuitous or ex-gracial grants. In respect of primary and Higher Secondary School teachers, it is understood that Government have come to certain decision. I am very much glad for that.

Sir, in respect of establishing another type of Science College Jorhat, I would like to say that it is a long pending project which was planned long back. For the approval of financial help from the Government of India, it is kept pending so long. Sir, I hope Government of Assam will take proper and energetic steps to complete the project within a short time. Sir, I must tell you one important thing, before I conclude my speech. It is about policy matter of the Government. Government have adopted certain policy just to protect the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of India in respect of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes of the State. But, in actual practice they are not doing so, even they have

gone to the extent of showing some discrimination just to fulfil their own political end or own selfish-end. They have even ignored the existence of peoples representatives. I personally feel that. Sir, though I have brought to the notice of the Government about settlement of fisheries in Jorhat areas, Government seems to have taken no action about it. I vehemently oppose in giving direct settlement of fisheries. But I have so many cases by which I can prove that Government is not taking any need about it. Time at my disposal is very short, otherwise I could have shown so many concrete instances. I must say that Government must not adopt such discriminatory policy whereby the poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people should suffer. Sir, my point is that when the Government adopted a policy to protect the right and privileges of the People it must be strictly adhered to. But, Sir, it is regrettable to note that some of the Ministers are moving in a way to feed their own people and own relatives by depriving

the legitimate claims of the people. The representative of the people see that the rights and privileges of the people must be adequately safeguarded. Sir, I warn the Government, if the present policy is not changed, we will not hesitate to topple down the Government by hook or crook and even at the cost of our lives.

(Bell rang)

I caution the Government. They should be careful about it. Therefore, Sir, considering all these aspects, proper and effective measures should be taken for economic upliftment and industrial development of these poor people. Sir, lastly, I request the Finance Minister, the Revenue Minister and the Minister in charge of Industries as well as the Chief Minister that special Committee should be constituted to go into details of the working of the industrial Department and in what way they are doing in the name of industrial development. Unless there is economic development, unless there is agricultural development there

cannot be economic upliftment of these poor people and there will not no prosperity to the State as a whole.

Mr. Speaker :— According to the Decision taken by the House at 4 O' Clock the Finance Minister will have to complete his speech. He will require at least half an hour.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, almost every honourable members have taken more than half an hour. How it is possible for me to reply to those points raised by them it course of their debate. I must be given sufficient time. Therefore, Sir, I want to know exactly at what time I am to start.

Mr. Speaker :— Next Speaker, Shrimati Das.

* Shrimati Pusspalata Das :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself only to the policy matter....

(Interruption)

* Speech not corrected

Sir, please give me warning, if I take long time, because I do not want to deprive other from their legitimate right. Sir, the Appropriation Bill, the amount of which will be net from the Consolidated Fund of the State. But before we cast our vote let there be no doubt left Sir, I know the Finance Minister himself is not very happy to present a deficit budget, neither we. But we also understand that he has inherited certain things as a legacy. He cannot come out from the ruts. So, in discussing the policy matters let us just test how the First plan inspite of taking shelter under deficit financing how we could achieve our target in time and before the scheduled time. In the First Plan, Sir, our sterling position was a little better and a man who gave us a lead, the man of imagination, he could also inspire that human element and the first Plan, even people to undergo a hardship the people of India that they are going to achieve certain things at the expense of little

sacrifice. But unfortunately, Sir, transition period was little longer, it was very long and about a decade it took. Now, in the Fourth plan we will have to search our heart and find out a solution. Sir, big economist like Marshall, Keynes and Robinsons and others and everyone of the last days of the Economic development has a economic utopian or cultured economy. Everyone thinks like a political thinker. The difficulty with the Finance Minister is that he is not able to plug the loop-hole of every department. Human elements are playing. Then in the First Plan we bent our hope on three resources, public, private and foreign aid. In the third plan public response was good through Bharat Sevak Samaj only in some parts of India and not in whole India. Private sector also came for aid also and as a result specially on the agriculture we reach the schedule before time and it gave inspiration to our planners to change priority. At once the

priority was shifted from agriculture to industry and that also to the heavy industries. And that was a grave mistake committed by Indian planners. As a result there was food crisis and the loan which we took from our foreign friends if we repay that out of the little income which we derive then every thing will have to be given to our foreign friends. That is why let us be little cautious in the Fourth plan. Now, I want to bank my hope only on the human labour, capital. But how to utilise, infuse energy into this human being. Here I am tempted to quote something from Parkinson's Law. In democracy it is natural that first class citizens do not want to come to dirty politics sometimes. So, general people expect second rate people to come. But in the administration it is not safe if second rate people become the head of the Department and according to Parkinson's a second rate will prefer a third rate as Joint Secretary but not as Secretary because as a Secretary he may sometimes boss over him and supersede him. Then a second rate person will prefer a third rate assistant and a third

rate assistant will prefer a fourth rate assistance. Inefficiency will be the goal and as a result whole plan will be frustrated. So we have come to that stage. That is why I want our Finance Minister if it is not possible to plug the loopholes atleast let us decentralise the responsibility. I am in favour of giving responsibility to the small groups even village unit. When I was young student I was very much thrilled by great march of South China under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung. That situation was different. But exploitation of the land-holders and zamindars for which Civil War was going on in China—that was a different situation. Sir, I do not about the other Constituencies. But in my own Constituency, Sir, the encroachers are not real. There are really some landless people but the local landless people are law abiding people. But all the encroachers are not local landless people. Outsiders are being brought by the Dalal for mischief. I am not

for those encroachers. I am for the land to the tillers. I want this land be given to the cultivators, genuine cultivators who only depend on land. I also do not want selling right. I do not want some officer or even some M. Ps or M. L. As who do not till the land they must have a right over it. But, here while supporting the landless people I want the Govt. to be very strict on this people who are brought by the Dalal for certain mischief. In my own constituency I came through a challenge of my friend. I know who are they, who are encroacher. The land is not for them. Land is for the local people, eroded people and not for the mischief maker. In that point we must be very clear. The real man must get land. Now, a little suggestion to the Finance Minister. I would have been happy if he would tax the rich landed cultivators. There section of people growing in our society not like Gujarat, Panjab but a small section after the Chinese invasion it is growing with this modern implements they are earning

a lot. I would have been happy if they were taxed, I would have been happy if unearned income would have been taxed. In urban areas some people are earning money without spending a pie from their ancestral properties. Lakhs and crores have been earned by them. I do not know whether the Central Govt. in the form of income tax is getting any money from them. But as far as I know they are not taxed. The other day, Shri Bhattacharjee was referring to our Constitution and the American Constitution and how residuary and other related powers distributed is different than in America. I do not much mind. Because Shri Bhattacharjee knows very well as a lawyer that sovereignty lies in the federal court. And in our State when we fought at the time of Gana Parishad or Constituent Assembly sovereignty must lie in the people and as a result the Parliament passes legislation and also Govt. constitute Finance Commission sometimes changes the taxation whether State would tax on what subject or not? Now

Sir, I came to know from the hon. Finance Minister also from the other Deptts. that all the money which we get about 37 crores is spent on giving salary, giving grant to the educational institutions. But education is a subject which embraces all the branches. I asked some persons what is your economic activities? They replied lawyers, doctors, cultivation and like that. So economics touches everyday life, everyday profession of an individual. So, education must be given priority. But what kind of Education? The real education means searching for supreme knowledge and for that no grant from Govt. is required. But for money making purposes grant is required to the educational institutions. Because if I want to grow more food when the people are suffering from hookworm and for that their capacity to grow more has declined. I say the search for more food will go. In California people were suffering from hookworm and as a result their capacity to grow more food come down. A team of doctors in California eradica-

ted the hookworm and as a result of it California became the granary of the world market. So medical education, technical education and general education must be there. So, I want that education up to Higher Socondary standard should be free. But I want self-respecting institutions. I want the Govt. of Assam to give award to these institutions to have a programme to become self-sufficient. One word, I am rather restrained to pronounce, because many of friends will get allergy. This is basic education. Let me not call it basic education—it is craft oriented education. With one revolutionary with whom many of us will disagree, at least on one point I agree with him, he is Mr. Mao Tse Tung, his education policy. The Education policy of China must be admired. I am not admiring the man, I am admiring his education policy—that the truth is realised and the individual is like the atom; the individual with self-respecting education can challenge the world and I wish that kind of education must be given. But what about the

bias? A little suggestion is required in economising the expenditure. The Cottage industries the Agriculture all these should be within the scope of Education Deptt. and the education should have a agriculture bias. With trained staff who are employed already—their services should be properly utilised. So, I am finishing Sir.

One thing I must say that no more industries should be set up unless we can make the industries which are already there, a success. For example Associated Industries, we know the case of fertiliser industry - it is in the dead look. We do not know the fate of Namrup No expansion is necessary unless we can maintain the balance between the rural and urban sectors. I know 80 per cent of the villagers are suffering. The Government of India has taken a decision, but this is not the forum to criticise the Govt. of India but whatever may be the export and import policy or not, I am not a nomadic, I am not capturing the foreign market, even for the lottery the staff engaged may not be paying. If the ma-

majority want it they may have it, but I feel this inflationary tendency giving more salary or allowances whether to the peoples' representative or officers is not going to solve our real economic problem. Unless there is a balance between the rural and urban sector and if really we want to drive that human element which cannot be plugged by force can on those by constructive approach. With these few words, I resume my seat.

M. Shamsul Huda:— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই Appropriation Bill খন আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ গৈ ছুই এটা মান কথা চমুকৈ কব খুজিছোঁ।

ইয়াত grant No-23 ত দেখা যায় Charge of Education — এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে কব খুজিছোঁ। দৰাছলতে সঁচা কথা কবলৈ গলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি এক ব্যাপক অৰাজ-কতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এই অৰাজ-কতা আজি শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি, শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা শিক্ষাৰ্থীৰ বিলাক পৰিচালনা আদি সকলোতে দেখা যায়। আজি ভালকৈ চালে দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যি শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থা সি অতি দুৰ্বল। এনে এটা দুৰ্বল শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ মাজত আজি এটা জাতি কেনেকৈ গঢ়ি তুলিব পৰে তাক আমি নেজানো। এই শিক্ষা

ব্যৱস্থাত আজি কোনো ধাৰাবাহিকতা নাই। গুৰিৰ পৰা শেষলৈকে শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি ধাৰাবাহিকতা থকা দৰকাৰ সেই ধাৰাবাহিকতা আজি নাই।

আজি যিটো শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি চৰকাৰে চলাইছে এই পদ্ধতিৰ শিক্ষাৰ মাজত কোনো সংহতি নাই।

সংহতিবিহীন এই শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থা। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আজি স্বাধীনতা লাভকৰা ২১ বছৰ উকলি গৈ ২২ বছৰত ভৰি দিলেহি। অথচ এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে কিন্তু তলৰ পৰা ওপৰলৈকে অৰ্থাৎ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ উচ্চতম পৰ্যায়লৈকে প্ৰত্যেক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীকে মাতৃ-ভাষাত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে কৰিব পৰা নাই। প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে এই চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য আছিল প্ৰত্যেক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকৰ নিজ নিজ মাতৃ-ভাষাত শিক্ষালোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া। কিন্তু সেই ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে নহল।

সিদিনালৈকে চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ উচ্চতম স্তৰ Higher Secondary লৈকে ২/১ টা ভাষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মাতৃভাষাত পৰীক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যদিও পৰীক্ষাত বহি দেখা গল যে পৰীক্ষাৰ কাকত ইংৰাজী ভাষাত হে চলিছে। এইটো অতি পৰিণাম কৰণ। চৰকাৰৰ কাৰণে এটা Discredit ৰ বাহিৰে অন্য একো হব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰাথমিক স্তৰৰ পৰা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্তৰ লৈকে প্ৰশ্ন কাকত মাতৃভাষাত হোৱাটো এটা সাংবিধানিক কৰ্তব্য। সেই কৰ্তব্য আজি চৰকাৰে পালন কৰিব পৰা নাই।

ৰাজ্যত আজি অসমীয়া, বঙালী আদি দুই এটা ভাষাত
হে মাতৃভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চলিছে। ইয়াৰ
বাহিৰেও বড়ো, মণিপুৰী, আদি আন আন ভাষা বিলাকৰ
জৰিয়তে কিন্তু শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি
বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰত্যেক
আঞ্চলিক ভাষাতে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি
দিয়া উচিত আছিল যদিও তাক আজি ২১ বছৰেও কৰি
দিব নোৱাৰিলে।

ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰত্যেক শিশুকে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা দিবৰ
কাৰণে যিমান প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল সিমানখিনি
প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ স্কুল আজিনৈকে চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব নোৱা-
ৰিলে। যিখিনিওবা কৰি দিছে সেই খিনিৰো দেখা যায়
যে, ঘৰ থাকিলে বেৰ নাই, বেৰ আছে চালত টিং বা
খেৰ নাই, কোনোখনত বা আকৌ বহাৰো সুবিধা নাই। মুঠৰ
ওপৰত এটা অতি দুখলগা অৱস্থা। গাওঁ অঞ্চলত দেখা যায়
আজিও বহুত অঞ্চল আছে যত ৫ মাইলৰ পৰা ১০ মাইলৰ ভিত-
ৰতো এখন প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ স্কুল দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নেযায়।
অথচ এই চৰকাৰে আজি মাগুহৰ জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিয়েই ক্লান্ত
থকা নাই শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাকো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে।

আজি অবৈতনিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে, উচ্চ-
মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অবৈতনিক ভাৱে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি

দিব লাগিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে বৰ্ত্তমান শ্ৰেণীলৈ-
কে এই অবৈতনিক শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব পৰা নাই।
কেৱল সেইটোৱে নহয়, বৰ্ত্তমানে যি শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা চলাইছে
তাৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড অহুন্নতহে হৈছে এইটো এটা
discredit ৰ কথা। এতিয়া যদি অসমৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে
বাহিৰৰ কোনো প্ৰতিযোগিতাত বহে তেতিয়াহলে তেওঁলোকে
শোচনীয় ভাৱে অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হয়। কিন্তু অসমৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ
মেধা শক্তি নাই বুলি কলে নহব কাৰণ যিবিলাক ছাত্ৰ
ছাত্ৰী ভৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত অধ্যয়ন কৰিবলৈ যায়
তেতিয়া হলে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশংসনীয় ভাবে কৃতিত্ব লাভ কৰে।
অথচ এই অসম ৰাজ্যত অসম চৰকাৰে যি শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা
লৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে নিজৰ মেধা শক্তি প্ৰকাশ
কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে এই শিক্ষাৰ
মান অতি অহুন্নত। পৰীক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে Result
বিলাক অতি হতাশজনক। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা বিভাগটো
চলাইছে। আমাৰ দেশত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আছে, Secondary
Education board আছে আৰু কোটি কোটি টকা খৰচ
কৰিছে। অথচ দেখা গৈছে যে, High School leaving
Certificate Test পৰীক্ষাত শতকৰা ৬৪ জন ফেল কৰে।
এইটো অতি আচৰিত কথা। পৃথিৱীৰ অন্যান্য কোনো দেশতে
এনেকুৱা discredit ৰ উদাহৰণ আহেনে নাই মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে, বৰ্তমান যি পৰীক্ষা পদ্ধতি চলি আছে, সি অতি পুৰণি কলীয়া। বৰ্তমানৰ যিটো পৰীক্ষা পদ্ধতি তাক পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি প্ৰগতিশীল ব্যৱস্থাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। আজি শিক্ষাৰ নামত দেশত কি হৈছে। আমাৰ কণ কণ লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলক আজি মগজু খোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে পুৰণিকলীয়া পৰীক্ষা পদ্ধতি প্ৰগতিশীল পদ্ধতিলৈ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা আৱশ্যক। আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ যোগ্য যে, আমি দেখিছো শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী শিক্ষা অনুস্থানৰ প্ৰচলন কৰি চলাই ৰাখিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বৈষম্য চলিয়ে আছে। আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে, শিশুৰ কাৰণে, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে যি শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে—অথচ শিক্ষা অনুস্থান বিলাক চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ ভিতৰ কৰি বৈষম্য চলাই ৰখা হৈছে। আৰু আজী দেখা গৈছে যে, শিক্ষা অনুস্থান বিলাকৰ বহুতো সমস্যা আছে। তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী কৰি ৰাখি এটা বৈষম্য বজাই ৰখা হৈছে। গতিনি আমি দেখিছো এই চৰকাৰে আজি দান কমিছনৰ D. A. দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু তাতো বৈষম্যতা দেখা গৈছে। হাইস্কুল আৰু Aided school ৰ DASS commission ৰ টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই। Aided School ৰ শিক্ষকক দাস কমিছনৰ D. A. দিয়াত পলম কৰিছে। যোৱা বছৰ এই সদনত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে

প্রতিশ্রুতি দিছিল - কিন্তু এতিয়া দাস কনিছনৰ D. A. তেওঁ
লোকক দিয়া নাই। আৰু আচৰিত কথা যে হাইস্কুল আৰু
প্রাথমিক স্কুলৰ চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ দৰমহা চৰকাৰে নিকাৰণ
কৰি দিয়া নাই।

আজি ২১ বছৰৰ মূৰত এখন গনতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত আজি
কেনে ধৰণে এই চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা চলাইছে তাৰে এই
নমুনা।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু দুটা Point চমুকৈ কওঁ। আজি
আমি শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি টকা গ্ৰাণ্ট বিছাৰিছো সেই গ্ৰাণ্ট
সদনে দিছে। আৰু শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত চৰকাৰে যোৱাবছৰ
যিবিলাক টকা দিছে সেইবিলাক কেনে ধৰণে বিতৰণ কৰিছে
সেইটো চিন্তা কৰি চাবলগীয়া কথা। ৩১ মাৰ্চলৈকে on
recurring Grant ৰ টকা বিতৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই।
অথচ সেই টকা বেংকৰ পৰা Withdraw কৰি বাৰ্ষিক
April মাহত চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰিয় পাত্ৰ বা চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰিয় অনুস্থান
বিলাকক বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়ে। কেৱল এইটোৱে নহয় আমি
দেখিছো এইবছৰ আমাৰ এম, এল, এ সকলে আৰু মন্ত্ৰী
মহোদয় সকলে ঘূৰি ঘূৰি তেওঁলোকে ভ্ৰমণ বোনাছ লৈছে।
ডিলাই জিলাই গৈ মিটিং কৰিছে আৰু ভ্ৰমণ বোনাছৰ বাবে
১৭ হাজাৰ টকা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে - কিন্তু আমাৰ লাখ লাখ
টকা এই চৰকাৰে হানি কৰি গৈছে। বিধান সভাৰ শেষত
তেওঁলোকে ইচ্ছাধীন ভাবে সেই টকা বিতৰণ কৰিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— The Speaker has a right to speak but I am only mentioning that these have already been referred to and in Appropriation Bill repetition should be avoided.

M. Shamsul Huda:— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শেষত মই এটা point কওঁ। এই বিভাগৰ elementary education board ৰ office ৰ সম্পৰ্কত কব খুজিছো। বি-শ্ৰুত্ব লাগুল্য পদ্ধতিৰে বাজ্যখনক অৰাজকতাৰে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত চলাইছে সেইটো নহয়, বৰ্জ্জন তেওঁলোকে আত্মসাৎ কৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে এই Elementary education Board ৰ যিটো অফিচ এই অফিচত এতিয়ালৈকে ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা আত্মসাৎ হৈছে আৰু সেই ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা আত্মসাৎ হৈছে কয়লাৰ নামত আৰু Stationary ৰ নামত। Elementary education Board অফিচতে আটাইতকৈ বেছি কয়লাত খৰছ হৈছে। শিলঙৰ বিভিন্ন অফিচত যিমান কয়লা পুৰা হয় তাতোকৈ বেছি কয়লা এই অফিচত খৰছ কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ মূলতে হৈছে Finance & account's ৰ হাজৰীকাৰ দুৰ্নীতি। তেওঁ শিলঙৰ লাবানত ভাগ্যলক্ষী ভাণ্ডাৰ নামৰ দোকানত, যিখন দোকান চৰকাৰী Approve দোকান নহয় তাৰ পৰা বস্তুলৈ টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰিছে। তাৰ কোনো ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— এইটো বৰ জৰুৰী
খবৰ। এনেকুৱা খবৰ আগতে দিব লাগে।

M. Shamsul Huda:— বিভূষণীক কিছুমান খবৰ মই
বিধান সভালৈ আহি দিছো। কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো খবৰ আমাক দিব
পৰা নাই। এতিয়াও ১০ দিন বাকী আছে এতিয়ালৈ কোনো
খবৰ দিয়া নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— দিলে হব কি ?
কবাতো কবিয়ে আছে লাভ নাই চাব। গণতান্ত্ৰিক নিয়মত
অ-গণতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতি চলি আছে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Mr. Speaker, Sir,
hon. member Mrs. Das has referred to the
demonstration of the peasants in front of the
Assembly. It appears that she has minimised
the importance of the whole matter. She said
that the situation prevailing in our State and
in the country is not similar to that of China
where a great march under the leadership of
Mao Tse Tung took place. I would like to say
that exploitation of the land lords and capita-
lists is going on here in full swing and it will

not be an exaggeration to say it is similar to that of China where Mao Tse Tung had to lead the peasants in a long march. I am not supporter of Mao Tse Tung, I do not belong to any party and I do not believe in any 'ism'. I am just a human being with an open mind who does not look at things through a coloured glass. It will not be a few dozen of peasants coming here as the hon. members has stated, it will be rather a few thousands.

Anyway, I would like to discuss something about the Education Department. The present system of Education is still the same which the British introduced in our country. This system is creating certain clerks and that system has been kept intact by our National Government, although at different times different policies have been evolved. At one time, we understand, the Government adopted the policy of basic education at the lower level. The children of the cultivators were being taught agriculture. But there

is no sincerity in the action of the Government in evolving a particular policy. For example, Basic Education has, in fact, become a great bluff so to say. It is said that learning by doing is the motto of the Basic Education. But in practice, what do we find ? The Basic education as it is practised in the Junior Basic Schools, does not create students to be helpful to the society. This system of education does not create citizens helpful to the society. I do not want to go into the details but in short I would like to say that the Education Department is following the policy of Mahammad Bin Tughlak—sometime this policy and sometime that policy. In this way, they are just dragging the country towards utter chaos. Sir, education is the backbone of the nation and the Education Department should be conscious of their noble duty. Mr. Huda has referred to certain sort of corruption in the office of the Board of Elementary Education. I would like to say that corruption

is rampant in every Branch of this Office—in every office and everywhere. Instead of imparting proper education to the people they are just taking the people in the line of corruption. As regards Deputy Inspector of Schools, I would like to say that one of the D. I. of Schools, I do not remember his name, he was 'gheraoed' by hundreds of people at the time of his transfer when he was leaving Goalpara. This gentleman used to realise money from the intending candidates for appointment as L. P. School teachers amounting to Rs. 200/-, 300/- from each and in this way thousand of rupees had been collected by him for offering job to them. But unfortunately, before he could fulfil his promise his transfer order came and he had to leave Goalpara. Then these unfortunate people—the candidates for appointment as L. P. School teachers went to him and 'gheraoed' him. This sort of things are going on in the Education Department. This is in respect of one D. I. of Schools. Everywhere these things are going on.

So the Education Department should look into these things properly so that we can remove corruption at least from this Department. Education is the backbone of the nation. So the Education Department must take drastic action to eradicate corruption from its own Department.

Then again, I would like to speak a few words regarding industry. I would refer to the problem of Goalpara in regard to industrial development. A few months ago the Minister for Industries went to Goalpara and consulted the problems of the district of Goalpara with the leading persons of the district and a committee was formed in a meeting.....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister, Finance) :— The Industry Grant was discussed.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— I would like to raise one point which was not discussed. That Committee studied in detail the problems of starting a Jute Mill in the district and gave certain suggestions viz (1) for formation of capital

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in the hands of the cultivators one jute package programme should be sanctioned (2) liberalised credit facilities and (3) Government should come forward to purchase a share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs. But we do not know what the Government have been doing in this respect. I would, therefore request the Government to take immediate action in this direction.

Shri Mahendra nath Hajarika:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যই এই Fishery সম্বন্ধে যি অলপ কৈছে। মোৰো অলপ কবলগীয়া আছে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি হেতু সময় নাই গতিকে ময়ো বেছি কোৱাব দৰ্কাৰ নাই। তথাপিও মই Education Deptt ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা কব খুজিছো।

মই দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ যে, ইয়াত মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই Appropriation Bill ৰ জৰিয়তে ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনৰ কাৰণে ২৭৬ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিব খুজিছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত হ'ল Charge Account ত ১৩৬ কোটি আৰু Voted Account ত ২৪০ কোটি টকা ধৰিছে। Charge account টকাৰে

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কিছু টকা ধাব মৰিব আৰু কিছুমান টকা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক দিব। গতিকে এইদৰে যদি ঘাটি বাজেট লৈ চলি থাকে তেনেহলে দেশখনৰ কেতিয়া উন্নতি হ'ব ক'ব নোৱাৰি। কাৰন আজি ২০ বছৰে টকা খাই আহিছে আৰু কিমান টকা ক'ত কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰিছে সেইবিলাক কথা আমি নাজানো। ইফালে চৰকাৰে কৈছে, সেই বিলাক action লব, কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ সেই আশ্বাস বাণীত মই মান্তি হ'ব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ আগৰ Agriculture Minister বহুতো টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰিছে। ১৯৬১ চনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে কৈ আছে এইবিলাকৰ action লব, কিন্তু কি কৰিছে? মই কওঁ আজি পর্যন্ত একো কৰা নাই। Fertilizer deal সম্পৰ্কত এই টকা তেখেতে আত্মসাৎ কৰিলে।

তাৰ পাছত Apex Marketing Society য়ে ১৮ লাখ বস্তা কিনাৰ নামত ৯ লাখ টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰি দিছে। Study Group এ এই কথাটো ধৰাপেলাইছে এইদৰে গুৱাহাটীৰ এটা Rice Mill ত ২৫ হেজাৰ টকা দিছে আৰু এনেকুৱা ধৰনৰ বহুতো কথা মোৰ জনা আছে যে কোন কোন Deptt. এ কিমান টকা মাৰিছে। মই Challenge কৰিব পাৰো যে যদি মই এইবিলাকৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে মই পদত্যাগ কৰিম আৰু যদি মই প্ৰমাণ দিব পাৰো তেন্তে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পদত্যাগ কৰিব লাগিব।

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গতিকে আজি যদি চৰকাৰে এনে ধৰণেৰে বিবেচনা কৰে তেনেহলে পৰিস্থিতি কেনে হ'ব পাৰে ভাবি চাব। আজি Supply বিভাগলৈ চালে কি কৰিছে সকলোৱে দেখিছে। Buffer Stock ৰ টকা কোনে কত খৰচ কৰিছে তাৰ কোনো হিছাব নাই। শিক্ষা বিভাগত কি হৈছে। শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কমিটিৰ Report মতে খৰচ কৰাব লাগে শতকৰা ২০ টকা কিন্তু খৰচ কৰিছে শতকৰা ১৫ টকা। Scheduled Caste আৰু Scheduled Tribes ৰ নামত যি বিলাক টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাকো Properly "seal কৰা নাই" Backward Scheduled caste Scheduled Tribes ৰ নামত টকা ধৰা হৈছে খৰছো কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু কত খৰচ কৰিছে? টংলাত কি কৰিছে।

কৃষকৰ মাটি নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে কৃষকে আন্দোলন কৰিছে। এই চৰকাৰে কি বিচাৰে। আন্দোলন, এই চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে এক শ্ৰেণীৰ নতুন জমিদাৰিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মন্ত্ৰী সকলে মাটি লৈছে গুৱাহাটীৰ লাখ টকীয়াত। এটা কম ভাৰাত দিয়ে ২ হাজাৰ টকাত। সেইদৰে দেখা যায় ১ বছৰত ২ লাখ টকা হ'ব। কেইজন এই বিধান সভাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী আছিল। এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল। আৰু তেখেত সকলৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকেই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিদিছে। চাহ বাগিচাত মাটি নাই বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো তাত মাটি নাইকীয়া হোৱা নাই।

ভেকগাৰ শ্ৰীকেশব বৰুৱাই কি কৰিছে - ৩ বিঘা মাটিৰ ৫০ বছৰত
খাজনা হৈছে ৭২০০ টকা। এই ৭২০০ টকাৰ কাৰণে ৩ বছৰত
নটিচ দিলে কিন্তু ৩ বছৰত খাজনা কিমান হব লাগে।

প্ৰথমিক শিক্ষক সকলৰো ক্ষেত্ৰত এই চৰকাৰে বিছাৰিছে
আন্দোলন। আন্দোলন নকৰিলে একো নহয়। আন্দোলন কৰি
লেই কম 'বাবা' দিম দিম। এই প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলে আন্দোলন
কৰিব আলোচনা নকৰে। ময়ো আলোচনা নকৰো। এইটো
Trade Union নহয়। আন্দোলন কৰি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ,
কিন্তু ধৰ্মঘট কৰিব লাগে এনে ভাবে যাতে যি বিচাৰে তাকে
এই চৰকাৰে দিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। মই মন্ত্ৰী সকলক কৈ থলো
যদি শিক্ষক সকলৰ এই দাবি মানি নলয় তেনেহলে কোনো
মন্ত্ৰী মহকুমাই মহকুমাই যাব নোৱাৰিব। গলে তেওঁলোকক
ঘেৰাও কৰিব। উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশতো সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয়। প্ৰথমতে শিক্ষক
সকলৰ দাবি মানি নলওঁ বুলি কৈছিল। কিন্তু পাচত কি
কৰিলে - আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হল। মই হয়তো ৫ তাৰিখৰ
পৰা অনশন কৰি মৰি যাম কিন্তু তেতিয়াও শিক্ষক সকলে
এই চৰকাৰক নেৰিব। মই এই খিনি কথা কৈয়েই মোৰ
বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Mr. Speaker:— The debate is closed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : Mr. Speaker
Sir. hon. Members seem to be excited on the

Dearness Allowance question with regard to the teachers. The Government in this case took some decisions on the 23rd of this month, but unfortunately we could not announce the decisions because Primary School teachers had merely suspended their strike and not withdrawn their strike. My friend has obtained information over telephone that the teachers have withdrawn the strike. Now, I am in a position to announce the decisions which were taken on 23rd of this month. These are as Follows :

1. HIGH SCHOOL AND M. E. SCHOOL :

Government has already agreed to give Dearness allowance according to Das Commission recommendations to teachers under deficit system of grants from 1.4.67, but cash payment will be made only from 1.4.68 and the arrear dues will be kept in suspension to be paid on deferred payment basis.

2. DE--RECOGNISED SCHOOLS :

De-recognised School teachers of deficit grant

Schools which were de-recognised after 1.4.67, in their case dearness allowance will continue but increments will be suspended because grants will be frozen at the date of de-recognition till de-recognition is withdrawn.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya:— Sir, on a point of order, suppose the teacher who is teaching ...

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— That is not a point of order.

Shri Cia-uddin Ahmed:— That may be a point of clarification. Why all the teachers should be penalised ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— I am not discussing the policy of the Department. I am merely stating the financial concessions made. Whether derecognition is right or wrong is a matter for the Department to decide. That means, the D. A. to which they became entitled to. This anomaly arose because Government

orders sanctioning this D. A. were issued on 18. 7. 68. The cash and deferred payment scheme will be applicable to them as much as to the recognised schools.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar:— On a point of information. Whether Government has taken any decision regarding the Fourth Grade employees and clerical staff ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy:— If you do not listen to me, what can I do ? Then, Ex gratia of Rs. 6- to teachers of Deficit System of Schools coming within two lowest categories in respect of pay. It has been decided to extend this benefit to the two lowest categories in respect of pay of deficit grant schools from 1. 4. 69. Then, Dearness Allowances to office Assistants of High and M. E. Schools under the deficit system. The Government has decided to extend the benefit of dearness allowances according to Das Commission's scale and the Ex-Gratia amount of Rs. 6/- on the same sys-

tem and with effect from the same dates as in case of teachers.

Then ex-gratia allowance to employees of Elementary School Board. It has been decided to extend the benefit of ex-gratia allowance of Rs. 6/- to the two lowest categories of pay groups of the employees of the Elementary Education Board. This will be effective from 1.4.69. The total impact on Govt. finances of these concessions will be of the order of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :—Whether the employees of the Elementary Education Board also?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—Yes.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar :—Whether Fourth Grade employees of the High Schools also?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—Fourth Grade employees do not come under this. The category of 4th grade employees are covered in

the system of calculations to arrive at the deficit.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— On a point of clarification. The Finance Minister has announced that the grant will be frozen at the date of derecognition. But the primary school teachers have already drawn the dearness allowance from 23.2.68. What will be the fate of these teachers when the Govt. have already sanctioned the amount. What right Govt. has got to deprive them of the amount which has already been paid the amount of Rs. 6 per month for the month of February, 1968.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—All these points are not to be announced in the same statement. The hon. Member knows that this House has already sanctioned money for payment of Selection Grade, but nothing has been mentioned about that. This House has already sanctioned Rs. 7 lakhs but nothing has been mentioned about it. These points were not referred to

I am only announcing the financial concession today, Administrative questions are dealt with by the concerned department.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—My point is this, Sir, (Disturbances)

Mr. Speaker :—Order, order Now let the Minister finish his reply. If there be any point for clarification, you kindly ask for clarification coolly and calmly. If you interrupt him when he is in the midst of reply, that practically will break the trend of the reply.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—Sir, you have already allowed me to ask for clarification. My point is that: the primary teachers have already drawn Rs. 6/- from 23.2.68. ...

(Voices - Disturbances) ... Chup

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy:— The point asked for was about the Ex-gratia Rs. 6 and I have made a statement on this Rs. 6. After all I made a statement for the Government; I

cannot make a speech out of my hat. On those points which were referred to may I am giving a statement.

Mr. Speaker:— Order, order. I am very sorry that some hon. Members behaved in such a way that the situation becomes sometimes abnormal by all speaking at a time. We should try to avoid making such speeches which may be unparliamentary or irritating.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :—Sir, you have allowed to me to ask for clarification. My point is that the primary teachers have already drawn this Rs. 6/- from 23.2.68. I want to know what will be the fate of those teachers?

(Voices : Mr. Patwary should withdraw the word 'chup')

Mr. Speaker :—(To Mr. Patwary) Did you use the word 'chup' ? That is unparliamentary and it should be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—Let it be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—So far as the question of the irregular payments made without Government order is concerned, they have already been realised back. Now, I find that persistent attempt had been made to prove that I have been very expensive Finance Minister. Even hon. Member, Shri, Bhattacharyya went to the extent of telling me that I have been spendthrift. Sir, you look at the budget of 1968-69, you will find that against a receipt of 90 crores, expenditure provided was Rs. 91 crores in the Revenue Account. Now, obviously there was a deficit of one crore. But then out of this, 9 crores was the interest repayment on the loans which were taken from the Govt. of India. So, if we deduct this 9 crores, then the actual expenditure provided was 82 crores. So, this 82 crores was the expenditure provided in 90 crores. So in fact the budget was a surplus budget if the interest payments are excluded.

This is disinflationary also because parts of the income is not spent here but sent out.

Now, in the revenue budget of 1968-69 the amount of expenditure actually provided was less than what was obtained. That is the income. Now, obviously, it may be said that. Now, in 1969-70 as against an income of Rs. 99 crores we have provided for an expenditure of Rs. 107 crores and there is a deficit of Rs. 8 crores. But we have provided interest payment back to the Government of India amounting to Rs. 8 crores. So, in point of fact we have provided for an expenditure of Rs. 99 crores against the income of Rs. 99 crores. So, our Budget is perfectly balanced. It is further not at all Inflationary. The whole deficit has arisen because of the repayment of loan which has become due. It is only in the capital Budget the deficit is there but capital Budget deficit is not dependent on our will. We have to pay back to the Centre and so this deficit is inevitable. (Shri Hiralal Patwary : You ask Sikaria Brothers of Gauhati). Sir, is this interruption proper ?

When I am talking about high finance of the State he brings the case of Sikaria Brothers. Sir, the point is that there should be proper husbanding of resources so that we may have a Budget which may not be inflationary, and we have taken all care to see that our Budget does not become inflationary. It is also true, as the hon. Members will see from the Central Government briefing which came out in the Press on 27th March. Here the Government of India says that it is conceded, that in the vast country like India some States like Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir are in inherent disadvantage and in the National interest will have to be helped to stand on their own feet. Many of the handicaps are not of their own making. Hon. Member Shri Barua was making a mistake by saying that we had a big deficit Budget in order to influence the Finance Commission. Obviously if that was so, the Government of India's assessment would not have been like this. With regard to Assam Government of

India is convinced that we have not inflated our expenditure at all. Now, the Government of India said that the States have inflated their revenue and plan expenditure. We discussed with the Planning Commission and we have not increased a single farthing by way of plan expenditure from what was agreed to and in the revenue account we have not increased a single farthing over what was intimated to Government of India. So, what may be true of other States does not apply to Assam. They have said that if the States have not increased their schemes, they have at least expanded the existing schemes. That is also not true in case of Assam. Then they have said that in the matter of maintenance and welfare works the States have provided more funds. Obviously we have very little funds to provide for welfare activities. As a matter of fact the hon. Members have criticised us for not providing for enough welfare activities. So, Sir, I have tried to establish that in the matter of budgeting we have been very particular and

we have not made an inflationary Budget. (Interruption by Shri Hiralal Patwary)

Shri Molia Tanti : তেখেতৰ Teacher ৰ প্রতি
কিমান দয়া-মৰম আছে, চাহ বাগানৰ Labourer ৰ প্রতি সিমান
মৰম আছে জানো ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Therefore,
Sir, we have been very particular in budgeting
and the Government of India have appreciated
it ; otherwise they would not have come for-
ward with a statement in the Press itself, and
I hope it will set at rest all the doubts created
in the minds of the people. I have found that
some newspapers are also writing against the
Government of Assam that it has been spend
thrif. In fact Sir, the deficit in West Bengal has
come to Rs. 45 crores and their resources are much
greater than ours and the News papers have been
more sympathetic than to us.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—May I have a
clarification, Sir ? At the time of replying to the
Budget debate—of course I was not present but

I have gone through the papers—the Minister said that the percentage of financial assistance from the revenue account has been 24%, so far as I remember. But here in this book—Budget At a Glance it can be seen that the total revenue of Rs. 43.7 crores representing 43% of the revenue, from the Government of India we got an amount of Rs. 14.2 crores which means 14% of the total revenue. May I know whether this is the actual or this is proposition?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : Actual is that which was obtained this year and the proposition is that which will accrue next year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—The Finance Minister said that the total income from the Government of India was 24% but here it is only 14%.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—Government of India receipts are on many heads. The amount that is referred to by the hon. Member may be under one head but there are other heads also which might not have been mentioned.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—It says the whole.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :—Anyway tax revenue changes and Govt. of India's revenue also changes. The percentage also changes even though the quantum may be the same.

Sir, there was a refreshing change in the attitude of Shri Bhattacharyya from what he advocated last year. Last year he advocated some confrontation with the Central Government in the matter of finance but this year he has stressed co-operation. I am also a believer of co-operation. Our approach to the Government of India has been one of co-operation and it will continue to be so. We will try to get as much as we can in the Plan Budget by co-operative attitude.

We have moved the Government of India to treat these three States as special categories. Therefore, they earmarked Rs. 400 crores for the Fourth Plan period to be distributed amongst these three States.

Sir, I will not get opportunity to touch some very interesting points raised by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. The tone and temper of many other honourable members were also raised to very high pitch. I have a mind to discuss the matter threadbare, but the time at my disposal is very short. So, reluctantly.

(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker : I it is four o'clock.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1969 be taken for consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, :— Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker, :— I put the main question. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill 1969 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

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Tax Bill, 1969

THE ASSAM DEPUTY SPEAKER'S SALARIES
AND ALLOWANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1969

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister Finance) :— I beg leave to introduce the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved.

The question is that the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill with leave of the House be introduced.

(The leave was granted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, :— Sir. I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker :— There is a message from the Governor, Shri B. K. Nehru.

Raj Bhawan
Shillong.

Dated 22nd March, 1969.

Under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Deputy Speaker's Salaries and

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Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be introduced, in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S/d-B. K. Nehru

Mr. Speaker :— With leave of the House the Bill is introduced.

THE ASSAM URBAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY TAX BILL, 1969

Item No. 7

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— (Minister, Finance) Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Urban Immovable Tax Bill, 1969.

Mr. Speaker :— There is a message from the Governor.

Raj Bhawan

Shillong.

The 22nd March, 1969.

Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, hereby convey my recommendation that the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1969 be introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Assam.

S/d-B. K. Nehru

Governor of Assam

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Speaker :— Leave to introduce the Bill is granted.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— I beg to introduce the Assam Urban Immoveable Tax Bill, 1969.

Mr. Speaker :— With leave of the House the Bill is introduced.

**THE ASSAM AMUSEMENTS AND BETTING
TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL 1969.**

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, (Finance Minister) :— I beg leave to introduce the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Speaker :— There is a message from the Governor.

Raj Bhawan

Shillong

The 22nd March, 1969

Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, hereby convey my recommendation that the Assam Amendments and Betting Tax

(Amendment) Bill, 1969 be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, Assam.

S/d- B. K. Nehru
Governor of Assam

(The House Granted the leave)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

(The Bill was introduced)

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE
ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD, 1969-70**

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) : -
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Annual financial statement of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year, 1969-70.

**NOTICE FOR A MOTION TO DISCUSS THE
INCREASE IN TARIFF BY ABOUT 10 PER CENT
PROPOSED BY THE ASSAM STATE ELECTRIC-
ITY BOARD WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST MAY 1969**

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, with regard to 8(a), I beg to draw your attention to page 2. It appears that the Annual Financial Statement of the Assam State Electricity Board of 1969-70 proposes an average increase in tariff of about 10 p. c. with effect from 1st May, 1969.

This is a very serious matter and before Government consider this proposal, probably the opinion of the House is to be taken. Therefore, I request that within this Session itself this financial statement should be discussed and for this reason I beg to give notice of a substantive motion and request that such motion gets the topmost priority. Here, in a particular manner tariff is proposed at 10 p. c.

Mr. Speaker :— With the sense of the House, the motion is accepted.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVIGILATS.

Shri Ataur Rahman (Deputy Speaker,) :— Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the fifth Report of the Committee of the privileges relating of complaint made by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. I also move that the report be adopted by the House.

(The report was adopted)

Shri Altaf Hussain Mozumdar (Minister of State, P.W.D.) :—

RESOLUTION :— Approval of an Expenditure Of Rs. 54,10,267 Under the head "50 - Public Works State Excluding Establishment, Tools and Plants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in course of discussion of the resolution which I moved there was lively debate and I was really happy to find the honourable members of this House took keen interests. Sir, it is to be passed by the House. But these who are acquainted with the British democracy will know that they fought for no taxation without representation. British Parliament acts as watch dog of British Tax Payers interch so far as Honourable member Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya has come up with certain criticism and also made some valuable suggestions: I am thankful to him for the suggestions he has made. But I am not in a position to cover all of them want of time. At the beginning the honourable Speaker has fixed up the time limit. So, I shall try to cover as many points as possible within the short space of time at my disposal, because it is going to be 4-30 P.M. and before that time the resolutions will have to be finished. I shall try to touch all points mentioned in the schedule

and the sum of Rs. 41, 600 and another amount of Rs. 1,000 are to be sanctioned. Reference was made and some criticisms have also been levelled in this connection. Sir, in moving the resolution, I have to go by what I was furnished and in the schedule the name of the projects are mentioned very briefly and in the explanation the purpose for which it is necessary has also been mentioned. Now, this case so far the name of the project is concerned it was stated construction of an approach road to guest house of Haj pilgrimage at Gauhati and in the explanation it is stated construction of the approach road is considered necessary for the benefit and convenience of the Haj pilgrimage. There being no specific provision it is proposed to meet the current year's requirement from overall savings. Now, it appears that PWD is concerned only with the approach road. But the word 'proposed' should have been there. On examination I find it was a mistake at best or a typographical error. Ofcourse I did not find any scope to explain it earlier as ho-

n'ble member Shri Bhattacharyya was on his legs. I thought I would explain it later on when my turn comes. That was the only consideration the other day which led me not to speak then. I will try to illustrate further because while reference was made by Shri Bhattacharyya there might be some impression or misunderstanding about the project. I think, the idea in pointing out this mistake by hon'ble member, Shri Bhattacharyya was to put the Government more on the guard. If it is so, I must express my thanks and gratitude to him. There is a State Haj Committee which look after the welfare of the Haj pilgrims. The Chairman of this Committee is no less than an eminent person like our Law Minister. Sir, you are aware that a large number of haj pilgrims come from different parts of the State to Gauhati to board the train for Bombay, Calcutta in the course of embarkation. Unfortunately, in India and particularly in our State people who take to pilgrimage they are generally very aged persons. So when they come to Gauhati they find it difficult for them to arra-

nge accommodation and apart from that the question of security is also involved. So the Haj Committee found it absolutely necessary that a guest house should be constructed. Sir, you are well aware that this Haj Committee is under the Home Department. They look after it. Now at the instance of the Haj Committee the Home Department procured a site near the stadium at Gauhati. But the Haj Committee found that to construct a guest house it was absolutely necessary to have an approach and there was some Govt. land also nearby to construct this approach road. So the Revenue Department was moved by this Haj Committee. The Revenue Department after acquiring the land, will hand over it to this Haj Committee and we were asked by the Finance to provide fund out of the savings for the approach road. So, Sir, on that basis by bringing this Resolution we wanted to meet the expenditure involving Rs. 41,600 which is the usual procedure of bringing a Resolution and the word 'proposed' in the printed schedule was

not there, I am sorry for that. I assure you, Sir, that there is no question of mis-spending money and no money was actually mis-spent. Only a sum of Rs. 90/- was spent for calling the tenders. We could not take up the work because Revenue Department could not hand over the land over which the approach road is to run. That is the position and I think I have been able to clarify it. Sir, I hope, you will appreciate our difficulties that when large number of schedule papers come and these are written script to go through, it may not be possible, even if it is desirable, to go through every ward.

Now, Sir, some items have been referred to by hon'ble member, Shri Patwari that we have spent large number of money by bring Resolution. Particularly, he has referred to an expenditure of Rs. 63 lakhs. What happens, Sir. If you will kindly refer to the schedule you will see most of the works are undertaken on behalf of the Govt. of India. Govt. of India after the administrative approval we initially start the

work and the Govt. of India later on reimburse it.

Now, I think I have clarified all the salient points raised by the hon'ble members and I move that the Resolution be accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker :— The Question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 54,10,267 under the head "50- Public Works-State (excluding Establishment, Tools and plant)"

(The motion was adopted by voice vote)

Resolution :— APPROVAL OF AN EXPENDITURE OF Rs. 5,50,530 UNDER THE HEAD "103-CAPITAL OUTLAY OR PUBLIC WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS, ETC."

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar (Minister of State P. W. D.) :— Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 5,50,530 under the head "103-Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account, etc."

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 5,50,530 under the head “103-Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account, etc.”

(The motion was adopted by voice vote)

Resolution :— APPROVAL OF AN EXPENDITURE OF RS. 22,000 UNDER THE HEAD “34-CO-OPERATION NORMAL-B-SUPERINTENDENCE — B(1) — SUBDIVISIONAL ORGANISATION—GENERAL”

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister corporation) :— Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve an expenditure of Rs. 22,000 under the head “34-Coop. Normal-B-Superintendence (B)-(1)—Subdivisional Organisation-General”

Mr. Speaker, Motion moved

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I raise a point of order, Sir ? May I draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to page 40, para

* Speech not corrected

110 of the Budget Manual of the Govt. of Assam ? It is stated there "In a case in which provision made in the Budget under a sub-head is expected to be exceeded, reappropriation should ordinarily be postponed until a reliable forecast is possible, as the information available in the earlier part of the year is not always a safe guide for making reappropriations. No expenditure should, however, be incurred on an object for which no provision exists in the budget, without making provision."

Sir, here in the Eeplanatory note it has said been in the last para that a new Ambassador car is proposed to be purchased for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Assam, Shillong for efficient discharge of his duties and the expenditure will be not out of the savings from grant No. 34. The savings is due to the non-filling of vacancies of the Junior Auditors and Inspectors of Co-operative. The point of order is that as per rule 110 no provision has been made in this particuler item in the budget.

Unless a Particular is made in the Budget even. from the savings from other heads it cannot be spent. More so, the posts of Junior Inspector of Co-operative have not been filled up and for that reason the amount cannot be diverted to some other head. So, this is irregular and no expenditure should however be incurred on an object for which no provision exists in the budget, without making provision. Therefore, it is a violation of the rule and it is irregular and hence I raise a point of order.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, we have come to the House with this proposal as it requires the approval of the House for utilising the amount of 22,000 out of the savings. It is not that we are going to ask for a amount from the item which is not included in the budget provision. In the Deptt. there is provision for cars and we purchased cars and there is another car which was purchased in the year 1960. That car has outlived its utility and this amount comes from a provision which was made in the budget for appointment of certain officers and

as the selection officers could not be made in time, we are going to place this item before the House for sanction. We are not going to place order for car here, we are asking the opinion of the House, because without the approval of the House it cannot be done. Therefore, I do not find there is any irregularity.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua .— I am not asking a clarification from the Govt. that why it is necessary to take approval of the House. My point is that the procedure which is going to be followed is not within the scope of the Budget Manual. Now, the amount which is meant for one purpose cannot be spent for other purposes. Now, here also I have found that in new budget provision no specific provision has been made for this. Now, in the Budget Manual here it has been said that No expenditure should, however, be incurred on an object for which no provision exists in the budget'. So, it seems that it is irregular and the Govt. cannot divert the fund as per rules.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami:— There should not have been any occasion to come before the House if this amount had been provided in the budget. It would have been reappropriated. We could have automatically spent the amount as voted in this House. As such the amount the House has already voted for a particular purpose we want to divert that amount or someother purpose with the approval of the House. And for this I am coming with this proposal.

Shri Hiralal Patwary:—Sir, Mr. Barua have very clearly referred to the Budget Manual. The hon. Minister could have reappropriated this amount if there were a provision in the budget. But as there is no provision in the Budget Manual the question of reappropriation cannot come. Therefore, I think the point of order is correct and I would request the Chair man to give his decision in this regard.

Shri Mahendra Mahan Choudhury (Minister Polianenliy Sir, in this connection I want to say something. Reappropriation means any amount

taken from the Budget of the Deptt. In the Co-operative Deptt. Budget there was some savings and the Govt. wants that amount to be utilised for other purpose by reappropriation. There is nothing wrong in it, because if the savings could have been made from some other head then this resolution may be called for. Therefore Sir, the savings is from the overall expenditure from the Co-operative Deptt. This amount can be reappropriated with the permission of the House. Therefore Sir, this can be easily diverted from the appointment to the purchase of a car because both these concern the Deptt. of Co-operative

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— I think it is Mis-interpretation of rules. I am not speaking from my knowledge or understanding, I am speaking on the points written in the Budget Manual. 'No expenditure should, however, be incurred on an object for which no provision exists in the budget'. So without making any provision here it will be a case of irregularity.

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said that this is overall savings. I say, it is not. It is not overall saving. It is the saving created by the Department and it is after sanctioning the post. There is another technical point. Once the Government said the Finance Department was kind enough to sanction certain posts of Auditors and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and not by abandoning that scheme this reappropriation bill has been brought. (Interruption from the Treasury side) No side talk please.

Shri Hiralal patwary:— No interferrance is allowed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— We want to have clarification for our guidance. We have not found certain points and we are raising it for clarification.

Here it has been said you are to stop it for that reason also. You are to intimate the Finance that to reappropriate the accounts, even to divert from the General savings you are to refer the matter to the Finance Depart-

ment. More so, you are to come through the Public Accounts Committee. Only with their permission you can come that it is the part of the Legislature. Unless you take the recommendation from the P. A. C. it cannot be taken into consideration. In the explanatory note it has been mentioned that it is not an overall saving. This provision was not there. Here also, I have examined this. You can say that miscellaneous is the Head but we cannot accept it. We must see that there is the provision for the purpose of a car for the officer in the Plains District. But no such head is here - nor in the last years budget. The rule is clear. When there is a provision for a particular item then without saving it can be reappropriated but when there is no provision in the original budget no reappropriation can be made.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, the hon. Member is correct to the extent that no expenditure can be incurred without provision.

Because there was no provision, therefore, we have not been able to incur the expenditure and that is why we have come under clause 99. Clause 99 says, "Explicit concurrence of the Legislature shall be obtained through the process of a resolution for all reappropriation from saving under any new sub-head containing provision of funds made through such Schedule." Because under that rule we are bringing in this expenditure therefore we have come to the House under clause 99. There is saving in one part of the Department Sub-head and there is shortage in another part. And this car is not a new car. There was already a provision for a car. The car has been damaged and it is to be replaced. Where shall we get fund for this ? Only by reappropriation funds can be obtained. The staff is not being surrendered. There is a saving and it has to be diverted and it will not affect the staff.

SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :—

With all respect to the Finance Minister who is

also a Lawyer by training and a Professor of English Literature, may I request him to reread the clause which he has just now read ? Clause 99 says, "Explicit concurrence of the Legislature shall be obtained through the process of a resolution for all re-appropriation from saving under any new sub-head containing provision of funds made through Schedule of new schemes or under any existing sub-head accommodating provision made through such Schedule. The resolution to be moved in the Assembly would indicate in brief the reason for the savings and the excesses anticipated etc. etc. Now, the point is, two things are to be shown. One is as shown in the sheet circulated. It is under which the Appropriation will be accounted for. That is necessary. In other words, where from have you got the money ? From within the grant, no doubt. From the overall savings, no doubt but savings from which minor head or which sub-head ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— It is there.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :—If it is there then it is alright.

Mr. Speaker :— I put the question. The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 22,000 under the head “34.—Co-operation-Normal-B.-Superintendence—(B)—(1).—Subdivisional Organisation—General”.

(The motion was adopted.)

Resolution :— Approval of an expenditure of Rs. 19,100 under the head “35-Industries-II-Cottage Industries by re-appropriation from Savings from the sanction grant.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) :— Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 19,100 under the head “35.—Industries-II-Cottage Industries by re-appropriation from savings from the sanction grant”.

Mr. Speaker :— The motion is moved. I put the question. The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 19,100 under

the head "35.-Industries-II Cottage Industries by re-appropriation from Savings from the sanction grant".

(The motion was adopted.)

Resolution :— Approval of an expenditure of Rs. 16,13,000 under the head "71.-Miscellaneous- (II-Donations for Charitable Purposes-Grant-in-Aid and Contributions, Special Commission of Enquiry, Petty Establishment, etc.) J.-Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges-Expenditure in connection with Mizo Hills Disturbances-Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes) :— Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 16,13,000 under the head "71.-Miscellaneous-[II-Donations for Charitable Purposes-Grant-in-Aid and Contribution, Special Commission of Enquiry, Petty Establishment, etc.] -J.-Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges-Expenditure in connection with Mizo Hills Disturbances-Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas",

Mr. Speaker :— The motion is moved. I put the question. The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 15,13,000 under the head “71.-Miscellaneous- [Donations for Charitable Purposes-Grant-in-Aid and Contribution, Special Commission of Enquiry, Petty Establishment, etc.]-J.-Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges-Expenditure in connection with Mizo Hills Disturbances-Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas”.

(The motion was adopted).

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 1st of April 1969.

Shillong
The 31st March, 1969

U. Tahbildar
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam