

WUD & HAN-IT-05

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SIXTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOV-
EREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

NO.32

The 7th April, 1969



1987

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Assam

Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED UNDER THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ACTS UNDER THE
INDIAN DELEGATE ACT
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

NO. 32

The 1st April 1953



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1953

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

VOLUME I

NO. 32

The 7th April, 1969

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**Assam
Legislative Assembly Debates**

OFFICIAL REPORT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED
AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELEC-
TIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

NO. 32

The 7th April 1969

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 7th, April, 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.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

BUDGET SESSION

THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER
SPEAKING AT THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ON THE
BUDGET SESSION

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

1953

THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ON THE
BUDGET SESSION

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Paying of Sales Tax by M/S. Goom-bira Tea Co. (Private) Ltd. and others

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya asked :

* 402. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether M/S Goombira Tea Co. Private Ltd., Singlacherra Tea Co. Private Ltd. and Chargolla Tea Co. Private Ltd. are regularly paying Sales Tax to the Government ?

(b) If not, what amount is outstanding against sales tax payable by these Companies ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) replied :

402. (a)—No.

(b)—The amount outstanding against them under the Central Sales Tax Act are—

Rs.

(i) M/S Goombira Tea Co. (P) Ltd. 14,046

(ii) M/S Singalacherra Tea Co. (P) Ltd. 6,498

(iii) M/S Chargola Tea Co. (P) Ltd. 6,938

for the two Return periods ending on 30th September 1967 and 31st March 1968 as assessed in September 1968.

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya :— Sir, I find from the reply that the reported outstanding amount is Rs. 27,482 and it is over due for more than a year. What is the reason for this delay ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Non payment.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether there is any machinery of the Govt. to make realisation of this amount effective early ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Yes.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Why Government has not implemented that rule ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : There is

no question of implementing it, they have not paid.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— Sir, এই পইচা তিনি আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— পইচা তিনি আদায় কৰিবলৈ Normal procedure Notice দিয়া হৈছে।

Re : Amount of Loan taken by M/S Goom-bira Tea Co. & others

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya asked :

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

(a) The total amount of money taken as loan from the following Corporation by M/S. Goom-bira Tea Co. Private Limited, Singlacherra Tea Co. Private Limited and Chargola Tea Co. Private Limited ?

(1) Assam Financial Corporation Limited.

(2) Life Insurance Corporation Limited.

(b) The amount already repaid by now and the balance to be paid ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister, Finance) replied :

403. (a)—The Kalimpong Properties Limited was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7,50,000 by the Assam Financial Corporation for development of Chargola, Goombira and Singlacherra Tea states. The amount was drawn between May, 1963 and June, 1964 in instalments.

The Metropolitan Insurance Co. Limited, which subsequently formed an unit of the Life Insurance Corporation, granted a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Kalimpong Properties Limited in January 1955, on the mortgage of the Goombira Tea Estate and some other lands in the District of Cachar. The mortgaged properties were sold by the Mortgagors to Olivia Tea Co. Ltd., which subsequently was re-named as Goombira Tea Co. Private Limited in July, 1963, subject to the mortgage but without the consent of the Life Insurance Corporation. No loan was directly sanctioned to Goombira Tea Co. Limited, by the Life Insurance Corporation.

(b)—Out of the loan taken from the Assam Financial Corporation Rs. 1,45,000 have been paid.

The balance amount due is Rs. 7,05,589.76 paise out of which payment of Rs. 3,30,589.76 paise has become over due and in default, consisting of Rs. 1,00,589.76 paise as interest and Rs. 2,30,000 as instalment of principal. The payment of Rs. 3,75,000 has not yet become due according to the terms of instalment.

Against the loan from the Life Insurance Corporation (originally given by the Metropolitan Insurance Co.) interest till 31st December, 1968 has been fully paid. A sum of Rs. 6,58,500 against the principal is still due for repayment.

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya :— Sir, in reply to (a) we find that Rs. 10 lakhs have been taken as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation to develop the lands in the garden area. Whether Government is aware of the fact that the same land has been disposed of ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We are not aware.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— Will the Govern-

ment take steps to enquire into this matter and find out whether this land has been disposed of ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— The other day, during the question here we have said that the land is to be leased out and the amount released from the people has been taken as premium.

Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury :— From the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that lakhs of rupees have been invested in this Company. May I know from the Minister what is the amount accrued as profit to the Government ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— These amounts were not given by the Govt. One was given by the Metropolitan Insurance Co. Ltd.; the other was given by the Finance Corporation.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— Is Government aware that this Company is a regular defaulter in payment of loans taken to the extent that it has even defaulted the provident fund money of the workers ? Knowing fully well about this

Company why the Corporation gave this money to it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— I have no figures with me regarding the provident fund money. The Company has defaulted in the matter of payment of instalment of the loans. As I have already said this was not the loan taken from the Government.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya :— Sir, in view of the charges levelled against this Company not only in this case but on the previous occasions also, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee to probe into the affairs of this Company ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— That does not arise out of this question. This question arose with regard to payment of loans.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— Sir, this Company, is famous for litigation in the matter of sales tax and other taxes. Considering that, will Govt. be pleased to cause an enquiry into the matter because for the interest of the State it is essential that such a Company should not be allowed

to default public money. I request that the Govt. should make an enquiry into this matter.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— So far as the enquiry under the Companies Act is concerned, it is done by the Government of India. And so far as the allegations made with regard to the transfer of land are concerned, this question was pointed out by the hon. Members of the House and it is being considered by the Revenue Minister already.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— The Hon'ble Minister has stated that huge arrears are lying unpaid for non-payment of loans taken by the Company. May I know whether in order to get back the loans, the Government recommendation is necessary? If so, why Government knowing fully well the whole affairs did not recommend their case?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— No recommendation was necessary.

Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya :— Sir, we have already requested the Government to set up a

Committee. I want to know from the Government whether they propose to set up such a Committee for probing into the affairs of this Company ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— I have already said that so far as general probing into the affairs of the Company are concerned, the powers lie with the Government of India.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— Whether Government is aware that while Mrs. Tarkeswari Sinha, Union Deputy Minister, there was big scandal reported in the Parliament. Whether Government knows it and knowing that fact why the Government has given that money to this particular concern ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— The hon. Member will see that loan was given in 1963 and another loan was given in 1965.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— May I know whether the Assam Financial Corporation or the Metropolitan Insurance Co. Ltd. was the first mortgage or the second mortgage and why tea was

allowed to be sold as they have not paid the sales-tax ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, this is a Central Sales-Tax because the tea which is sold ex-tea garden outside Assam for which sales-tax is determined by the Government of India. Therefore, it is for the Central tax collecting agency to determine how sales-tax is to be paid by them.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Who is the first mortgagee ? Assam Financial Corporation or the Metropolitan Insurance Company ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— I will try to find out.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— Will our Government move the Central Government to set up a Committee to go into the affairs of this particular concern ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— This is a matter in which the Government of India should take action. We have no facts at our

disposal on the basis of which we can move the Government of India to set up a Probing Committee.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As the affairs of this Company have been discussed in this House on more than one occasion and in view of the malpractice resorted to by the Company, do not the Government consider it necessary to take up this matter with the Government of India to take necessary action against the Company ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— I now understand this is the first mortgage.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— The Hon'ble Minister says that he does not know the facts. Will the Hon'ble Minister and the House set up a Committee to know the facts about this concern ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— We cannot set up any committee for finding out facts regarding this company without authority. Authority would be necessary and the authority is under central Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Will the

Government refer this matter to the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee for necessary investigation ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— If the Government of Assam have no jurisdiction, how can the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee go into it ?

Re : Pending Case No. 13 (2) 68 under section 336 Indian Panel Code of North Lakhimpur Police Station

শ্রীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

* ৪০৪। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পুলিছ ষ্টেচনৰ গোছৰ নং ১৩ (২ ৬৮ under section ৩৩৬ Indian Panel Code (ষ্টেট বনাম মহম্মদ মোখটাৰ হুছেইন পুলিছ কনেষ্টবল ডিব্ৰুগড়) ১৫।২।৬৮ তাৰিখে ৰেজিষ্টাৰ হোৱা এই গোচৰটো এবছৰতকৈও বেছি কাল পাৰ হৈ যোৱাতো ফাইনেল ৰিপৰ্ট বা চাৰ্জ্‌চিট দিব পৰা নাই হোৱা কিয় জনাবনে ?

(খ) উক্ত মহম্মদ মোখটাৰ হুছেইন ১৫।২।৬৮ তাৰিখৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে এবছৰ চাচপেন্দ হৈ থকা কালছোৱাত কোনো চাচপেন্দ এলাৰেঞ্চ মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু তেওঁক দিয়া নাই এই কথা সচাঁনে ?

(গ) উক্ত মোকদ্দমা সংক্রান্ত তদন্ত সোনকালে নিষ্পত্তি কৰি উক্ত মহম্মদ মোখটাৰ ছেইনৰ মাহিলি চাচপেন্দ এলাৰেঞ্চ মঞ্জুৰ কৰাৰ দিহা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্রসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪০৪। (ক)—গোচৰটো বেজিষ্ট্ৰিকৰণৰ পিছত তিনি মাহতকৈ অধিক কাল অপহৃত। ছোৱালীজনীৰ সৈতে আচামী কনেষ্টবলজন পলাই ফুৰিছিল। এই কাৰণত আৰু আৰক্ষীয়ে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ অসম মেডিকেল কলেজত ছোৱালীজনীক অচিফিকেচন পৰীক্ষা (অস্থি সন্ম্বন্ধীয় পৰীক্ষা) কৰিবলৈ অক্ষম হোৱাত আৰু মেডিকেল প্ৰতিবেদন নোপোৱাৰ বাবেও শেষ ৰিপোৰ্ট দাখিল কৰাত পলম হৈছিল। গোচৰটোৰ তদন্ত বৰ্তমান সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে আৰু দোষাৰোপ-পত্ৰ সোনকালে জাৰি কৰা হব।

(খ) আৰু (গ)—যিহেতু ইমান দিনলৈ আচামী পলাই আছিল গতিকে ভৰণপোষণ ভাতা দিয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্ন উঠা নাছিল। ভাতাৰ প্ৰশ্ন এতিয়া হাতত লোৱা হৈছে আৰু নিয়মাবলীৰ অধীনত তেওঁৰ প্ৰাপ্য এনে ভাতা তেওঁক দিয়া হব।

Re : Number of Passport holder Kabulis in Dibrugarh Subdivision

শ্ৰীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

*৪০৫। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত কিমান জন পাচপোৰ্ট পোৱা কাবুলী আছে ?

- (খ) এই কাবুলীবিলাকক কিমান বছৰলৈ ভিচা দিছে ?
- (গ) ভিচা নোপোৱা বছতো কাবুলী এই মহকুমাত থকাতো সচাঁনে কি ?
- (ঘ) যদি সচাঁ, কিমানজন আছে আৰু কি কাৰণে ভিচা পোৱা নাই ?
- (ঙ) উক্ত কাবুলীবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিকৰ পোৱা কাবুলী আছে নেকি ?
- (চ) যদি আছে, কেইজন আছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ ঘৰ ক'ত ?

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪০৫। (ক—৪৬ জন।

(খ)—বাৰ্ষিক ভিত্তিত বসতি অনুমতি সকলোকে দি অহা হৈছে।

(গ)—হয়, পাচপৰ্ট কিম্বা ভিচা নোহোৱাকৈ কিছুমান পাখটুন বুলি দাবী কৰা লোকো এই মহকুমাত বাস কৰি আছে।

(ঘ)—বিদেশী পৰিচয়সূচক কোনো নথি-পত্ৰ নোহোৱাকৈ এনে ধৰণে পাখটুন বুলি দাবী কৰি থকা লোকৰ সংখ্যা ১২৩ জন। ভাৰত-পাকিস্থানৰ ভিতৰত যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণে পাচপৰ্ট ভিচা নীতি প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন হোৱাৰ আগতে এওঁলোক ভাৰতলৈ অহা কাৰণে এওঁলোকৰ বিদেশী পৰিচয়সূচক নথিপত্ৰ নাই বুলি কয়।

(ঙ)—নাই।

(চ) - প্রশ্ন তুঠে ।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই যে আমাৰ ইয়াত ডবা নথকা যি বিলাক কাবুলীৱালা আছে, তেওঁলোকক কি আইনত ৰাখি থোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—তেওঁলোক Indian passport and visa Act মতে ইয়াত আছে।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :—এই কাবুলী বিলাকে অতি-ৰিক্ত সুদ লৈ টকা ধাৰে দি সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজক হাবাশাস্তি কৰা কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—হয়, সেই কাৰনেই ইতিমধ্যে বহুত কাবুলীক যাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অধিক সুদত ধন ধাৰে দিয়া প্ৰমাণ পোৱা গৈছে, তেওঁক পঠিয়াই দিয়াৰ বাবে Visa cancel কৰা হৈছে আৰু যাতে পুনৰ আহিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবেও চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ আফগানিস্তানত থকা ভাৰতীয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰদূতালয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে, যাতে অধিক সুদত টকা ধাৰ দিবলৈ অসমলৈ আহিব খোজালোকক উৎসাহ নিদিয়ো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—ছাৰ, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, কিছুমান কাবুলী ইয়াত বসবাস কৰি আছে, যি বিলাকে এতিয়াও Passport সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে কি আইনৰ বলত এওঁলোকক ইয়াত বসবাস কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে জানিব পাবোনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কথাটোৰ লগত স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনৰ সম্পৰ্ক আছে। যি বিলাকে Red-shirt Movement ত আছিল, সেই সকল জাতীয়তাবাদী হিচাবে পৰিগণিত হৈছিল আৰু কিছুমান ভাৰতবৰ্ষত বিভাজনৰ পিচতো থাকি গ'ল। তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Passport Visa, Rule and Regulations ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কিছু টিলাই দিলে। সেই কাৰণে কিছুমান পাখটুন এতিয়াও ভাৰতবৰ্ষত আছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—ছাৰ, কিছুমান কাবুলীয়ে পাখটুন বুলি কৈ এই সুবিধা বিলাক লৈ ইয়াত আছে, এইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে? যদি জানে, সেই বিষয়ে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লবনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—এতিয়া প্রকৃত পক্ষে আমি অতিৰিক্ত মুদলৈ ব্যৱসায় কৰা লোককহে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত থকাটো সমৰ্থন নকৰো আৰু সেই বিলাকক পঠিয়াই দিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছোঁ।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :—Money lender আইন বলবৎ হোৱাৰ পিচতো কিছুমান কাবুলীক কিয় ডিব্ৰুগড়ত থাকিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—আগৰে পৰা থাকি যোৱা কিছুমান কাবুলীয়ে অতিৰিক্ত মুদত ধন ধাৰে দিয়া ব্যৱসায় নাই কৰা বুলি Certificate দেখুৱালোকক থাকিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে?

Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury :—কাবুলী বা পাখ-

টুনেই হওক, তেওঁলোকে ফল বিক্ৰি কৰিব বুলি ইয়ালৈ আহি টকা ধাৰে দিয়া ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে, তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—ইয়াত এটা কথা মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানিব লাগে যে আফ্গানিস্তান এখন ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বন্ধু দেশ। সেইখনৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক নাইকীয়া কৰাটো আমি স্বীকাৰ নকৰোঁ আৰু এইটো ভাৰতচৰকাৰৰ নীতি নহয় আৰু আমাৰো নীতি নহয় যে আফ্গানিস্তানৰ মানুহ ভাৰতলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু অতিৰিক্ত মুদত ধাৰ দিয়াটো ঠিক নহয় সেই কাৰণে সেই বিলাক চেনু লৈহে তেওঁলোকক ঘূৰাই পঠোৱা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—আমি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত একমত যে বন্ধু দেশৰ মানুহ আমাৰ ইয়াত থাকিব পাৰে। কিন্তু সেই বুলি অতিৰিক্ত মুদ লৈ অসমীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক হাৰাশাস্তি কৰাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—যি বিলাক কাবুলীয়ে অতিৰিক্ত মুদ লোৱাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা গৈছে, তেওঁলোকৰ Visa cancel কৰা হৈছে আৰু যাতে পুনৰ আহিব নোৱাৰে তাৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Re: Recommendation of pay scale of Hindi Teachers by the last pay Committee

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

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

(a) Whether the last pay Committee has recommended the revision of pay scales of the Hindi teachers serving in the various institutions in the State of Assam ?

(b) If so, in what way it has been effect to ?

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

406. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There are two grades of scale for Hindi teachers in the State, viz., Senior Grade and Junior Grade. (i) Senior Grade of scale of pay of Rs. 200—500 is admissible to those teachers who are 'Parangat' degree holders or its equivalent and who hold the post in A. S. S. Class II according to the Pay Committee's report. But subsequently this has been modified slightly by Government and it has been decided that Hindi teachers holding, 'paranghat' or its equivalent qualifications in Hindi and teach-

ing Hindi from Class VII onwards in High and Higher Secondary Schools will also get the scale of pay of Rs. 200—500, (ii) Junior Grade of scale of pay of Rs. 140—275 is admissible to those Hindi teachers whose Hindi qualification is of Intermediate standard, namely 'Shiksha Visharad' of the Government H. T. C., Diphu, 'Visharad' of Assam Rashtra-Bhasa Prachar Samity Gauhati and 'Kovid' of the Rashtra-bhasa Prachar Samity, Wardha, etc.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— As the Minister has stated, two grades of scale have been recommended by the pay Committee for the Hindi Teachers, Senior scale from Rs. 200-500 and junior scale from Rs. 140-175. May I know from the Minister when this recommendation has been given effect to?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— This has been given effect to very recently, I do not have the exact date.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, this is a very pertinent question. So far as we know this

recommendation has not yet been implemented and therefore we want to know from the Minister whether the benefit of the revised scale of pay has been given to the Hindi Teachers and if so, when?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— The Pay Committee recommended the pay scale in the Pay Committee's report and it was notified on 28-9-67. This has been given effect to very recently. I can furnish the date to the hon. Member later on.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— At the time of giving effect to whether the arrear pay has been given to them?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Only a modification in the grade has been made, Senior Grade for those who are 'Parangat' degree holders or its equivalent and Junior Grade for those who are of intermediate standard or equivalent. Therefore, the question of giving arrear does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the Pay Committee recommended in the year 1964 and

the House also approved the same in the same year. The complaint of the teachers till to-day is that the revised scale of pay has not been given to them. But as the Government has decided to give them the revised scale of pay, may I know whether the arrear will be given to them or not ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— I shall look into it.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, according to the recommendations of the Kuthari Commission the pay scales of the teachers should be periodically reviewed and revised once in every five years. As the Pay Committee's recommendations were made in 1964 and five years have elapsed, whether Government is considering to revise the pay scale again ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— We will examine the proposal.

Re : Implementation of the State Language Act, 1960

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government has started implementation of State Language Act, 1960 ?

(b) If so, whether the implementation has been given effect to in all Government Offices and educational institutions ?

(c) Whether the Government has decided to set question papers in all subjects other than language one of the High School Leaving Certificate and Higher Secondary School Leaving Examinations in respective mother tongues ?

(d) If so, when the decision will be given effect to ?

(e) Whether the question papers of the subjects (other than language one) for coming High School Leaving and Higher Secondary School Leaving Examinations will be set in respective mother tongues ?

(f) If not, why ?

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

407. (a)—Yes.

(b) The provisions of the Assam Official Language Act, 1960 have been implemented upto the District level offices of the State Government.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No.

(f)—Administratively difficult.

M. Shamsul Huda :— What are the administrative difficulty?

Shri Sed Ahmed Ali :— Sir, if we are to set up questions in different mother tongues then naturally the questions will have to go to different paper setter and there is likelihood of leakage of questions, and it is very difficult to detect at what stage leakage may occurs. That is the only difficulty.

M. Shamsul Huda :— What will be the difficulties if the questions in geography are set in Assamese and Bengali?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— I have already replied to this question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— The Minister has said that the questions cannot be printed in mother tongue because there may be leakage. Even if the question papers are set in English, what is the guarantee that there will not be any leakage?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Sir, NEFA and Nagaland are also under the Secondary Board of Education, Gauhati. Their languages are different. In Assam there are two languages, for Cachar Bengali and for Brahmaputra Valley Assamese. So, if we are to set up question papers in different mother tongues, then these will have to pass through many hands and there is the chance of leakage. Anyway, we have referred the matter to the Secondary Education Board and they are thinking in that line.

M. Shamsul Huda :— I do not understand how the questions will leak out if they are set

in Assamese and Bengali?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— There Manipuri language, Hindi, Nepali etc.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—চাৰ অসমীয়া ভাষা য'ত প্ৰচলন হৈছে, বুৰঞ্জী অসমীয়াতে পঢ়োৱা হয়। কাছাৰত বঙালীতে পঢ়োৱা হয় কিন্তু প্ৰশ্নখন ইংৰাজীতেহে কটা হয়। অসমীয়া লৰাই অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ দিয়ে আৰু বঙালীয়ে বঙালীত উত্তৰ দিয়ে। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ইংৰাজীত প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে Leak out হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাথাকে আৰু অসমীয়া বা বঙালীত কৰিলে Leak out হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে। এই কথাটো আমাৰ মগজত নোসোমোৱা কথা কৈছে। গতিকে Board of Secondary Education ক অহা বছৰৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ জনাবনে যে ইংৰাজীৰ বাহিৰে নিজ নিজ ভাষাত বাকী প্ৰশ্নবোৰ Set কৰিব লাগে? অসমীয়া, বঙালী লৰা বোৰে ছুগোল বুৰঞ্জীৰ আদি প্ৰশ্ন নিজ ভাষাত পালে অনুবিধাৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব আৰু সেই বিষয়বোৰত অকৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ পৰাও বক্ষা পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব বুলি চৰকাৰে নাভাবেনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :—মাননীয় সদস্যৰ কথাটো সচা - যি ভাষাতে পৰীক্ষাৰ্থীয়ে প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়ে সেই ভাষাতে প্ৰশ্ন হোৱা উচিত। এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ পৰা Board of Secondary Education লৈ Refer কৰিছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—মই এইটো কথা শ্রুতিৰ খুজিছো যেহেতু A উত্তৰত yes বুলি কৈছে, C আৰু D, E ৰ উত্তৰত No বুলি কৈছে। সেই গতিকে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ফালৰ পৰা এটা বাখ্যা দিলে ভাল হয় যে Implimentation কৰাৰ সময়ত No বুলি কলে Policy টোৰ Against এ যায় যেন লাগে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—সেই কাৰণেই মই এইটো কৈছো যে Mother Tongue বুলিলে কথাটো অলপ দিগদাৰ হয়। কাৰণ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত Mother Tongue ত আৰু কাচাৰ জিলাত সেই ভাষাত পৰীক্ষাৰ কাগজ বিলাক হোৱা উচিত। গতিকে এইটো Mother Tongue বুলি দিয়া হৈছে।

M. Shamsul Huda :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী-মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা কথা জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে, English Thirb Paper ৰ translation piece টো কাছাৰত বেঙ্গলীতে দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত দিয়া হয়—অসমীয়া ভাষাত। Question একেই কিন্তু সেইটোকে বেলেগ বেলেগ মাতৃভাষাত কটাৰ কি যুক্তি আছে আৰু ইয়াক বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে?

Mr. Speaker :—That point has already been answered.

Re : Measure for Maintaining properly the monuments built by the Ahom Kings

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

0-08. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government of Assam have taken any measure to maintain properly the monuments built by the Ahom Kings in the Sibsagar District ?

(b) If so, what is the amount spent for by the Assam Government since 1947 year-wise ?

(c) Whether the Government of Assam have moved the Central Government for maintenance of these monuments ?

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

408. (a)—The Central Government is maintaining the monuments built by the Ahom Kings in the Sibsagar District.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) —Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Govern-

ment is aware that the Central Government did not sanction any fund for proper maintenance of Gargaon palace since 1962?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :— Yes, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the amount sanctioned by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, for these ruins was very meagre. This matter has since been taken up with the Government of India and they have promised to increase the sanction.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Sir, whether the Government has knowledge that recently there is an instruction from the Archaeological Department to stop erecting fencing around Siba Doull and Debi Doull etc. ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— I do not have that information. All that I know is that the Archaeological Department sanctioned to erect a barbed-wire fencing around that area. The Municipality Board raised objection to it - may be it arising out of that. We also have taken up the matter with the Department that the

fencing should not be barbed-wiring, it should be to match the archaeology.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister whether Government will take up the matter with the Central Government in this respect ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— We will try to get the correct information first.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আহোম বজাৰ দিনৰ যি বিলাক অনুষ্ঠান সেই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক বৰ বেয়াকৈ নষ্ট হ'ব ধৰিছে। এই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে তাৰ স্থানীয় বাইজ অসন্তুষ্ট হৈ পৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কিবা খবৰ পাইছে নেকি আৰু যদি পাইছে তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এইটো সচাঁকথা। আমাৰ অসমত তেনেকুৱা পুৰণি ২২৬টা ruin বা monument আছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৫০টা মান ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ Archaeological Departmentৰ Protectionৰ ভিতৰত আছে। এতিয়ালৈকে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে যে এই ২২৬টা monument কেইটা Protection ৰ Under লৈ লোৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে। যিখিনি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ল'ব সেইখিনি ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ

Archaeological Department এ লব আৰু বাকী থকা
খিনি অসম চৰকাৰৰ Archaeological Department এ লব।
চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যি খিনিৰ কাৰণে
খৰছ কৰা নাই অসম চৰকাৰে সেইখিনিৰ কাৰণে খৰছ কৰিব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— গড়গাঁৱৰ পুৰণি পুখুৰী
আৰু ন-পুখুৰীৰ পাৰত O. N. G. S. এ অজস্ৰ মালা-মালাৰে
ভৰ্ত্তি কৰি ৰাখিছে। সেই বিলাক ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে Assam
State Electricity Board এ লিষ্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিছে
নেকি ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Education) :—
এইটো বাক অনুসন্ধান কৰি চোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— O. N. G. C. এ ১৯-৬২,
৬৩ চনত ন-পুখুৰী Protection কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি
লৈছিল আৰু তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই সেই ঠাইখিনি Protected
area হৈয়েই আছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— O. N. G. S. য়ে তাত
ন-পুখুৰীৰ পাৰত এই মালা-মালা বিলাক থোৱাৰ পৰা কি
লাভ হৈছে। যদি তাত অন্তত : পক্ষে দুই-এটা লবাইও তৃতীয়,
চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ ঢাকৰি পালেহেতেন তেতিয়াও বুজিলোহেতেন
তাৰ পৰা কিবা এটা উপকাৰ হৈছে বুলি।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :— মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে প্রশ্নোত্তৰত

কৈছে যে — আহোম ৰজা সকলৰ পুৰণা কীৰ্ত্তি সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু দৰঙ্গীয়া ৰজাসকলৰ পুৰণা কীৰ্ত্তি সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— সেই কাৰণেই মই প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কৈছোঁ যে, গোটেই অসমতেই এনেকুৱা ২২৬টা Monument আছে। সেই গোটেইবিলাককে Protection ৰ under লৈ অনাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Re : Number of Forest village in Doyang Reserve Forest

শ্ৰীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

* ৪১০। মাননীয় বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত দৈয়াং বিজাভত কেইখন বনবিভাগৰ গাওঁ আছে ?

(খ) বনবিভাগৰ এই গাওঁ কেইখন কোনখন কোন চনত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছিল ?

(গ) দৈয়াং বিজাভত কেইখন টঙ্গিয়া গাওঁ আছে ?

(ঘ) এই টঙ্গিয়া গাওঁ কেইখন কোন চনত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছিল ?

(ঙ) সেই গাওঁ কেইখনৰ নাম কি কি ?

(চ) দৈয়াং বিজাভৰ বনবিভাগৰ গাওঁ আৰু টঙ্গিয়া গাওঁ কেইখনৰ গাঁৱত কেইঘৰকৈ লোকক প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হয় ?

(ছ) উক্ত দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্ত্ত বৰ্ত্তমানে কিমান লোকে বেদখল কৰিছে ?

(জ) এই বেদখলকাৰী সকলে কোন চনৰ পৰা বেদখল আৰম্ভ কৰিছে ?

(ঝ) এই বেদখলকাৰী সকল কোন ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি কি কি কাৰণত বেদখল কৰিছে ?

বন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:
৪১০। (ক)—দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্ত্ত ৬ খন বন বিভাগৰ গাওঁ আছে।

(খ)—(ক) আমগুৰি বনগাওঁ —১২০৮।

(খ) কাচমাৰি ” —১২০৭।

(গ) চাউডাংপথাৰ ” —১২০৭।

(ঘ) মেৰাপানী ” —১২১১।

(ঙ) গমাৰীপুৰী ” —১২৫১।

(চ) তৰণি ” —১২৬৫।

(গ) দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্ত্ত ৫ খন টঙ্গিয়াগাওঁ আছে।

(ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—টঙ্গিয়াগাওঁ কেইখন তলত দিয়া চনমতে
প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হয় -

(ক) আপাৰ তৰণী টঙ্গিয়াগাওঁ—১২৬৫।

(খ) তিতাবৰ ” —১২৬৫।

(গ) চকিয়াল ” —১২৬৫।

(ঘ) বৰ কচাৰী " —১৯৬৫।

(চ) লেবাৰ " —১৯৬৮।

(চ) ৭৫৮ আৰু ১২৭ টা পৰিয়ালত যথাক্রমে গাওঁবাসী আৰু টঙ্গিয়াবাসী হিচাবে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হ'ল।

(ছ)—দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্ভত মুঠ ১,৮৬৪ জন লোকে বেদখল কৰে আৰু তাৰে ৬০ জন নগালোক।

(জ)—বেদখল ১৯৫৩-৫৪ চনৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হয়।

(ঝ)—বেদখলকাৰীসকল তলত দিয়া ঠাইৰ পৰা আহে—
ঘিলাধাৰী মৌজা, মাজুলি আহতগাওঁ, গণকপুখুৰী, ডেৰগাওঁ, বাইডংগুৰী, বৰহোলা, সোণাৰী, কুৰুৱাবাহী, ধনশিৰিমুখ, বঙামাটি, লক্ষীমপুৰ, গোৱালপাৰা, বৰপথাৰ, টিয়ক, সৰুপথাৰ, খুমটি, কমাৰগাওঁ আৰু নগালেণ্ড।

বেদখল কৰাৰ কাৰণ জনা নেযায়।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫৩-৫৪ চনৰ পৰা এই শ্বুদীৰ্ঘ কালছোৱা বেদখল কৰা থকাৰ মাটি-হীন বান পীড়িত, গড়াখহনীয়া বা উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ মাটি নথকা পৰিয়াল সমূহক তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে দিহা কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— সাধাৰণ ভাৱে যিবিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহ তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়েহে বিবেচনা কৰি থকা হৈছে।

Shri Jogen Saikia :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, টঙীয়া গাওঁ-বিলাক আৰু বনবিভাগৰ গাওঁবিলাক সৃষ্টি কৰি যি উদ্দেশ্যই মানুহবিলাকক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য সাধন হৈছে নে? আৰু সেই বিলাক গাওঁ এতিয়াও সেইদৰে বখাৰ কোনো কাৰণ আছে নে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—টঙীয়া হিচাবে মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিয়া হয় Plantation ৰ কাৰণে আৰু গছ বিলাক ডাঙৰ হলে তেওঁলোক তাৰ পৰা গুটি যাব লাগে। এইটোৱেই আছিল নীতি। এতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে স্কুল, বাষ্টাঘাট ইত্যাদিৰ কাৰণে সেই বিলাক মাটি Forest ৰ পৰা কাটি Revenue Department লৈ অনা হৈছে। আৰু তেতিয়াৰ পৰা কোনো টঙীয়া গাওঁ স্থাপন নকৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Jogen Saikia :— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানে নে যে যিবিলাক টঙীয়া আৰু বন বিভাগৰ গাওঁ আছে তাৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈ বেদখল হৈ থাকে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— তেনেকুৱা ঘটনা শুনা যায়। সেই কাৰণে আৰু টঙীয়া গাওঁ স্থাপন নকৰা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Dulai Chandra Barua : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে গছ বন ডাঙৰ হলে মানুহ বিলাক তাৰ পৰা গুটি যায়। কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জনাব খুজিছো যে মাটিৰ ওপৰত মানুহৰ যি মৰম হয় তাৰ কাৰণে কাকো গছ ডাঙৰ হোৱাৰ পিছত পঠাই

দিয়াতো সম্ভৱ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে আজি নানা বেদখল হৈ আছে। গতিকে ইয়াক বোধ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— এতিয়া টঙীয়া গাওঁ বন্ধ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan :— টঙীয়া গাওঁ বুলি যিটো ভাষা উলাইছে সেইটো মই বুজা নাই। যিবিলাক বেদখল কৰি আছে সেই বিলাক S. S. P. দলৰ মানুহ নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— টঙীয়া গাঁৱৰ অৰ্থ অস্থায়ী গাওঁ, যত টৰ পাতি মানুহ থাকে। আৰু ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যশু গছ-গছনি ৰবলগীয়া হয় তাত মানুহক মাটি দি বসবাস কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয়। আৰু তেওঁলোক গছ ডাঙৰ হলে আতৰি যাব লাগে। কিন্তু যিবিলাকক এইদৰে মাটি দিয়া হয় সেইবিলাক মাটিৰ পৰা আতৰি নাযায় বুলি শ্ৰীহৰাল বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছে তাৰ যুক্তি আছে। যি বিলাক মাটি-হীন মানুহে এই দৰে মাটি লয় তেওঁলোকক সেই মাটিৰ পৰা উঠাই পঠোৱাত অসুবিধা হয়। কিন্তু এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ কাৰণে বাষ্টাঘাট, স্কুল আদি দিয়াটো বহুত অসুবিধা আছে। সেই কাৰণে ভৱিষ্যতে এনেকুৱা টঙীয়া গাওঁ নকৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Jogen Saikia :— যি বিলাক মানুহ বন গাঁৱত আছে তেওঁলোকক বাষ্টাৰ কিনাৰে কিনাৰে মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল।

আৰু এই বন গাৱঁৰ মানুহ বিলাকক পটুনি দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু যিবিলাক মানুহ Forest ৰ মাজত বসবাস কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আৰু এই মানুহ বিলাকে পঞ্চায়ততো অৱশ্যে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে এই মানুহ বিলাকক বাষ্টাৰ কিনাৰলৈ আনি তেওঁলোকক মাটি পটুনি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :—যিবিলাক মানুহ এই দৰে টঙীয়া গাৱঁত বসবাস কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক শিক্ষা দিয়া, পানী বাষ্টাৰ ষাট ইত্যাদি দিব পৰা নাই। সেই বিলাক মানুহক বাষ্টাৰ কাষলৈ অনাটোত অসুবিধা আছে। কাৰন যিবিলাক মানুহে স্বৰবাৰী পাতি বসবাস কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক তাৰ পৰা একৱাই অনা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Re : Establishment of a Homeopathic College

শ্ৰীমোনশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

* ৪১১। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত জালুকবাৰীত অসম হোমিও পেথিক বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত চৰকাৰী পৰ্যায়ৰ হোমিও পেথিক কলেজ এখন প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কথা সচাঁনে ?

(খ) এই কলেজৰ কাৰণে কিমান মাটি লোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ) প্ৰস্তাবিত হোমিও পেথিক কলেজখনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হৈছেনে ?

(ঘ) যদি হোৱানাই, কেতিয়ালৈ ইয়াৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হব ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health)
replied :

41।. (ক)—No.

(খ) Does not arise.

(গ) Does not arise.

(ঘ)—Does not arise.

Shri Sonowar Bora :— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰত কৈছে
নহয়। কিন্তু মই কও যে এইটো একেবাৰে হয়। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে
বোধ হয় এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি চোৱা নাই। এইটো
তদন্ত কৰি চাই তেখেতে সদনক জনাব নে?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— জালুকবাৰীত আয়ুৰ্বেদীক
কলেজহে আছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—হোমিও পেথি কলেজৰ
বিষয়ে এটা সজাতি দল মূখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈছিল। মইও তাৰ
এজন সদস্য আছিলো। মূখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই কলেজৰ বিষয়ে আশ্বাস
দিছিল।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—হোমিও পেথি সম্পৰ্কে
কেইজনমান সদস্যই অসমত এখন হোমিও পেথিক কলেজ হব
লাগে বুলি প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছিল। এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা

হৈছিল। বহুত আলোচনাৰ পিচত এইটো সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছে যে আমি এখন মুকীয়া কলেজ নকৰি যত ভাল হোমিও পেথিক কলেজ আছে তালৈ আমাৰ লবাক শিক্ষা লবলৈ পঠোৱা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মধ্যমশ্ৰী মহোদয়ে সজাতি দলক আশ্বাস দিছিল যে অসমত এখন হোমিও পেথিক কলেজৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : কথাটো হয়তো বুজাত কিবাভুল হৈছিল। কাৰণ মই আৰু এখন চিকিৎসা বিষয়ক কলেজ পাতিবৰ কাৰণে মত দিব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ আমাৰ যি কেইখন মেডিকেল কলেজ আছে তাত এতিয়াও বহুত ধন খৰছ কৰিবলগীয়া আছে। আৰু সেই কাৰণে এখন নতুন কলেজ কৰা যুক্তি সঙ্গত নহব বুলি বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :— এই হোমিও পেথিক কলেজ প্রতিস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে, ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰাই কেইবাজনো সদস্যই এই সদনতে আলোচনা কৰি আহিছে। আৰু এই হোমিও পেথিক কলেজ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আনুষ্ঠানিক সামগ্ৰী হিচাবে ঔষধাদি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব পাৰে যি মাধ্যম Abaolute alcohol লাগে, সেই বস্তুবোৰ আৰু ঔষধ জাতীয় গছ গছনি আমাৰ ইয়াত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে আছে। তদুপৰি Potertisation আৰু Trituration ৰ বাবেও আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুৰ অভাৱ নহয় তেনেস্থলত চৰকাৰে কি অভাৱ হেতু এই মেডিকেল কলেজ প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা নাই আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে আজি বহু দিনৰ পৰাই গোলাঘাট যিখন হোমিও পেথিক স্কুল আছে তাতে সেই প্ৰস্তুত কলেজখন প্রতিস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰেনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : প্রশ্নারটো ঔষধ প্রস্তুত কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ নহয়। ইয়াত প্ৰস্তাৱ হৈছে মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপন কৰা। ঔষধ প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ কোনোবা মানুহ আগবাঢ়ি আহিলে ভাল কথাই হয়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় হেমিও পেথিক চিকিৎসাটো খুব কম খৰচতে ভাল চিকিৎসা। এই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে এখন হেমিও পেথিক কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে। যেতিয়ালৈকে এই কলেজখন নহয়, আমাৰ যি দুখন মেডিকেল কলেজ আছে তাতে এই হেমিও পেথিক শাখাটো দিবনেকি ?

Shri Chatraring Say Teron :—সেই সমন্ধে প্ৰশ্নত উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীই কৈছে যে, আমি হেমিও পেথিক কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াও চিন্তা কৰা নাই। কেৱল বাহিৰলৈ পঠিয়াই কেনেকৈ হেমিও পেথিক Training দিব পৰা যায়, সেইটো সমন্ধে এতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে। এইটো হয় যে, হেমিও পেথিক চিকিৎসাতো সন্তীয়া চিকিৎসা। ঔষধ প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ কোনোবাই যদি আগবাঢ়ি আহে তাক উৎসাহিত কৰাটো উচিত হব।

Re : Approved number of doctors for the Goalpara Civil Hospital

Shri BENOY KRISHNA GHOSE asked :

* 412. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) The approved number of doctors for the Goalpara Civil Hospital?

(b) The number of doctors in the Civil Hospital, Goalpara at present?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that the said hospital has been running without a Lady doctor and the female patients of the Town have been experiencing much inconvenience?

(d) If so, whether the Government propose to provide the said Hospital with a Lady doctor within a year?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health) replied :

412. (a)—Sanctioned strength 6 (six) doctors.

(b)—4 (four).

(c) Yes The post sanctioned is that of Assistant Surgeon-II. But a licentiate Lady Doctor

is not readily available. However, Government is taking steps to upgrade the post of Assistant Surgeon-II into Assistant Surgeon I with a view to post one Lady Doctor (A.S.I.) early as possible.

(d)—In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Re: umber of "Dheki" Centre in the State

মঃ চামছুল হুদাই শ্বিছে :

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

(ক) ৰাজ্যত কিমান টেকি কেন্দ্ৰ আছে?

(খ) এই কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকৰ সৰ্বমুঠ টেকিৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

(গ) এটা টেকিত বছৰটোত কিমান মোন ধান খুন্দিব পৰা
যায়?

(ঘ) এই টেকি কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকে যোৱা বছৰটোত মুঠ কিমান
কুইণ্টল ধান খুন্দিলে?

(ঙ) এই টেকি কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকৰ ধানখন্দা ব্যৱসায়ত যোৱা
বছৰটোত লাভ হবনে লোকচান হব?

(চ) লাভ বা লোকচানৰ ঠু পৰিমাণ?

(ছ) যদি লোকচান হৈছে, লোকচানৰ ঘাই কাৰণ বিলাক?

খাদ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকাই উত্তৰ দিছে:

৪১৩। (ক)—অসম খাদী আৰু গ্রামোদ্যোগ বে'ডৰ অধীনত

মাত্র দুটা পোনপটীয়া ধানবনা কেন্দ্ৰ আছে। এটা নগাও জিলাৰ বহাত আৰু আনটো কামৰূপ জিলাৰ বামপুৰত। ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও ১৬১ ধানবনা সমবায় সমিতি কেন্দ্ৰ আছে।

(খ)—উভয় কেন্দ্ৰত সৰ্বমুঠ ঢেকিৰ সংখ্যা হ'ব ৪০ টা, তাৰ ভিতৰত বহা কেন্দ্ৰত ৩৪টা আৰু বামপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰত ৬টা আছে। সমবায় সমূহৰ ঢেকীৰ হিচাব জনা নাই।

(গ)—এটা ঢেকিৰ জৰিয়তে এবছৰত অতি কমেও ৩০০-৪০০ মোন ধান খুন্দিব পৰা যায়।

(ঘ)—বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা চলোৱা এই ঢেকিসমূহৰ জৰিয়তে যোৱা বছৰত মুঠ ১,৫৮১.৭৫ কুইণ্টল ধান বনা হয়।

(ঙ)—সমবায় সমূহক ধৰি মুঠ ৩৫,৮১.২৩ কুইণ্টল ধান বনা হয়। গত বছৰত বোৰ্ডৰ পোনপটীয়া ধানবনা কেন্দ্ৰ দুটাত লাভ হৈছে।

(চ)—আৰু মুঠ লাভৰ পৰিমাণ যথাক্রমে ২৬৮.৪৯ পইচা বহা কেন্দ্ৰত আৰু ১,৬৬০.০৪ পইচা বামপুৰ কেন্দ্ৰত।

(ছ)—যিহেতু লোকচান হোৱা নাই, তাৰ কাৰণ দশোৱাৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

M. Shamsul Huda :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে ইয়াত যিটো লাভৰ হিচাব দেখুৱাইছে ইতিমধ্যে বহা কেন্দ্ৰত যি ৪০০ মোন চাউল পৰি আছে সেই চাউল খিনিৰো হিচাব ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ধৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— সেইখিনি চাউলৰ হিচাব ইয়াত আছে।

M. Shamsul Huda :—সেই চাউলৰ লাভটো কেনেকৈ ধৰিব ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— সেইটো চাউল বাদ দি।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— বামপুৰত ৬টা ঢেকিত ১,৬৬০.০৪ পইচা আৰু বহাত ৩৪টা ঢেকিত ২৬৮.৪২ পইচা লাভ হয়। কম ঢেকিত বেচি লাভ আৰু বেচি ঢেকিত কম লাভ এইটো কেনেকৈ হৈছে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— এইটোৰ কাৰণ হৈছে বামপুৰত যি গুদাম আছে তাৰ ভাৰা দিয়া নহয়। আৰু বহাৰ গুদামৰ ভাৰাও দিয়া হয়। বামপুৰৰ গুদামৰ ভাৰা নধৰাৰ কাৰণেই লাভ বেচি হৈছে।

M. Shamsul Huda :— বহাৰ গুদামত কিমান ভাৰা দিয়া হয় ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— এইটো সংবাদ মোৰ নাই। তথাপি মই জনাত ১৫০ টকা মান হ'ব।

M. Shamsul Huda :— এনেকৈ ১৫০ টকাকৈ বছেৰেকত ১৮০০ টকা দিয়াতকৈ চৰকাৰে নিজে নিজৰ স্থায়ী গুদাম নকৰে কিয় ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— টকাৰ অভাবৰ কাৰণে এইটো কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed :— এটা ডেকিত দৈনিক ২৬ মোন ধান কুটা হয়। এইটো কেনেকুৱা ধৰনৰ ডেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— এইটোৰ হিচাব দিয়া হৈছে। বছৰি এটা ডেকিত ইমানখিনি ধান বনা হয়। কোনোৱে ১ মোন, ১.৫০" মোন এই দৰেই কাম কাজ কৰি গড় হিচাবে পৰে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— এই ডেকি বিলাকত ধান বানোতে ১ কুইণ্টলত কিমান চাউল, কিমান মলি বা কিমান খুদি ওলায় ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— ১ কুইণ্টেল ধানত প্ৰায় ৬২ কে: জি: ৰ পৰা ৬৪, ৬৫ k. g. লৈকে ওলায়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— ইয়াৰ বিতং হিচাব-টো লাগে। কিমান চাউল, কিমান মলি বা কিমান খুদি বা বাকলি ওলায়। এই হিচাব দাঙি ধৰিব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাউল কিমান খিনি ওলায় কোৱা হৈছে। আৰু বাকী তুহ আদি কিমান ওলায় এই খিনি বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে জনাম।

Re : Agricultural Loan to Agriculturists

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাসে মুখিছে :

* ৪১৫। মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) যোৱা পাঁচ বছৰত কৃষি ঋণ হিচাবে খেতিয়ক বাইজক কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে? (বছৰে বছৰে দেখুৱাব)।

(খ) এই ঋণৰ কিমান টকা আদায় হৈছে? (বছৰে বছৰে দেখুৱাব)

(গ) যদি সন্তোষজনক ভাবে আদায় হোৱা নাই তাৰ কাৰণবোৰ কি?

(ঘ) এই ঋণ যদি অন্য খেতিয়কক দিয়া হৈছে তেন্তে তাৰ উপযুক্ত বিচাৰ কৰিবনে?

ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :
৪১৫। (ক) মুঠ ৬৪,৩৪,৬০৮ টকা, অৰ্থাৎ ৫৬,৮২,১২২ টকা ভৈয়ামৰ জিলাবোৰৰ কাৰণে আৰু ৭,৪৫,৪৭২ টকা পাৰ্বত্য জিলাবোৰৰ কাৰণে (প্রতি বছৰে দিয়া টকাৰ পৰিমাণ পৰিশিষ্ট “ক” আৰু “খ” ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে, তালিকা এখন সদনৰ মেজত ৰখা হ’ল)।

(খ)—মুঠ ১৩,৩৬,৩২৫ টকা অৰ্থাৎ ১২,২২,৫২৪ টকা ভৈয়ামৰ জিলাবোৰৰ পৰা আৰু ৪৩,৮৭১ টকা পাৰ্বত্য জিলাবোৰৰ পৰা আদায় হৈছে। প্রতিবছৰে আদায় হোৱা টকাৰ পৰিমাণ পৰিশিষ্ট “ক” আৰু “খ” ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে (তালিকা এখন সদনৰ মেজত ৰখা হ’ল)।

(গ)—যিসকল খেতিয়কে ঋণ লৈছিল তেখেতসকলৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰবস্থা আৰু বছৰি বছৰি হৈ থকা বানপানী, ধুমুহা আৰু আন আন প্ৰাকৃতিক বিপৰ্য্যয় হেতু খেতি নষ্ট হোৱাৰ কাৰণে সম্ভাৱজনকভাৱে ঋণ আদায় কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ)—অনাখতিয়কক এই ঋণ মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Technical officials kept in Administrative
M. Shamsul Huda asked :—

300. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that highly technical high officials of the Department of Economics and Statistics keep themselves always busy in administrative matters like appointment, transfer and posting, etc. ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) How does the Government propose to utilise the technical officers for statistical and other technical work ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :—

300. (a)—No. It is not a fact.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government will continue to utilise the senior technical officers for technical work as at present. The report of administrative Reforms Commission on this question of more intensive utilization of senior technical staff is awaited.

Re : Procedure for granting House Building advance to Government Servants.

Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta asked :—

301. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the procedure adopted by Government for granting House Building Advance to Government servants ?

(b) The amount of House Building advance granted to Government officials and housing loan granted during the last two years to the persons in Dibrugarh subdivision ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)
replied :—

301. (a)—Advance is granted to Government servants who desire to build a house bonafide required for occupation by the officer himself or the family at the place of his posting or at a place where he intends to settle after retirement. Before granting the advance the requirement and eligibility of the advance to Government servants are seen first. The title of the land on which the house is proposed to be built is to be seen so that Government servants acquire an undisputed and clear title to the property. The property is required to be mortgaged to the Government as security against the advance.

(b) The Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh was allotted with an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for granting the advance to his staff during 1967-69. In addition, other heads of Departments, etc. also granted House Building Advance to the Government servants hailing from Dibrugarh figures of which are not readily available. Housing loans under the Low

Income Group Housing Scheme was granted to two individuals of Dibrugarh Subdivision during the years 1967 to 1969 at the amount of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively.

Re : Maintenance of Drain by the side of the National Road by the P. W. D.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN asked :

৩০২। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে :—

(ক) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথৰ দাঁতিৰ পানী আহ-যাহ কৰা নলা বোৰৰ বক্ষনা-বেক্ষনাৰ ভাৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ আছে নে নাই ?

(খ) যদি আছে, ডিব্ৰুগড়-তিনচুকীয়াৰ মাজত অৱস্থিত চাবুৱা নগৰৰ ওপৰেদি যোৱা এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথৰ ওপৰত অলপ বৰষুণতে-ই যে নলাৰ অভাৱত পানী জমা হৈ পৰে এই কথা জানেনে ?

(গ) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথৰ ওপৰত এনে ভাবে পানী জমা হ'বলৈ নিদি পানী ওলাই যাব পৰা নলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে কৰিবনে ?

(ঘ) যদি কৰে, তেন্তে কেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই কাম কৰিব তাক অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

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

302. (a) Yes. The road side drains are usually maintained by the P. W. D.

(b)—Yes. Sometimes during heavy rain, the road surface is waterlogged for a few hours but Department takes necessary steps to clear out the same within a few hours.

(c)—The Department is taking necessary action to drain out the rain water in rainy season. But as most of the road side land is occupied by the public by constructing approaches, shops, buildings, etc., the permanent nature of drain could not be constructed.

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

Re : Lala Anchalik Panchayat

শ্রীতাজামুল আলী লস্কর জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছেন :

৩০৩। মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুরোধ পূর্বক জানাবেন কি—

(ক) ইহা কি সত্য যে লাল। আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তের সভাপতি বর ধান্যের বীজ সরবরাহ করার জন্য ১৯৬৭ ইংরাজীতে

পঞ্চায়ত বা ব্লকের তহবিল হইতে ৪,০০০ (চারি হাজার) টাকা নিজের নামে অগ্রিম নিয়াছিলেন কি ?

(খ) এই টাকা অগ্রিম নিয়া সভাপতি ১৯৫৯ ইংরাজীর পঞ্চায়ত আইনের ১৪৯ ধারা লঙ্ঘন করিয়াছেন কি ?

(গ) যদি লঙ্ঘন করিয়া থাকেন, তবে ১৫০ ধারা মতে প্রতিকার নেওয়া হইয়াছে কি ?

(ঘ) ইহা কি সত্য যে উক্ত অগ্রিম ৪,০০০ (চারি হাজার) টাকার মধ্যে মাত্র ২,০০০ (দুই হাজার) টাকার বীজ সরবরাহ করিয়াছেন এবং বাকী টাকাগুলো দেন নাই অথচ বীজ ও দেন নাই ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of State, Panchayat and C. D.) replied :

303. (a)—No. The President did not take the money in his own name.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

(d)—No. The President supplied seeds worth Rs. 2,348.80 P. and refunded the balance of Rs. 1,651.20 p. in cash.

Re : Acquisition of land of Desoi Tea Gardens

শ্রীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

৩০৪। মাননীয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে —

(ক) ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ দিঠৈ চাহ বাগানৰ কিমান মাটি চৰকাৰে খেতিয়কৰ বাবে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিলে আৰু কোন চনত কৰিলে ?

(খ) এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনেকি অলপতে দিঠৈ চাহ বাগানৰ মেনেজাৰে এই অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা বিলাকত কাম কৰা নিৰিহ খেতিয়ক সকলক জোৰ জুলুম কৰি বাড়ীৰ শস্য নষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু সেই মাটিত থকা বহুত মূল্যবান গছ কাটি আনিছে ?

(গ) এই অন্যায় উচ্ছেদ আৰু জুলুমৰ পৰা বন্ধা পৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগক জনোৱাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

(ঘ) যদি জানে, এতিয়ালৈকে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

(ঙ) সেই মেনেজাৰে আৰু তেওঁক সহায় কৰোতা লোক সকলৰ ওপৰত মোকদ্দমা দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩০৪। (ক) ১৯৫২ চনত ১৭৮৫ বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল তাৰে ২১ বিঘা মাটি ১৯৬১ চনত অধিগ্ৰহণ প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰা হ'ল। আকৌ ১৯৫৫ চনত ৮০০ বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু ১৯৬৪ চনত অধিগ্ৰহণ প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰা হ'ল।

(খ), (গ), (ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—নাহৰকটিয়াৰ উপপ্ৰতি সমাহৰ্তাই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ সহযোগত অনুসন্ধান চলাই আছে আৰু যেতিয়া অনুসন্ধান শেষ হ'ব তেতিয়া মাননীয় সদস্যই তাৰ ফলাফল জানিব পাৰিব।

Re : Old Dakbungalow at Rangiya

শ্ৰীকামিনী মোহন শৰ্ম্মাই সুধিছে :

৩০৫। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে -

(ক) চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে জানেনে বড়িয়াত থকা ডাক-বাঙালাটো কেতিয়া নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু ইংৰাজৰ দিনৰে অতি পুৰণি ডাকবাঙালাটো ভয়লগা অৱস্থা হৈ থকাটো চৰকাৰৰ বিধিতনে ?

(খ) চৰকাৰে খবৰ বাখেনে এই ডাকবাঙালাটো উঁয়ে ভিতৰে ভিতৰে কাঠ বোৰ খাই নষ্ট কৰি পেলাইছে আৰু কেতিয়াবা খুমুহা বতাহত ভাঙি মানুহৰ জীৱন নাশ হ'ব পাৰে বুলি চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

(গ) বৃট্টণ যুগৰ জ্যাজীৰ্ণ এই ডাকবাঙালাটোৰ ঠাইত নতুনকৈ এটি ডাকবাঙালা নিৰ্মাণকৰা আঁচনি চৰকাৰে ল'বনে ?

(ঘ) যদি লয়, কেতিয়া ল'ব ?

(ঙ) যদি নলয়, কিয় নলয় ?

ৰাজ্যিক গড়কাষ্টানী মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীআলটাক্ হুচেইন মজুমদাৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩০৫। (ক)—বড়িয়াত ডাকবাঙলা নাই। ইয়াত এটা ১৮৯০ চনত বন্ধা গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ পৰিদৰ্শক বাঙলা আছে। ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা ভয়াবহ নহয়।

(খ)—এই পৰিদৰ্শক বাঙলাটোৰ কাঠবোৰ ঘৰে সৈতে মেৰামতি কৰি থকা হয় আৰু বৰ্তমান ইয়াত কোনো বিপদৰ, ভয়ৰ কাৰণ নাই।

(গ) নতুনকৈ ডাকবাঙলা নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ আঁচনি হাতত নাই।

(ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—প্ৰশ্ন হুঠে।

Re : Kalamoni Ghagai Bundh

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Kalamoni Ghagai bundh within Rani Anchalik Panchayat in Kamrup District ?

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that the Government has sanctioned money for maintenance, etc., of the said bundh ?

(c) If so, the amount so sanctioned ?

(d) When the said works of the bundh was

started and when the work will be completed ?

(e) The total areas of land likely to be benefited by the said bundh ?

(f) Whether it is also a fact that the works of the said bundh compelled to stop due to Bandhia Ghuti Tea Garden's Manager oppose ? Whether it is also a fact that owing to objection raised by the Manager of Bandhia Ghuti Tea Garden the work of the bundh had to be postponed ?

(g) If not, why ?

(h) The total amount of money paid as compensation for acquisition of the lands from the said Tea Garden acquired land ?

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

306. (a)—There is no scheme named Kalamoni Ghagai bundh under-taken by this Department. There is, however, a scheme named Kalamoni Irrigation Scheme within Rani Anchalik Panchayat of Kamrup District.

(b) — The scheme is not yet complete. No separate amount is sanctioned for maintenance during construction.

(c) — The sanctioned amount for construction is Rs. 9,38,632 only.

(b) — The work of the said scheme was started in 1962 and is likely to be completed in 1969-70 if the land acquisition matter with Bandhia Ghuti Tea Garden is settled meanwhile.

(e) — On completion the scheme is likely to benefit 3,785 acres of land.

(f) — Yes, in the portion where the canal passes through the Tea Garden.

(g) — Does not arise.

(h) — No compensation for land acquisition has yet been paid to the Tea Garden.

Re : Number of Villages affected by the Flood of Aie River.

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma asked :—

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

(a) The total number of villages affected by the flood of Aie River on 1968 under Kokrajhar and Goalpara Subdivision ? (please give the list of villages separately, Subdivision-wise).

(b) The steps taken by the Government for rehabilitating the flood-affected people ?

(c) The steps taken for protecting the people from the clutches of flood caused by Aie River in future ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :—

307. (a)—Seven villages under Kokrajhar subdivision and 29 villages under Goalpara Subdivision were affected. Subdivision-wise names of the villages are as follows—

KOKRAJHAR SUBDIVISION

1. Kanibhur.
2. Rani Sundari.

3. Mothupur.
4. Bebarbil.
5. Charagaon.
6. No. 6 Bhandara.
7. Goraimari.

GOALPARA SUBDIVISION

1. Balarpet.
2. Tilpukhuri.
3. Amguri.
4. Katribari.
5. Kashibari.
6. Sajalpara.
7. Chillapara Part II.
8. Deotari.
9. Haldibari Part I.
10. Haldibari Part II.
11. Kacharipet Part I.
12. Kacharipet Part II.
13. Kacharipet Part III
14. Kirtanpara Part I.
15. Kirtanpara Part II.

16. Topgaon Part I.
17. Topgaon Part II.
18. Dumruguri Part I.
19. Dumruguri Part II.
20. Dumruguri Part III.
21. Lengtisinga.
22. Tentonpur.
23. Jharpara Part I.
24. Jharpara part II.
25. Bharalipara Part I.
26. Bharalipara part II.
27. Janermukh.
28. Bhodaipara.
29. Ambari.

(b)—A sum of Rs. 3,000 as Rehabilitation grant and Rs. 1,000 as Rehabilitation loan have been issued among the most deserving people. Fifteen bighas of homestead land has also been allotted to 15 needy families of No 6 Bhandara village of Kokrajhar Subdivision with the recommendation of the Land Settlement Advisory Board.

(c)—23.8 Kms. of embankments have already

been constructed along the right bank of Aie River and data collection are in progress for the entire basin for formulating schemes in the remaining reaches of the river.

Re : Number of Educational Institutions affected by the flood in Goalpara District

Rani Manjula Devi asked :—

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

(a) The total number of educational institutions affected by the floods in the district of Goalpara in the last flood ?

(b) The grants, if any given to the said institutions by the Government ?

(c) Whether the students of the flood affected areas are given any Government assistance for purchasing books etc., paying fees and for purchasing clothes ?

(d) If not, why not ?

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

308. (a)—Two hundred and fiftyfive.

(b)—Rupees one lakh, eighty two thousand and five hundred only.

(c)—Yes. An amount of Rs. 25,640 was sanctioned to the students of the flood affected areas as gratuitous relief at the following rates :—

1. Students from Class IV to VI Rs. 10 each.
2. Students from Class VII to P. U. Rs. 15 each.
3. Students of Degree Course Rs. 20 each.
4. Students of Honours Course Rs. 25. each.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Number of M. E. and Basic Schools within Assam Police Battalion campus.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :—

309. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of M.E. and Basic Schools within the campus of the Assam Police Battalion and Police Training College, Dergaon?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the School buildings are not sufficient to accommodate the students and if so, the nature of financial help given to these Schools?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there are more than three hundred students in one of the Schools?

(d) Whether Government propose to make some special arrangements to provide educational facilities to the children of the Police personnel at Dergaon?

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

309. (a)—One M. E. School and two Junior Basic Schools.

(b)—One of the Junior Basic School building needs extension to accommodate more students. Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned to this School in 1964.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

Re : Rothas Industries to operate Bamboo Mohals

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya asked —

310. Will the Minister-in-charge, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has allowed the Rothas Industries to operate Bamboo Mohals of Barkumari, Maurigoan, Mula-gaon and Nakkati Hills?

(b) If so, what is the number of bamboos permitted to be extracted as per agreement?

(c) Whether the party strictly confined to the above mentioned hills only?

(d) If so, whether it is a fact that the said party operated other Bamboo Mohals outside the specified areas?

(e) If so, under whose authority they have

been doing so ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that already the said parties have removed bamboos to the extent of 75 times more than what they paid to Government ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the valuation of the Mohals was not properly done.

(h) Whether it is a fact that the party has removed entire bamboos from the mohals by this time ?

(i) If so, what action Government proposed to take against this and when ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests) replied :—

310 (a) — Yes, the Rothas Industries has been settled with following 6 Bamboo Mohals—

(i) Jogaikatani Bamboo Mohal.

(ii) Sankarghola " "

(iii) Bankamari " "

(iv) Maurigaon " "

(v) Mulagaon „ „

(vi) Nagakati Hill „ „

(b)—As the Bamboo Mohals are sold on outright system the mohalder can cut all matured bamboos above 2 years old bearing 4 to 6 bamboos per clump with due regard to the silvicultural practice.

(c)—Yes, the lessee confined their operation to the Mohals settled with them only.

(d) No.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f) There being no fixed number of bamboos for extraction the lessee can remove as many matured bamboos as they can within the leasee period.

(g)—The mohals were sold on competitive tenders and the highest tenders were accepted. Hence the question of making proper valuation does not arise.

(h)—No. The mohals periods were upto 31st

March 1969. The party was working in the mohals till that date.

(i)—Does not arise.

Re: Lakhipur-Jaleswar Road

M. Shamsul Huda asked :—

311. Will the Minister, P. W. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Lakhipur-Jaleswar road in Goalpara has been under repair?

(b) If so, since when?

(c) When the repair works are likely to come to completion?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [(Minister of State, P. W. D. (R&B)] replied :—

311. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Regular maintenance works of the road under taken by this Department since 1966-67. Particularly for repairs to the extensive damages

caused by the flood of 1966.

(c) The road was further damaged by the flood of 1968 and repair works are likely to be completed in 1969-70.

Re : Ancient "Than" at Panikhati Village under Salmara Mauzas

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

৩১২। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) উজনি মাজুলীৰ শালমাৰা মৌজাৰ পানীখাট গাওঁত এখন পৌৰাণিক স্মৃতিযুক্ত থান থকাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

(খ) এনে পৌৰাণিক স্মৃতিযুক্ত ধৰ্মস্থানবোৰ বক্ষনাবেক্ষনৰ কিবা আঁচনি চৰকাৰৰ আছেনেকি?

(গ) চুতীয়া বজা বজ্জৰ পালৰ দিনতে প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত এই উৰলি যাৰ ধৰা পুৰণি থানখনৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বাস্ৱৰ পৰা আৰু ৰাজহুৱা সভা সমিতি আদিৰ পৰা বহুতো আবেদন জনাই পচিশ (২৫) হাজাৰ টকাৰ এটি অনুদান বিচৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

(ঘ) যদি জানে সেই সাহায্য দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবিছেনেকি?

Re : Pay of Selection Grade Assam School
Service Officer

শ্রীজয়ভদ্র হাগজাব (শিক্ষা মন্ত্রীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩১২। (ক)—না জানে।

(খ)—আছে।

(গ) - না জানে।

(ঘ)—প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

Md. Abdul Musawwir Choudhury — Sir Will
the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that as early as
1964 it was decided that the selection grade of the
Assam School Service Class II was to be paid
Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per month ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that in violation
of the aforesaid Government decision the D. P. I.
vide his circular No. 76, dated 20th February,
1969 has now sought to reduce the said pay
scale from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 ?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that
said circular of the D. P. I. has caused grave

Re : Pay of Selection Grade Assam School
Service Officer

dissatisfaction particularly among the Class II
Educational Service Teachers ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, Minister of State,
Education :—

(a) Yes.

(b) No. D. P. I. issued a letter No. 76 dated
27th February, 1969 appointing some teachers
temporarily to officiate in Selection Grade Posts
on the scale of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month
with effect from the date of issue of the order
on the basis of the corrigendum dated 23rd
February, 1968 issued by the Finance Depart-
ment.

(c) No. we are not aware of it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the Pay
Committee recommended the pay scales for the
Selection Grade posts as 500 to 600 per month.
Now, under what circumstances the Government
has reduced the pay scales from Rs. 500 to

Re : Pay of Selection Grade Assam School

Scencice Officer

Rs. 400 vide this letter No. 76 dated 20th February ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State, Education) :— Sir, in the report of the Pay Committee there are many anomalies and the Government had set up an Anomaly Committee to look into all these anomalies so that these can be corrected or modified and accordingly on receipt of the corrigendum from the Finance Department we have reduced the scale from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, we know that there is an anomaly committee but the Anomaly Committee cannot recommend the reduction of any pay scale only they are to rectify anomalies if there be any. Under what rule either the Finance Department or the Education Department can reduce the pay scales of any grade ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State,

Education): I have already replied.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, we want to know when the Pay Committee had recommended certain scales of pay to certain categories of employees, under what financial rules these recommendations could be disregarded and pay scales could be reduced ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State, Education) :— I have nothing to add to this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the recommendation of the Pay Committee were discussed and accepted by the House. Now, when any Department of the Government by any order reduces any pay scales is it not considered to be violation of the principle followed by the Government itself ?

Mr. Speaker :— This is an opinion you have given.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— No opinion Sir. The point is that the Government had constituted an Anomaly Committee and this

Committee had not been appointed to reduce the pay scales : Therefore this Committee is not authorised or empowered to reduce the pay scales which have been recommended by the Pay Committee and accepted by this august House. If any change is to be made anywhere they have to come to the House, they have to take the House into confidence and by not doing this either the Education Department or the Finance Department has shown disrespects to this august House. And I want to know under what circumstances the Government or the Finance Department has reduced the pay scales ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State, Education) :— Sir, in this respect I shall furnish a detailed report as to how this pay scale has been reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and what is the power of the Anomaly Committee in this respect.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection. It is not a question to go into details.

Mr. Speaker :— Your question was, under what circumstances the Finance Department or the Anomaly Committee reduced the pay scale that was given by the Pay Committee and accepted by this House. The Minister of State, Education has taken time to furnish the circumstances and the facts which led the Finance Department or the Education Department to issue this corrigendum.

Md. Abdul Musawwir Choudhury :— Sir, I want to put supplementaries. In view of the financial rule it was agreed in 1964 that the Selection Grade Teachers will be paid Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and without amending or revoking this financial rule, from where the D. P. I. has got this authority to change the scale of pay of the Selection Grade Teacher from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400 ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister):— Sir, the Minister of State Education has promised to make a statement on the questions which have been raised by the hon. Members.

Statement by Chief Minister :— Refusal of the Fertilizer Corporation of India to absorb 21 Assamese Engineers in Permanent Cadre.

Shri. Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister) :— Sir, on 2nd April attention of the House was drawn to a news-item published in the Assam Tribune, "F. C. I. Refuses to Absorb 21 Assamese Engineers In Permanent Cadres". I promised to take up this matter with the Fertilizers Corporation of India and the General Manager at Namrup was requested to let the Government know all about this which has been published. A telegram has been received in that connection and I would like to read it out for the information of the House. "Reference news-item published Assam Tribune dated April First and appropos subsequent telephonic conversation(.) Far from terminating services Assamese Engineers appointed adhoc basis soley for erection work per terms of their employment fertilizer Management has gone out of way to absorb them in regular esta blishment(.) There is definitely no uncertainty

about their employment as alleged. In Addition fairly good number of Assamese Engineers have been selected as Junior Executive trainees and chargement trainees. On completion of training they will be appointed Junior Engineers on pay scale Rs. 425-950 and pay scale Rs. 320-470 respectively plus allowances. For lower category posts utmost consideration being given to Assamese and their number is more than seventy percent which is comparatively much higher than employment of local people in any major public sector undertaking. Fertilizer Industry being very sophisticated one appointment of qualified and trained technicians from outside at times becomes necessary but only when we fail to get the required number from the State after repeated advertisements. Shri R. K. Srivastava our Materials Manager of whom a reference has been made has recently joined us from a Commercial Organisation and is not yet fully conversant with our Rules and Regulations. On the request of Plant authorities to help meet shortages of certain categories of staff for which

there is dearth in the State he in good faith has merely intimated to two outside firms about these staff requirements and if they help. He is in no way connected with the appointment of persons in the categories referred in the news item and has no interests whatsoever in their recruitment. We may reiterate that have been consistent in our policy of employing maximum possible number of local people subject to availability and as such the news item is nothing but a canard. A detailed rejoinder is under issue to the Press copy of which will be sent for your kind perusal—Leekha Fertilizer”.

Re: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FRINDS IN GAUHATI

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি মই এটা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় কথা উত্থাপন কৰিব খুজিছো। আমাৰ Resreve Bank ৰ অফিচ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে গুৱাহাটীৰ কলবোৱা কুপৰ কাষতে খনন কাৰ্য্য আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। তাত হঠাৎ মাটি খান্দোতে বহু শিলৰ মূৰ্ত্তি ওলাইছিল, সেই মন্দিৰ খান্দোতে তাত নগৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ মন্দিৰ আদি বুলি অনুমান হয় আৰু কিছু বস্তু ওলাইছিল, মই যোৱা কালি তালৈ চাবলৈ গৈছিলো আৰু তাত যি সকল কৰ্ম্মচাৰীয়ে খনন কাৰ্য্য চলাই আছে তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে মন্দিৰৰ

তলত এটা Lays ওলাইছে যিবিলাকে পুৰনি বৃত্তি আৰু পুৰনি ঐতিহ্যলৈ আঙুলীয়াই দেখুৱাই তাত প্ৰায় ১০/১২ ফুটমান ওখ গাথনি আছে আৰু কিছুমান পুৰনা আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদৰ নানা ধৰনৰ যি দৰ্শন দেখা যায় এইবোৰ হাজাৰ $২\frac{১}{২}$ হাজাৰ বছৰ আগৰ যেন অনুমান হয়। মাটি খান্দোতে কালৰ গৰ্ভত লীন হৈ থকা হব আৰু সুহু-জুদাৰোৰ সভ্যতাৰ চিন যিদৰে ওলাইছিল ইয়াতো সেই ধৰনৰ ওলাইছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে Reserve Bank ৰ খনন কাৰ্য্য ততালিকে বন্ধ কৰি দি এই পুৰনি ঐতিহ্যবোৰৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে। তাত ইতিমধ্যে বিজাৰ্ভ বেঙ্কৰ ঘৰ সজাৰ কাৰণে বদ আদি মাল মসলা পেলাইছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ধৰনে চকু দিয়া উচিত আছিল সেইদৰে চকু দিয়া নাই তাৰোপৰি কাগজে পত্ৰে এই বিষয়ে নানা কথা ওলাইছে কিন্তু তথাপিয়ো চৰকাৰে কান কৰা নাই। নতুন অসমীয়াৰ ৪ এপ্ৰিলত এই কথা খিনি আলোচনা কৰিছে।

পৰিকল্পনাৰ অভাৱত খনন কাৰ্য্যত বেমেজালিৰ কিন্তু এতিয়াও নিদ্ৰামগ্ন।

গুৱাহাটীৰ আমবাৰী অঞ্চলত খনন কাৰ্য্য উৎসাহেৰে চলাই থকা হৈছে যদিও পৰিকল্পিত ভাৱে কাৰ্য্য নোহোৱাত নানান বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে বুলি বাতৰি পোৱা গৈছে।

গোৱাহাটীৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ নৃত্ব বিভাগৰ অধ্যাপক আৰু ছাত্ৰ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ পুৰাতত্ত্ব বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা যুটীয়াকৈ খনন কাৰ্য্য চলোৱা দেখা গৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও স্থানীয় কেইবাওনো

উৎসাহী লোকে খনন কাৰ্য্যত সহায় কৰা দেখা গৈছে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ পুৰাতত্ত্ব বিভাগৰ হাতত যথেষ্ট টকা নথকাত আৰু অৰ্হতাপ্ৰাপ্ত খননকাৰী নথকাত কেইজনমান সাধাৰণ বহুৱাহে নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিছে। আনকি ঠাই খিনিৰ চাৰিও পিনে বাহৰ বেৰ দিবলৈকো টকাৰ অভাৱ।

যি সামান্য অৰ্থ সম্বল আছে সেইখিনি বহুৱা সকলক দিব লগা হাজিৰাহে শেষ হয় অৱস্থা পাইছে বুলি জানিব পৰা গৈছে। আটাইতকৈ দুখ আৰু পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় এয়ে যে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বৰমুৰীয়া সকলে এই বিষয়ে কোনো কানসাৰ কৰা নাই। পুৰাতত্ত্ব বিভাগৰ হাতত এই অৰ্থে কিছু টকা দিয়া দূৰৰ কথা, এই সম্পৰ্কে আন কোনো নিৰ্দেশো দিয়া নাই বুলি জনা গৈছে। স্থানীয় বিষয়াৰ পৰা চিঠি পত্ৰ লিখিও বোলে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ সচিবৰ পৰা বিশেষ একো সমিধান পোৱা নাই। নিজে আহি বাতৰি লোৱা দূৰৰ কথা। এনে ধৰনৰ খনন কাৰ্য্য কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আৰ্কিঅলজিকেল বিভাগৰ অধীনত পৰে। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এনে ধৰনৰ খনন কাৰ্য্য চলোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ নাই। বৰ্ত্তমানে যি কাম কৰা হৈছে সি “ছেলভেজ ৱ’ক” বুলিহে কৰা হৈছে। মাটি খান্দোতে এনে কিছুমান আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদ পোৱাৰ লগে লগে অসম চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আৰ্কিঅলজিকেল বিভাগলৈ অৰ্হতাপ্ৰাপ্ত লোক বিচাৰি লিখা উচিত আছিল। কিছু আজি ৮/১০ পিচতো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগক এই সম্পৰ্কে বোলে একো জনোৱা হোৱা নাই। অসম

চৰকাৰে বিজাৰ্ভ বেঙ্কক তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰ বন্ধা কাম বৰ্তমানৰ বাবে বন্ধ ৰাখিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰা উচিত আছিল। কিন্তু বিজাৰ্ভ বেঙ্কে আজি সেই ঠাইত ঘৰ বন্ধা সজুলি বদ আদি পেলোৱা দেখা গৈছে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ শিলংগত থকা বৰমুৰীয়া সকলৰ এনে তন্ত্ৰালস কুৱন্তাত গুৱাহাটীত প্ৰবল অসন্তুষ্টৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা দেখা গৈছে। কাৰণ বৰযুগ হলে খনন কাৰ্য্য বন্ধ ৰাখিবলগীয়াত পৰিব আৰু বহুত আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদ উদ্ধাৰৰ আশা এবিৰ লগা হব। চৰকাৰৰ এই কলা কলা ঘূমটীয়া অৱস্থাৰ সুযোগ লৈ বিজাৰ্ভ বেঙ্কেও ঘৰ বন্ধা কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পাৰে। বহুতে এনেদৰে মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰা দেখা গৈছে যে অন্য ৰাজ্যত এনে সম্পদ আৱিষ্কাৰ হোৱাহেতেন চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যৰ হাত নিজে আগ-বাঢ়ি আহিলেহেতেন, বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ সমন্বয়ত খনন কাৰ্য্য শেষ কৰিলেহেতেন।

এইটো আমাৰ অতীতৰ সভ্যতাৰ ইতিহাসৰ এইদৰে আমাৰ পুৰণি ইতিহাস সমাজ আদি এসময় কালৰ গভীৰত লীন হৈ গৈছিল পুৰণি হৈ পৰিছিল ই “হাঁহে খান্দোতে ওলাই পৰিল” কেছু মাৰোতে সাপ বাহিৰ হয়। এই অসম ৰাজ্যৰ এই সম্পদ বোৰ অতি গৌৰৱ ময়ী ইতিহাস। সদনত মই এইটো উত্থাপন কৰি কও বৰ্তমান সেই ঠাইত Reserve Bank ৰ কাম বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদবোৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন বিহীত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যি টকা ফাণ্ড আদিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ততালিকে কৰিব লাগে।

বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলক এই ঠাইত কোৱাতো এই অধি-
বেশনতে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব আটায়ে
উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,
মই একেধাৰ কথা নিবেদন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো, Gauhati ত
Reserve Bank সজাবলৈ ভেটি খান্দোতে কিছুমান
শিলৰ মূৰ্ত্তি আৰু মন্দিৰ ওলাইছে। ইয়াৰ আগতেও
খান্দোতে কিছুমান বস্তু ওলাইছিল তেতিয়া তাৰে কিছুমান বস্তু
Imeepr য়ে লৈ গৈছে। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে কিছুমান বিশ্ববিদ্যা-
লয়ৰ ছাত্ৰই Professor ক লৈ কৰ্মত Professor আৰু Archae-
logist আহি সেইবোৰ চালে। এই পটাবৰী বিলাক বৰ ভাল
মীনা কৰোৱা আছে মই নিজেও তালৈ গৈছিলো। পুৰাতত্ত্ববিদ
সকলে কৈছে টেৰাকথা কিছুমান White Pricies ইত্যাদি পোৱা
গৈছে। মই নিজে তালৈ গৈ কিছুমান Sample লৈ আহিছো
এইয়া সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে বাখিলো।

মাননীয় সদস্য জনে তাৰে Sample লৈ সদনৰ সদস্য
সকলৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে টেবুলৰ ওপৰত থয়। এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে যে
সেই মাটিৰ তলত কিছুমান ভঙা well ওলাইছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে
তাত Line টানি খান্দিলে আৰু বহুতো বস্তু ওলাই পৰিব
বুলি কৈছে। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে আমাৰ এই বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰৰ
ওচৰলৈ যোৱাৰ আগতে সেই ঠাই দোখৰ ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে।
The Assam Aricient Monuments Records Act

1959, (Assam Act XXV of 1959) মতে এই পুৰনী স্মৃতি বোৰ বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু যদি Reserve Bank ৰ ঘৰ সজা কাম খৰতকীয়া কৰিব খোজে তেতিয়াহলে সেই ঘৰ সজাবৰ বাবে বেলেগ এঠাইত মাটি দিলেই হ'ল। তাত লোহা লক্কৰ মাল-মসলা আদি পেলাইছে এতিয়া তালৈ পুৰাতত্ত্ববিদ Professor ছাত্ৰ সকল আহিলে তেওঁলোকক খেদাই দিব কাৰণ চৰকাৰে সেই মাটি দিছে। গতিকে আৱশ্যক হ'লে Reserve Bank ৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ ঠাইত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

আমি আন আন ঠাইত দেখিছো যে বেনাৰস আৰু গঙ্গাৰ পাৰত যি খনন হৈছে তেনেকুৱা খননৰ কাৰণে বহুত সময় লাগিব আৰু Trained মানুহ লাগিব, সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰো এই বিলাকৰ সংৰক্ষনৰ দিহা কৰাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান টকা অতি কম হলেও ২০ হাজাৰ মান টকা, এই সংকান্তত দিলে বৰ ভাল হয়।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—
Mr. Speaker, Sir, It was reported to the Government during the past few days that a sizeable number of archaeological finds have been discovered at the site where the Reserve Bank of India proposes to construct its building at Gauhati behind the Deaf and Dumb School and in between the Emporium and Rabindra Bhawan. Some of the finds include stone images, sculptu-

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res and other relics of rare archaeological value. The Officer-in-charge of Archaeology Deptt. of Assam has made an on-the-spot visit and he believes that the ruins of an ancient temple dating back to the 9th/10 Century A. D. lies hidden beneath. According to him a planned excavation of the site is likely to yield valuable information regarding the pottery of Assam.

Some of the sculptures unearthed at the site and others recovered from people living nearby have been acquired and put in the State Museum, Gauhati, for safe custody.

The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, has been informed by telegram in the matter and further requested to rush Archaeological experts to Gauhati immediately. The Superintending Archaeologist, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, has also been requested by telegram to visit the site immediately.

The land in question has been allotted to the Reserve Bank of India on premium basis and till today the Reserve Bank Authorities have

paid premium amounting to about Rupees one lakh. The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, has been requested by a telegram to suspend the construction works at the site for at least a period of two months and to hand over the land to our Officer-in charge of Archaeology, Gauhati, temporarily for the purpose of excavation. A copy of this communication has been sent to the Branch Manager, Gauhati, who, it is learnt, is co-operating with the Govt. in the matter.

Professor Goswami, University of Gauhati, sent a telegram to Chief Minister on 27.3.69 praying that Government of Assam may excavate the site jointly with the University of Gauhati. A reply in the matter has already been sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Gauhati, and Professor Goswami has also been appraised of action taken by Government.

Other action such as protecting the area under the Department of Archaeology will be taken up, if justified, after excavation.

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of Baliaghat and (ii) Serious Bus Accident
near Jorhat.

The State Government cannot excavate the site without the authority delegated by the Government of India. Hence we have moved the Government of India to send their experts to do the job.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important matter. This information I have got just now while coming to the House. Most probably you are also aware that one Shri Nandi Das of Baliaghat has resorted to indefinite hunger-strike in front of the House from 9.30 A. M. today. The reason for this, as stated by him has been the continuous harassment committed on him by the Fishery Department authorities, as well as for acts of injustice done to him and to his society for years together. I think he has also informed you about the matter. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to this matter.

I also want to draw the attention of the

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Government to a news item published in 'Assam Tribune' of 4th April, 1969, under the Caption "8 killed and 68 injured in a serious Bus accident near Jorhat". There was a head-on collision between a passenger bus and a vehicle carrying an excise party and some police personnel on the Assam Trunk Road near village Tilikiam, seven miles west of Jorhat. I, of course, do not know the details. I would, therefore, like to know the details.

As regards the first matter we have received complaints about the discriminatory policy adopted in the matter of settlement of fisheries. To air the grievances and seeking justice this gentleman has resorted to hunger-strike.

Mr. Speaker :— The rule regarding 'Zero Hour' envisages that "Immediately after the question hour and before the list of business of the day is entered upon; any Member who wants to raise any matter of grave importance which cannot be raised under any other provisions of

86 Re : (i) Hunger strike by Shri Nandi Das [7 April
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near Jorhat

the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business can do so with the previous permission of the Speaker, provided, however, that the Member raising such a matter shall not make any speech."

As regards Nandi Das, this was raised in the house, and, I do not consider this to be a matter of public importance. It is his individual case. It may be he is aggrieved against the decision of the Government and he may seek relief from the appropriate department. I, therefore, consider it not fit to be admitted under the rule.

As regards the serious motor accident near Jorhat, although you have not informed me beforehand, however, I would request the Minister concerned to reply tomorrow.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I bow down to your ruling. But his is not an individual case, he is representing his

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society. Regarding the rule, that you have quoted that has not yet been adopted by the House.

Mr. Speaker :— In the line of this rule till now already I have announced the procedure to be followed in Zero hour, and, according to my opinion, it is not a matter of grave public importance and as such not admissible.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, I am not dis-honouring your ruling. God forbid if something happens to the gentleman who is resorting to hunger-strike, will you not then consider it to be serious matter ? Moreover, he is not representing himself alone, he is representing the people of his society.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Sir, in my opinion this type of huger strike should be completely discouraged by this House. If a particular Secretary or President of a Society tries to coerce the Government or the House by resorting to hunger strike to get the benefit of the settle-

88 Re : (i) Hunger strike by Shri Nandi Das [7 April
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ment of fisheries, how these can be brought here. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I am not going to encourage such kind of hunger strike, Sir. (Applause).

(Shri Dulal Chandra Barua rose to speak)

Mr. Speaker :— I have already given my ruling and the Chief Minister has given his opinion. Pleasa take your seat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, it is our duty to bring to the notice of the Govt. so that whatever justice is there it can be extended to these people. Thorefore, these people have every right to agitate in any manner they like.

CEILING IN HOLDING OF LAND

Shri Govinda Kolita :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা, এপ্ৰিলত ভূমিসমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনাৰ সময়ত মই চিলিং আইনত থকা কাক আৰু আসোঁৱাহ সমূহৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Mechanical Cultivation ৰ নামত ৫ শ বিঘা-লৈ মাটি ৰখাতো আইনত বিধান থকা বুলি কৈছিলো। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ডিমৰুৱা মৌজাত এজন মানুহে ৫ শ বিঘাৰো বেছি মাটি ৰখা বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ মাননীয়

ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আইনত এনে বিধান নাই বুলি কৈছিল, কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে আইনত ইয়াৰ বিধান আছে। মাননীয় ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীক এই বিষয়ে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। আৰু তেখেতৰ ভুল শুদ্ধ-
ৰণি কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Sir, I already explained a Section from Ceiling Act and I explained a provision of the Act also.

Mr. Speaker :— He says that there is no provision for that.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— I will find out and give a clarification to the House.

Shri Jagannath Sinha :— I have got a point of serious importance. 'Recently I had been to Calcutta

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— The zero hour is over.

Mr. Speaker :— The zero hour is over. If you have anything you can bring it during the zero hour.

Shri Govinda Kalita :— Sir, I beg to call the

90 Calling Attention To A Matter of Urgent [7 April
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attention of the Minister, Industries under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item published in "Saptahik Nilaghai" dated the 8th January, 1969 under the caption

অজ্ঞতা, অকৰ্মণ্যতা আৰু অদৃৱদৰ্শিতাৰ ফলত গুৱাহাটী তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ গুৰুতৰ ক্ষতি। কেইবামাহো জোৰা চাফা কেবাচিন তেলৰ নাটনিৰ আচল বহস্য"। চাব, এই সংবাদটো যোৱা ৮।১।৬৯ তাৰিখৰ নীলাচলত ওলাইছিল মই পঢ়ি দিছো।

... কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বাতৰিৰা খণ্ডত স্থাপন কৰা বৃহত্তৰ উদ্যোগ গুৱাহাটী তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনাত আজি বহুদিন ধৰি বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ বেমেজালি ঘটাব ফলত লাখ লাখ টকা অপচয় হৈছে বুলি আমি বিশ্বস্ত সূত্ৰে জানিব পাবিছো। শেহতীয়া বাতৰি মতে শোধনাগাৰৰ চাফা কেবাচিন শোধন কৰি উলিওৱা এচ-অ-টু কম্প্ৰেছৰটো অদৃৱ ভৱিষ্যতত চলাব কোনে সম্ভৱনা নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰা সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি যে, অসমৰ বজাৰত বৰ্তমানে হোৱা চাফা কেবাচিন তেলৰ বিৰাট সংকট যে সোনকালে শেষ হব তাক আৰু আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। স্বৰ্গযোগ্য যে যোৱা চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহৰ শেষৰ সপ্তাহৰ পৰা এই কম্প্ৰেছৰটো অচল হৈ পৰি আছে।

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আমি এই বহুমুখীত কম্প্ৰেছৰটোৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছো তাৰ পৰা অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি যে, তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ চৰম উদাসীনতাৰ ফলতে ইয়াত এনে ভাৱে সঘনে যান্ত্ৰিক বিজুতি ঘটি আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে অলপমান সাৱধানতা অৱলম্বন কৰিলে কম্প্ৰেছৰটো আজি ইমান দিনে অচলাৱস্থাত পৰি নেথাকিলহেঁতেন।

কেইমাহমানৰ আগতে যেতিয়া অসমৰ বজাৰত চাফা কেবা-চিন তেলৰ বেচি চাহিদা নাছিল তেতিয়া কিছুদিনৰ বাবে এচ-অ-টু কম্প্ৰেছৰটো বন্ধ কৰি বখা হৈছিল। তাৰ ফলত ইয়াৰ ৱেডবোৰ বেয়া হৈ গল। কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ইচ্ছা কৰাহেঁতেন এই সময়ছোৱাতে সমগ্ৰ কেবাচিন ইউনিটটো অভাৱহল কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন আৰু তেতিয়া হলে আজিৰ এই পৰিস্থিতি উদ্ভৱ নহলহেঁতেন বুলি কেবাজনো বিশেষজ্ঞই অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

কম্প্ৰেছৰটোৰ বেয়া হোৱা ৱেডবোৰ সলনি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে শোধনাগাৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ যোগেদি চুইজাৰলেণ্ডৰ লগত যোগাযোগ স্থাপন কৰিলে। কিছুদিন অপেক্ষা কৰাৰ পাছত ৱেডবোৰ আহি পালেহি। কম্প্ৰেছৰটো মাথোন ৬ ঘণ্টা সময় পূৰ্ণ উদ্যমত চলাৰ সময়তে ইয়াৰ তত্বাধান লোৱা কাৰিকৰী লোকসকলে ধৰিব পাৰিলে যে কম্প্ৰেছৰত পানীৰ অংশ বেছিপৰিমাণে ওলাইছে আৰু লগে লগে কম্প্ৰেছৰৰ বাকী

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খণ্ডবোৰত বিপৰ্যায় ঘটিল। এটা এটাকৈ ইয়াত থকা সূক্ষ্মতম যন্ত্ৰ-পাতিবোৰ লাগি ধৰিলে। তেতিয়াৰে পৰা কম্প্ৰেছৰটোত আজি ইটো নহয় সিটো বিজুতি ঘটিয়েই আছে, যাৰ ফলত ইয়াৰ অচলারস্থাক দূৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

১৯৬৭ চনৰ শেহৰ ফালে বেতিয়া শ্ৰীচি, এন. দাস তেল শোধনাগাৰলৈ জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰ হিচাবে আহিল, তেহিয়াৰে পৰা কম্প্ৰেছৰটোত যান্ত্ৰিক বিজুতি ঘটিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে।

চাৰ, আৰু এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা। বৰ্তমান সময়ত নানা বকমৰ কথা ওলাই আহে। এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ কথাও ওলাইছে যে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অসমত আৰু এটা তেল শোধনাগাৰ নকৰাব উদ্দেশ্যে এইয়টো এটা ষড়যন্ত্ৰ বুলিও ওলাইছে। আৰু Central Govt. য়ে দিল্লীৰ পৰা এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ নিৰ্দেশো দিছে যে, অসমৰ শোধনাগাৰত চাফা কেৰাচিন তেল শোধন কৰিব নালাগে। চাফা কেৰাচিনৰ পৰিবৰ্তে বিমানৰ তেলহে কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এটা কথা ওলাইছে যে, যিহেতু এই এই শোধনাগাৰ এখন কমিউনিষ্ট দেশে কৰিছে গতিকে এই শোধনাগাৰ নষ্ট কৰিবলৈ C. I. A. ষড়যন্ত্ৰত লিপ্ত থকা বুলিও ওলাইছে। যিয়েই নহওঁক ইয়াৰ ফলত আজি অসমত বিশেষ কৈ ২ নম্বৰ জনত আজি কেৰাচিন তেলৰ Crisis য়ে মাৰাত্মক ভাৱে দেখা দিছে। আৰু এটা কথা ওলাইছে যে বেপাৰী সকলে শোধনাগাৰৰ কম্প্ৰেচাৰটো নষ্ট কৰাত কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত

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ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰিছে দ্বিতীয়বাৰ কম্প্ৰেছৰটো বেয়া হোৱাৰ কেইদিন মান আগৰ পৰাই তেৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িল। আজি দেখা গৈছে যে, ব্ৰেক মাৰ্কেটিঙত তেল পোৱা যায়, কিন্তু ন্যায্য দামত পেরো নাজায়। গতিকে এই সম্পৰ্কেও মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ যাতে অনতিপলমে এটা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে তাৰবাবে অনুৰোধ জনাই বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) :—
Kerosine oil is one of the basic necessities of life for the people. Any interruption in its production resulting in scarcity of this commodity in the market cause great hardship to the people and it is bound to attract the attention of the Government. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the superior Kerosene Processing Plant of the Gauhati Refinery had to be shut down once previously in November/December last year and now again from February this year. The Kerosene Processing Plant is of Swiss manufacture. It is a very good but a delicate plant. If any of its parts gets damaged or worn out, the replacement of the part requires bringing of the new parts from

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Switzerland itself. This involves payment in foreign exchange in hard currency, which requires clearance from the Government of India. This is a long drawn process. The Refinery authorities, therefore, keep a reasonable number of spare parts according to their own assessment of requirement of these parts. But occasionally, the stock of spare parts gets exhausted as the parts get worn out or damaged more frequently than can be anticipated, resulting in shutting down of the Kerosene Processing Unit for want of spare parts. For the above reason, the Compressor of the Kerosene Processing Unit of the Gauhati Refinery had to be closed down in November/December and on getting the clearance from the Government of India the Refinery authorities last time had to bring these blades from Switzerland by air to save time. This time also the Refinery authorities are taking all possible steps to get the spare parts from Switzerland as early as possible, and it is hoped that the Unit will be in a position to re-start functioning from the middle of April next.

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When the Processing Plant was brought from Switzerland, the Compressor Manufacturer, which is a Swiss Firm, had recommended the use of Regal Oil J as the lubricating oil for the Compressor. Since this had to be imported recurrently, it was decided to try an indigenous lubricating oil namely, vacuoline EE. Regal oil J was replaced by Vacuoline EE some time during the last quarter of the Calendar Year 1966. The change was effected on the recommendation of the Lubricating Oil Experts. The Compressor has been run more than 6 years and it has recently been noticed that the wear and tear of the different parts of the Compressor is more than before. Whether the substitution of Regal Oil J by Vacuoline EE is a direct factor leading to this consequence is separately under study. The Indian Institute of Petroleum has also been associated in this investigation.

It will, therefore, be clear that unless the

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required quality of lubricating oil for the Compressor Unit of the Kerosene Plant and the special kind of blades can be manufactured in the country itself, the trouble in the normal functioning of the Kerosene Processing Unit is likely to recur occasionally. Like any other large Industrial Unit in the organised section, the Gauhati Refinery is always trying to improve upon the existing facilities in the Refinery. A realibility study was undertaken and minor modifications are being carried out. Further, the Refinery Authorities with the assistance of the various Technical Institutions in the country are trying to manufacture this special kind of blades and the lubricating oil of the required quality in the country itself.

There is no shortage of inferior kerosene oil in the State. So far as superior Kerosene oil is concerned, it is gathered from the Refinery Authorities that the quantity now available with them and 5 tank wagons of superior kerosene

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which arrived Gauhati recently will be sufficient to meet the requirement of the State upto the middle of May, 1969. With the kerosene Processing Plant going into production by the middle of the April, next it is expectation that there would be no shortage of superior kerosene oil in the State, thereafter if the Plant functions normally.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— Sir, I seek a clarification. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this kind of thing has happened in the Barauni Refinery also ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— There are so many break-downs in other Refineries also.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO
THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, ASSAM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.**

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) :—Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do elect three representatives of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Board of Management of the Assam. Agricultural University from among their own

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members in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 (2) (g) of the Assam Agricultural University Act, 1968 (Assam Act XXIV of 1968).

Mr. Speaker :—The question is that this Assembly do elect three representatives of the Assam Legislative Assembly to the Board of Management of the Assam Agricultural University from among their own members in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 (2) (g) of the Assam Agricultural University Act, 1968 (Assam Act XXIV of 1968).

(The motion was adopted)

**TWENTY-FIRST REPORT (Part II) OF THE
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.**

Shri Aatur Rahman (Deputy Speaker & Chairman, Estimates Committee) :— I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Part II) of the Estimates Committee relating to the State Electricity Board.

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THE ASSAM NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
AND COLLEGE EMPLOYEES CENTRALISED
PROVIDENTS FUND SCHEME BILL, 1969.

(Shri Hiralal Patwary rose to speak.)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, may I be permitted to give some information to the House so that the scope of discussion on this item may be reduced ? The point raised by Shri Patwary and others, as may be seen, is that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. But Sir, in this particular Bill the public has no interest. The only people who are interested in this Bill are the teachers themselves. So, I want to tell the House what steps the Government has taken to consult the various Associations of the teachers.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— With your permission let me speak first and then the Minister can reply and we may consider his reply. But let me speak first with the documents which are available with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the point is that we have moved a motion and we want to discuss something in support of the motion. Therefore, you must first give us scope to speak. The Minister can mention those points at the time of giving his reply but we should have the first chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker :— He is not replying but only giving certain information which will reduce the scope of discussion.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, the hon. Member was not present in the House when I spoke. I am not making a speech; I am merely giving information so that the debate may not take place on a wrong notion that public opinion is necessary on this Bill. I shall only give the opinion of the different Teacher's Association on this Bill which would reduce the scope of discussion of this Bill. Sir, we had discussions with the All Assam Primary School Teachers' Association on 8.11.68, Middle English School Teachers' Association on 4.9.68, All Assam

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High School Teachers' Association on 1.9.68 and All Assam College Teachers' Association on 11.12.68. The Special Officer, Central Provident Fund Scheme forwarded their comments to us. On behalf of the All Assam Primary School Teachers' Association Shri Giri Kanta Mahanta, President, All Assam Primary School Teachers' Association, Shri Rabindra Nath Sarma, Shri Sonaram Tamuly, Treasurer, Shri Sarat Chandra Mahanta and Shri Mahiram Phukan signed the representation. The Association welcome the scheme and they have asked for the early implementation of the scheme. I am not reading the whole thing, I am only reading the important lines. With regard to the Middle English School Teachers' Association the opinion has been given by Shri Chandrika Prasad Saha, General Secretary, All Assam M. E. School Teachers Association, Shri Suresh Chandra Barthakur, Office Secretary, and Shri Arun Chandra Guha. They have said that the scheme is very desirable and suggest early implementation of the scheme. Then on behalf of the High School Teachers' Association Shri G. C. Barooah,

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President, All Assam High School Teachers' Association, Shri R. Bora, Jt. Secretary said that while appreciating the desirability of such a scheme it is necessary that the scheme should be implemented early and among other things, the question of short-term gratuity should be taken up. Then on behalf of the College Teachers' Association Shri Pranjit Kumar Talukdar, Principal, M. C. College, Barpeta, President Assam College Teachers Association, Shri Suryya Kanta Barpujari, Professor, Handique College, Gauhati, Vice-President, Assam College Teachers' Association, Shri Birendra Nath Talukdar, Professor, St. Anthony's College, Shillong, Shri Purna Chandra Mazumdar, Professor, Lady Keane College, Shillong. They welcome the introduction of the scheme and request early implementation of the scheme.

* Shri Hiralal Patwary :— I have heard the information given by the Finance Minister with your permission. These are all misleading statements and are aimed at depriving the teachers

* Speech not corrected.

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of their legitimate rights and privileges. I have got information from all these Association which have been referred to by the Finance Minister. The representative have met me day before yesterday and said that the hon. Finance Minister did not give them the scheme. Only they have been told that the Central Provident Fund Scheme will be brought

I have heard from the honourable Education Minister a month ago that the Finance would bring a bill named the Assam Non-government School and College Employees Centralised Provident Fund Scheme Bill during the Budget Session. I thought good laddus prepared by pure Ghee would be brought, but what we find? It is not good laddus prepared by pure Ghee, but it is laddu prepared with poison. It is a poisonous laddue Sir, I can prove it with documents which are in my possession.

Sir, the first point, I would like to touch is Investment of the Provident Fund amount. Sir, it should be the principle of the State Govern-

ment that it is necessary to devise a more equitable system of investing Provident Fund amounts so that the teachers get an equitable return on their investments. "At present the amount of the contributory provident funds for teachers are generally invested in Postal Savings Banks where a separate account is maintained for each teacher. This has obvious administrative advantages, but financially it is a disadvantageous procedure. The rate of interest on deposits in Postal Savings Bank is only 4 p.c. though for long term deposits like provident Funds, the rate of interest should be 6 p.c. or even more." It has been represented by the teachers' organisations that this causes considerable loss to teachers and there is a great truth in this arguments". This is the view of the Teachers' Organisations.

"In the context, a suggestion has also been made to the effect that the Central Government should operate, on a national basis, the provident fund accounts of all teachers"

So, it is the duty and responsibility of the Government to control the funds. Money should

be utilised in such a way that it will get a reasonable return of interest for investment of the teachers, whether in the Central Government or in the State Government. Sir, in the Financial Memorandum, it has been stated in this way I do not like to read the whole paragraph - I will read out only the relevant portion.

"The annual expenditure on staff and other contingencies will be about Rs. 40,000 which is a little over 0.5 percent of the annual collection of the Centralised Provident Fund and can be met from that Fund without affecting the interest of the subscribers."

So, this expenditure is only to administer the scheme and that is also not borne by the Government. Sir, it should be given out of the poor teachers's fund ? The Government should bear it.

Secondly, Sir, "Whereas it is expedient to provision for the creation of Centralised Provident Fund and framing of a Scheme thereof, for the employees of the Non-Government

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Schools and Colleges in Assam". But, Sir, where is the guarantee that the Government will give their contribution? Where is guarantee of giving such kind of interest which has been indicated in old age teachers' benefit as suggested in the Kothari Commission Report? Here it is mentioned that it is for the subscribers. Who are the subscribers? "Subscriber" means an employee who has been admitted to and eligible for the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund under the provisions of the Rules in force."

So, the Government do not come to the picture at all i. e. the appointing authority do not come to the picture. There is no mention as to what will be the contribution of the fund. Sir, in this connection I would like to read out a relevant portion from the Report (Kothari Report) of the Education Commission where it has been very clearly stated that —

"The rate of contribution is generally 8½rd per cent of the basic pay. Some Universities permit the teachers to contribute upto 15 per cent

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of his pay and their own contribution is credited depending upon the salary, at 8 to 12 per cent. Some provided for gratuity in addition to contributory provident fund."

Sir, there must be some clear indication as to what will be the rate of contribution from the employees side as well as from the employers side also. But here there is no guarantee from the employers side. They are getting an interest at the rate of 4½ p. c. only. Immediate guarantee is also not given. Moreover, the most dangerous thing is that our Finance Minister has tried to misled the House. We should not be put to such an award position by our Finance Minister. We know that the "bill seeks to make provision for better administration and control of some accounts and to extend additional retirement and other benefits to take subscribers in gradual stages by proper investment of the deposits of the said fund by a Board of Trustees."

Sir, in this connection, I am reading from the Kothari Commission Report, at page 60—

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"It has been observed that the teachers in Government Schools are provided pension, gratuity and family pension in most States. It has also been decided by the Government of India in 1962.

"With regard to teachers working in non-government schools, most of the States provide a contributory provident fund only. Recently, however, the Triple Benefit Scheme which provides for provident fund, pension and insurance, is becoming popular. Originally introduced in Madras, it has now been adopted in Andhra Pradesh (without insurance) Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh." Even the Kerala Govt. has given triple benefit to the teachers of non-government Schools before the Kothari Commission Report. Now, where is the provision of triple benefit scheme here? Nowhere you will find.

The Triple Benefit scheme as has been mentioned by the Kothari Commission is "A comprehensive study of old-age benefit for teachers". This scheme was first put forward by the

Madras State and has since become very popular. Under this scheme a teacher is entitled to get benefit (a) pension at one-fourth of his retiring salary (b) a contributory provident fund and (c) insurance. In so far as insurance is concerned, no contribution is paid by the employer. It has, therefore, no financial implication." In fact, it may be better to describe this as a double benefit scheme combined with compulsory insurance." Some of the States have implemented this triple benefit scheme which the Government of India decided that the provision should be made applicable to these teachers who contribute 5 p.c. of their pay. Pension — one twentieth of the teacher's pay for every complete year of service for 10 years of complete years. Teachers who have put in a service of less than 10 years get a gratuity upto the maximum of 4½ p.c. If a teacher dies after serving 5 or 8 years his family will be entitled to have gratuity amounting minimum to Rs. 500 and maximum five times of their total emolument. The teacher will have insurance for his

life varying from 500 to 5000. If the teacher died while in service his family will get pension ranging between Rs. 20/- per month and Rs. 75 per month. So, these are the benefits of the retirement scheme. But here in the Bill no provision has been made. Now, I will read out some portion from the recommendation made by the Kothari Commission on the retirement benefits of the teachers.

At what age the teacher will retire? The Commission categorically said in the case of non-govt. teachers the age of retirement is 55 years. Untill provision for adequate pension is made it is desirable to provide for a higher age limit for the retirement. We recommend that the normal retirement age for teachers should be 60 years; and there should be provision for extension upto 65 years provided the person is physically fit and mentally alert to discharge his duties efficiently. So, there is not age has mentioned in this Bill.

Retirement benefits :— The teachers in gove-

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Government schools are provided with pension, gratuity and family pension in most States. In others, provision is made for provident fund and insurance. The Union Territories generally offer the same benefits as are given to the employees of the Central Govt.

With regard to teachers working in non-government schools, most of the States provide a contributory provident fund only. Recently, however, the Triple-Benefit Scheme, which provides for provident fund, pension and insurance, is becoming popular. Originally introduced in Madras, it has now been adopted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore and U. P. In addition, Kerala offers the same retirement benefits for teachers in non-government schools as are given to teachers in government schools provided the former opt for the conduct and discipline rules applicable to government servants and renounce the right to participate in elections. West Bengal provides only provident fund and gratuity. The Ministry of Education has drawn up a

Triple benefit Scheme for teachers in non-government schools which is now being adopted in the Union Territories. In view of the progress already made, we recommend that as an interim measure, the Triple Benefit Scheme should be adopted for all teachers in non-government schools in all State and Union Territories. So in the retirement benefit you will see that these teachers are being deprived of Father Government is going back from their commitment which had been made in 1964. Once this House passes the Bill there is no guarantee that the Govt. Will contribute to the provident found. Teachers are demanding at all stages that the Govt. should contribute. It has also been agreed to by the Kothari Commission. Here in the second para of the preamble of the Bill the teachers have been deprived of their retirement benefits.

Now, Sir, I come to the definitions. I do not like to enter in to any kind of controversy regarding the definition. But I have

already said that in definition the Govt. and employer are not in the picture nor the teachers for whom this scheme is being brought in the Assamby. Now the honerable Finance Minister has got a soft corner for the teachers. He will not remain for even. In course of time another Finance Minister will come, another Education Minister may come and they will interpret this law that subscriber means government or employer has no responsibility. They may contribute one per cent or they may contribute even half per cent. Then what will be the fate of the teachers ? Confusion will be created. This sceme is not in consistent with the Kothari commission which the Govt. accepted as a national policy. There will be lot of agitations resulting in the education may effect. This scheme concerns not only primery teachers but concerns teachers community as a whole. Here, again, Sir it has been said in the Kotheri Commession that for the college teachers and for the university teachers the rate of contribution should

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more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There should be at least 15 p. c. Whether this matter has been explained to those representatives of the teachers ? So far I know it has not been explained to them. Without knowing the bill or the scheme how can they commend on them. They have never seen the Bill. No where any concrete proposal has been found. Only in the Bill you will find that the state Govt. 4(i). The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, frame a scheme. So uptill now Govt has not announced the scheme. How the Hon'ble Finance Minister can give the information to the House. What was the scheme which has been accepted by the teachers.

4 (2). A Scheme framed under the provision of sub-section (i) may provide for all or any of the matters specified in the Schedule. I have examined the schedule also this absolutely vague. No where it has been said that when this guarantee benefits will be received by the teachers. So it is also vague.

5. A Scheme framed under this Act may provide that any of its provisions shall come in to force with effect from such

date as may be specified in this behalf in the Scheme and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Scheme. "It is absolutely uncertain. There is no Scheme. On what date it will be implemented, nobody can tell except the God and my Hon'ble learned Friend Finance Minister of Assam.

6. "The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, add to, amend or vary a Scheme framed under this Act." Now Govt. has got powers in their hands. They have always in their minds the the idea of depriving the teachers of their lagitimate claim.

7. Every employer shall be responsible for collection of the contributions, their etc.... " That is already there. The Board of Trustees, whom the Govt. will a point as Board of Trustees. The Inspector has been appointed to collect the funds Who will be the Board of Trustee. Here it has been said in page 6 that five representatives of the employees of whom at least one each shall be from Aided College, Secondary Schools and

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Elementary Schools, one persons having special knowledge in Banking, investment, etc., to be nominated by Govt." why not from Middle School. What will be the fate of Govt. teachers The Education Deptt. has stated that teachers will be transferred under the Board. Sir, One thing, Sir, I want to draw you attention which is a very big one and agitating my mind in Sec. 1 sub-section 4. Here it has been said it will extend throughout the State of Assam. The Education Bill which has been published 3/4 times. It has been stated that will not extend througout the State. If the intention is to extend it throughout the State then why the Hon'ble Finance Minister bring in the book the autonomous district. They are the employer and they are under the Constitutional responsability. Here no where it has been stated that they are also employer. If it is to extend through-out the State it should have been here in the definition that the District Council also will be the employer. No where it has been said that

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the amount will be contributed by them. They may not contribute by taking advantage of this Bill. The District Council may also say that we are not employer, we shall not contribute, then what will be the fate of these teachers working in the Mizo Hills, Mikir & North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills. These are very serious thing which is not defined.

"3. (i). The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called the Assam Non-Government School and College Employees Centralised Provident Fund wherein shall be credited — (i) Existing fund of the subscribers; (ii) Contributions of the employers and employees after the constitution of the fund; (iii) Grant — in — aid, if any by the State Government" The Govt. did not take any responsibility. Whether they will contribute the full amount of the triple benefit scheme. It may be or may not be. We being a legislature we being responsible persons. Apart from the representative of the teacher, I being a legislator I cannot

push these teachers. What is the fate of the Bill? What they will say before this August House. They passed such a law which has deprived of the teachers from their original commitment of the Govt. that in the triple benefit scheme which has been admitted by Govt. of Assam in 1964 for which, Sir, I have told the other day that Sir, I do not want from the Hon'ble Finance Minister any new thing. But Sir, my idea is that the existing benefit which has been granted, committed by Govt. and which has already announced by Govt. and took the approval of the House that should be implemented. But, Sir, this Deptt. are not implementing it. Another point, Sir, This House has passed, voted to give Selection Grade to the teachers. Perhaps you remember I raised a question for clarification for giving the selection grade to 26 thousand teachers. But the Hon'ble Finance Minister told the House that it has been a mistake one zero has been put more. With the agreement of Dy. Leader of the Ruling Party between the Leader of the House that 7 lakhs would

be paid to the discharged teachers. Whether the money has been paid ? Not paid even today. I do not like to take much time of the House but only the vital points which are known to me which I am placing before the House. Sir, I am reading from the copy of Government Office Memorandum No. AAP.126 / 67 / 54, dated Shillong, the 2nd April, 1968 from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam Issued under his Memo No. AAP.126/67154—A Shillong, the 2nd April, 1968 to All Administrative Depts. of Govt. including P.W.D. All Secretaries to Government of Assam/All Deputy Commissioners/ Sub-Divisional Officer and others.

The age of retirement of teachers of Elementary M. V. Schools and Aided Educational Institutions will continue to be 60 years. The age retirement employees in other Government, Aided Institutions and Government and public undertaking or Corporations etc. should be 55 years as for Government servants. This should be implemented by the respective administration departments in the manner outlined in this office Memorandum.

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This is Chief Secretary's order but they are not respecting this. They have kept 58 years. Under that circumstances, the teachers have been put under the mercy of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and they are to go to him with a hundred rupee note.

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, these are quite irrelevant. The point is that the provident fund Scheme does not control the Government policy. From time to time, Government policy will change and this Provident Fund Scheme will have to work under that changed policy of the Government. So, all these reference with regard to this are not quite material so far as this Bill is concerned.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Where shall I discuss this? It is the practice in the Lok Sabha, In, the Rajya Sabha and in other Vidhan Sabhas also. When we discuss the Bill we have got a right and privilege to give instances as to what will be the consequences if the Bill is passed. It was an order by the Chief Secretary and

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the Government in the Education Department has made a departure from that order. Sir, I am reading the last part of the Bill under the Caption of "Financial Memorandum", "The annual collection from the subscribers and contribution of their employees taken together will be about Rs. 75 lakhs. To administer the Scheme, when framed under this Act, a small office with 8-10 assistants and one officer will be required. The annual expenditure on staff and other contingencies will be about Rs. 40,000 which is a little over 0.5 per cent of the annual collection of the Centralised Provident Fund and can be met from that Fund without affecting the interest of the subscribers", from that fund without affecting the interest means teachers' contribution and without affecting the teachers' interest—very funny thing ! 'Appointment of Inspectors under clause 8 of the Bill will be limited to the existing officials and the work will be done along with their other duties. There is no provision for any extra remuneration for them. Sanction of grant-in-aid by State Government under clause

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3 (1) (iii) of the Bill will arise if and when the State Government decide to implement any other Scheme through the Centralised Provident Fund Scheme.

Hence, there is no immediate financial implication from the consolidated Fund of the State for implementation of the Act and the Scheme to be framed thereunder."

Sir, I do not know what will be the fate. At present the Teachers' Provident Fund has been kept under the Postal Savings Bank under the custody of the Government Department. God knows who will be those trustees - whom the Government will appoint. Just now I have heard the name of one Shri Arun Guha and if such persons are appointed trustees then they may invest this money in their business and the whole thing will be finished. (The bell rang) I will take some more time, Sir. Sir, our apprehension is that the fund is not safe even in the hands of the Government officers. Teachers say they have contributed so much of money but

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there is no account. Sir the Government of India as well as the National leaders are very seriously thinking about the Old Age Pension for the Teachers and the Provident Fund Scheme is a part of that. Just now the Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that this is only Provident Fund. That is why we have got an apprehension that if it is only Provident Fund we have also to consider the question of retirement. Sir, the Govt. of India has categorically said, many Commissions, many leaders have said and the national policy which was adopted on the 24th of July, 1968 and circulated throughout the country has advocated that the teachers should get the old age benefit so that their children and their dependents may not suffer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Are you finishing ?
I think you have covered the entire Bill ?

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, I will take time.
I have only touched some of the points.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Are you going section by section ?

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Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, I shall not take
a long time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker .— You have already
covered all the points including the Financial
Memorandum !

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— In the definition I
have covered only one point but I have to say
something regarding the original points which I have rai-
sed and the Minister of State, Education has made
a statement as to who is the authority, how
this has been compared with the trade Union !

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— I hope you are
finishing by 12.30 P. M.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, only one minute
is left for 12.30 and I cannot finish within
one minute ! Sir, the Government have pushed the
Teachers towards agitation, towards strike and it
will be harmful to our State. I am explaining
from my records and from the records of Edu-
cation Commission but not from my own heart
of from my brain. I Shall explain all these

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things from documents.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— I think you have covered all the points ?

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— No Sir, I have not covered the points regarding Provident Fund and employers, I will like to deal with those points.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) :— Sir, may I suggest one thing ? You can certainly fix the time for discussion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, regarding fixing of time limit. I think, there is no scope. It is a fact that we are to be concise in our discussion as far as possible. But I think, no stricture can be given to the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Mr. Patwary has already taken half an hour. I allow him another 10 minutes when the House ressembles after lunch.

ADJOURNMENT

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

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(After Lunch.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— With regard to this Motion I would like that the disscussion is closed at 3 P. M. when the Minister, Finance. will reply.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— I would not like to take much of the time of the House as some other Hon'ble Members would also like to speak on the subject. Here 'employer' means the Assistant Secretary of the Board' but in the bill which had been passed in this House only a few days back the elementary school teachers has been defined as employees of the Regional Board. This is a controversial point. I am giving you one instance. Recently in Tangla one Surendra Lahiri filed a case against the headmaster for mis-apdropriation of scholarship money. the Police submitted final report in the case because the teacher was not the employee of the Secretary, Managing Committee.

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi :— The limited purpose of this definition is to whom the

Board will be able to give the money. That is the limited purpose.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, the House is the supreme body in a democracy. So when a bill is passed particularly relating to teachers we should be very much alert because the teachers themselves are very much alert about their rights and privileges. Sufficient harm has already been done during the last 20 years. We should not push the teachers towards Trade Unionism. The teachers are the Rastraniramata according to the President of India. Lastly, Sir, this House should seriously consider the points that I have made out from the report of the Kothari Commission and the Study Group recommendations. The Education Minister, Shri J. B. Hagjer, the other day told me that our Finance Minister is piloting a bill incorporating all the benefits. Sir, from the statement of objects and reasons, I have found that the bill seeks to make provision for better administration and control of the Contributory Provident Fund Accounts of the employees of the Non-Government schools and colleges in

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Assam. It is also proposed to create a Centralised Fund by pooling up the different accounts and to extend additional retirement and other benefits to the subscribers in gradual stages by proper investment of the deposits of the said fund by a Board of Trustees. Sir, though I am a Member of this House I am directly connected with the teachers of the country as a whole, and I cannot appreciate the bill in its present form because most of the clauses of the bill is defective. Sir, we want an autonomous authority controlled, financed and managed by the Government. With these few words I appeal to the House to consider my points why I have suggested that this bill circulated for eliciting public opinion. Individual teachers may be satisfied or may not be satisfied, but it is not a question of individual opinion. So let us take their collective opinion so that there is no agitation. With these few words I commend my amendment for acceptance by the House.

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* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion for circulating this Bill for eliciting public opinion, I want to place something before you. To my mind the spirit of the Bill is no doubt a good one, but at the beginning we must consider the implications of the same. Though the Finance Minister has pointed out that this has the approval of almost all the associations of different categories of teachers in the State, to my mind most probably they could not envisage the implications of the Bill and, therefore, they may might have given their personal consent. Of course, I have nothing to say about that. We also expected that this Bill would give benefit to the poor teachers in maintaing themselves after their retirement. But when I go through this Bill carefully it pains me to notice that it will practically fail to achieve the real purpose. In what why, let me clarify. In the Financial Memorandum it is stated "the annual collection from the subscribers and contribution of their employers taken

* Speech not corrected

together will be about Rs. 75 lakhs. To administer the Scheme, when framed under this Act, a small office with 8-10 assistants and one officer will be required. The annual expenditure on staff and other contingencies will be about Rs. 40,000 which is a little over 0.5 per cent of the annual collection of the Centralised Provident Fund and can be met from that Fund without affecting the interest of the subscribers." Here it has been clearly shown that this amount will be met from the subscription or contribution from the teachers and the employees, but no clear indication whether the Government is going to contribute anything and, if so, what is the percentage, for this particular item.

Sir, my learned friend Shri Hiralal Patwary has rightly pointed out that the entire Bill seems to be vague. It seems that Government will completely cease to have any responsibility in respect of this scheme. The Government say that they have sponsored this Bill for the benefit of the teachers. In that case they should take

responsibility for the management of the fund. But we do not find any indication what will be the percentage of contribution from the Government and also their liability for the management of the scheme. This is not proper and runs counter to the educational policy followed by the Government of India and the State Government in this matter. In the Kothari Commission's Report, at page 58, it has been stated under "Welfare Services" that a large number of suggestions have been put forward with a view to providing certain welfare services to the teachers, such as grant of free housing, free education for the children and free or subsidised medical facilities. While suggestions of this kind may serve as transitional measures until adequate salary scales are adopted, we do not think that an emphasis on such marginal benefits is the right approach to an equitable solution of the problem. The best course would be to pay the teachers adequately so that no special benefits of this type need be offered". In this connection, we need not discuss at length about the pay

structure of our teachers. Our Finance Minister said that at present they are in the 7th position. Our contention is that the pay structure of the teachers of aided colleges and schools is not satisfactory. The Government say they have revised the pay scales of primary School and other teachers, but, Sir, this is not upto the mark. Sir, before bringing forward such kind of a scheme, it is the first and foremost duty of the Government to give adequate financial benefit to the teachers and other employees, as has been suggested by the Kothari Commission. Sir, I am glad to hear from the Education Minister that they have followed the recommendations of the Commission. But here a very important point has been raised. I am quoting from the report: "one important proposal however needs consideration. This relates to the need to organise a general programme of welfare services for all school teachers in each State or Union Territory. The Fund for this programme should be jointly raised, the teachers contributing $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of their salaries and the

State contributing an equal amount". This is lacking in the Bill. Government's responsibility in respect of financial assistance for the successful implementation of the scheme is also 'lacking. Sir, I fully agree with the contention of my friend Mr. Patwary that the Government of India's or the State Government's educational policy should be followed. This scheme should give multipurpose benefits to the teachers and other employees of aided schools and colleges. Sir, the primary school teachers also have not been given any benefit in respect of pension and gratuity. This is also against the educational policy adopted by the Government of India. We find in the report under "Retirement benefits for School teachers: Interim measures"—"While this is the ideal towards which administrations should move, some alternative transitional solutions to the problem may have to be adopted. With regard to the school teachers, we make the following recommendations:" I do not like to go to the recommendations in detail, but here it has been said that in respect of age they have prescribed 60. In respect of retirement

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benefits they have said "The teachers in Government schools are provided with pension, gratuity and family pension in most States. In others, provision is made for provident fund and insurance. The Union Territories generally offer the same benefits as are given to the employees of the Central Government". But here in all these aspects we are lacking behind. Therefore, unless this Bill which is aiming at fulfilling the multiple legitimate demands of the teachers as has been recommended by the Education Commission, I think it is of no use to take a piecemeal legislation like this which will be of no avail to the teachers.

Sir, another observation has been made in this connection. At page 61 it is state 'where a scheme of a provident fund is in operation whether school or college teachers we suggest the following: change. At present a teacher begins to contribute to the provident fund only after he becomes permanent. In our opinion, the contribution to the Provident Fund, which is a com-

pulsory form of saving should begin right from the first day of a teacher's career. We therefore recommend that all teachers, whether temporary or permanent, should be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.' Sir, here we find that this clarification has not been implicitly given in the Bill. The characteristic nature of the Bill is such that in every portion of it there should be clarification, as for example what will be done with the new entrant and so on.

Again, Sir, it has been stated in the report that "the contribution of the employers to the provident fund of a teacher should be paid from month to month and the present rule that the teachers not entitled to get employer's contribution if he leaves the services within five years, should be rescinded. It serves no useful purpose and is patently unfair to the teachers. "Now, here also it has been said that the employer should contribute to this provident fund. Now whether the Government is the employer or not and if so in what way they are to contribute to the

provident fund. Now, for example, in the case of the aided college, the Governing Body is there and they have been given the term of 'employer' and they are to contribute to the provident fund. But that is not there. Furthermore, it has been stated in this report that "at present, the amounts of the contributory provident funds of teachers are generally invested in the postal Savings Bank where a separate account is maintained for each teacher. This has obvious administrative advantages. But financially, it is a very disadvantageous procedure. The rate of interest on deposits in Postal Savings Bank is only four per cent, though for long-term deposits like provident funds, the rate of interest should be six per cent or more. There is thus a considerable loss to teachers and we recommend that a more equitable system of investing provident fund amounts should be devised" Sir, in this connection, as I have already stated, that the very spirit of the Bill is good, no doubt but in what way the Government are going to implement these things as this Bill will not

serve the real purpose. Now, the primary school teachers could not enjoy the amounts they are having in the provident fund at the time of their retirement. If they are to get say Rs. 5,000 at the time of retirement, they have to be satisfied with only Rs. 1000 because no account has been maintained and large amounts have been misappropriated by the different branches. Therefore, these things have to be clearly looked into. Here, another aspect also has to be considered.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— The existing rate of savings interest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Again, Sir, you will find that the State Govt. are very expert in formulating rules and regulations. They have practically embodied all the primary teachers, all the aided High School teachers and all the aided college teachers into the category of Government servants. But as I have observed the other day that instead of maintaining a smooth functioning of the college administration, the Government should

not interfere in this matter, but Govt. did not pay any heed to our advice. And to this effect, they have framed rules and regulations bringing all the categories of teachers namely, primary school teachers, aided college teachers and aided school teachers in one category. But they have forgotten the comparative facilities which these people are getting as Government employees.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—That is not relevant to this Bill.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Relevancy is there. So, my whole contention is that this Bill ought to have aimed at giving the benefits to the teachers in a different form. But unfortunately this is lacking. The Govt. has treated these people as semi-Government officials in spite of the rules and regulations treating them as Govt. servants.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—That point should be taken up with the Department concerned. Naturally in this Bill I cannot give an answer

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Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Now, I like to mention that this Bill has become a very controversial Bill. I do not know whether this Bill has been scrutinised at the time of placing it before this House by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. Although I am not a legal expert, I am rather doubtful about this Bill. Because the rule is so vague that if an aggrieved person goes to the Court this will be made null and void. In the preamble and title it has been stated : Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the creation of a Centralised provident Fund and framing of a Scheme there of for the employees of the Non-Government Schools and Colleges in Assam. Sir, it has been found that no clear indication has so far been given with regard to the Centralised Fund. Sir, I had opportunity to discuss about this Centralised Provident Fund. What is this Centralised Provident Fund ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Sub-Clause (c) Clause 2 of the Bill describes it

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Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Here in Clause 3 it has been stated that 'The State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, constitute a fund to be called the Assam Non-Government School and College Employees Centralised Provident Fund.....Sir, as you are also expert in legal matters, the very term 'Centralised Provident Fund' is vague. The State Government may by virtue of their contribution constitute a Centralised Provident Fund, but as has been rightly observed by the Education Commission, the Govt. of India's share is also there.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—It has nothing to do with it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Then I want to know what is meant by this Centralised Provident Fund.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—All the schools combined including the primary schools. That is Centralised Fund.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—But here in the preamble we find only Non-Government Schools

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and Colleges in Assam utilised mentioned.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—It governs the primary schools also.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Then want is the definition of No-Government Schools and Colleges. This has to be defined. Sir, it is actually not Non-Government when a school gets a grant under the deficit system of grant—it is semi-Government....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—How ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I do not know but what I feel is that when the Government is giving certain financial assistance to these schools, they are not Non-Government Schools but semi-Government and I hope, Sir, you will also bear me out.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami—Central Basic School বিলাক Government নে Semi-Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Here in page 3, you have been kind enough to point out, it has been said that “Existing fund of the

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subscribers". Who are the subscribers ? Contribution of the employers and employees after the constitution of the fund. "Now, as I have already said, the definition of "employers and employees" is not there. Then "Grant-in-aid, if any, by the State Government." But no commitment from Govt. side has been made because the Government is the Master of the Bill. They cannot escape by saying "Grant-in-aid, if any, by the State Government." Sir, as has been observed from this side, to-day he may be the Finance Minister but to-morrow another man may become the Finance Minister and he may not carry that out.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—In the Plantation Provident Fund Scheme Government has not made any contribution but even we have kept the door open.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—I can understand why Government so hurriedly has come forward with this Bill, without scrutinising the Bill properly. If a fund is constituted then

automatically it will be utilised by Government as has been utilised by them in the case of Tea Plantation Provident Fund.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Government is not utilising that fund. It is under a trust Board and the Trust Board cannot part with it. When Government floated some loan they subscribed and they are getting interest.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— We are expressing our feeling that instead of giving benefit to the teachers, this Bill will help some other people, may be Government also. Sir, the teachers are a substantial section of the population and they have many grievances over which the Govt., is practically sleeping all these years. Teachers are the most intelligent section of the population and therefore by keeping them behind it will not be desirable to pass this Bill hurriedly. They are the backbone of the society. Therefore, if we are to pass this Bill we should first obtain their views. What the Finance Minister quoted in the morning, it may be

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their personal ~~opinion~~ but not the opinion of the different Associations. We can send this Bill to the two Universities for their teachers' opinion and then it will be desirable to pass this Bill. With this end in view we moved this motion.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা বিলখন উত্থাপন কৰাৰ সময়ত মাননীয় বৃত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে যিসকল এই আইনৰ ভিতৰত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত অনুস্থান আছে সেই সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ সন্মতি দিছে সেই বিষয়ে মই পিচত কম। এই বিলখন উত্থাপন কৰাৰ আগতে আমাৰ মনত আছে যে Assurance কমিটিৰ সভাত এই বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছিল যে এতিয়া যিখন Scheme তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে তাত Gratuity আৰু Pension পাব। ১৯৬৬ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহত তেতিয়াৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদেৱকান্ত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াইও আশ্বাস দিছিল যে শিক্ষক সকলৰ Pension আৰু Gratuity ৰ কাৰণে Scheme তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—তেতিয়া এই Scheme হোৱা নাই। এইটো ইদানিং হৈছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—মই ভাবিছিলো এই Scheme ত নিতান্তই শিক্ষক সকলৰ Pension আৰু Gra-

tuity ৰ কথা উল্লেখ থাকিব। কিন্তু সেইটো নহ'ল। এতিয়া বিলখন অনাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে Provident Fund টো Centralised কৰা। কিন্তু এই বিলখনত শিক্ষক সকলে Gratuity পাবনে নাই, Pension ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হবনে নাই তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। আইনৰ কোনো এটা ধাৰাতো তাৰ উল্লেখ হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু বিলখনৰ নামাকৰন কৰা হৈছে যে অসমত বেচৰকাৰী স্কুল কলেজ সমূহক এই আইনৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আচলতে এইটো নহয়। তাত যি বাখ্যা দিয়া হৈছে—

“Non—Government Schools and Colleges means and includes :—Higher secondary and Multipurpose Schools, High Schools, High madrassas, Middle English Schools, Middle Madrassas as are in receipt of maintenance grant under deficit system sanctioned by the Government under the Rules in forces ;

Colleges as are in receipt of maintenance grant under the deficit system sanctioned by the Government under the Rules in force ;

গতিকে এই আইনৰ ভিতৰত একমাত্ৰ deficit grant পোৱা স্কুল কলেজ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিবলৈ বিহৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত deficit নোপোৱা বা Adhoc grant পোৱা স্কুল কলেজ যথেষ্ট আছে। বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা স্কুল কলেজক deficit grant নিদিয়ৈ বুলি কৈছে আৰু Adhoc grant বঢ়াই

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দিব বুলি ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে এই বাখ্যামতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বহুতো
হাইস্কুল Scheme ৰ পৰা বাদ পৰি গৈছে। স্বাভাবিকতে যি
Scheme ত বেচৰকাৰী স্কুল কলেজ বুলি কোৱা হয়। বেচৰ-
কাৰী স্কুল কলেজ নাম দিয়া হৈছে, সেইবোৰ চৰকাৰী নহয়
অথচ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা নানা ভাবে মঞ্জুৰী পাই আহে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—ইয়াৰ কাৰণ
হৈছে গোটেই বিলাক P. Fund সোমোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে
এই বিলত উল্লেখ কৰা হোৱা নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— কিন্তু যিবিলাকে
Deficit grant পাই আহে সেই বিলাক স্কুলহে এই বিলত
অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। গতিকে ইয়াত উক্ত স্কুল আৰু
কলেজৰ শিক্ষক বা কেবানী সেইবিলাকক এই বিলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত
কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু যিবিলাক স্কুল বা কলেজে Deficit grant
পোৱা নাই, সেই বিলাকৰ কথা বিলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এতিয়া বহুতো
ঠাইত তেওঁলোকৰ P. Fund include হোৱা নাই। যেতিয়া
হব তেতিয়া কৰা হব।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— সেই কাৰণে
উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া যেতিয়া বিলখন নামাকৰণ কৰা হৈছে—“The
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loyees Centralised Provident Fund Scheme Bill
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স্কুল আছে আৰু deficit grant পোৱা আটাইবিলাক স্কুল
আৰু কলেজৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাক এই বিলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হোৱা
প্ৰয়োজন নাছিল। এই বিলৰ পৰা শিক্ষকসকলে প্ৰত্যক্ষ ভাৱে
কি উপকাৰ পাব এই বিলত তাৰ কোনো ইঙ্গিত নাই।
গতিকে শিক্ষক সকলে যিটো কথাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত
এই বিলখনত জোৰ দিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া এনেকুৱা এখন বিল
তৈয়াৰ হ'ব য'ত শিক্ষকসকলক শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আশ্বাস দিয়া
ধৰণে ১৫ মাহৰ দৰমহা তেওঁলোকক Gratuity হিচাবে দিয়াৰ
আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পেঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নেথাকিব। তেনে ধৰণৰ কোনো
ধাৰা এই বিলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা নাই। অৰ্থাৎ শিক্ষকসকলক
প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে এই বিলত ভবিষ্যতে পাব লগা উপকাৰৰ বিষয়
সমূহ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হোৱা নাই। তেখেত সকলে কৈছে যে
ভবিষ্যতে কৰিব। লাহে লাহে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে কৰিব। আৰু ক্ৰমান্বয়ে
কৰোঁতে বেইৰা বছৰো লাগিব। ১৯৬৬ চনতে এনে এখন Scheme
অনাৰ সেই সময়ত শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আশ্বাস দিছিল কিন্তু কি হ'ল ?
ইমান দিন পাব হৈ গ'ল অথচ তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে
নহল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— যি আশ্বাস
দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ বিনিময়ত এই বিল অনা নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— যি নহওক এই
সদনত যেতিয়া আশ্বাস দিয়া হৈছে সেইজন শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে হওক
বা বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে হওক বা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে হওক সেই আশ্বাস চৰকাৰৰ
ফালৰ পৰা দিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— কেতিয়া কোৱা হৈছিল ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— ১৯৬৬ চনত March মাহত এই সদনত শিক্ষক সকলক Gratuity দিয়া হ'ব বুলি আশ্বাস দিছিল। গতিকে শিক্ষক সকলক Gratuity দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছেনে নাই ? এই বিলখনত Gratuity, পেন্সন দিয়াৰ বিষয়ে কোনো উল্লেখ নাই কিন্তু শিক্ষক মহাই যি বিছাৰিছে সেইমতে এই বিলখনত সদনত যি ভাবে উত্থাপন কৰিছে তাক যদি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় তেনেহলে তাৰ পৰা শিক্ষক সকলে কোনো উপকাৰ নাপাব। আৰু এটা কথাৰ যুক্তি দিছে যে fund টো Centralise কৰা হৈছে টকাৰ বেমেজালী হোৱাৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো Postal Bank ত যিবিলাকে টকা থয়, তেওঁলোকে ইন্সপেক্টৰৰ অনুমতি লৈ P. Fund ৰ টকা লব পাৰে। এতিয়া কি হ'ব ? শিক্ষক সকলৰ যিটো P. Fund ৰ টকা তাৰ ৪০ ভাগ অফিছৰ কামত খৰচ কৰা হ'ব। এই P. Fund ৰ টকাৰ হিচাব নিয়মমতে ৰখা হোৱা নাই। D. I. সকলে হিচাব ৰাখে। শিক্ষক সকলে আজিলৈকে নাজানে তেওঁৰ P. Fund ৰ টকা কিমান আছে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— যিহেতু এটা Organisation কৰা হ'ব তেতিয়া এই বেমেজালী বিলাকৰ কথা কেনেকৈ আহিব পাৰে। এজন চাব ইন্সপেক্টৰে যদি টকা পইছাৰ হিচাব ৰাখিবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে এই কাম নিয়াৰিকৈ হোৱা আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া
বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কথাটো অলপ পিচলাব বিছাৰিছে। ইয়াত
যি অফিচ কৰা হৈছে তাতো এই কামৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী বিষয়া
লোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Tea garden
ৰ P. Fund ও ৪ $\frac{1}{2}$ -লাখ টকাৰ Account আছে। ইয়াৰ বহুত
কম। ৫০ হাজাৰ মানহে হ'ব। Tea-garden ত হিচাব ৰখা
কাম accuretely চলি আহি কিন্তু এজন D. I. এ এই কাম
কেনেকৈ কৰিব ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— ইন্সপেক্টৰে P.
Fund ৰ টকাৰ হিচাব নাৰাখিলে কোনে ৰাখিব ? সিদিনা ইয়াত
আলোচনা হৈছে যে কেইটামান D. I. চাকৌলত টকাৰ হিচাব
নাই। গতিকে প্রকৃত পক্ষে Fund টো Centralised হোৱাত
শিক্ষক সকলৰ উপকাৰ হ'বনে অপকাৰ হ'ব ? তেওঁলোকৰ পেঞ্চন
বা Gratuity ৰ বাবে যি সুবিধা পাব লাগে তাকো চৰকাৰে
এই বিজত লাহে লাহে কৰিব বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। যিখন বিলৰ
দ্বাৰা শিক্ষক সকলে তেওঁলোকে উপকাৰ পোৱাতো বিছাৰিছিল
তাৰ ঠাইত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে লাহে লাহে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা
হ'ব। এতিয়াও P. Fund সম্পৰ্কে শিক্ষক সকলৰ Executive
Committee মিটিংত এই বিষয়ে কোনো দিনে আলোচনা
হোৱা নাই। মই কেইজনমান মেম্বাৰক (Executive Com-
mittee) গুৱাহাটীত লগ পাইছিলো। তেখেত সকলক সুবিধিলো

যে, আপোনালোকে এই বিষয়ে জানেনে ? তেতিয়া তেখেত সকলে কলে যে, তেওঁলোকে একো গম পোৱা নাই। মই কব পাৰো যে কোনো সন্থাৰ লগত এই বিষয়ে আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে আলোচনা হোৱা নাই। কিছুমান মানুহক চৰকাৰে মাতি আনি গাই গুটিয়া কৈ আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে তেখেত সকলক যি ভাৱে বুজাই দিয়া হৈছে তেখেত সকলে সেইটো ভাল বুলি ভাবিব পাৰে। ব্যক্তিগত মতামত লোৱাত আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু যি সকল শিক্ষকক এই বিলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে আৰু যিবিলাক সন্থাক চৰকাৰে স্বীকৃতি দিছে সেইবিলাকৰ এটা মতামত চৰকাৰে লোৱা উচিত। যিহেতু বিলখনত শিক্ষক সকলৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট স্বার্থ হুতীত আছে অথচ উপকাৰৰ কোনো ধাৰা নাই। আৰু এই বিলখনত বে-চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল কলেজৰ এটা অংশ বাদ দিয়া হৈছে। উক্ত স্কুল আৰু কলেজ বোৰকো বিলখনৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা প্ৰয়োজন আছিল। কিন্তু তেনে কোনো উল্লেখ আমি নেদেখাৰ কাৰণে বিলখন জনমতৰ কাৰণে পথাৰৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister, Finance) :— I think the whole discussion has been misconceived. This Bill has arisen out of the insistent demand of the teachers to centralise their provident fund. At present there is no accountable system in many places. Funds have

been misappropriated and they cannot be traced and all sorts of allegations are there. Therefore, the people who have invested their money in that fund feel that they are completely insecure. It is in that sense of feeling of insecurity which has prompted the teachers to ask us to centralise the provident fund. If all the funds are brought together and pulled together and invested in right perspective in that case they will at least say that so far as their future funds are concerned they are secured. After all these funds will be made available to them when they retire after 30/35 years or so. Therefore, he wants a system whereby he can look-forward with certainty to the funds being made available when he retires. It is the Govt. Agency which can provide them security. It is for this reason a request has been made that 'for heavens sake take this fund out of the Managing Committee and place in a correct place, so that we may feel sure that what we have invested is in the proper custody.' This is the main reason why we have brought this Bill. Now the question

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of Kottery Commission has been raised. We never said that the Kottery Commission's recommendations are put in here. Simply because the Kottery Commission has recommended and therefore it is going to be implemented tomorrow. This is also not correct. Apart from the Kottery Commission Sir, it is in the India's Constitution itself it is laid down that every single child shall be given the primary education. Have we been able to give it ? Because it is one thing to lay down in the Constitution and it is another thing to provide fund for them. There is another Mudhllier Commission also. Similarly all those Commissions which were created, they create the optimum benefits which should be given to a particular society. Now the Labour Commission has been created. Labour Commission will make certain recommendations. Is it possible to conceive that all the recommendations will be fulfilled in the near future. (interruption).

The position of Assam Govt. budget is minus 50 crores. In 1954 the budget position was au-

rplus but today it is minus 50 crores. Therefore, will it be wise to say to the teachers and their representatives that let us tie up our future with the possibilities of the implementation of the Kottery Commission. (interruption).

What I am saying that it will not be wise for us to tie up ourselves to the chariot of the Kottery Commission. This Bill was not brought up by the Education Deptt. It is a special request during the discussion with the teachers about the Das Commission and other things. The teachers said that please for heaven's sake save us from the default of the provident funds and bring this Bill immediately for centralisation of the provident fund.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— He is giving wrong information in this House Sir. It is absolutely wrong.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—I can give only the information which is known to me. What information is possible for the hon. in a private conference, this is not open to me. That

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I do not know. Merely I was giving how and why this Bill was brought. I am thankful to the Hon' Member, Shri Gogoi for having raised a pertinent question and his was the only constructive speech in this House in this Bill. He has raised a very pertinent question. He said you are controlling it. Is there any additional benefits which is given to the teachers. There is no additional benefit. The aim is merely to centralise it. At present their fund what has been defaulted and all that are invested in postal savings certificate. They are getting interest 3%. As soon as they are centralised that will be invested in kind which will bring the interest of 5%. So there will be immediately an additional income of 2 lakhs 40 thousands.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Who will get this interest ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I am telling the addl. interest of nearly 2 lakhs 40 thousands will accrue. The addl. cost will be nearly 40 thousands. So there will be a balance of 2 lakhs. Now who will be the recipients

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of this. Obviously the recipients will be those people to whom the funds belong and in the administration you will see a majority has been provided for the teachers. There are 4 Govt. officials and 5 teachers representatives. (interruption) This is the technical portion of what I am saying. The teachers will administer their own funds. In the provident Fund of the Tea garden there are 3 agencies, one is the Govt., the other is the employer and the third is the workers. Unless there is no such thing as employer, the Managing Committees are not given any representation. The representation is only given to the teachers. Therefore they will be able to administer their own funds. That will be invested in the best possible securities. What does this Bill do? This Bill does only 2 things (1) it creates the administrative set up and secondly it centralises the funds. Once the administrative set up, they are centralises the funds. Therefore, they will be themselves managing the whole thing. Therefore, in this small scratch. It is not the whole scheme. This is a scheme

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in which only the powers are created. The powers are created whereby the organisation comes into existence. Now how it will be found it depends on the people who will run it. Actually the scheme is as big as 24 pages. The discussion on the scheme which was held with the teachers it runs into 24 pages. Once there was an agreement on the shape of the scheme which was agreed upon, then we will be able to draft the Bill. The point is whether the other benefits can flow. Obviously the other benefits can flow. The Hon'ble member stated that there should be triple benefit. Why no quadruple benefit in future. There should be even more benefits in future. (interruption). Mutual respect is the basis of discussion in this House. (interruption) voice. (We are discussing the Bill. Sir,) If you show disrespect by laugh or in that then only the question arises. Naturally I have right to comment on what has happened in this House. Sir, what I am saying is the retirement benefit, pension and gratuity. You know Sir, the provident Fund of the pla-

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ntation how it has been given the retirement benefit, gratuity. Has Govt. contributed anything additions. No. Govt. has not contributed anything. They are the lowest ruai of society are not invested to all these benefits. The benefits they get on their investment was $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. Now they are getting $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ from the investment in the postal savings certificates. Then this is centralised and in this way the fund will be created. And they will immediately began to get $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. 1% extra interest will accure on that. $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ balance for a fund for pension and gratuity. This is the scheme which, has been tried and with success in the Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme. This has been found to be a very good scheme. I have got enquires from Ceylon, and from Malaya. Now, therefore, if this scheme is extended to the teachers then they will immediately begin to get the benefit. Now, if the Govt. of Assam or the Govt. of India in their wisdom and with sufficient finance try to extend the benefit to the teachers, with re-

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gard to the pension, with regard to the gratuity, it is merely a question of putting the funds, so it will not be difficult. So as soon as the Govt. of India or the Govt. of Assam wants to extend the benefit under the Kottery Scheme or any other scheme or even a better scheme it would not be difficult. Therefore, what I am saying is that the bill is rightly conceived. Now I have not understood the idea for circulating it for public opinion. We have already consulted all the associations and all the associations have approved it and we want to go forward. We do not consult individually. Sir, here is the first one. Shri Girikanta Mohanta, President, All Assam Teachers' Association, Shri Rabindra Nath Sarma, Member, State Board, Assam, Shri Mohiram Phookan, Joint Secretary. Sir, we cannot consult everybody. We can consult representatives and at a particular point of time certain people are elected Secretary or President and we consult them only—the people who are really concerned have to be consulted. We have consulted them and not the public and we have

taken the precaution to consult those people whos matter. They have given their clearance, they have asked to introduce it quickly because they are afraid that their funds may be lost due to improper investment or defalcation or whatever it may be and once the fund is centralised they will have no such fear. It was done at the initiative of the Education Department—when the employees are in a position they will put in more and more money and the funds will grow larger and larger and more and more benefits can be derived from this. On this Bill it is not claimed to clear the debts with regard to the socialist benefits which are asked by the teachers. In future the financial situation of the State may improve and better and better situations may be created but shall we wait till that day and permit our funds to be defalcated and that is why the urgency of a Centralised Fund.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Sir, the Hon'ble Minister, Finance has repeatedly and most assertively said that the recommendations are wide-

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based and therefore it is not possible on the part of the Government to implement it immediately or in every detail but whom we should believe ? The other day in reply to one of my questions the Minister of State, Education said that the Government of Assam follow the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in toto. Our contention is that we do not want to say that the whole recommendation of the Kothari Commission should be implemented immediately but what we want is that when the Government has adopted a policy they are to move in that particular direction. No. 2 is what is the harm if we try to give benefit to the teachers as far as possible in the line as has been recommended by the Kothari Commission ? No. 3 is, the Finance Minister has said that it is no use of taking the opinion of the people and eliciting of public opinion has been done in that he has already discussed these things with some of the representatives. Again he said that the Bill has been adopted only because he had received certain representations from

the teachers that the amount has been improperly invested in several places. Therefore, for the security of their money this bill has to be adopted. Are we to believe that this has been done at the instance of the people or the Government has done it at their own initiative and lastly it was done by the Government for those people who are really subscribing to the fund and only their representatives are to be consulted. Instead of taking some individual into confidence why the sensible section of the people could not be taken into confidence ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— You are asking for the opinion of the teachers concerned ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Not only the teachers, a sensible section of the State.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— So, Sir, we have thought so far as the Provident Fund is concerned it concerns those people who will contribute and it is their opinion which is material. We have taken the view of their elected representatives who have asked us to go

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forward. It was mooted before us long ago and then we had to prepare a scheme. I have said that this scheme is a very huge one—24 pages. This scheme was discussed with the representatives. When they agreed to the provisions then on the basis of that scheme only a draft had to be prepared. This is not a simple process, it takes time—there are various suggestions. Therefore, the bill which we have prepared is on the basis of the discussion with the representatives. Everything cannot be put into the Bill. Only we have given the power, the rest of it is for the administrator of the Trust Fund to operate. They will operate. They will invest the security and from time to time they will distribute the benefits. This will be seen. This is a step in the right direction. It is in fact a true step—in the right direction. First you create a fund, a Centralised Provident Fund, then you create a body who will administer it and then you get the benefit of this Rs. 2,40,000/-—additional income from this. At any stage, the Education Department when they have got funds

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can come and join in this for more and more benefits there is no difficulty.

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— On a point of clarification, Sir. I am very sorry to hear the remarks made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Not as an M. L. A. but as Patwary I am the legal representative of the Primary Teachers and as a legal representative I had a discussion on the 19th of February, 1969 with the Education Department when the Assam Teachers called on strike but the All India Federation had stopped that strike because it is not their principle to cause harm.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— What is the point that you want to establish ?

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— On that day the Education Minister categorically told the teachers, not to Patwary, that the Finance Department will bring a Provident Fund Scheme and in that scheme the tripple benefit scheme, i. e., the pension scheme and the retirement age will be covered. That was categorically told to the

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association and that has been communicated to the teachers. I do not know on which day or night Shri Girikanta Mohanta came and discussed, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether a copy of this Bill or the Scheme had been given to these people and on the basis of discussion on this Bill they had given their consent ? That is my point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— He has already told that the scheme was discussed.

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, the President of all Assam Primary Teachers' Association writes "as suggested by the Minister the salient features of the proposed scheme and the legislation necessary for the purpose were explained to them".

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, this is our point. We want to know what are the salient features of the bill. This is quite different from what was discussed with the representative. We want to know whether Government has discussed about the contents of the Bill ?

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Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, let us..
(Shri Hiralal Patwary rose to speak). Sir, I am
answering. How can there be two Members spe-
aking at the same time ?

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— Sir, we do not what
is the fate of the scheme as was discussed with
the Education Minister regarding tripple benifits
which were to be covered in the Bill. whether
the Finance Department has discussed with the
Education Department ?

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi — How can
I know what they had discussed with the Eu-
cation Minister. I am not concerned with that
discussion. There was a general discussion when
both the Education Ministers as well as the re-
presentatives of the teachers were present. There
they asked for implementation of the scheme. The
representative welcome the scheme.

(Voice : What is the scheme)

The minutes of disscussion of a Centralised
Provident Fund Scheme. This scheme was discussed.

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Therefore, to say Centralised Provident Fund Scheme is a part of the scheme, is not correct. It is a scheme by itself. Therefore, this scheme was discussed and this scheme was accepted (Voice: whole country?) I am not discussing any part of the country or any part of world; I am discussing about a small scheme made by the Finance Department for the good of the teachers on the request of the teachers themselves.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি পেপারত দেখিছো যে বাজস্থানত মিলাটাৰিয়ে উল্লেখ দিওঁতে কোনোবাই হাঁহিলে Parliamentary হয় কিন্তু বাকী বিলাক Parliamentary নহয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— এইখন বাজস্থান নহয়।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষক সকলে যে আবেদন কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে কোনটো তাৰিখত চিঠি দি তেখেতসকলক মাতি অনা হৈছিল?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy:— সেইটো খবৰ আমাৰ ইয়াত নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়

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মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি খিনি কথা কৈছে সেইটোৰ বিতৰ্ক
মই দিব নোখোজো। কিন্তু মই ভাবো বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদনত
গুৰু সংবাদ দিয়াটো ভাল। সেই সংবাদটো হৈছে কি? এতিয়া-
লৈকে Primary School পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি কলেজলৈকে
কোনো সভাই তেওঁলোকৰ কমিটিত এতিয়ালৈকে সমৰ্থন কৰি প্ৰস্তাব
পাছ কৰা নাই। সেইটো সত্য কথা।

এইটো সচাঁ কথা যে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আৰু বিভাগৰ অফিচাৰ
সকলে আৰু সেই সংস্থাৰ বিষয়ববীয়া সকলৰ আগত আলোচনা
কৰিছিল। তেখেত সকলে নিজৰ মতামত দিছিল আৰু তেখেত
সকলে মতামত দিবও পাৰে। কাৰণ এইটো কথা মই জানো
যে সংস্থা কেইজন মান বিষয় ববীয়াৰ চৰকাৰে কিছু সা-সুবিধা
দি ফুচলাই হাত কৰিছে। সদনত মই কৈছিলো প্ৰাইমেৰী
স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলক ৬০ বছৰ বয়সতে তেওঁলোকক অৱসৰ
নকৰিলে বহু বৰ্গ হয়। কিন্তু গোৰি কান্ত মহন্তই আন্দো-
লনৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰক সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়ালৈকে ৬২
বছৰতো অৱসৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। হাইস্কুলৰ কিছুমানক ৬০
বছৰত অৱসৰ দিয়া হয় আৰু কিছুমানক ৬২ বছৰ বয়স

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পৰ্যন্ত অৱসৰ দিয়া নহয়। আনকি হাইস্কুলত দেখা যায় যে চৰকাৰৰ সমৰ্থক কেইজনমান under graduate কো Head master পদত ৰাখীছে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই মতামত দিব পাৰে কাৰণ ওাইমাবী স্কুলৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি কলেজ-লৈকে শিক্ষা সন্থাটো বা তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো অনুস্থানত তেনেকুৱা কোনোৱে বিৰুদ্ধে মতামত দিয়া নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Triparthi :— চাৰ
আমাৰ নিজৰ কোনো স্বার্থ নাই, এই বিষয়ত অমাত।

(A voice :— আছে আছে)

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মানুহক ফুচলাবলৈ
এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ কোনো দৰকাৰ নাছিল। গতিকে আমাৰ
মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যিটো আবেদন কৰিছে যে চৰকাৰে ফুচলাই
সমৰ্থন গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইটো একেবাৰে আমিক কথা।

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Order, Order (Mr.
Kamini Mohan Sarma rose to speak) You
please sit down. I will now put the question.

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The question is that the Assam Non-Government School and College Employees Provident Found Scheme Bill 1969 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the first June, 1969.

(The House divided.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Ayes 22 Noes 44.
The motion is lost.

Now, I put the original motion. That the Assam Non-Government School and College Employees Centralised Provident Fund Scheme Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration.

..... (The Motion was adopted)

5 (c). There is no amendment.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— (Mini-

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ster, Finance) :- Sir, I move that the Assam
Non Government School and Collage emplo-
yees Centralised Provident Fund Scheme Bill,
1969, be passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved The
question is that the Assam Non-Government School
and College Employees Centralised Provident
Fund Scheme Bill, 1969, be pasred.

Shri Dula! Chandra Barua :- Sir, in pas-
sing stage also we can take part in the
debate.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah :— মাননীয় উপ-
ধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ
শিক্ষক সকলক ঠগোৱাৰ কাৰণেই এই মন্দেহজনক বিল-
খন অনা হৈছে ।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :— উপধ্যক্ষ মহো-

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দয়, ঠগোৱা শব্দটো Parliamentary হয় নে নহয়।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah :— আমাৰ অসমীয়াত

এটা কথা আছে যে “সমষ্ট উৰুৰি কৰি দিয়ে অথচ

ঘোৰা ধৰিও নধৰে”। আজি সেইটোকে দেখা গৈছে

যে এই বিলখনত সমষ্ট উৰুৰি কৰি দিছে অথচ ঘোৰা

ধৰিও পৰা নাই। প্রকৃততে এই বিলখনৰ পৰা Non-

Govt. স্কুল আৰু কলেজৰ শিক্ষক সকল উপকৃত হবনে।

Aided স্কুল আৰু কলেজৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই

বিলখন কি ভাৱে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হয় তেওঁলোকে পাব

নে নাপায় আকৌ যিবিলাক Aided কলেজ বা

স্কুল Deficit Grant পাইছে আৰু প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল

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E. স্কুলৰ কাৰণে এই বিলখন প্ৰযোজ্য হব নে

নহব। যদি এই সকলে নাপায় তেন্তে উৰুৰি কৰি

দি ঘোৰা ধৰি নধৰা যেন হব।

এই বিলখন গোটেই ৰাজ্যখনৰ শিক্ষক সকলক সুযোগ-

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সুবিধা যোগাব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে সেইটো চালি জাৰি চাই
মতামত দিয়াৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণৰ এটা মতামতৰ কাৰণে
বিলখন এবি দিব লাগে। ইয়াত সকলো কথা বিতংভাৱে
লিখা হোৱা নাই। হাইস্কুল, প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল, এম ই স্কুল
আৰু কলেজ এই বিলাক বিতংভাৱে আহিব লাগে।
তেতিয়াহলেহে জনসাধাৰণে মতামত দিব পাৰে। আৰু শিক্ষক
সকলে ইয়াৰ পৰা উপকৃত হ'ব পৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত প্ৰেক্ষনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে অন্যান্য
চাকৰিৱালৰ প্ৰেক্ষনৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু শিক্ষক সকলৰ
প্ৰেক্ষনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এইটো তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণেও
হ'ব লাগে। চাহ বাগানৰ শ্ৰমিকসকলক বঞ্চিত কৰাৰ
দৰে আমাৰ শিক্ষক সকলকো বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে।
সকলো কথা ইয়াত জাপি দি মতামত নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণে
তেওঁলোক বঞ্চিত হৈছে। গতিকে মই এই বিলখনৰ
বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

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M. Shamsul Huda :— মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, মই এই বিলখন আলোচনা কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। এই “The Assam Non-Govt. School and College Employees Cenntralised Provident fund Scheme Bill 1969’ খনৰ Title টো সন্দেহজনক Claues by Clause আলোচনা কৰাৰ কথাটো আছেই। কেনে ধৰণৰ স্কুল কলেজ ইয়াত সামৰি লোৱা হৈছে সেইটো পৰিস্কাৰ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াত Non-Govt. Institute মানে কোন বিলাক Institute পৰিস্কাৰ ভাৱে জনোৱা নাই। কিছুমানে Aid পাইছে সেইবিলাক Non Govt. নহয় আৰু যিবিলাকে Aid পোৱা নাই সেই বিলাকো Govt. নহয় গতিকে এই প্ৰশ্নটো স্বাভাৱিকতে আহে এই Scheme খন সন্দেহজনক। ইয়াত দুয়োটা সম্প্ৰদায়েই সামৰি লোৱা হৈছে নেকি, কোনো স্পষ্ট উল্লেখ নাই।

Mr. Dy. Speaker :—It has been defined.

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M. Shamsul Huda :—Bill ত থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু
Contradiction আছে।

Mr. Dy. Speaker :—What is the point of
objection ?

M. Shamsul Huda :—মই যিদৰে ভাবিছো
সেইদৰেই কৈছো। Non Govt. নামে Unaided and
unrecognised হব পাৰে। এৰটোৰ ভিতৰত Classifi-
cation কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু বাহিৰত যিটো লিখিছে
সেইটোৰ পৰা ভবিষ্যতে গণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি হব। It
may include even unaided and unrecogni-
sed institutions.

অৰ্থাৎ ছাত্ৰ পিনা

কেৱল Deficit বিলাককহে দিব ? Aided স্কুলৰ
আৰু Non-Aided স্কুলৰ কোনো Separate term কৰি
দিয়া নাই। Centralized কৰাৰ কথা আছিল বুলি

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আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Recognised কৰা নাই। কিছুমান
স্কুল কলেজ আছে যিবোৰৰ Provident fund আছে
কিন্তু Non Govt. যেনেকৈ St. Edmunds College.
তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ grant লোৱা নাই আৰু যদি তেওঁলোক
লোকে সোমাব খোজে তেন্তে কেনেকৈ বন্ধ কৰিব। ভিতৰৰ
Clause তকৈ বাহিৰৰ Title টোহে ঠিক কৰিব
লাগে। গতিকে Clause 2 of the Bill defe-
ctive হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ভবিষ্যতে বহুতো বেমেজালিৰ
সৃষ্টি হ'ব। Derecognind School বিলাকো। এই
সহায়ৰ পৰা বাদ পৰি যাব। তাৰোপৰি যিবোৰ স্কুল
কলেজ Provident fund ব জমা আদি নিদিয়ে সেই-
বিলাকে Govt. grant নেপায়।

Mr. Dy. Speaker : Which Clause is
defective ?

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M. Shamsul Huda :— Penalty Punishment Clause এটা আছে। গতিকে দেখা যায় কিবা কাৰণত তেওঁলোকে যদি কিবা default কৰে বা লবা-ছোৱালী কম হাৰত পাৰ কৰে তেন্তে সেই Clause ত পেলাই তেওঁলোকক অসুবিধাত পেলাব। গতিকে, এই কথা বিলাক ইয়াত পৰিস্কাৰ নহয় গতিকে এই বিলখন আঙি মূলক।

Shri Kamakeya Prasad Tripathi :— সংশোধন দিয়ক।

M. Shamsul Huda :— সংশোধন দিবলৈ আৰু সময় নাই। এই বিলখন কেনেকৈ আহিল, ইয়াৰ এটা বহস্য আছে।

ইয়াতে কৈছে :— The Assam Non Govern-
ment School and College Employer Centralised

Provident fund Scheme Bill, 1969 ইয়াত School আৰু College দুটাকে সাঙোৰা হৈছে যদিও ইয়াত যিটো মতামত আছে তাত Aided College শিক্ষক সকলৰ কোনো মতামত নাই।

Some facts about the Assam Non Government School and College Employes Centralised Provident Fund Scheme Bill.

ইয়াতে দেখা যায় —Salient features of the proposed scheme and the legislation necessary for the purpose were explained to the representatives.

সেই Representative ৰ ভিতৰত দেখা যায় Aided College ৰ কোনো প্রতিনিধি নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Aided কলেজৰ প্রতিনিধি আছে। মই পঢ়ি দিওঁ— Shri Pranjit Kumar Talukdar, principal, M. C. College, Barpeta, President, Assam College Teachers Association, Shri Surya Kanta Barpajari, Vice-President, Assam College Teachers Association, Shri Birendra Nath Talukdar and Shri Purna Chandra Mazumder.

M. Shamsul Huda :—মোৰ হাতত যিটো আছে তাত লিখা আছে—

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(১) শ্রীগিৰীকান্ত মহন্ত President All Assam Primary Teachers Association.

(২) শ্রীৰবিন্দ্র নাথ শৰ্মা, Member of State Board.

(৩) শ্রীসোনাৰাম তামূলী Secretary All Assam Primary Teacher's Association.

(৪) শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ মহন্ত, President Gauhati, S. B.

এই S. B. নো কি বস্তু চৰকাৰেহে জানে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : S. B. মানে Sub-Divisional Board.

M. Shamsul Huda : (৫) শ্রীমোহিৰাম ফুকন General Secretary.

ক'ৰ General Secretary কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Primary School Teachers Association.

M. Shamsul Huda :— Minutes of the discussion between the representatives of the Assam middle English School Teachers Association and the special officer of the Assam Non-Government School and College Employees Centralised Provident fund Scheme.

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অৰ্থাৎ যিটো বস্তুৰ কাৰণে Scheme কৰা হৈছে আৰু
যাৰ কাৰণে অফিচাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিছে তেওঁৰহে Opinion লৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Special
Officer ৰ লগত Discuss কৰি তেওঁলোকে Scheme খন বুজি
লৈছে। This is the meaning.

M. Shamsul Huda :—ক'ত শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ কথা ক'ত
শিক্ষকৰ কথা? কিন্তু ইয়াত দিছে As requested by Fin-
ance Minister.....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— কি কাৰণত
Bill টো আনিব লগা হৈছে, সেইটো মাননীয় সদস্যই Discus-
sion ত নাছিল কাৰণে একো বুজিছে।

M. Shamsul Huda :—Elementary School, Aided
High School, আৰু Aided College এই সকলোৰে প্ৰতি-
নিধি লব লাগে। কিন্তু ইয়াত দেখা গৈছে Finance Minister
এ সৰ্বেসৰ্ব্ব। On 31.8.68 the Special officer met the
representative of the All Assam middle English
School Teachers' Association...On 4.9.68 the Special
officer met the representatives of the All Assam
middle English School Teachers Association and the
salient feature of the scheme and the legislation
proposed for the purpose were explined to them,
ইয়াত দেখা গৈছে যে, ওপৰৰ পৰা বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে পৰামৰ্শ দিছে,

এজন শিক্ষক নিযুক্তি কৰিছে যে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষকৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে।
সেইমতে অফিচাবে তললৈ নমাই দিলে।

এইখন ৰাজ্যত আজি কৃষক, কাম্ৰচাৰী আদিয়ে গণতন্ত্ৰ - বাদত
ৰাস্তাই ৰাস্তাই আন্দোলন কৰি সদায় চৰকাৰক জনায়েই আছে।
কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এইটো মানি নলয়। যি সকলৰাইজে প্ৰস্তাৱ বা
দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছে, সেই সকলৰ দাবী প্ৰস্তাৱ একোকেই মনা
নাই।

কিন্তু একে ৰাতিয়েই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী পৰামৰ্শমতে Special Officer
নিযুক্ত কৰিলে All Assam M, E. School Teachers' C. P.
F. আচনি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। ইয়াত M. V. School বাদ।
এই Vernacular স্কুল শিক্ষক সকলে কি দোষ কৰিলে যে
এই C. P. F. Scheme ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নকৰিলে। This is called
Capitalistic tactics of administration British policy
of divide and rule.

অৰ্থাৎ এই Salient Features ক'ৰ পৰা আহিল।
ৰামৰ জন্ম নহওঁতেই ৰামায়নৰ জন্ম হল। শিক্ষক সকলৰ মতামত
গ্ৰহণ নকৰি একেবাৰে Legislation কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।
এই Legislation ৰ ভিত্তি কত ? হয়ত, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কব Assoc-
iation ৰ শিক্ষক সকলে ইয়াত চহী কৰিছে নহয়। কিন্তু ইয়াত
শিক্ষক সকলৰ Association ৰ ফালৰ কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ নাই।
তেওঁলোকে প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবেহে ইয়াত ব্যক্তিগত মতামত দিব।

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পাৰে। Association ৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো দাবী অহা নাই।
তেওঁলোকে মতামতৰ পৰিবৰ্তে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দিব পাৰে। অৰ্থাৎ
প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক Association ৰ প্ৰশ্নবিলাক চাৰকাৰে
হাতত লোৱা নাই।

সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ চৰকাৰৰ নিশ্চয় নাই, থকা হলে refer কৰি-
লেহঁতেন। দেখা গৈছে কিছুমান প্ৰভাৱশালী শিক্ষক Undergraduate
তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰক চাপানী খুৱাই High School ৰ Head
Marster হৈ আছে। এতিয়া চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক Remove
ও নকৰে আৰু Confirm ও নকৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা হাতত
ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকক Confirm
নকৰে কাৰণ বিধান সভাই ধৰিব বা অন্যান্য আইনে ধৰিব।
তেওঁলোক প্ৰভাৱশালী মাজৰ মানুহ, আৰু সেই ভয়ে তেওঁলোকক
চৰকাৰে বসকৰি ৰাখিছে।

এয়ে হ'ল অৱস্থা। হয় চাৰ আৰু নহয় চাবেই হ'ল আমাৰ
অফিচাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য। এখন থানাত এজন অফিচাৰ গ'ল তেওঁ গৈ
কলে যে পানী বেছি আছে এই ফালেদি গলে নাওঁ লৈ যাব
লাগিব নেকি? দাবোগাজনে কলে হয় চাৰ পানী বেছি নাই
খোজ কাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব বোধহয় তেওঁ কলে হয় চাৰ, পানী
বেছি নাই যদি কিয় নাওঁ লাগে বুলি কলা? দাবোগাজনে
কলে,—“হয় যদি চাৰ তেন্তে হয়; আৰু নহয় যদি চাৰ তেন্তে
নহয়”। এয়ে হ'ল কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ duty “হয় চাৰ, নহয় চাৰ।”
এই অৱস্থাই হৈছে বিলখনৰ বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত মত দিছে কিন্তু

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মতৰ সাপেক্ষে হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে মতামত দিয়া নাই আৰু মতামত লোৱাও নাই। বৰঞ্চ Provident Fund ৰ আগতে যিটো সুবিধা আছিল যে লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসা, লৰাৰ বিয়া বা ছোৱালীৰ বিয়া আদিত তেওঁলোকে নিজে Provident Fund ৰ পইছা উলিয়াব পাৰে এতিয়া সেইটো নোৱাৰে। এতিয়া তেওঁলোকে Centralised কৰাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকে চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ ওচৰত যাব লাগিব। গতিকে এইটোৰ পৰা শিক্ষক সকলৰ দুৰ্গতি কিমান হব কল্পনা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই বিল খনৰ যোগেদি অত তত সিঁচৰিত হৈ থকা পইছাখিনি Centalised কৰি Invest কৰিব বিছাৰিছে আৰু দুখীয়া শিক্ষক সকলে যোতয়া এই পইছা বিছাৰিব তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে পাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে দেখা যায় Provident Fund ৰ Centralised কৰি শিক্ষকৰ সৰ্ব্বনাশ কৰিব বিছাৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষক সকলৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় কৰা হৈছে। এই বিলখনত হাইস্কুলৰ শিক্ষক, প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ সাধাৰণ শিক্ষকৰ কোনো মতামত নাই। মতামত লোৱা নাই আৰু লোৱাৰ ইচ্ছাও কৰা নাই। অথচ বাতিৰ একাৰত লৰালৰিকৈ এই বিল অনা হৈছে। গতিকে এই বিলখনত বহুতো খুত বৈ গৈছে। এই বিলখনত কোৱা হৈছে যে Non-Govt. স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলে Provident Fund Scheme ৰ পৰা উপকৃত হব। কিন্তু Non Govt, বুলিলে Aided স্কুলক ধৰা হোৱা নাই অথচ তেওঁলোকে deficit grant পোৱা নাই। ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰ্গতি বেছি হৈছে। এই Aided স্কুল বিলাকক কিয় বাদ দিয়া হৈছে? এইটো এটা বিৰাট এটা প্ৰশ্ন। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা

দেখা যাব তাত এটা যুক্তি ডাঙি ধৰিছে যে ওচৰত সিচৰতি হৈ থকা শিক্ষক সকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে এই পইছা Provident Fund ত জমা দিব। কিন্তু Deficits স্কুল কেইখন আছে? মোৰ সমষ্টিতে ৩খন স্কুল আছে কিন্তু deficit grant পোৱা নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গোটেই অসমতে আৰু প্ৰত্যেক জন সদস্যৰে এলেকাত যিমান বিলাক Aided High School আছে প্ৰত্যেকেই ইয়াৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপোনাৰ সমষ্টিৰে Aided স্কুলখনে ইয়াৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব। গতিকে দেখা যায় ৭৫% ভাগ হাই স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকে এই সুবিধা নাপায়। অথচ এই বিলখন তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে সাধাৰণ শিক্ষক সকলৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষা কৰা। কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই। এইটো এটা গনতন্ত্ৰ বিৰোধী কাম হৈছে। গতিকে সকলো aided স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলক সাঙুৰিলৈ সাধাৰণ শিক্ষক শ্ৰেণীৰ বৃহত্তম স্বার্থ ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ গৈ এটা বিশেষ শ্ৰেণীক ইয়াৰ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। এক শ্ৰেণী মানুহৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ ১ বোৰটি ২০ লাখ মানুহৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে এই বিলখন পাচ কৰিবলৈ গৈছে। এইটো কেৱল deficit grant পোৱা স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলকে নহয় aided স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলকো সাঙুৰি লব লাগে কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পিচত ইয়াত আৰু এটা কথা আছে। এই Centralised কথাটোত মোৰ নিজৰে খোকোজা লাগিছে। Central শব্দটো প্ৰথমতে যেতিয়া পঢ়িলো তেতিয়া ভাবিলো যে এই শিক্ষক সকলে কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা কিবা সুবিধা পাব। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখিলো

যে এই বিলৰ লগত Centre ৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই। এইটো পোনপটীয়াকৈ State Govt. ৰ কথা।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :- Central Govt. ইয়াত কি কৰিবলৈ আহিব।

M. Shamsul Huda :-মই মাননীয় বিভূমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। তেখেত বেছ চোকা বুধিয়ক মানুহ। তেখেতে আমাৰ দেশক তিল তিল কৰি শেষ কৰিলে এতিয়া যি Section ৰ কাৰণে Bill তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে এইটো মাত্ৰ ইংৰাজৰ দিনৰ divide and rule Policy হে কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ দাবা কোনো উপকৃত নহয়। মাত্ৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ মাজত গঢ়ি উঠা একতাকৈ এই Act এ ভদ্ৰ কৰিছে। (ক্ৰমঃ) অৰ্থাৎ শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৈনন্দিন যি দাবী তাক আনায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি একতা গঢ়ি উঠিছিল সেই একতাক চৰকাৰে কুঠাৰেৰে ঘপিয়াই টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰিছে। এক চাম শিক্ষকৰ পৰা অন্য চাম শিক্ষকক বেলেগ কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ যি প্ৰতিক্ৰিশীল নীতি তাৰ দ্বাৰা Majority People ক বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে।

“Where as it is expedient to make provision for the creation of a centsalised provident fund and framing of a scheme thereof for the employes of the non-Government schools and College in Assam and where as it is further expdient to administer and central the said fund by a

Board of trustees to safeguard the interest of the subscribers by propose investment of deposits and to extend additional reffrement and other benefits to the subscribers in gradual stages."

এই বিলাকলৈ চালে দেখা যায়, যে তেওঁবিলাকে ভঙা ঢোল কোৱাই গোৱাৰ অৰ্জুনৰ কাৰণে, এটা Section ৰ কাৰণে এই আইন কৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, আমাৰ ইয়াত যি ১৫০ খন Aided স্কুল কলেজ আছে, তাৰ ১৫০ জন শিক্ষকৰ ভিতৰত $3 \times 2 = ২৭$ জন শিক্ষকেহে এই Benefit টো পাব। আৰু এইটো মাত্ৰ এটা Section ৰ কাৰণেহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

(A Voice ১০ জন শিক্ষক)

১০ জন শিক্ষকে একোখন স্কুলচলাতো কংগ্ৰেছৰ দিনত একো আচৰিত কথা নহয়। ৫০০ ছাত্ৰৰ ভিতৰত ৪ জন শিক্ষকে একোখন প্ৰাইমাৰি স্কুল এই চৰকাৰৰ দিনত চলাইছে। গতিকে এই যে যি Centralised Provident Fund আছে এইটো এটা সন্দেহৰ কথা। ইয়াত এটা confusion ৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। শিক্ষক সকলে এই confusion ত পৰি হাবাথুৰি খাইছে। তেওঁ লোকে centralised শব্দটো পাই ভাবিছে Central-Govt. ৰ পৰা এই grant টো আহিব আৰু আমি দেখিছো ইয়াত যি invest কৰিব বা যি বিল তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে ইয়াত মাত্ৰ কেইজনমান মুষ্টিমেয় চৰকাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিলৈহে তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। এতিয়া মই এই প্ৰেমবোলৰ Last ত কব খোজো যে, Mr. Deputy Speaker

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এই প্ৰেমবোলৰ সম্পৰ্কতে ছুবাৰী কৈছো আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য
সকলৰ লগতে হাঁহিছো যদিও আচলতে মোৰ অন্তৰ ফাঁটি
গৈছে দুখত ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই gradual stage ৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Mr. 'Huda, you were
absent during the earlier debate on this matter.
The points you are raising how were discussed
and tuarhed out and the Minister in charge
made the points here clear to the house.

M. Shamsul Huda :— এই gradual stage টো কেনেকৈ
implement কৰা হব । গতিকে এই বিলখনৰ gradual stage
কেনেকৈ implement কৰা হব তাৰ scheme নোহোৱালৈকে
আমি সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰিমনে নকৰিম কব নোৱাৰো । ইয়াত
President এ consent দিছে, আৰু consent দিয়াৰ পাচত
implementation আৰম্ভ হৈছে আৰু Benifit টো ২০ বছৰৰ
পাচত হব । নোহোৱাৰ কথা নাই । গতিকে ইয়াত দেখা যায়,
এই gradual stage ৰ বিল খনৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষক সকল বঞ্চিত
হব পাৰে । তেওঁলোকে জীয়াই থাকোতেই যি টকা দিছে
সেই টকা তেওঁলোকে যে খাবলৈ নাপায়, তেওঁলোকেৰ ল'ৰা-
ছোৱালীয়ে খাবলৈ পায়নে নেপায় কব নোৱাৰো কাৰণ এই
govt. বদলিও হবপাৰে । আমাৰ বিভাগত্বী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বহুতো
অভিজ্ঞতা আছে, কিন্তু আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নাথাকিলেও, আমি

শুনিছো যে এই বিলাকৰ clearly Annexure থাকিব লাগে। এইটো নথ্যকাকৈ কোনো বিল হ'ব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ এই বিল ডাঙি ধৰিছে মই ভাবি আচৰিত হৈছো। বিভিন্নমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া ইমান চোকা বুদ্ধিৰ মানুহ, বিৰাট অভিজ্ঞতাৰ মানুহে কেনেকৈ এই হেতুত এই বিলখন আনিছে মই আচৰিত হৈছো।

এই পিয়েমবোলত আৰু এটি কথা আছে সেইটো হৈছে Board of Trustee ৰ কথা। এই Board of Trustee চিলংৰ ঘোৰা দৌৰ পাতিছে, কিন্তু এই Board of Trustee য়ে সৰ্বনাশ কাণ্ড কৰিছে, তাৰ কেলেঙ্কাৰী আৰু দুৰ্নীতিত বিষয় ববীয়া সকলেহে তাৰ পইচা-পাইছে, কিন্তু তাৰ Employee বিলাকে নাপায়, মুছলমান, সমাজত এটা শব্দ আছে। আমাৰ আইনমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই জানে যে, আমাৰ এই চাহেবেত জানে শব্দটো হৈছে বাহেলিল্লা তাৰমানে টকা দিলে দিলেই আৰু হুৰাই নাপাব।

ইতিমধ্যে Board of Trustee ত যি পইছা আহিছে ইও “বাহেলিল্লা” হৈয়ে গৈছে আৰু ‘বাহেলিল্লা’ হৈয়ে যাব। গতিকে উপধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই Board of Trustee ত আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। আমাৰ দুখীয়া কৃষক ৰাইজৰ পইছালৈ যি invest কৰিছে, সেইটো শিক্ষক সকলক দিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

আৰু কেইটামান কথা কবলগা আছে। মই এইটো উপলব্ধি

কৰিছো যে, আৰু কেইবাজনো সদস্যই কবলৈ আছেই। তাৰ পিচত আৰু এটা short Title ৰ কথা আছে। It extend to the State of Assam ইয়াৰ মানে State of Assam বুলি কলে whole of Assam ক বুজাব আৰু কোনোবা অঞ্চলক বাদ পেলাব। আৰু এইটো বিভূমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কব যে, State of Assam বুলিলে Whole of Assam বুজায় আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত আইনৰ সহায় লব লগা হয়। অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰী পক্ষৰ উকীল সকল তাত হাবে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিৰোধী দলৰ উকীল সকলৰ পৰা এই Interpretation আহিব এইটো হব লাগিছিল—It does not include the whole state of Assam. অসমত autonomous state কৰাৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। এই autonomous state, ত এই বিল প্ৰযোজ্য হবনে নহয় তাৰো উল্লেখ নাই আৰু sixth scheduled area বিলাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি হব তাৰো উল্লেখ নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় ইয়াত কিবা বহস্য আছেনে কি? Clause II page 4 d (3) কোৱা আছে যে Secretary, state Board of Elementary Education in respect of the employes of his own office and Assistant secretary of the state Board in respect of the Elementary Schools Teachers, ministerial and other staff in the respective educational sub-division in respect whom they are appointing

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authorithy ; আকৌ 'c' employer শব্দতো প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে । employer factory workers ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতহে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় । কিন্তু স্কুলৰ চাকৰীত যি সকল employee থাকে তেওঁলোকক employed বুলি authority বুলিহে কোৱা হয় । গতিকে employer শব্দটো উঠাই লব লাগে । আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত authority হব লাগে । কাৰণ employee শব্দটোৰ এটা bad connotation আছে । গতিকে employer শব্দটো উঠাই লব লাগে । এই শব্দটো প্ৰভু প্ৰভু যেন লাগে ।

Shri Hiralal Patwari :— Sir, for the teachers of the aided secondary schools a contributory provident fund scheme has been introduced. The rate of contribution being 6%. There is no provision for pension or gratuity at present. But a proposal to introduce the triple Benifit scheme is under the active consideration of the Govt. In the mean time the Managing Committees of aided secondary schools are grant gratuity to the

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superannuated teachers from the surplus funds of their institutions with the prior approval of the D. P. I. to grant provided the amount of gratuity does not exceed Rs. 1000/-or six months pay last drawn by the teachers whichever is less.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— This matter has been discussed many times. All the points which has been raised are replied. I have requested that the question may be put.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— The question is that the Assam Government School and College Employees centralised provident Fund Scheme bill 1969 be passed.

(The House divided).

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Ayes—51. Noes—30
The Bill is passed. As this is the last date

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for Government business and as several important Bills still remain untouched, I think we should extend the time of the House by at least one hour so that at least we can take some Bills. Is it the sense of the House?

(A Voice :— Yes.)

THE ASSAM CONTINGENCY FUND (AUGMENTATION OF CORPUS) BILL, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Here is a message from the Governor, dated Shillong the March, 1969. "Under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly."

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Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister,
Finance) :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam
Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill,
1969, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Dy. Speaker :— Motion moved. (After
a pause) The question is that the Assam Co-
ntingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill,
1969, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : — Sir, I beg
to move that the Assam Contingency Fund
(Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1969, be passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Motion moved. (After
a pause) The question is that the Assam Con-
tingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill,
1969, be passed.

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Fund Scheme Bill, 1969.

(The motion was adopted).

THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ME-
MBERS' SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES (AM-
ENDMENT) BILL, 1969

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Here is a message
from the Governor of Assam dated Shillong
the 18th of February, 1969, "I recommend
under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of
India that the Assam Legislative Assembly Me-
mbers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill
1969, be taken into consideration by the Assam
Legislative Assembly".

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister,
Finance) :— Sir, I beg to move that the
Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries
and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be
taken into consideration.

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Mr. Dy. Speaker : — Motion moved.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— উপাধ্যক্ষ
মহোদয়, Assam Legislative Assembly mem-
bers' salaries and Allowances (Amendment)
Bill, 1969, খন মই আমাৰ কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ
পক্ষৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো। কিয় ?
বিলখনত কোৱা হৈছে statement of objects and
reasons ত — Sir, the Statements of Objects
and Reasons says, "The present salary of Rs.
250 per mensem to the Members of the
Assam Legislative Assembly was fixed as far back
as in 1958. As there has been considerable rise
in the cost of almost everything since then, it
is proposed to increase the salary to Rs. 350 per men-
sem. Besides, keeping in view the rise in the
cost of travel and touring, it has been felt neces-
sary to increase the Members' fixed Travelling

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Allowance from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem and Daily Allowance for non-Assembly business from Rs. 10.50, to Rs. 12. 50. The medical facilities available to Members are proposed to be liberalised by entitling a Member to free medical treatment throughout the year instead of only during the period spent on Assembly work, Committee meeting or Conference as at present.

এই বিলখন আগতে যেতিয়া সদস্য সকলৰ দৰ্শনা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছিল তেতিয়া যাতায়তৰ খৰছ বা বস্ত্ৰ বাহানৰ দাম যে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে সেইটো আমি তস্বীকাৰ নকৰো। কিন্তু তাৰলগতে আমি চাবলগিৰ যে, বিধান সভাৰ সদস্যৰ দৰ্শনা যিবিলাক কাৰণত বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলগে বুলি ভাবিছে সেই একেবিলাক কাৰণেই ৰাজ্যৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰযোজ্য হবলগে। কাৰণ এইবিলাক বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি সকলো ঠাইতে

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হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কু-ফল সকলোৱেই ভোগ কৰিছে। আৰু ক্ষতি-
গ্ৰস্তও হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত এইটো পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে শিক্ষক
সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো টকাৰ Ex-gratia grant দিয়াৰ কথা
আছিল সেইটো এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে
এই শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মী সকলে আন্দোলন কৰিব লগা হৈছে
আৰু আমি সেই সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হৈ বিধান সভাৰ সভ্যহিচাবে
আমাৰ দৰ্শনা বঢ়াই লোৱাটো সমিচীন নহয়। চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে
যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো অৱশ্যে আমি সমৰ্থন কৰা। আৰু
বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো বিনামূলীয়া হব
লাগে। আমাৰ যেনে পশ্চিম বঙ্গ বিধান সভাৰ
সদস্য সকলে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভিতৰতে বিনা পইচাত ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে
ব্যৱস্থা আছে। তেওঁলোকক বিনা পইচাত ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ পাচ

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দিয়ে । সেইদৰে কেৰেলাটো বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে
বিনা পইচাতে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰে । অকল সেয়ে
নহয় কেৰেলাৰ লোকসভাৰ M. P. সকলকো
নিৰ্বাচনৰ পাচত বিনা পইচাত ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ 'পাচৰ'
ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিছে । সেই কাৰণেই ভাবে
আমাৰ যান-বাহন আৰু ভ্ৰমণ বনাচৰ বাবে যি
টকা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে সেইখিনি উন্নয়ণ
মূলক কাম কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যয় কৰিব
লাগে । আমি যাতায়তৰ বাবে যিখিনি
অনুবিধাৰ সম্মুখীন হৈছো সেই অনুবিধা ছৰ
কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থা বিনমূলীয়া
কৰি 'পাচৰ' ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ । আন
কি আমাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰ ভিতৰত, সকলো অঞ্চলতে
বাচ নাই । বেলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰ-

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কাৰব লগত আলোচনা কৰি পাচৰ ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিব পাৰে । অৱশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয়
চৰকাৰৰ পৰামৰ্শ লব লাগিব । যত্ন কৰিলে
এইটো সম্ভৱ হ'ব পাৰে তেনেকৈ কৰিব
লাগে । আমি দেখিছো কেৰেলা চৰকাৰৰ
মন্ত্ৰী সকলে ৫০০ টকাৰ ওপৰ দম্ম'হা নলয় ।
আৰু পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলেও ৫০০ টকাৰ
ওপৰ দম্ম'হা নলয় । অৱশ্যে এইটোও অস্থীকাৰ
কৰিব নোৱাৰি যে বস্তৱ দাম বাঢ়িছে - যাতায়তৰ
দাম বাঢ়িছে । আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু জন-
সাধাৰণৰ ওপৰতো এই চৰা দামৰ হেচা পৰিছে ।
গতিকেই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাবে নজৰ দিয়া
দৰকাৰ । আৰু সেই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে চৰকাৰে ভ্ৰমন

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বনাচ বৃদ্ধি নকৰি বিনামূলীয়া যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থা দৰ্কাৰ ।
 আৰু আমাৰ চিকিৎসাও বিনামূলীয়া হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ ।
 বৰ্তমান সময়ত এই কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব ।
 আৰু আমাৰ সদনত দম্ম'হা বৃদ্ধিৰ যিটো প্ৰস্তাব
 আনিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন নকৰো আৰু বিৰোধিতা
 কৰিচো ।

* Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ
 মহোদয়, মই ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে এই বিলৰ বিৰোধিতা
 কৰিব খুজিছো । এইটো কথা মই মোৰ নিজৰ কথা
 কব খুজিছো । বিধান সভাৰ এজন সদস্য হিচাবে ।
 নিৰ্বাচন হোৱাৰ পাচতো ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে বহুখীনি অনু-
 বিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগীয়া হৈছে । আৰু মই বিশ্বাস

* Speech not corrected

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কৰো বিধান সভাৰ সকলো মাননীয় সদস্য আৰ্থিক
বিষয়ত বহু বৰমে অশুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হবলগীয়া হৈছে।
এইটো কথা সচাঁ। আজি মোৰ অন্তৰৰ ভিতৰত
এটা অন্তদণ্ডৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এফালে ভাবো দৰ্শনা
বৃদ্ধি হোৱাটো ভাল হব। আনফালে বিবেক জাগি
উঠে, এইটো উচিত নহব। এনে অন্তদণ্ড মোৰ অন্তৰতে
জাগি উঠিছে। দৰ্শনা বৃদ্ধিকৰাৰ নাম লমনে, তাৰ
বিৰোধীতা কৰিম। মই কামনা কৰো মোৰ বিবেক
সজাগ হওক।

আজি এইটো কথা কব খুজো যে আজি আমাৰ দৰ্শনা
আৰু ভ্ৰমন মিলি মুঠ ৪০০ টকা পাইছে। কিন্তু আমি যদি
এইটো কথা লক্ষ্য কৰো যে আমাৰ জাতীয় আয় কিমান

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তেনেহলে কব লাগিব আমি ভালেই পাইছো। আমাৰ কষ্ট হৈছে যদিও, আমাৰ সাধাৰণ নাগৰিকৰ যি আয় হয় তাতকৈ আমাৰ অলপ বেচিহে হৈছে। এই খিনিতে আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ যুগ্য যে আমাৰ Average National Income চালে দেখা যায় তাৰ এটা ডাঙৰ অংশ মুষ্টিমেয় লোকেহে পাইছে। আমি হিচাব কৰি চালে দেখা পাও আমাৰ বহুত মানুহৰ দৈনিক আয় মাত্ৰ ২৫ পইচাৰ কমহে হব। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ কষ্ট হৈছে। তথাপি আমি কষ্ট স্বীকাৰ কৰি হলেও, ত্যাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰি হলেও দেশ সেৱা কৰিব লাগিব, দেশ সেৱাৰ কাৰণে আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণেই মই কও যে Bill খন withdraw কৰিব লাগে।

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই Bill খনৰ ওপৰত কোনো কথা নকও বুলি ভাবিছিলো। কাৰণ আমাৰ নিজেৰ দলৰ ভিতৰতে এই বিল খণৰ সম্পৰ্কত আমি এক মত নহয়। আৰু দৰাচলতে আমি দল হিচাবে এই বিল সম্পৰ্কত কাৰ কি মনোভাব এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো আলোচনা কৰা নাই। কিন্তু ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে এই সদনৰ অনেক সদস্যৰ লগতে এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা হৈছে। আজি যেতিয়া হুতাং এই বিলৰ বিৰুদ্ধীতা কৰিলে— “সভাত থাকি

* Speech not corrected.

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নকয় "উচিত, পাপে পায় কিঞ্চিৎ কিঞ্চিৎ" সেই কাৰণেই
ছম্বাৰ কবলৈ উঠিলো। এই কথা মই আশা কৰো আৰু প্ৰাৰ্থনা
কৰো যেন ইয়াত কোনো ভণ্ডামিয়ে ঠাই নাপায়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰথম বাক্যতে উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে
১৯৫৮ চনত সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ ২৫০ টকা দম্মহা আছিল।
আৰু ১৯৫৮ চনতো মই এই সদনৰ সদস্য আছিলো। আৰু
সেই সময়ত এটা অলেখিত চুক্তি আছিল দম্মহাৰ টকা ১৫০০
ৰ ঠাইত ২৫০ টকাৰ বিল আনিব আৰু আমি বিৰোধী দলৰ
সদস্য সকলে মনে মনে বহি থাকিম। আৰু চৰকাৰে পাচ
কৰি লৈ যাব। তেতিয়া মই কমিউনিষ্ট দলৰ দলপতি আছিলো।
যেতিয়া এই কথাৰ বুজা পৰা হৈ গল। পাৰ্টিৰ কাৰ্য্যনিৰ্বাহক
কমিটিত কলে যে Formal opposition কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ
পাচত পাৰ্টিৰ সভাত কলে যে এইটো Formally oppose
কৰিব লাগে। মই তেতিয়া কলোয়ে oppose দুই বকমে
হব পাৰে। এটা হৈছে real আৰু আনটো হৈছে Formal

এটা হৈছে "ৰিয়েল" আৰু আনটো হৈছে ফৰ্মেল। যি
হুঙক Party য়ে নিৰ্দেশ দিছে আৰু এতিয়াও বিলখন পাৰ হৈ
যোৱা নাই। মই তেতিয়া Party ৰ সদস্য থকা কাৰণে Party
ৰ নিৰ্দেশ মতে বিলখন Oppose কৰিছিলো। সেই সময়ত
আমাৰ "পাৰ্লিয়ামেণ্টৰি এফেয়াচৰ" মন্ত্ৰী মোৰ মনত পৰে মইনুল

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হক চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়া আছিল- তেখেতে মোক ধিকাৰ দিলে যে “কি মানুহ কি এই দল” মোক ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে আক্ৰমণ কৰিছিল মই সহ্য কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিলো। লগত আছিল স্বৰ্গীয় হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী। মই এই বিলাক ভণ্ডামিত নাই। ইয়াত মত দিলে থাকিম। যি সকলে টকা লব নোখোজে তেখেত সকলে নলঙ বুলি এই সদনৰ মজিয়াত কওক। মই নলঙ বুলি কলো কিন্তু নলঙ বুলি কোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু এবাৰ দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা বিকৃত হলো। এই তিনিবাৰ ধিকাৰ পোৱাৰ পিচত মই আজি এই বিলখন সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা কব খোজো যে যদি এই বিলখন পাচ হৈ যায়, যদি কোনোবাই লব খোজে লওক আৰু যদি কোনোবাই লব নোখোজে নলঙক। যি সকলে লব নোখোজে পাচ হলেও নলয়। আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে প্ৰানে কান্দিছে, আমাৰ যথেষ্ট আয় উৎপন্ন আছে ভৱিষ্য আছে আমি চলিব পাৰো। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে আমি দুখীয়া মানুহৰ প্ৰতিনিধি দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিও দুখীয়া ভাবে থাকিব লাগে এইটো ঠিক। কিন্তু আচলতে দুখীয়া মানুহৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হলেও দুখীয়া ভাৱে থাকিব নোৱাৰে — কাৰণ বিধানসভাৰ সদস্য হলে নানান বকমৰ খৰচ আহি পৰে যি বিলাক খৰচ এবাৰ নোৱাৰে। যাৰ অলপমান গুৰি শকত নহয় বা অন্য বকমৰ বাহিৰা আয়ৰ কোনো উপায় নাই যেনে ওকালতি কৰা ডাক্তৰী কৰা খেতি কৰা ইত্যাদি নাই কেৱল বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য হিচাবেই কাম কৰিব লগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে কিছু অসুবিধা

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হয়। যিয়ে নলয় তেওঁ শূদ্ধাৰ পাত্ৰ আৰু নোলোৱাটো পূজনীয় কথা। তেখেত সকলক জোৰ জাবৰদস্তি কৰি দিয়া কথাটো ঠিক নহয়। কাৰণ জনসাধাৰণৰ দৰে জীৱন যাপন কৰাটো গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শ আছিল তাৰ পৰা কাকো বঞ্চিত কৰা উচিত নহয়। মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে এই টকা লোৱাত কোনো আপত্তি নাই। নহলেও কোনো আপত্তি নাই। মই নলৈ চলিব পৰা হলে বেয়া পাম সেইটো নহয়। কিন্তু এই কথা ঠিক যে কিছুমান ঠাইৰ পৰা মই Telegram চিঠি পাইছো। বৰপেটা, নগাওঁ, মঙ্গলদৈ Bar Association ৰ পৰা আপত্তি পাইছো। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে হয়তো কব যে Bar Association ৰ অন্যতম নেতা সিদ্ধাৰ্থ শঙ্কৰ বয় কিমান টকা fees লৈছিল। গুৱাহাটী Disturbance ৰ সময়ত উকীল নিৰ্বাচন কৰাৰ সময়ত Bar Association ৰ) ভূতপূৰ্ব চেফ্টাৰীয়ে কিমান টকা লৈছে আকৌ নগাওঁ মঙ্গলদৈ, বৰপেটা Bar Association ত কাম কৰোঁতে প্ৰকৃততে Case ৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা fees লৈছে।

গতিকে মই ভাবো যে বিধান সভাৰ পৰা এটা আদৰ্শ সকলো দল লগ লাগি আলোচনা কৰি যদি সিদ্ধান্ত দিলেহেঁতেন তেন্তে ভাল হলেহেঁতেন। কিন্তু এইবাৰ কি কাৰণে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে অনানুষ্ঠানিক ভাবে বিৰোধীদলৰ লগত কোনো আলোচনা নকৰাকৈ বিলখন যে কিয় আনিছে কব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে মই পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে এই বিলখন সদ্যহতে আজি লৈ স্থগিত

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বাখিই সকলো কথাৰে সদনত মতামত বিচাৰিলে ভাল হয়। অনানুষ্ঠানিক ভাবে আলোচনা হৈছে কিন্তু দৰাচলতে আমি অন্তৰৰ পৰা অনুভৱ কৰো যে যদি এইটো বেয়া আদৰ্শ তেন্তে সকলোৱে তাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া এটা বেয়া কথা হব যে আমি যি সকলে লম সেই সকলক কব লোভী যি সকলে নলয় সেই সকলক পুৰণক বুলি কব। বিবোধীতা কৰি পিচত ললে কব ভণ্ডতবাদী, বিড়াল তপাষ্টী আৰু নানান কথা হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজো যে আজি বিলখন পাচ নকৰি স্থগিত ৰখা হওক আৰু সকলো দলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা হওক কিয়নো “বাব এগেচিয়েচনৰ” পুস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে নহয়। তেখেতৰ পুতি শূন্য আছে কিন্তু তেখেতৰ পুস্তাৰ আমাৰ Guidance line নহয়। অন্যান্য সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ কথাহে বেচিকৈ ভাবিব লাগে।

গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই বিলখনৰ এটা চূড়ান্ত নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব নালাগে। সদনত বিবোধী দল নিৰ্দোষী সকলোৰে লগত আলোচনা অনানুষ্ঠানিক ভাবে হওক তাৰ পাচত বিলখন পাচ কৰা নকৰা যি হয় হব।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য ভট্টচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই টকা লোৱা নোলোৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত ভণ্ডামিৰ কথা কৈছে কিন্তু কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত ভণ্ডামিৰ ঠাই নাই। নোলোৱা যদি হও আছিল তেখেত

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পাৰ্টিত নাই আৰু এই বিলখনৰ বিৰোধীতাও কৰা নাই। আগতে এই বিলখনৰ সম্পৰ্কত আলোচনা হৈছিল আৰু কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিৰোধীতা কৰা হৈছিল। যদি কোনোবাই আগতে কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰাখিছিল আৰু এতিয়া ভণ্ডামি কৰিছে তেন্তে মই কওঁ—ভণ্ডামি আমাৰ কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত নাই। আমাৰ মতামতৰ নীতি নাই বুলি কোনোবাই সমালোচনা কৰিলে তেখেতক জনাব পাৰো যে কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত ভণ্ডামি নাই। কোনোবাই ভণ্ডামি কৰিছিল যদিও তেখেত বৰ্তমান কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত নাই আৰু তেনেলোকৰ স্থানো নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যিবিলাক কথা কৈছে সেইটো কোৱা উচিত নহয় আৰু কোনোবাই যদি কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত এতিয়া নাথাকি তেনেধৰণৰ কথা কব তেতিয়াহলে আমি কমিউনিষ্ট সকলে আপত্তি কৰিম। কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত যি সকল থাকে তেখেত সকলে এটা নীতিক বিশ্বাস কৰি থাকে আৰু সেই নীতিৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস ৰাখি তেখেত সকলে কথা কব। এই বিলখনত আমি হঠাতে বিৰোধীতা কৰা নাই বা কোৱা নাই। গতিকে যদি কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত থকাৰ সুযোগ লৈ কিছুমান কথাৰ ভণ্ডামি কৰি কৈছে তাত আমি দুখোৰ আপত্তি কৰো তেনেলোকৰ কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত কোনো স্থান নাই। তেখেতে বাখ্যা কৰিবলৈ গৈ আলোচনাত চাবৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা কথাত আমি আপত্তি কৰিছো

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কাৰণ আমাক আক্ৰমণ কৰি এই কথাটো কৈছে। আমি ভঙামি কৰা নাই ভঙামিৰ স্থান আমাৰ কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত নাই। আগতেই যদি কোনোবাই ভঙামি কৰিছে। কিন্তু তেখেত এতিয়া আমাৰ পাৰ্টিত নাই।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই বিলখন সময়োপযোগী হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো, বৰং অলপ পলম হৈছে। যি সকলে ১৯৫৮ চনৰ পৰা টকাৰ মানদণ্ডৰ লগত যুজি আহিছিল তেতিয়া হলে ৫৫০ টকা কম হৈছে বুলি কম। আমি কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ চিন্তাধাৰাৰ ভিতৰত সীমাবদ্ধ নহওঁ আমাৰ নিজৰ আৰ্থিক সম্বল আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱাৰ লগত সীমাবদ্ধ। আজি যিবিলাক সদস্যই Meeting ৰ সময়ত যাৰ Public Committee ৰ মিটিংত যায় আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ Meeting ত যায় আৰু Public মিটিংত যায় তাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে এটা পইছাও ভাড়া নাপায় তাৰ উপৰিও আৰু এটা কথা ভাবিব লগা হৈছে যে যানবাহনৰ কাৰণে সকলো সদস্যই গাৱলৈ যাব লাগে। কিন্তু গাৱলৈ যাবৰ কাৰণে Govt ৰ পৰা যানবাহনৰ Requisition দিব নোৱাৰে। আৰু তেখেত যদি জাহাজত যাব পৰা হয় তেতিয়া হলে কি অৱস্থা হ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিলখন সময়োপযোগী হৈছে কাৰণ সদস্য সকলৰ আৰ্থিক দূৰৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি অনা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই এই বিলখন অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। আজি এজন সাধাৰণ শ্ৰমিকৰ দৈনিক আয় ৮ টকাৰ কম নহয়। গতিকে ভাৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত

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৫৫০ টকা কম হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবো। তথাপি দেশৰ বৰ্ত্তমান
আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ চাই এই বিলখন সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

Re :— HARESWAR GOSWAMI MEMORIAL
COMMITTEE.

Mr. Speaker :— I fixed a meeting of the
Hareswar Goswami Memorial Committee at 4:30
p. m. to-day. But due to the late sitting of
the House this has been cancelled. It will be
held on the 9th at 4:30 p. m.

Shri Jogen Saikia :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই
এই বিষয়ত অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰো বুলিয়েই ভাবিছিলো। কিন্তু ভট্টা-
চাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে কোৱাৰ দৰে ১০০, ১৫০ টকা
বঢ়াই দিয়াৰ কথাটো একোয়েই নহয়, মই নিজৰ জীৱনত কেতিয়াবা
মাহেকত ১ পইচা নোহোৱাকৈয়ো চলি গৈছো।

বহু দিন আগৰে পৰা Income Tax দিয়া নাছিল।
গতিকে ১৫০ টকা ১০০ টকাৰ কাৰণে কোনো চিন্তা নাহে।
কেৱল এইটো কথা কবলৈ মই থিয় হ'ব লগিয়া হল যে এনে
ধৰণৰ আলোচনা ইয়াত হোৱাৰ বাবে মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো।
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই মিছা কথা কোৱা নাই। কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ ভিতৰৰ
পৰা আৰু বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ পৰাও ২/৩ জনে এই বিষয় আপত্তি

কৰিছিল যে ইমান কম দৰ্শনা বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। এইটো নষ্ট যে কমিউনিষ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা Shri Promode Gogoi য়ে যি কথা কলে সেই বিষয়ে এটা inperfact আলোচনা হৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ নিত্যান্ত কষ্ট হয় তাৰ পাচত আমাৰ নেতা সকলৰ বিলখনৰ সমৰ্থন আনিবলৈ।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— তেখেতৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো কোন কোন কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ সদস্য সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছে?

Shri Jogen Saik'a :— তেখেতে বুকুত হাত দি কব নোৱাৰে যে এই কথা কোৱা নাই যে আমি সমৰ্থন কৰো। কিন্তু Party মিটিংত পাৰ্টিয়ে নিৰ্দেশ দিলে আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিম। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই কমিউনিষ্টৰ Verleating Re-Propose কৰিছো। মাননীয় G. S. Bill ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিবৰ সময়তো সেইটো কথা উল্লেখই হৈছিল। আৰু যদি সেই কথাটোত কেৱল আপত্তি কৰাৰ কাৰণেহে কৰা হয় তেনেহলে আলোচনা নিৰ্বৰ্থক হৈ যাব। ইয়াত যি কেইটা যুক্তি প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা হৈছে সেই কেইটা যুক্তিৰ পতিয়ন যাব নোৱাৰি। কিন্তু বিবিলাক কথা কোৱা হৈছে আৰু পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে যে তাত সদস্য সকলৰ এজনক বানচ দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া হলে প্ৰত্যেক জন সদস্য ভ্ৰমণৰ কাৰণে ৫০০ টকা কম নহব, গতিকে Free Pass দিয়ক। যদি সেইটোয়েই নহয় তেতিয়াহলে মাছ বুলি নাখাই মাঁমা বুলি খোৱা হব।

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আৰু হয় কথা হৈছে কোনো কোনো প্ৰদেশত মন্ত্ৰী সকলে
বোলে ৫০০ টকাৰ বেছি নলয়। তেখেত সকলে দেখিবলৈ নাপায়
যে মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে বিভিন্ন ঠাইত for mile ত ৪ অনাকৈয়ো
বেচি নাপায়।

(Noise)

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Disvortion and
wrong Representation to this anyout House.

Shri Gogen Saikia :— I accept the challenge.
Let anybody prove mat it is not.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ
নামত যিখিনি কথা কৈছে সেইটো সত্য নহয়।

Shri Gogen Saikia :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই বিলাক কথা
গোপন নহয় বাস্তাৱ মানুহেও জানে বিৰোধী পক্ষও ভাগৰদৰে
জানে। এইটো মুকলি ভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে।

মই এইটো কথা কব খুজিছো; অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যদি তেওঁ
অন্তৰ্বে দৈব্য বিৰোধিতা কৰে আমি সহাবি দিম কিয় যদি ৰাজনীতি
ক্ষেত্ৰত বিৰোধিতা কৰে আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ।

Shri Motilal Nayak :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য
ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে মেলত থাকি নামাতা উচিত, দোষে পায়
কিঞ্চিং কিঞ্চিং”। M. L. A. সকলৰ কাৰণে ৪০০ টকা
পৰা ৫০০ টকা লৈ বা এক হেজাৰ টকালৈকো বৃদ্ধি কৰাটো

একো ডাঙৰ কথা নহয়। কাৰণ মই নিজেই M. L. A. হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা মোৰ যি ধৰণে খৰছ বাঢ়িছে আনৰো সেইদৰে বাঢ়িছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে আমি সদনলৈ অহাৰ সময়ত দৈনিক ২২ ৥ টকাকৈ পাওঁ। তাৰ পৰা হয়তো কাৰোবাৰ দুই তিনি টকা ৰব পাৰে আৰু কোনোবাই যদি তিৰখেলৈ তেনেহলে কি থাকে কব নোৱাৰো। কোনোবা দুই এজনৰ বাহিৰে বাকী কষ্ট কৰা M. L. A. সকল চাইকেলেৰে নিজৰ সমষ্টি ঘূৰে। আৰু কোনোবাই গৈ কোনো Popular M. L. A. কোনো ঠাইত ৭-৮ দিন থাকে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে পইছা নালাগে। কিন্তু সকলো M. L. A. ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই কথা নাখাটে। মই M. L. A. হোৱাৰ পৰা জাতীয় স্বজনে ইমান Pressure দিছে। আৰু ঘৰত লোকসংখ্যা ইমান বৃদ্ধি পায় যে আমি যি পইছা পাওঁ তাৰে কোনো বৰমে চলিব নোৱাৰো। অৱশ্যে M. L. A. হৈ পইচা লোৱাটো লাজৰ কথা। কিন্তু ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়েও ঘৰৰ পৰা পইচা আনিব লগীয়া হয়। গতিকে এই টকা বৃদ্ধিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত লাজ কৰা কথা নাই। বৰং পাঁচশ ধকা কমহে হৈছে। মই Hindusthan Standard ত পাইছো যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলে পাঁচশ টকা লৈছিল আৰু ঘৰভাড়া চাকৰ ইত্যাদিৰ খৰছৰ বাবত সকলো মিলি প্ৰত্যেকৰে তেৰশ টকা হয়গৈ। এতিয়া আমাৰ বজাৰত ডালদা, কেৰাচিন কাপোৰ ইত্যাদিৰ দাম কলিকতাতকৈ বহু বেছি। তাতে বহুত Manufacture Company থকাৰ কাৰণে অসমতকৈ কলি-

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কতাত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বহুত কম। কিন্তু মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিতে দেখিছো
মাছৰ দাম ৯ টকাৰ পৰা ১৫ টকালৈ কিন্তু চিলঙত ৩/৫ টকালৈ।
M. L. A. সকলৰ এই টকাই মুঠতে নাটে। বহুতৰ বহু ধাৰ আছে,
বহুতে আনকি ২০০/৩০০ টকাৰ ধাৰো মাৰিব পৰা নাই। মোৰ
ওচৰত এই সদস্যজনে Canteen তো বহু টকা দিবলৈ বাকী
আছে। এই সকলো বিলাক কথা লৈ চাই মই বিলখন আচলতে
সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya—Mr. Speaker,
Sir, may I speak a few words? Mr. Speaker,
Sir, before I became an M. L. A. my income
was more than 500 rupees and now I am ear-
ning Rs. 400 as pay of an M. L. A. When
I was a teacher I had to entertain four to
five persons but now I have to entertain about
100 persons in my house. Sir, if any person
will go to my constituency, he will find that
I do not use a bit of betelnut. Then will it
be decent for me to say that there are two
classes of M. L. As.—those who are poor and
those who are rich and those who are even
pleaders. Those who are benevolent who think
for the betterment of the country let them not

accept the money which will be increased by this Bill. But I as a poor M. L. A. will accept the money.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, when Shri Bhattacharyya made the proposal to postpone the discussions for a day, I was inclined to agree. But from the discussions it seems that there is no ghost of a chance of an agreement being arrived at, even if we adjourn the House for a day. The reason for this is that the members of the Communist Party are agents—they have got a party mandate and therefore they will have to stick to the party mandate and the other members who have a free mind, they, of course, have expressed their viewpoints and it would be difficult for them to revise their views. In this connection, there is no ghost of a chance of an agreed settlement. Even if an agreed settlement had been arrived at earlier by some sort of an informal discussion, the fate of formal discussion would have been the

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same. So, I think it will be wise for us and the House to decide now, once the Bill has come, as to what is to be done,

The second point is that the hon. Member, Shri Gogoi has said that we are not increasing the salaries and emoluments of the employees. How can we justify in taking a decision with regard to ourselves. That also, Sir, is not fully correct because you will remember that the first step we took in 1964 was to set up a Pay Commission. The Pay Commission completely changed the pay structure of the employees of different categories. Then when the Pay Commission report came for adoption, the House agreed to give another 10 rupees, and that also did not satisfy. Then the D. Das Commission was set up; another rupees 36 was given at the lowest rung and that was not also satisfactory, another 6 rupees was given, then again another 10 rupees was given. So, in this way, so far as the employees are concerned, their pay structure has not been static. Since 1958, their

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pay structure has been constantly increasing. It is not that we are bent on giving, but because we are forced to give as the cost structure in the country has completely changed. After 1962, after the Chinese aggression, the price structure has completely changed and particularly after the two great droughts which occurred in India after 1964, the rise in price structure is hyccochisable. Yet the members salary has not been increased since 1958. Therefore, the problem has become very acute. So far as the pay of the hon. Members is concerned, there are some members who have other source of earning and there are other members who have no other source of earning and for them the situation is very difficult. And it is true that nowadays the business of the M. L. A. has become a full-time job-right from early morning till late at night, an M. L. A. is to function on behalf of the people and so much of time is taken from him that he has hardly time to attend to his duties which bring income. Finally, a nu-

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and Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 1969

number of guests go to him which is also is a heavy drain on his income. From all these points, it is true that the requirements of an M. L. A. are much more than Rs. 550/-. But why are we sticking to Rs. 550/- ? Because our capacity to pay is not there.

With regard to the Bar Association's resolution, I fully agree with Shri Bhattacharyya that the resolution was not properly conceived and I think it was not wise for them to come forward with such an advice to the M. L. As who are getting little to forego the proposal of further increase. is true, if somebody's conscience pricks it would be quite easy for him to forego the increase we have offered. I had a discussion with Shrimati Das. She has some objection. She said "I do not want to accept it. I want to create a fund which will be utilised for some endowment in which some social purpose may be served. That is one way to utilise the increase. The other way is to forego the increase, in which

case they can serve their conscience and also save the offers of the State. I therefore, think that in this matter we should go ahead and pass the Bill.

With regard to the challenge that the Ministers in two other States take only Rs. 500/- p. m. and therefore why not the Ministers here also-reduce their pay to Rs. 500 ? In that case the M. L. As also would not go for any increase. I think this comparison has no force. I gave the example of Kerala last time when Shri Namboodripad became the Chief Minister. At that time they accepted Rs. 500/- as pay. We then made enquiries and found that their T. A. per mile was Rs. 1/-. When we became Ministers in 1957 the T. A. here was -/12'-as per mile here also it was Rs. 1/- per mile previously but it was reduced to -/12/-as- and we reduced it to 6/- as per mile, and there has been further reduction, as you know. We have been constantly reducing our T. A. Now, if you take your

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and Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 1969

salary by way of T. A. then in point of fact you are taking the enhanced salary by an indirect way and thereby avoiding public criticism.

As Shri Nayak has quoted from the Hindustan Standard, if you calculate the pay of the Ministers in West Bengal it comes to Rs. 1300/-

but they are showing the people that they are taking less. But if you do not want to take more then you are saving the public coffer. If

you decide to accept the former then your total picture is to be taken and if you decide to accept the latter then you save the public coffer.

So, somebody has calculated the pay of the West Bengal Ministers and it comes to Rs. 1300/-. (A Voice : Even then it is less than Assam). I am

not comparing the two States. I am merely saying that we can accept less and enjoy much more. Taking all these points I can tell you

that so far as the rest of the country is concerned, they have a very high opinion about Assam Ministers and M. L. As. They think that

the people of this area are sacrificing a lot of

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Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

their benefits. Therefore, if we raise this, there will be no misunderstanding in the country and in the State. Therefore, I would suggest that let us pass it to-day, and if any hon. Member is willing to satisfy his conscience, he may forgo it. Shri Gogoi has agreed to the medical benefit and that means he is roundly agreeing to the enhancement. But if we accept his proposal for T. A. then it will give us much more than Rs. 50/- whereas we want to increase it by Rs. 50/-. If we want to give unchartered benefit as suggested by Shri Gogoi, it may run into Rs. 500/- so that the total impact on the State coffers is more. In fact, he is not opposing the increase but he wants it in another way to make it not appear so. So there is no essential opposition. Now, with regard to salary, we have increased it by Rs. 100/-. But Shri Gogoi said 'our party says that you should not accept it'. That means if his party had not said so, they would have accepted.

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Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— I did not say so.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I stand corrected. Why should I quote you incorrectly ? We have increased the salary by Rs. 100/- and if any hon. Members conscience objects, it would be easy for him to forego this. Sir, I think the differences have been narrowed down and I think we may pass the Bill.

Mr. Speaker :— The question that the Assam Legislative Assembly Members Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration:

(The Motion was adopted)

Now, item No. (b) - there are amendments.
Shri Nayak.

Mr. Speaker : Are you withdrawing your motion

Shri Matilal Nayak :— हाँ ।

Mr. Speaker : He has withdrawn his amendment.

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Allowances (Amendments) Bill, 1969 (Contd.)

Mr. Speaker : Shri Jatindra Nath Barbhuyan — absent.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen — absent

Shri Motilal Kanoo — not moved

Shri Tazammul Ali Laskar.—absent.

Shri Zahirul Islam — not moved

Shri Shahadat Ali Jotdar — not moved

Shri Nakul Chandra Das:—Sir, I beg. to move the following amendment to the Assam Legislative Assembly members Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

For Clause (2) of the Bill the following shall be substituted

(2) Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force from the 1st April, 1968, and Sections 5 shall come in to force from the 1st April, 1969.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:- We can accept one i. e. section 5. The most important point is with regard to medical benefit. We are not

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Allowances (Amendments) Bill, 1969

taking it from a retrospective date. That is why it is acceptable.

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এটা কথা মই অথনিৰে পৰা কোৱা নাই আমাৰ শ্ৰীযুত শইকীয়া মহোদয়েও কৈছে এই কথা সচা যে সকলোৰে লগত কথা বতৰা বিলাক Directly - indirectly আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। মই নিজে দুখ পাইছো আৰু লাজো পাইছো। এই অৱস্থাত নিবুকা বাঘৰ দৰে বহি থকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। যিটো, অসত্য কবই লাগিব। ১৯৬৮ চনৰ পৰা যিটো Amendment কৰিব খুজিছে তাত মই ঘোৰ আপত্তি জনাইছো। যিকোনো কামকে মোহোতিয়াই লব নালাগে। কামটো কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে এই পবিত্ৰ সদনলৈ বা জনসাধাৰণৰ আগলৈ বা সমাজৰ লগত যিখন সমাজৰ পৰা আহিছো আৰু প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিছো তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব। যি টকা দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে সেই টকা পইছা আহিব ক'বপৰা কোনে দিব বিশেষকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগিব। গতিকে মূল বিলখনৰ যিটো ব্যৱস্থা তাকে বাহাল ৰাখিব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১ এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰিবৰ্তে ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১ এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰাই দৰ্শনা বৃদ্ধি হোৱাটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো। দেশৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক দুঃস্থাব সময়ত লগে লগে জনসাধাৰণৰ যি দুঃস্থাতালৈও লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব। ইতিমধ্যে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে নিজ

* Speech not corrected

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Allowances (Amendments) Bill, 1969

নিজাকৈ ক'ত কিমান টকা পইছা ভ্রমন কালৰ আদিত খৰচ
কৰা হৈছে। এই কথাটোও চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। অবশ্যে আমাৰে
কষ্ট হৈছে। আমি আলহী সোধ পোচ কৰোতে কিমান কষ্ট
হৈছে তাকো চাব লাগিব আনহাতে বাইজৰ ছুঃস্থৰ কথাটোও
জুখিমাখি চাব লাগিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে দেশৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক
ছুঃস্থৰ সময়ত আমি ১৯৬৯ চনৰ পৰাই এই দৰ্শনা চালে বেয়া
নহয়। নহলে যদি ১৯৬৮ চনৰ পৰা এই দৰ্শনা লও back
date দি তেনেহলে বাইজৰ অপ্ৰিয় ভাজন হয়। গতিকে ১৯৬৮
চনৰ পৰা এই ব্যৱস্থা বাহাল কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Mr. Speaker :— I put the main question.
The question is that Sub clause (2) i. e. it
shall be deemed to have come into force
from 1st April, 1968, as amended.

(The motion was lost)

(Section 3 shall come into force from 1st
April, 1969)

—The Preamble forms part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is, that the
Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries

224 The Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances [7 April
(Amendment) Bill, 1969.

and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be
taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted.)

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi :— Mr speaker,
I beg to move that the Assam Legislative
Assembly Members, Salaries and Allowances
(Amendment) Bill, 1969 be passed.

Mr. Speaker.— Motion moved. The question is
that the Assam Legislative Assembly Members
Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill 1969
be framed.

(The motion was adopted)

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

RAJ BHAVAN

SHILLONG

The 22nd March, 1969.

Under Article 207 (3) of the constitution of
India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam,
recommend that the Deputy Speaker's Salaries
and Allowances. (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be taken

1969: The Deputy Speaker's Salaries and 225
Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969

into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd. B. K. Nehru

GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Sir, I beg to move that the Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969. be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. There is no amendments. The question that the was Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill 1969 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I beg to move that he Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. The question is that the Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be passed.

(The motion was adopted.)

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Bill, 1969.

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

RAJ BHAVAN

SHILLONG

The 22nd March, 1969.

Under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the
Constitution of India I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Go-
vernor of Assam, hereby recommen that the
Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1969
be taken into consideration by the Legislative
Assembly, Assam.

Sd/- B. K. Nehru

Governor of Assam.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Fina-
nce) : - I beg to move that the Assam Im-
moveble property Tax Bill, 1969 be taken into
consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker,
Sir. Here in the Statement of objects and Re-

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Bill, 1969.

asons it has been said - "The tax on Urban Immovable Property under the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1963. had been realised by the State Govt. and the Proceeds, less a nominal cost of collection, had been given as grants to the Municipal Boards and Town Committee. It is proposed to repeal that Act and authorise the Municipal Boards and Town Committees to assess and realise the tax themselves. Hence the Bill.

Now, in this connection I should say that at the time of passing this Bill, namely, The Assam Urban Immovable property Tax Bill, 1969 it has been observed from the Statement of objects and Reasons that no proper assessment has so far been made by the Govt. in respect of implementing this bill. My contention is that the Govt. is not clear in respect of realising the taxes. They should not come to the House for its approval. Now, I want to know from the Finance Minister why at the time of enacting

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Bill, 1969

the main Bill in this regard Govt. could not foresee this sort of anomaly that might crop up at the implementation stage? Now, after a lapse of years together the Govt. has come forward with another amendment for which they are going to authorise the Municipal Boards or the Town Committee to assess and realise the tax themselves. Therefore, I want to submit that unless Govt. gear up its own taxation machinery, unless Govt. make proper assessment about the evaluation of taxes in different places in different form, even if we authorise the Municipal Boards or the Town Committees this will not bring any fruit. The object of the Bill cannot be achieved through this process. If Govt. is so keen they should defer the Bill and have such kind of management or engage some machinery to realise taxes.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I raise a constitutional point. I think this bill will be ultravires of the Constitution of India; because there is no proposal of appropriate amendment of the Municipal Act. Now, these

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Bill, 1669.

Municipal Committees and Town Committees, are autonomous bodies. They may or may not act to the directions or advice of the Govt. The Government cannot ask any outside agency whether it is a individual or a corporate body to be the tax collector on its behalf. Now, if it so happens that some Municipalities or Town Committees agree to collect the taxes and if others do not agree to collect then what will happen? There will be discrimination. If it is seen that some Municipalities do not agree to collect the taxes on behalf of the Govt. for that purpose Govt. maintains the collection machinery, the other municipalities or Town Committees may also file suit because after all collecting the tax means incurring some amount of expenditure. Therefore, this Bill will not serve the purpose. If some urban areas pay and other urban areas do not pay then there will be discrimination and except on what has been specifically provided in the Constitution there cannot be any discrimination

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Bill, 1969.

with regard to the taxes. Those discriminations which are constitutional are provided in the Constitution itself, for example, in the Sixth Schedule Areas some of the taxes do not operate but so far as the non-sixth schedule area is concerned we cannot discriminate. Here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been said that the tax on Urban Immovable Property under the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax act, 1963, had been realised by the State Govt. and the proceeds, less a nominal cost of collection had been given as grants to the M/B ards and Town Committees. So, actually the imposer of the tax was the Govt., the collector was the Govt. and Govt. gave to the Municipalities and Town Committees benefits as grants. These are not municipal taxes. Under the Municipal Act they can collect only Municipal taxes. Unless and until the Municipal Act is amended, they cannot be made to collect other taxes, for example, land revenue. In Assam in Panchayat areas the bulk of the revenue practically minus collection costs

1969 The Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax 231
Bill, 1969.

and the Commission, raised will take to the Panchayats and yet unless and until the Panchayat Act is amended and also the land revenue regulation also side by side is amended the Panchayats cannot be just authorised to collect land revenue on behalf of the Govt. If they are not properly fitted in with the land revenue regulation. Now under what provision of law can the Municipalities or the Town Committees without their prior consent and without amending the Municipal Act in the proper sections how can this be possible? I personally feel that there will be a great constitutional difficulty and there is likelihood of arising a question of discrimination and if that be so then this Municipalities will be hit under Part III of the Constitution of India and everything will become null and void and ultra vires. So the purpose was good. But as it appears the good purpose will not be fulfilled. So, this may please be considered.

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Bill, 1969.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Sir, the point which has been raised was considered by Law Deptt. They did come to the conclusion. The Bill of course originally was very ill conceived. No assessment was made. What amount will be realisable and how it will be realisable, all these things. At any rate a bill was passed. When we wanted to implement the bill we find that it was very difficult to implement. Because our Sales Tax Officers who are highly paid. Now in a municipal area you have to collect from one house six annas, from another house 10 annas and from another house 10 rupees. Obviously this is not possible by a highly paid officer to go from house to house to collect it. If you want to collect the tax by Sales Tax machinery you will have to increase the existing staff but the amount of money which will be realised will be too little to commensurate with the expenditure that will be incurred for the maintenance of the staff. So we thought that it was not worth while for the

1969. The Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax 233-
Bill, 1969.

Govt. to retain the power of realisation of assessment within itself. Sir, second consideration was that after all this money is being collected is not for us. This money is being collected by the State machinery for the Municipal Boards. The Municipal Boards for assessment as well as for realisation. They will not appoint any other person or more staff because the method of assessment in that house tax. After the house tax there is a method of assessment. The same method can be followed for the purpose of this also. Only because it would be easy for them to go for assessment as well as for realisation without involving any extra expenditure. So with this authority which will be under this Act. This act gives the power and then this act give power to the municipality. Then the municipality will be covered by the legislative provision that is the authority.

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Unless and until the municipal act is also amended it cannot be put into effect.

* Speech not corrected

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Bill, 1969.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister Finance) :— I understand that there are even now certain taxes are being realised by the municipalities on behalf of the State. I do not know the names. I could not unfortunately give the information. The municipalities are being given the authority for realisation. Secondly they have this paraphernalia for realisation. In fact there is no difficulty. They will realise it for themselves. With regard to the question of discrimination there will be no discrimination if the Municipality is given the power of realisation, they will realise it and utilise it for the board.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— If some municipality did agree to realise ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— To that extent their resources will be reduced.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, there will be discrimination. When some citizens of Gauhati will go in the High and say that in another urban area there is no payment of tax

1969 The Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax 235
Bill, 1969.

then why should we pay ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Every municipalities and Town Committees at it's wit's end and asked for more resources. We set up a committee for addl. resources and this matter was discussed with the representatives and the chairman of the municipalities because our tax machinery is not capable of doing the job so for the amount of money which is being realised. The municipalities and town committees, they will realise much more. Therefore, it will be their interest. When they come suggest, when the chairman of municipal Board, Gauhati come for more fund we said that why you are not levying the electricity tax. We made a condition that the electricity tax should be levied. The Chairman, Municipality said as because this not a policy we have not been able to impose the tax to the administrators. There would be labour in order to force the town committee to realise before they come to us. Since they will be coming, therefore we will be preventing the

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Bill, 1969.

discrimination. In any case I think there would not be lack of power. There would be no discrimination I think it would be possible.

Mr. Speaker .— The question is that the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1969 be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved: The question is that the Assam Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Speaker :—There is a message from the Governor Under the provision of Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India. I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, hereby recommend that the Assam Amusements and Betting tax Amendment

1969 The Assam Amusements and Betting Tax 237
(Amendments) Bill, 1969.

Bill 1969 be taken into consideration by the Legislative Assembly Assam.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Mr. Speaker Sir, I bag to move that the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker : —Motion moved

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— In the statement of objects and reasons here it has been said that the proposed amendment of arrow shooting is legal. This arrow shooting is taking place in the Autonomous District of U. K. & J. Hills. Before implementing this thing the acceptance of the District council should be taken into consideration. If we pass the Bill without the consent of the District council then what will be the legal locus standi of this Bill in respect of the Autonomous Hill District?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—I will be implemented in the Autonomous Hill Districts also. There is not such kind of game is any

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(Amendments) Bill, 1969.

other part of the State. It is only in and around Shillong.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—So long it did not spread in Gauhati and other places but now our information is that from Upper Assam, Calcutta, and even Bombay from long distance people stake money. The dividend allowed in this game is not found in any form of gambling in India.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—If tax is to be imposed in the Sixth Schedule Districts then the District Council is to agree previously. Whether the consent of the District Council has been taken, otherwise, this will be unconstitutional.

For example, if we proceed from Shillong, on the right hand side of the Gauri Sankar Road only we can impose the tax. But not on the left hand side, we cannot.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—We have discussed this matter with the Legal Remembrancer.

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(Amendments) Bill, 1969.

No consent of the District Council is necessary,
Shri Dalal Chandra Barua :—Your advice may be true. The Bill is not illegal but how will you implement it ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— There will be a public talk that now this 'tir' has been legalised and by 'tir' Govt. wants to get money and that the Government is encouraging gambling which is known as 'tir khela'. If, in spite of all this criticism and bad name the Government could get some money to the Govt. coffer then it would have been understandable but if that only brings bad name and no money then there is no use of it.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We tried to prevent it but since we have not been able to prevent it, we want to tax it and our view is that we will be able to implement it.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment)

Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be passed.

(The motion was adopted).

THE ASSAM MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT)
BILL 1969

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— There are two amendments— one submitted by Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya yesterday and the other was submitted to-day.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— Sir, I beg

to move that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Minister-in-charge
2. Shri Govinda Kalita, M. L. A.
3. Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha, M. L. A.
4. Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya, M. L. A.
5. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M. L. A.
6. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya, M. L. A.
7. Shri Jogen Saika, M. L. A.
8. Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan, M. L. A.
9. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.
10. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora, M. L. A.
11. Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury, M. L. A.

The Select Committee shall report on or before the 30th June, 1969. Seven Members will form the quorum.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal Amendment Bill 1969 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration.

2. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora, M. L. A.
3. Shri Jadunath Bhuyan, M. L. A.
4. Shri Jogen Saikia, M. L. A.
5. Shri Paramananda Gogoi, M. L. A.
6. Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma, M. L. A.
7. Shri Lakheshwar Das, M. L. A.
8. Shri Govinda Kalita, M. L. A.
9. Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.
10. Shri Rothindranath Sen, M. L. A.
11. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.

The Select Committee to submit its report by September, 30th 1969. Five Members will form the quorum.

Mr. Speaker :— The motions moved. These two are of the same nature with the difference of time for report as also the number of Members to for quorum.

(After a pause)

Mr. Banikya :— Are you going to withdraw ?

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya :— No.

Mr. Speaker :— I put the first amendment by Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya. The question is that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. The Minister-in-charge.
2. Shri Govinda Kalita, M. L. A.
3. Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha, M. L. A.
4. Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya, M. L. A.
5. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M. L. A.
6. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya, M. L. A.
7. Shri Jogen Saikia, M. L. A.
8. Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan, M. L. A.
9. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.
10. Shri Govinda Bora, M. L. A.
11. M. A. Musawwir Choudhury, M. L. A.

(The motion was Negatived)

The amendment is lost.

Mr. Speaker :— I put the second amendment. The question is that the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be referred to a Select

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Committee consisting of the following Members:—

1. The Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration
2. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora, M. L. A.
3. Shri Jadunath Bhuyan, M. L. A.
4. Shri Jogen Saikia, M. L. A.
5. Shri Paramananda Gogoi, M. L. A.
6. Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma, M. L. A.
7. Shri Lakheswar Das, M. L. A.
8. Shri Govinda Kalita, M. L. A.
9. Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.
10. Shri Rothindranath Sen, M. L. A.
11. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, M. L. A.

The Select Committee to submit its report by September, 30th 1969. Five Members will form the quorum.

(The motion was adopted).

The amendment is passed and the Bill is referred to a Select Committee.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR
1969—70.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I beg to move that the House do now take into consideration the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1969-70 of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Mr. Speaker :— It is now 6'07 p. m. therefore, I propose to take it up tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 8th April 1969.

Shillong

The 7th April 1969

U. Tahbildar

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam