

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY, 1969

BUDGET SESSION

REFERENCE

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VOLUME II

NO. 10

The 8th March, 1969

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8th March

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 at 10 A.M. on Saturday the 8th March, 1969 in the Assembly Chamber with the Hon'ble Dy. Speaker in the Chair.

M. Shamsul Huda — May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister that in every visit of the Minister they visit their homestead.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister) : They must have visited their homes while they have gone on official tour. They might have gone on official programme.

Shri Dulal ch. Barua — Is it a fact that Ministers visited their homestead while they have gone on official duty ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister) — Certainly, when I go to Sibsagar I stay in my home.

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani — মন্ত্রী সকলে বছৰত বছৰৰ একে ঠাইলৈকে যোৱাৰ কিবা নিয়ম আছে নে কি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—তেনে কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট নিয়ম নাই।

Shri Phani Bora — মন্ত্রী সকলৰ Tour programme বিলাক কোনোবাই supervise কৰে নেকি বা আগতে কোনোবাই approve কৰে নে কি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—মন্ত্রী সকলৰ Tour programme বিলাক কোনেও approve কৰিব নালাগে।

Shri Dulal chandra Barua — আজি ৰাজ্যখনৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থা-লৈ চাই পৰাপক্ষত ভ্ৰমণ ব্যয় সঙ্কোচ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে আৰু সেই মৰ্মে এই সদনত আগতেই আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে যে এনে পৰিস্থিতিটো একো একো ঠাইলৈ বহু মন্ত্রী একে সময়তে যায়। তাৰফলত এহাতে ৰাইজৰ অশুবিধা আৰু আনহাতে অধিক অৰ্থ ব্যয় হয়। সেই কাৰণে মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ মন্ত্রী সভাৰ মন্ত্রী সকলক এনে ভ্ৰমণ কৰাবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha. — Tour বিলাক পদ্ধতি মূলক-ভাবে যাতে হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে সকলোৱে চেষ্টা কৰে। কিন্তু কোনো বিশেষ সময়ত হুই, তিনি গৰাকী মন্ত্রী একে জেগাত উপস্থিত হব পাৰে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed — এই কথা যে, পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচন আৰু কংগ্ৰেছৰ কামত গোটেই অসম ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ মন্ত্রী সকলক Depute কৰা হয় নে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — মই জনাত তেনেকৈ কাকো Depute কৰা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — এই সম্পৰ্কত জাহ্নৱাৰী ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী আৰু মাৰ্চ মাহৰ মন্ত্রী সকলৰ Tour programme বিলাক পৰীক্ষা কৰিলেই এই কথা ধৰা পৰিব। গতিকে মুখ্য-মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — মই তেনেকুৱা কোনো কথা নাজানো। মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো কথা কৈছে—সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ বিভাগীয়

মন্ত্রীসকল ইয়াতেই আছে। গতিকে তেনে কিবা থকা হলে তেখেত সকলে নিজেই কলেহঁতেন।

Shri kamini Mohan sarma— আমাৰ মন্ত্রী সকলে যেতিয়া কোনো এটা সমষ্টিৰ ভ্ৰমন কৰিবলৈ যায় সেই সমষ্টিৰ সদস্যৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি ভ্ৰমণলৈ যায় নে নাযায়? মাননীয় Agriculture minister এ মোৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি বড়িয়া সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে এখন Programme দিছিল আৰু তেখেত যাব লগাৰ দুদিনৰ আগতে তেখেতে মোলৈ এখন টেলিগ্রাম দিলে যে তেখেত যাব নোৱাৰে। কেতিয়া যাব পাৰে মোৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি প্রোগ্রাম কৰিব। আৰু যেতিয়া মোৰ অসুবিধা হ'ল অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ Party ৰ এখন মিটিং থকাৰ সময়ত তেখেত ভ্ৰমনলৈ আহিল। সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতৰ লগত ভ্ৰমনলৈ যাব নোৱাৰিলো। গতিকে বুজা যায় আমাৰ Party ৰ মিটিঙলৈ চাইহে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে Programme কৰিছিল। গতিকে M.L.A. সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা নকৰি কেৱল কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি যায় তেনেহলে আমাৰ M.L.A. সকলৰ অসুবিধা নহবনে?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture)
—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ ময়ে দিওঁ। মই কোমোৰা কটালৈ যাওতে বড়ীয়াৰ I.B. ত তেখেতে মোক দেখিবলৈ পাই তাতেই Programme কৰা হল। তাৰ পাচত ইয়ালৈ Finance commission অহাৰ কাৰণে মই যাব নোৱাৰো বুলি তেখেতলৈ Telegram কৰি দিলো। তেখেতৰ অসুবিধাৰ বিষয়ে মোক একো নজনা। কিন্তু মই যেতিয়া যাও, তেতিয়া মই থকা ঠাইত তেখেতে মোক লগ ধৰি কলে যে তেখেত সকলৰ এখন Party ৰ মিটিং থকা কাৰণে তেখেত যাব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে মই তেখেতক নজনোৱাৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্নই হব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতক Telegram কৰি জনোৱা হৈছিল যে তেখেত পিচত আহক। কিন্তু তেখেতে কংগ্ৰেছ ছেক্ৰেটেৰীৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিহে ভ্ৰমনলৈ ওলাইছিল। গতিকে এইটো আমাৰ প্ৰতি অবিচ্ছাৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই নে?

(No Reply.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—May I know whether the amount shown against T.A. is for all the Ministers or for each Minister ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—For all the Ministers, because when they visited the area for election purpose they did not charge T.A.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—We are happy to learn that the Ministers when they go for party purpose they do not draw T.A. It is very fair. May we also take it that the Ministers did not go in the Ministerial vehicle ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Not to the election campaign.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—But when they went down from Shillong ? They did not charge T.A. because admittedly they did not go on Government duty and admittedly they went on Congress Party work. As Ministers are not only Ministers but also members of the Congress Party, they are entitled to work for their party. We do not object to that. But the point is that the very fact that they did not draw T.A. because they went out from Shillong on private duty, not Government duty, may we take it that when they went out from Shillong they did not take the Government vehicle ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—For elections, Government vehicles are not used. For example, when I went to the Chaygaon area I borrowed a vehicle from my relation. There also a private vehicle was used.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—My point is not that. It is one thing to go by Government vehicle upto Gauhati and then take a jeep or somebody else's vehicle, either from a friend or a contractor, whatever that may be, and it is another thing to travel from the very head quarters by private arrangements or party arrangement. Shall I be wrong If I say that this galaxy of Ministers and State Ministers went in Government vehicles at least up to Gauhati ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—No, Sir, so far as I am concerned, I went by a private vehicle from Shillong.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—I am speaking of the galaxy of Ministers and State Ministers, not the Chief Minister. These Ministers went from Shillong to Gauhati by Government vehicle and they took private vehicles only from Gauhati and not from Shillong.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—That is not to my knowledge.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—But it is to their knowledge.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi — উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মুখ্য-মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে ছয়গাওঁ উপনিৰ্বাচন লৈ যোৱা মন্ত্ৰী সকলে চৰকাৰৰ T.A. লোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু মই এটা কথা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে ছয়গাওঁ উপনিৰ্বাচনলৈ যি সকল মন্ত্ৰী গৈছিল তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰী যন্ত্ৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল নে নাই আৰু ভোটাৰ সকলক প্ৰলোভন দি ভোট সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল নে নাই? মই দৃষ্টান্ত দিব পাৰো যে যোৱা নবেম্বৰ ২৪, ১৯৬৮ চনৰ অসম বাতৰিত প্ৰকাশ হোৱা এখন চিঠিৰ পৰা। এই চিঠিত অসমৰ পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীপ্ৰবিন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰীৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছিল। সেই চিঠিখন মই পঢ়ি শুনাইছো।

“অসম মন্ত্ৰীসভাৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীপ্ৰবিন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী অসমৰ পৰিবহন দপ্তৰৰ মন্ত্ৰী। শিক্ষা দপ্তৰৰ—যিটো দপ্তৰৰ ওপৰত স্কুল কলেজ আদিৰ অৰ্থাৎ শিক্ষাৰ সকলো গুৰু আছে আৰু তাৰবাবে সুকীয়া মন্ত্ৰী থকা অৱস্থাতো শ্ৰীচৌধুৰীয়ে চৰকাৰে স্কুললৈ দিয়া সাহায্যৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিব লগীয়া হল কিয়? পৰিবহন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৰবাত বাছ আদিৰ কট দিয়াৰ বা তেনে সংশ্লিষ্ট নিজস্ব ক্ষেত্ৰ চেৰাই গৈ, নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগ মুহূৰ্ত্তত শিক্ষা আৰু শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানলৈ সাহায্যৰ প্ৰশ্ন সম্পৰ্কত আলোচনা কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি?”

চিঠিখনত দিয়া তাৰিখ কেইটা চাওক। শ্ৰীকলিতাই চিঠিখনত ১৯ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখে মন্ত্ৰীজনাক লগ কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল। ছয়গাওঁ সমষ্টিত উপনিৰ্বাচন হৈছিল যোৱা ১৬ নবেম্বৰত। উপনিৰ্বাচনৰ ওঠৰ দিনৰ আগত সাহায্য বিতৰন সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰি নিৰ্বাচনত ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱাৰ উদ্দেশ্যেই মন্ত্ৰীজনাৰ আলোচনাৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য নাছিল জানো?

এইটো কথা মই পৰিস্কাৰ হিচাবে জনাও যে ছয়গাওঁ সমষ্টিৰ শ্ৰীপ্ৰবীণ চৌধুৰী প্ৰতিনিধি নাছিল আৰু উক্ত সমষ্টিৰ আন কোনো প্ৰতিনিধিও নাছিল। গতিকে এইটো কথা পৰিস্কাৰকৈ বুজা যায় যে তেখেতে এই নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰী যন্ত্ৰটো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল আৰু মানুহক প্ৰলোভন দেখুৱাইছিল। এই কথাটো হয় নে নহয় মই মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha. — এই কথাৰ উত্তৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজেই দিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু কোনখন সভাত যোগ দিছিল আৰু চৰ-

কাৰী যন্ত্ৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল বুলি মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ।

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya. — কথাটো হৈছে, যিখন চিঠিৰ কথা ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ বিষয় বস্তু, ঠাই আৰু সময় ইত্যাদি চাবলগীয়া কথা। নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ টকা বিলোৱাৰ কোনো কথা নাছিল। আৰু শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী আৰু পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ হৰিহৰ আত্মা আছে যদিও, শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ দায়িত্ব পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীক দিয়াৰ কোনো কথা আমি গেজেটত দেখা নাই। গতিকে শিক্ষা বিভাগ আৰু পৰিবহণ বিভাগৰ মাজত কি সম্পৰ্ক ঘটিছিল সেইটো ভাবিলে মানুহ আচৰিত নহবনে?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury — কলিতাই এনেকুৱা এখন চিঠিৰ বিষয়ে যি কৈছে তাৰ contradiction মই দিছোৱেই।

M. Shamsul Huda — মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা এইটো কথা জানিব পাৰোনে যে, যি সকল মন্ত্ৰী নিৰ্বাচনৰ কামত ছয়গাঙলৈ গৈছিল তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে ২৭৫ টকা T.A. হৈছিল, আৰু এই খিনি বাটতে শ্বিলংৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ ইমান T.A. draw কৰিছিলনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — Sir, this is the information I have. I do not have any other information.

Shri Phani Bora — চাব, এইটো কথা সঁচানে যে ছয়গাঙ By-election ৰ সময়ত, তাত যিটো Inspection Bungalow আছিল সেই গোটেইটো ঘৰ, গোটেইখিনি সময়ৰ কাৰণে Reserve আছিল আৰু অহা মানুহে তাত ঠাই পোৱা নাছিল?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — Inspection Bungalowত অৱশ্যে মন্ত্ৰীসকল আছিল।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে, (c) ত উত্তৰ দিছে যে, Organise Party হয় নে নহয় কব নোৱাৰে। আৰু (d) ত উত্তৰ দিছে যে, Forest অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ তাত কোনো সহযোগ নাই। এই বিলাক যে নাই আৰু Organisation Party নহয়, এই বিলাক কথাৰ কৰ পৰা Report পাইছে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhary—এই বিলাক Forest Dept. আৰু S.D.O. Sibsagarৰ পৰা পাইছে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—গাই পতি ১৫/২০ টকাকৈ লৈ যি Encroachment চলি আছে তাৰ কোনো অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhary—যদি সদস্যগৰাকীয়ে তেনেকুৱা হোৱা বুলি ভাৱে তেন্তে সেই কথা তদন্ত কৰি চাব পাৰে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—আমি কৈছোৱেই নহয় যে প্ৰত্যেকৰে পৰা ১৫/২০ টকাকৈ লৈ Encroachment কৰি আছে Forest অফিচাৰৰ ভুলৰ কাৰণে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—চাৰ, পানী দিহিং Reserve তো খুলি দিয়াৰ আগতে সংঘবদ্ধ ভাৱে Encroachment হোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানে। কিন্তু Resarve টো খুলি দিয়াৰ পাচত বেদখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয়। কিন্তু কিছুমানে চৰকাৰৰ উচ্ছেদৰ হুকুমৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বোৰ্ড অব ৰেভিনিউৰ ওচৰত আপীল কৰাত আদালতৰ হুকুম মতে বেদখল উচ্ছেদ স্থগিত ৰখা হৈছে। এতিয়া তেনেকৈ সংঘবদ্ধ ভাৱে বেদখল হোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ ৮০ জন মানুহে বেদখল কৰিছে, কিন্তু সেইবিলাক মানুহে সংঘবদ্ধ ভাৱে দখল কৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা নাযায়। আৰু Forest Dept. ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী এই বিষয়ত লিপ্ত থকাৰ অভিযোগ কৰিছে। তেনেকুৱা অভিযোগ general ধৰণৰ হৈছে। এই অফিচাৰ বিলাক, কি ধৰণৰ অফিচাৰ, কৰ পৰা টকা পাইছে আৰু কি বুলি টকা আনিছে তাৰ বিতং বিৱৰণ দিলে সেই বিষয়ে নিশ্চয় তদন্ত কৰা হব।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—যি মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিছে তাৰ এবিধা মাটিত allotment কৰাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকক দিয়া নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — মোৰ জনাত সেইটো নহয়।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami — বন বিভাগৰ আইন অনুযায়ী যিখিনি মাটি টঙীয়াক দিয়া হয়, আৰু যদি টঙীয়াই পাবলগাতকৈ বেচি মাটি লয় তাক Encroachment বুলিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — কোনো ঠাইত plantation কাৰণে ললে যদি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোনপতীয়া ভাৱে plantation কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে তাত মানুহ লগাই দি গছ বোৰ আপ-দাল বা বন্ধগাবেন্ধন কৰা হয়। সেই মানুহ বিলাক গছ পুলি বিলাক ডাঙৰ নোহোৱালৈকে অন্তায়ীভাৱে মাটিবাৰী দিয়া হয়। সেই মানুহ বিলাক নিৰ্দিষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ মাটি দিয়া হয়। তাৰ বাহিৰে যদি তাতকৈ বেছি মাটি দখল-কৰে তেন্তে সেই সকলক বেদখলকাৰী পৰ্যায়ত ভুক্ত কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয়।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah — সেই সকলক Evict কৰা হ'লনে আৰু কিমানক মাটি দিয়া হ'ল ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhery — সঠিক খবৰ মোৰ হাতত নাই। যিবিলাক মাটি পাবৰ যোগ্য সম্ভৱ হ'লে সেই বিলাকক মাটি দিয়া হ'ব পাৰে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi — উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, সেই অঞ্চলৰ যিবিলাক মাটি বিতৰণৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ আধা মাটি স্থানীয় মানুহৰ কাৰণে ৰাখিছে আৰু বাকী আধা মাটি অন্ত ঠাইৰ বান বিধস্ত মানুহৰ কাৰণে ৰখা হৈছে। এইটো কথা সঁচানে যে, স্থানীয় মানুহক যিখিনি মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেইখিনি যথেষ্ট নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ ৰাইজে পানীদিহিং Reserveটো মুকলি কৰি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আৱেদন কৰিছে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhary — তেনেকুৱা আৱেদন চৰকাৰে পাইছে। সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia — মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে স্থানীয় মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু তাত আমি থকা স্বত্বেও সেই মাটি দিয়া দেখা নাই।

আৰু চৰকাৰে সেইটো দিব পৰা নাই।

Mohendra Mohon Choudhary — কিছুমানত পট্টন দিয়া স্থগিত ৰখা হৈছে যদিও গোটেই খিনিতে মাটি পট্টন দিয়া স্থগিত ৰখা নাই। জকাই চুক অঞ্চলৰ যিবিলাক মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই বিলাকৰ কিছুমান এতিয়াও তালৈ যোৱা নাই।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — Whether it is a fact or not that while Lokopriya Bordoloi and the Chief Minister of this State these A.C.S. I and A.C.S. II Officers were merged together in one cadre and it worked for about 3 years?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—No Sir, only direct recruitment to A.C.S. I was proposed to be stoppod but that did not work.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Whether it is a fact that in the course of 3 years there is only one type of recruitment to A.C.S. class II and whoever were taken to A.C.S. I were taken from A.C.S.II and that/ the system it worked for 3 years. Whether it is a fact or not?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—There was a decision not to make direct recruitment to A.C.S.I but that arrangement did not work properly and ultimately again the decision had to be revised. (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : When that was done) I cannot tell you the exact period and after that again direct recruitmen: to A.C.S I had to be made.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Whether it was during the life time of late lamented Lokopriya Bordoloi or after his death?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister)—Sir, I require notice to reply definitely.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, if the nature of work and duties performed by the A.C.S.I and A.C.S.II are the same then what is the difficulty on the part of the Government to make it one cadre? The Chief Minister said there are certain difficulties. What are the difficulties for which it is not possible?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—The main question is their prospect and emoluments. The pay scale of A.C.S.II is lower. Oncc it is decided

that the A.C.S.II should be promoted to A.C.S.I then the financial implication will be too heavy.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharya—Why there cannot be one administrative cadre into different stages; for example why can not do away/altogether with the importation of I.A.S. and man our entire administrative cadre in three different stages—1st, 2nd 3rd—so that there may be chances of promotion for these who would be showing good work?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—This matter, I am afraid, cannot be fully explained in course of a reply to a question, As a matter of fact we have examined all these questions very carefully but we have not found it possible.

Shri Debeswar Sarma—What is the ratio of promotion from A.C.S. Class II to A.C.S. Class I, and from A.C.S. Class I to I.A.S. cadre?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, I will give this information.

Shri Debeswar Sarma—What is the distinguishing qualification at the time of recruitment between A.C.S.I and A.C.S.II?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Those who secure higher position in the written examination as well as in the interviews from them selection to A.C.S.I is made and the A.C.S.II from below.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharya—Is it or is it not a fact that from year to year the number of persons taken into the services differ? For example, in this particular year there may be necessity of only 2 A.C.S.I officers but in the next year there may be necessity of 12 A.C.S.I officers. Now in view of the fact that there is only one examination and on the result of that examination only the topmost ones are brought to the A.C.S. I and others to A.C.S. II, because of the difference of number of recruits from year to year, does it not happen that even deserving cases do not get proper chance of being recruited if the number of intake be small in a particular year?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, The Hon'ble member is correct.

Shri M. A. Musawar Choudhury — May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister why the question of senior most A.C.S.I Officers having experience of more than 10 years in running the administration of Assam were not taken into consideration at the time of making the encadrement of I.A.S. officers for the State of Assam?

Mr. Deputy Speaker — This is a different question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Whether the Chief Minister will agree with us that the percentage of promotion from A.C.S. II is so small that these officers only get the promotion on the verge of retirement when they lose all the initiative and capacity to work. If so, whether the Government consider it necessary to amalgamate the cadres to increase the percentage of promotion?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — This is under consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Sir it is very much regrettable, as the Chief Minister has already stated that the A.C.S.II officer who have been placed as B.D.O.s their character rolls are written by the District Agricultural Officers. May I draw the attention of the Chief Minister to the fact that immediate action should be taken so that character rolls of these officers are written only by the Deputy Commissioners and not by any other District Officers? The Confidential report of these officers should not be written by the District Agricultural Officer because their cadre is quite different. Therefore, this procedure should be done away with.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, — Sir, the consideration for which that system was introduced is that so far as the Blocks are concerned the main activities of the Blocks are the promotion of agriculture in our State and as a matter of fact in all other States. Therefore, it was thought that with regard to agricultural production the achievement or otherwise, the District Agriculture Officer is more competent to comment on this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Sir, apart from them there are two other officers viz (1) Planning Officer and (2) Assistant Development commissioner, and the B.D.O.s are directly working under these two officers. Instead of allowing District Agriculture Officer to write the confidential reports of the B.D.O.s why the system cannot be changed and no other District Officer except the Deputy Commissioner should be authorised to write the C.R.s of these Officers,

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, — The Planning Officer may be a senior officer but he is not a person having the status of a District Agriculture officer or that of the Deputy Commissioner,

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma — মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এইটো কথা জানিব খুজিছো যে গোবর্মো, তিতকুচি আৰু বৰুৱা কোনা এই তিনি ঠাইত নদীয়ে মথাউৰি ভাঙিলে এই ভাঙন বোৰ কিমান দীঘল, কিমান দ আছিল। আৰু এই ঠাইবোৰত কিমান সংখ্যা শালখুটা পুতা হৈছে সেইটো কথা মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো। গোবর্মোত কিমান দীঘল কিমান দ' আছিল আৰু তাত কিমান সংখ্যা শালৰ খুটা পোটা হল? সেইটো কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে নাজানে? আৰু এই ঠাইত গুৰমো ভাঙনত শাল খুটিৰ কাৰণে কিমান Tender Call কৰা হৈছিল আৰু কিমান খুটি অনা হৈছিল, কিমান পুতিলে আৰু কিমান মথাউৰিত দম' হৈ থাকিল আৰু বাকীখিনি শালৰ খুটি কোনোবাই হজম কৰি পেলালে নেকি? আৰু মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে তাত কাম কৰালে কিন্তু কাম কিয় অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ বল। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিজে গৈ তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — কিমান দীঘল আৰু কিমান দ এই কথা মোৰ হাতত এতিয়া নাই মাননীয় সদস্যই জানিব বিচাৰিলে মই সংগ্ৰহ কৰি দিব পাৰিম।

Shri Kamini Mohon Sarmah — মই এই কথা এই সদনতে জানিব খুজিছো। কাৰণ এই ধৰণে বাজহুৱা ধৰণ অপচয় হ'ব ধৰিছে।

Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই খুটা বিলাক কিমান দীঘল, কিমান দ মোৰ হাতত বৰ্ত্তমান নাই। এই সংবাদটো সংগ্ৰহ কৰি মাননীয় সদস্যক দিম।

দ্বিতীয়তে এই খুটা বিলাকৰ কাৰণে কিমান Tender call কৰা হৈছিল সেই হিচাবো মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah — কিমান খুটি মৰা হল আৰু বাকী কিমান থাকিল এইটোও মোক জনাব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — কিমান খুটি মৰা হল আৰু কিমান বাকী থাকিল এই হিচাবো মোৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohon Sarma — এইটো মোক এই অধিবেশনতে লাগেই। অনুসন্ধান কৰি হলেও এই খুটি বিলাক মৰা হল নে নাই আন ঠাই-খিনিত কিমান খুটিৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল কোনো হিচাব নোহোৱাকৈ খুটি কিনা হল কিয়? আৰু কিমান দ আছিল জনাব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — কিমান Tender call কৰা হৈছিল সেইটোও মই অনুসন্ধান কৰি জনাম।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmad — মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কিমান টকাৰ খৰচ হৈছে তাৰ হিচাব দিলে। কিন্তু কামখিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে নে নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — কাম প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে আৰু যি খিনি বাকী আছে সেই খিনিও অলপতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হব।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury — যোৱা বানপানীয়ে কিমান খুটা ভাঙিলে আৰু উতাই নিলে তাৰ ঠাইত বাহঁৰ খুটা কিমান পোটা হল এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — এইটোৰ প্ৰশ্ন বুঠে।

Shri P. rabhat Narayan Choudhury : Sir, the Govt. has already decided to have the State Transport Office there and to acquire the land therefor. Will the Government consider to acquire the land as quickly as possible.

Shri Prabin Kumar choudhury : we have provided for it in the next budget.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Does the Minister know that his Departmental Officers took the help of some leading persons to reduce the price from what was decided by the Acquisition Department, and, if so, does the Minister not consider that those people through whose good offices the prices were reduced will be humiliated if the land is not taken at the reduced price, and will it not be prudent to take the land immediately?

Shri prabin kamar Choudhury : Sir this is a hypothetical question.

Shri Atul Prasad Goswami : নলবাৰী State Transport office ব'হাটি কালি
কিমান

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : ৪ বিঘা ৩ লোচা

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, it is said in answer to Q. (a) that the rent of the house is Rs.200/—. May I know on what basis this rent was fixed?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Under the Urban Areas Rent Control Order.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : What is the value of the house?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Sir, I want notice for that.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Does the Minister consider that the present office of the State Transport at Nalbari has proper facilities to be called a State Transport office?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : We are managing with it at present.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the present office is sufficient to accommodate all the branches of a State Transport Office? Whether Government is having any specific plan and estimate or specific area to accommodate all these?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : The present accommodation is not sufficient, and that is why we are going to acquire the land for making sufficient accommodation available.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Whether in view of the diversion of the National Highway and also in view of the fact that it will be difficult to go to the present office (where an accident occurred recently) does Government consider it wise to construct the office immediately to avoid difficulties?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : We have already provided for it in the next year's budget.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether Government will take measures for expediting payment of compensation to those people who have not been paid compensation?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Most certainly.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the land has been acquired for the purpose of constructing Broad Gauge Railway line. May I know whether the scheme for Broad Gauge railway line will be implemented and if so, whether the Government has received any information to this effect from the Government of India ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I have no information that any land acquired for the purpose of Broad-gauge line has been left out from construction of railway line. If it is so then we can request represent the Railway authority for relinquishing the land. But so long as it is not done, compensation will have to be paid.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya—Broad gauge বেল লাইনৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক মানুহৰ তৌজিভুক্ত খাচ মাটি লোৱা হ'ল, সেই বিলাক মানুহে সেই মাটিৰ পকা পাট্টা পাইছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ অতি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ এতিয়া কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan choudhury—মহোদয়, তেনেকুৱা ৩১ টা কেচ পোৱা হৈছে। Thirty one Persons for delay in Submission of estimate for their due Compensation to the Railway authority for sanction এই ৩১ টা কেচ থকা মানুহ বিলাকৰ সেই মাটিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ হিচাবে এতিয়ালৈকে একো দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সেই ক্ষতি পূৰণ পাবৰ যোগ্য লোক সকলক ক্ষতি পূৰণ দিয়া হব।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya—এই নতুনকৈ পাট্টা পোৱা মানুহ বিলাকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ টকা বিলাকৰ ধুবুৰী D.C ৰ অফিচৰ পৰা shillong Revenue office ত অহা বহুত দিন হল। তথাপি সেই বিলাকৰ বিতৰণ আজিও হোৱা নাই ?

Shri M.M choudhury—এই ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ টকাৰ কাৰণে বেলগুৱে ৰোডলৈ লিখা হৈছে। এতিয়ালৈকে বেলগুৱে বৰ্ডৰ পৰা এই টকা নহাৰ কাৰণেহে আমি দিব পৰা নাই।

Shri prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Sir, the reply to question (q) is 'No' Does the Minfster deny about the news item published in the

Dainik Asom dated 11th January, 1969 or he does not know anything about it?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Sir, I have got the whole paper with me but no where this news item appears.

Shri Surendra nath Das—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি নিজেও জানে যে হবিজন কলনীত এগৰাকী হবিজন মহিলা ৩০ বছৰ বসবাস কৰি আছিল। অথচ S.D.O ৰ আৰু পুলিচে তেওঁৰ ঘৰ ভাঙি টিনপাত বাথি দিছিল। সেই মহিলা গৰাকীয়ে ওপৰলৈ আপত্তি জনোৱাত সেই টিনপাত বিলাক ঘূৰাই দি আহিছে। সেই নিৰ্য্যাতিত হবিজন মহিলা গৰাকীক মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মাটি তথা আৰ্থিক সাহায্য আৰু পুনৰ বসতি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰিনে? আৰু এই বিষয়ে তেখেতে কিবা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিবনে?

Shri Mohnro Mohn Chondhry—তেওঁৰ দৰ্খাষ্ট পালে আৰু যদি আমাৰ মাটি থাকে আৰু তেওঁৰ মাটি পোৱাৰ যদি যোগ্যতা থাকে তেনেহলে সেই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Re : Police Atrocities in certain localities

Shri Premadhar Bara—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা সৰু অথচ অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত জনাব খোজো। যোৱা ২৬, ২৭, ২৮ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ ওচৰৰে মাজুলীত এটা কৰুণ কাহিনী ঘটে। সেই কৰুণ কাহিনীটো মই মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰৰ বাবে এই পবিত্ৰ সদনত জনাই কওঁ যে উক্ত কেইদিনত বালিজান, চেলেক, আমগুৰি এঘৰীয়া, বগৰী, মলাপিন্ধা, ললিতী আৰু বৰাহুৱাৰ এই ৯খন গাঁওত ৪ দিন ধৰি ডেকা-গাভৰু, বুঢ়া-বুঢ়ী সকলোৱে পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰত অতীষ্ঠ হৈ উঠিছে। এই ৯খন গাঁওৰ মানুহে গাঁও এৰি লুইতৰ সিপাৰে বালিত বাস কৰা কথাটো এটো লোমহৰ্ষক কাহিনী। এই ৯খন গাঁওৰ প্ৰায় ২৫০/৩০০ মান মানুহক ২৫ জন পুলিচ মিলিটাৰী গৈ Arrest কৰিছে। গাঁওৰ মানুহে লুইতৰ বগা বালিত দিন কটাবলগীয়া হৈছে। বস্তু-বাহানী চুৰি হ'ল, কাৰ গৰু-মহ কলৈ গ'ল

Re. Police Atrocities in certain localities.

কোনোও কব নোৱাৰে। খেতি-বাতিও প্ৰায় ১/২ সপ্তাহ ধৰি বন্ধ থাকিল। এই ঘটনা ঘটিছে নলতুৱাৰ নামৰ এখন ঠেলৰ সন্দৰ্ভত। আজি আমাৰ পবিত্ৰ সদনত যি গৰাকী মীন মহলৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আৰু বহুতো M.L.A এও এই পবিত্ৰ সদনৰ মজিয়াত নিজকে একচুলি মান হলেও পবিত্ৰ বুলি সৰ্গোৱৰেৰে ঘোষণা কৰিছিল সেই গৰাকী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই কথাটো জানি থোৱা উচিত হব যে তেখেততকৈও একচুলি মানৰ হলেও পবিত্ৰ সদস্য আৰু এই বিধান সভাৰ মজিয়াত আছে।

আজি মই এই কৰণ কাহিনীটো উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰৰ বাবে আগবঢ়ালো। আগৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীকাৰ্ক চন্দ্ৰ দলে চকুৰ পানী মচি কৈছিল আৰু মোক কৈ পঠাইছিল। মানুহৰ এনে অৱস্থা আগতে হোৱা নাছিল। আজি গান্ধীজীৰ নামত কংগ্ৰেছৰ ৰামৰাজ্যৰ নামত আমাৰ এই ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত অকথ্য অত্যাচাৰ হৈছে। যি অত্যাচাৰ মানৰ দিনত হোৱা নাছিল আৰু ইংৰাজৰ দিনতো হোৱা নাছিল। মই মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিবলৈ এই কথাটো উল্লেখ কৰিলো।

Mr. Deputy Speakear — আপুনি বাজেট প্ৰসঙ্গত আলোচনা কৰিব।

Shir Atul Chandra Goswami — উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাজুলীৰ ২খন গাঁৱৰ মানুহ ৪ দিন ধৰি পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ ফসত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰৰ বালিত পৰি থাকিব লগা হোৱাতো সঁচাকৈয়ে এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। আৰু এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়টো তদন্ত কৰিব বুলি আমি আশ্বাস বিচাৰিছো।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma — উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই ২খন গাঁওত ৪ দিন ধৰি কংগ্ৰেছী ৰাজহৰ অৰাজকতাৰ অত্যাচাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত চলিছে তেনে স্থলত এই চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত কি আস্থা থাকিব পাৰে? এই চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা বিফল হৈছে নে নাই? চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন বিষয় ববীয়া সকল আছে নে নাই? প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা, প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰৰ পুলিচ জুলুমৰ এই ২খন গাঁওৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত অকথ্য অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে। এই কথাৰ

ওপৰত কয় Adjournment Motion নাহিব কয় তায় বিচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহব। এই ৯ খন গাওঁৰ মানুহে পুলিচৰ এই অত্যাচাৰ সহ্য কৰি থাকিবনে? এই বিলাকৰ উপযুক্ত বিচাৰ লাগে।

Re-Clash between the Students of Jorhat College and the Industrial Training Institute.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (M. Parliaments affairs)

এই বিষয়ক আলোচনা আমাৰ Agendaত হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এটা বাজলুৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়হে সদনত দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে। লগতে উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ অনুমতি লাগে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah — অনুমতি লৈহে এই কথা কোৱা হৈছে। যি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়ৰ কথা মাননীয় সদস্য জনে কৈছে সেই কথাৰ এটা অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury — মই জানো যে এই কথা খিনি দাঙি ধৰাৰ আগতে জাননী দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গতিকে ঘটনাটো কি তদন্ত কৰিব পৰা নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য জনে যিটো কথা উত্থাপন কৰিছে আৰু যিটো কথা কেইবা গৰাকীও সদস্যই জানে সেই বিষয়টো নিশ্চয় তদন্ত কৰিব লাগিব।

Re : Clash between the students of the Jorhat Engineering college and the Industrial training institute.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah — মই উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে এটা খবৰ জনাব খোজা যে যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ লৰা আমাৰ I.T.I. ৰ লৰালিবাকৰ লগত অন্য এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ এটা বিৰাট সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছিল। পৰহি ৰাতি ১১ই মান বজাত ঘটনাটো ঘটে, এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ঘটনা হৈছে। ঘটনাৰ সবিশেষ D.C. ৰ পৰা আনি এই সদনত জনাব লাগে।

Re. Members copy into the Asembly Building through the centere gate

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister parliamentary Affairs) — এনেকুৱা এটা খবৰ আমি পাইছো। এই সম্পৰ্কে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা বিৱৃতি এই সদনত দিব।

Re : Members entry into the Asembly Building through the eastern gate

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami — উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই বিধান সভাৰ পূব ফালৰ গেটত গেট keeper যিজন আছে তেওঁ চকীত বহি বহিয়েই মই আৰু আমাৰ সদনৰে আন এজন মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গগৈক ইয়ালৈ আহোতে পাচ বিচাৰে। তেতিয়া সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কয় যে এখেত M.L.A. তেতিয়া Gate Keeper জনে কয় যে M.L.A. হলে কি এনে দৰকাৰী মানুহ Important মানুহ যে তেখেতক মই চিনি পাব লাগিব।

(voice shame, shame)

এইটো এটা অত্যন্ত গৰ্হিত কথা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াত সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক অপমান কৰা হৈছে। সদস্য সকলৰ সন্মান হানিকৰ এনে বিলাক কথাৰ বিচাৰ লাগে নহলে আমি সন্মান ৰক্ষা কৰি সদনলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰাত পৰিছো।

Shri Shamsul Huda— May I know whether Government has made any arrangement to reclaim the unsuitable portions of the land ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—At the moment, as far as my information goes, there is no proposal. Generally reclamation work is done by the Agriculture Department and therefore, if a separate question is put I think the Agriculture Minister can reply.

M. Shamsul Huda—In case of undeserving persons encroaching the land what arrangement the Government has made to remove them?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Any person found encroaching the land illegally will be evicted

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Whether it is a fact that the area of waste land has been ascertained from the settlement records ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—As I have already said, these figures have been collected from the Waste Land Surve (Technical) Committee.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—What is the method of survey ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—They too the help and assistance of the Revenue Department.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed—Whether the total area of waste land was ascertained from the Settlement records or map or chitta ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—Surely.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Whether the Minister will furnish us the district-wise break-up of the waste land ? Whether the area which has been stated here includes also the tea gardens surplus land ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury—I shall place the whole figures before the House.

Shri Shamsul Huda—Whether it is a fact that this area as reported by the survey Committee includes also a large area of annulled lands because many cultivators of flood-affected and erosion-affected areas could not pay their land revenue ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury-- I shall have to look into it.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya-- Whether those tauzi lands will be excluded ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury-- Tauzi lands are excluded-they are excluded already.

Further Information on starred question no. 91 :

Re : Recommendation of the Administrative reforms Committee replied on 7th march 1969.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)- Sir, Shri Debeswar Sarmah wanted to know about the percentage of promotion of A.C.S. class II to A.C.S. Class I. The percentage Was 30 percent previously. But on the recommendation of the pay Committee it has been raised to 50 percent and first effect was given last year.

With regard to promotion of A.C.S, Class I officers to I.A.S., the percentage is 25 percent of the senior scale of I.A.S. post.

Complain of Breach of Privilege against the Minister of state P.W.D (R&B)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I will look into the matter. Complaint of Breach of Privilege against the Minister of state. P.W.D (R&B) Now, I have received a notice of complaint of the breach of privilege of the House from the honorable Member

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee : He will please read out.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point clarification, such kind of matter should come after 4.30 P.M.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am thankful to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for his interest. But we also know a little of the rules, the matter of privilege may come at any time and we have consulted the rules. I am very sorry that I have to bring this matter particularly when it concerns one of my very dear and esteemed friends, named, Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar whom I love and respect but to keep dignity of the House, I am compelled to bring this matter. After all sir, some statement comes from the Govt. it should be true, the whole truth and nothing but truth. This Govt. stands as the custodian of the millions of people and its poor people who have been waiting for us and who have put on us the responsibility of administering the State. On this very floor of the house on behalf of the Govt. Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar made certain statement and placed certain papers which are not at all true and which as a matter of fact appears to be conspiracy. How, I shall show.

Sir, first of all, let me place this for the information of the House. The Notice which I have sent to you through the Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly wherein-I do hereby.

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar (Minister of state, P.W.D (R&B))—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, under rule 167, it says that where the complaint is to be made against a member, the member should be given prior notice by the complainant, petitioner or Secretary of the Committee as the case may be.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the provision to rule 158 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business,

no notice is necessary. This rule 158 over-rides the rule 167. Please read the provision under rule 158. As a matter of fact, I have given him notice no notice is absolutely necessary.

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under rule 167 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business, there is specific provision that if a complaint is made against a member, prior notice should be given.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please refer to chapter XX rule 158 provision. If the breach is committed in a actual view of the House, action can be taken even without complaint. I am asking you Sir, to take action and I am drawing your attention. In this matter, no complaint is necessary. I beg hereby to draw the attention of the House of a Breach of Privilege of the House by Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar, Minister of State, P.W.D (R & B), committed on the very floor of the House yesterday while moving a Govt. Resolution asking approval of the House for a expenditure of Rs. 5410267 under the "50-Public Works - State (Excluding Establishment, Tools and plants)". While moving the said resolution, he informed the house that the House should approve already incurred expenditure of Rs. 1000 00 (one thousand) in a scheme whose ultimate cost will be Rs. 41600.00 for a particular scheme viz construction of an approach road to Guest House of Haj pilgrimage at Gauhati. The truth is that there does not exist any Guest House of Haj pilgrimage at Gauhati and there can be no question of construction of an approach road to the same. In fact, no money was sent for the construction of any such approach road nor did the Govt. at any time take the consent of the House for such a Scheme. The Minister having misled the House in regard to the facts of the matter has committed a breach of the House and that too in the very floor of the Assembly and in-actual view of the House. Therefore, under the Proviso to Rule 158 action may immediately be taken even without complaint. That is the matter. Sir, you will be pleased to see in the Annexure (A)

Complaint of breach of Privilege against the Minister of State P.W.D (R & B)

This is the scheme which he has said in the Annexure 'A'. This is the nature of scheme under column 2. Nature of the Scheme is construction of an approach road to guest house for Haj pilgrimage at Gauhati. So, this presumes that at Gauhati there is a guest house

for haj pilgrims and in order to approach the guest house the scheme is to construct an approach road and under column 9 where the explanation is given, it is said construction of the approach road is considered necessary for the benefit and convenience of the Haj pilgrimage. Here being no specific provision it is proposed to meet current year's requirement from the over all savings. Now, this current year's is closing on the 31st of March next. In this current year, Sir, there did not exist and does not exist any guest house for Haj pilgrims at Gauhati—that is No.1. And, No: 2 is in the current year there was no construction and is not being constructed an approach road for the approach to the alleged guest house. So, this money—one thousand of rupees which has been taken or is being taken may be for any purpose, may be even for a laudable purpose, may be it has been already granted to the Haj Committee headed by very Reverend persons. But the thing is irreligious things must not be done in the name of religion, untruth must not be be perpetuated in the name of religion or in the name of religious performances. If you take money for some purpose tell the truth. Don't mislead the House because misleading the house means, misleading the people, misleading the country (applause from the Opposition). Now, this was done in this Guest House. If he cannot explain the position, punish the person who has given falsification of fact to this House and more so openly on the very floor of the House. This is my submission. I hope that the House will actually rise up to its duties and see that through the House the people are told the truth and the whole truth and nothing but truth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I have heard Shri Bhattacharjee. The matter will be sent to the Committee of Privileges for report.

Laying of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1968

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha (Chairman, Select Committee) — Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1968 till the Budget Session of the Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Elementary Education Bill, 1968 till the Budget Session of the Assembly,

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha (Chairman, Select Committee) — Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Elementary Bill, 1968.

Laying of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders (Amendments) Bill, 1968

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami — Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1968, till the Budget Session of the Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is that this Assembly agrees to extend the time for submission of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 1968, till the Budget Session of the Assembly.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Abala Kanta Goswami — Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Re : The Assam Finance Bill 1969

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Item No : 6- Finance Minister was to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1969, which is not coming up today. It will be taken up on the 10th.

The Assam local funds (Accounts and Audit) Amendment Bill, 1969

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Local Funds (Accounts and Audit) Amendment Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker— The question is that the leave be granted to introduce the Assam Local Funds (Accounts and Audit) Amendment Bill, 1969. (The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)— Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(The Bill was introduced)

The Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill 1969

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education)—Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—The question is that the leave be granted to introduce the Gauhati University (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(The Motion was adopted)

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer—Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(The Bill was introduced) The Assam Non-Government School and College Employes Centralised provident Fund Scheme Bill, 1969

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :
Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Non-Govt.
School and College Employees Centralised Provided Fund
Scheme Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that leave
be granted to introduce the Assam Non-Govt. School and
College Employees Centralised Provided Fund Scheme
Bill, 1969.

(The Motion is adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce
the Bill. (The Bill was introduced)
The Assam Contingency fund (Augmentation of corpus)
Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Here is a message from the
Governor which reads as follows :

“RAJBHAVAN

Shillong, the March, 1969

Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the
Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of
Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legi-
slative Assembly of the Assam Contingency Fund
(Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1969.

Sd/- Braj Kumar Nehru

Governor of Assam”

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : Sir,
I beg leave to introduce the Assam Contingency Fund
(Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1969.

25 The Assam Legislative Assembly Members 8th March
Salary and allowance (Amendment) Bill

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that the leave be granted to introduce the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1969.

(The Motion is adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce/, the Bill. (The Bill was introduced)

The Assam Legislative Assembly Members Salaries and allowance (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Here is a message from Rajbhavan which runs as follows.

RAJ BHAVAN

SHILLONG

Dated, the 18th Feby. 69

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969, be introduced in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd. Braj Kumar Nehru

Governor of Assam.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister, Finance) Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that the leave be granted to introduce the Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(The Motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister, Finance)
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(The Bill was introduced)

Presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges (Report No. 3).

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the matter relating to complaint against the 'Asom Batori' (Report No. 3).

Presentation of the Report of the Committee of privileges (Report No. 4).

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the matter relating to complaint against the 'Natun Asamiya' (Report No. 4).

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Estimates (relating to the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd. and Assam Seeds Corporation Ltd):

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Department of Agriculture relating to Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd. and Assam Seeds Corporation, Ltd.

presentation of the Report of the Committee on Estimates (on the Department of Supply)

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty Third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Department of Supply relating to procurement, distribution and pricing of Food-stuffs and other allied matters.

28 The Assam Legislative Assembly Members 8th Maach
Salary and allowance (amendment) Bill

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (7th Report).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on para 115 (iii) (b) at page 90 of the Audit Report, 1966. The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Barua Bamungaon.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (8 B Report).

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts, 1965-66, the Finance Accounts, 1965-66 and the Audit Report, 1967 relating to wasteful expenditure of the Supply Department referred to in paragraph 31 at pages 41-42 of the audit Report.

Laying of the Annual Report (1966-67) of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) : Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report (1966-67) of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Gauhati.

Laying of the Ninth Report of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) : Sir, I beg to lay the Ninth Report (1967-68) of the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd. Gauhati.

Motion for election of seven Members to the Committee on Public Accounts.

1969 The Assam Legislative Assembly members 29
 salary and allowance (amendment) Bill

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I beg to move :

“This Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from 1st April, 1969”

Mr. Speaker : The question is that this Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provision of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from 1st April, 1969.

(The Motion are carried)

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the Election, if necessary).

Motion for election of the Members to the Committee on Estimates.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I beg to move :

“This Assembly do elect ten members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from 1st April, 1969”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that this Assembly do elect ten members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from 1st April, 1969.

30 Discussion on the Supplementary statement 8th March
of Charged Expenditure

(The Motion was carried)

(The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the Election, if necessary).

Presnetation of the (i) Audit Report, 1968 (ii) Appropriation Accounts, 1966-67 and (iii) Finance Accounts, 1966-67 of the Government of Assam.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I beg to present (i) Audit Report, 1968 (ii) Appropriation Accounts, 1966-67 and (iii) Finance Accounts, 1966-67 of the Govt. of Assam.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, a point of order. I have seen that yesterday when the Chief Minister came with a resolution for sanctioning an amount of Rs. 1 lakh under the head 'Loans and Advances, etc. 1- Loans to Local Bodies-Development Schemes (Fourth Five Year Plan) -II- Other State Plan Schemes-Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.,.... Loans to Municipalities-Loans to Local Bodies/Municipalities and Town Committees-I-Loans in Cash". In an explanatory note it is given this amount was sanctioned 3/4 municipality boards and now this has been concentraed. The whole amount of Rs. 1 Lakh considered necessary to Concentrate at Gauhati and utilise the whole amount for the Guahati municipality alone. Therefore yesterday we have discussed this matter and we passed this and at that time we have suggested that in spite of coming in the form of a resolution why this could not be incorporated in the supplementary demand. Now, today we have seen in the same form at page 3 1

"The additional amount of Rs. 2 lakhs required for meeting the increased expenditure for the Dearness allowance of the State Government employees as per Das Commission's Report, which could not be provided in the budget estimates of the year prepared already. Hence the demand. The additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000 is required for sanction as grant-in-aid to the Gauhati Municipality and the Tinsukia Development Authority for implementation of the Drainage Scheme in the Gauhati and Tinsukia towns respectively. Out of the above amount of Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 is for the Gauhati Municipality and Rs. 1,00,000 for the Tinsukia Development Authority. The additional amount has been allocated by Planning and Development Department out of the overall Plan Savings. Again at page 44 "the Govt. of India have offered a loan of Rs. 1,65,720 to the Govt. of Assam for re-lending to the Karimganj municipality for development work occasioned by the influx of refugees. As the Government of India's offer was received after the budget was finalised, no provision in the State Budget could be made. Hence the Supplementary Demand. 2. Due to increase of population and growth of industries and around Gauhati Vehicular traffic has alarmingly increased. The roads which were constructed long ago necessitated immediate widening as well as improvement to cope with the increasing traffic load. The work being too big for Municipality to finance it from its own resources it has approached Government for a loan to

take up the work. Government after obtaining a detailed scheme from the Chairman, Gauhati Development Authority has decided to sanction a loan to the Municipality in order to enable it to take up the work during the current financial year. There being no specific provision in the budget the amount is proposed to be taken as Supplementary Demnd.

Hence the Demand.

Therefore, it is surprising to note under what rule this have been done. Even under budget Manual of the Govt. of Assam this does not permit to come up or mix up this proposal in this way.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhuy (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) : The item is very clear. That is not under discussion. We are to discuss on Supplementary Statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1968-69, if any.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Voteable or not Voteable is not the question. My submission is about the legality of the procedure that has been followed by the Government of Assam in respect of placing their demands for allocation of funds under different head and in different forms.

Shri Gaurisanker Bhattacharyya : Sir, we are now in item No. 23. To make the matter clear, with your permission Sir, let me say it in a simple way. Though it has been printed in the same book and though it relates to the same consolidated fund, it has got two distinct

parts. One is known as the charged items on consolidated fund and the other is the voted items. So far as the charged items of the moneys are concerned, this Legislature can discuss, criticise and even condemn but the Legislature has no right to vote. On other words, unless and until we throw out the Government we cannot throw out the amount claimed. This is the position so far as the charged items are concerned and if we throw out the claim on the charged items then the Government itself is thrown out. So far as the Supplementary demands are concerned they are subject to voting of the House. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has, at this stage raised the question of law. That is to say, he has said that so far as the amount pertaining to two demands are concerned they are not in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of India under Article 203 on wards and also under the Budget Manual. The Minister has been good enough to say that matter may be taken up while discussing the next item. I think, Mr. Barua can wait till then because the matter is not yet closed.

Let us now take up item No. 23, that is to say, the expenditure which is charged on the Consolidated Fund. Now, as you will see Sir, there are as many as 12 items on which the expenditure has been incurred or will be incurred within the 31st of March next and which are the items on which we cannot vote but we may talk or we may discuss. This amount, in total, comes to 6,49,241. Now as against that, so far as the voted items are concerned,

the demand at present is to the tune of Rs. 7,09,36,011. In view of the fact that we may be more effective under the voted items and also further in view of the fact that the amount involved is much heavier under the voted items. I do not propose to take much of the valuable time of the House under the present items because the amount involved is rather small - only about Rs. 6½ lakhs. But here certain principles were involved and therefore I cannot but make or rather repeat some of the observations which I have had occasion to place in this House in the past years also. Sir, to put the items, the charged ones, for the present should be considered in view of our ways and means position. Actually in what financial state we are and whether we should go on spending as we would under a state of affluence or we would try to cut our coat according to the cloth? As we have heard the Finance Minister yesterday we have got no cloth so to say except a few pieces taken on loan or taken on hire. Therefore, there should be utmost economy wherever and howsoever possible. This, we should particularly be careful in view of the heavy debt under which we are smarting. I am not trying to frighten the House pointing out to item No. 29 at page 71 where it has been said about repayment of debt of Rs. 99,64,42,500 because this debt also includes short term debts. Some debts we take and within a year we repay it but I am particularly drawing

the attention of the Hon'ble Members of the House and particularly those Members who are interested in dry mathematics of financial estimates to item No. 4 and 5 at page 70. Therefore, the House will be pleased to see that in paying interest on debt and other obligations, our real revenue is made weaker to the extent of 10,03,97,600 in paying interest only and in the process of reduction or avoidance of debt we are to spend a further amount of Rs. 2,61,32,800. In other words, we are to spend in between 12½ to 13 crores of rupees every year in the servicing of the loans. That is a very dangerous situation for a State whose revenue is something like 100 crores - actual revenue, leaving aside the non-revenue receipts: Now, if we are to spend more than 10% or even more than 12% of our total revenue in servicing debts alone, then where is the money for doing welfare activities or for doing nation building activities.

We have to steer the ship of the State in a very trouble and turbulent water. We ourselves do not constitute the universe. We are in a world every part of which is struggling to go ahead and those efforts are not on the bullock cart speed as the destiny with us even up till now is. We are going at the speed of the rocket and inter-continental missile. Therefore, I think it is the duty of every patriot wherever he may be, whether he is adorning the treasury bench, whether he is shouting from an opposition bench and whether he smarting in officer with files or working in

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the field and factory. Everybody has to see that the ship of the State goes right and crosses the troubled water. That being the bounden duty for all of us it is really painful and believe me Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking in anger but in anguish, when I see our Government which have had the unique opportunity of running the administration of the State for more than 20 years, say near about 22 years, this Government is leading this State to a position of bankruptcy, to a position of economic ruin. Because, even the Supplementary budget shows that instead of marching our efforts for a self-generating economy, where colossal problem of unemployment may be at least tackled, if not solved, we are trying our utmost to make two ends meet and so far as administration luxury, wastages, infructuous and unavoidable expenditures are concerned we are not taking any care about them. Sir, you will see that most of the items of this charged head relate to our failure in properly respecting the law and denying our dues to the creditors. Our greatest creditor is no doubt is the Government of India and Government of India is powerful enough to pull up us if we fail. But apart from that we have got some sundry credits also and these are to our people, who did service to us, in some form or other. Now, it is proper, I ask, on the part of the Government, who want every citizen to be law abiding, to be dutiful, itself to avoid paying were it is due? I am not dilating on the matters which are not within the item because if we go to dilate on them,

then I find that in the Nalbari Sub-Division itself long 10 years back Government had taken land from the poor peasants under the E & D Deptt. and Government did not pay the compensation due to these poor people and they wanted to pay the money under such act which is detrimental to the interest of the poor people. Now these people went to the High Court and the High Court decreed against the Government. But even the Government did not respect the judgment of the High Court and they went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also rejected the Government appeal and even now this Government is not paying the money decreed by the High Court and the Supreme Court. As a result these people are suffering and hundreds of them are dying. That being not included in this item I do not want to dilate on them. I only remind the Revenue Minister, who is also the E & D Minister that the people will not leave him, the people will not leave the Government if in this way injustice is perpetrated. Here I am coming to first item No. 1. Here also due which was to be paid was not paid and the Government was dragged to the court of law made to swallow a decree and to day after a long time it has come that after all there has been decree and therefore we are to pay. After all the present Registrar of the High Court is a powerful man. He can afford to go from Lower Court to the Higher court. But there are hundreds and thousands of poor people who are also

equally denied their dues who have no means to take recourse to the court of law. After all in the welfare State, in a Sovereign Republic of the common man everything is constly and most costly is the court of law and court of justice. Therefore poor people cannot afford to have justice because they are poor. Now with regard to item No. 1 it is said in the last supplementary budget and in the present supplementary budget also the same acquisition figure is repeated. If you acquire land, after all the Constitution being what it is, has given the fundamental aights to the Zamindars, landlords and so long as that fundamental rights remain, you are to pay the dues. But even then the Government did not pay and therefore the Government has now to pay with interest and compound interest and also with the cost of the case. In connection with the Civil case between Shri Bhuban Ch. Dutta and the Government which is subjudics the Government had gone to the Supreme Court and by the way when-ever our Government goes to Court majority of cases are lost and Government is decreed against because Governmental machinery is not only inefficient but corrupt.

A sum of Rs. 4000/- being the court cost was required to be paid by the Government as per order of the Hon'ble High Court of Assam and Nagaland. The Collector of Lakhimpur made payment of an amount as per proecdure laid down. A sum of Rs. 1300 is available during the current financial year, and therefore;

this supplementary demand. The court decree must be paid, but my point is why should we not at the very outset pay the proper compensation, why should we make unnecessary bigger payments later on? Because we do not pay the proper compensation—we paid a small amount—he went on reference. I know the case because in the last Supplementary budget also this came. When the Collector made an award and paid a small amount the party went to the Court on reference, there it was raised but that too was not satisfactory he went to the High Court and the High Court further raised it. Against that the Assam Government thought it proper to go to the Supreme Court. In three consecutive cases the Govt. lost yet the Government had gone to the Supreme Court. At any rate my point is that he has been able to fight so long and stubbornly because he is a powerful man—he was at one time Munsiff, then Addl. District Judge and now Registrar - he is a monied man. But I am pleading for the poor those who cannot afford to meet the costly litigation. There are hundreds and thousands in the State of Assam who cannot go so far. This shows, I should not say lack of sympathy, I should say callousness verging on sadism perpetrated on the common man: The second item is the same thing - Court case (Civil Rule in the High Court). The third item I can omit because it touches the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. As regards the 4th item, I have said

many times that the institution of the Governor is one sense nothing but looking after a white elephant, and in another sense it is nothing but paying for an unwanted office because after all the experience of West Bengal shows what mischief and negation of democracy the institution of the Governor can do. At any rate when the Constitution has imposed on us this useless ornament or rather sometimes even this harmful institution, we can at least afford to put him within limits. It may be seen that this institution has become a very costly affair, for example, the Governor's prestige suffers if as soon as a new incumbent comes a new range of furniture is not provided—sometimes to the extent of Rs. 40,000-. How can a Governor function if his residential building is not re-furnished spending at least Rs. 40,000-, how can a Governor function if he does not have at least three drivers, two Table boys, one cook, one Tinda', six Khalisis, two Misalchis, six Sweepers, 2 Two Dhobis—all to be maintained under State expenditure. Is this not an insult added to the injury on the people? We do not mind having medical facilities to the Governor, but will the Civil Surgeon or the Surgeon Supdt. not be attending to the Governor that he must have a specially attached medical officer and for him again a sum of Rs. 6000/- must be paid. Apart from that there is travelling allowances of Officers and establishment etc. I do not want to go into the details because that will probably not

be considered in the present society as a very good taste. The point is I want to remind the gentlemen and ladies, present (A voice : You may remind through the Deputy Speaker) white-haired as well as black-haired (A voice : What about those who have no hair) and the bald-headed through you, Sir, that the people who have sent us here are very poor people and their backs are already bent and let us not in our exhuberance break their backbones. Sir, I have already referred to some of the Court cases, they are items 5,6,7,8, and 9 - all these come under this. So, Sir, this shows that some of these expenditure could be avoided, it might be said at least by the Finance Minister that how is it that you have taken so much of the valuable time of the House on a comparatively small amount because afterall it is only a few lakhs of rupees. It is not the amount which is most material, the most material point is the approach. The other day the Finance Minister was pleased to argue in connection with the luxury vehicle Mercedes Benz that in the long run it is rather more economical in comparison with the Ambassador cars because there is so much of wear and tear and the question of durability is there. I do not know about all these.

One thing I submitted to me and now also I submit to him that it is not always the money that matters but sometimes the show is also very important. For example, Mahatma Gandhi travelled in Third Class. He did not just go with a Third Class ticket but as a matter

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of fact the whole long train went for him. In the ultimate analysis it would cost much more than even a First Class reserved compartment. Yet the fact that the Father of the Nation, the Leader of the Liberation Movement, the saint politician, the Commander-in-chief and the Prime Minister of the Liberation Army was leading the life of a common man and travelled like a Third Class passenger and put on loincloth had a tremendous effect on the fighting generation of our country and that inspired people to make sacrifices. Many people sacrificed their lives and everything because they found that their leader had identified himself with them. So, if in these matters particularly in the items which are under charged head where even the Legislature cannot vote, if utmost economy is not effected then probably the morale of the people will not be at this height and untill and unless the people are prepared to struggle, to fight and to win the economic freedom in our country then even the best administration cannot deliver goods. That is why I have taken the indulgence of so many valuable minutes of this House in placing this for its consideration. Thank you, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the contention of my leader regarding the charged items I want to make a few observations only. As my leader has rightly pointed out, the financial procedure that is being followed by this

Congress Government not only reflects their inefficiency but also it reflects their immorality. Sir, as you will find, as per rules this consolidated Fund is to be utilised in a very restricted way. But if you go through the spending during the last 2 to 3 years you will find that they have misused their power, the provisions of the Constitution and also the rules framed by themselves. As I have already said, the financial procedures that have been laid down by them are not being followed by them. Sir, in the Budget Manual of the Government of Assam at page 7 it is stated "Subject to the provisions of Article 205 and 206 no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under the provisions made by laws passed in accordance with the provisions of these Articles." Therefore, if you see the procedure followed by them in bringing these things you will be surprised that they are not only violating the provisions of the Constitution but even their own framed rules which were framed in the name of socialistic pattern of society. It clearly reflects the inefficiency of this Congress Government and their machinery. Sir, during the last September Session a sum of Rs. 53, 19,226 was voted by this House under this head but this time the amount may be less. Now, as my leader has pointed out, last time under this head we voted an amount of Rs. 5,500 and now we are to vote this amount because the compensation for land has been fixed at Rs. 15,000 per bigha. Again, Sir, in No. 2 in the explanatory note you will find that "The degree

of the Court is an unforeseen matter as such the amount could not be included in the original Budget estimate. The payment had to be made to avoid additional expenditure since interest was chargeable in case of delay." Now, what does it reflect? It reflects their characteristic and the method of using public money and at the same time it reflects the inefficiency of the Government machinery. We have repeatedly said that if the Government machinery is effective then the cost of the court can be minimised to a great extent but no effective measures in this regard have been taken so far. In this respect the Public Accounts Committee also made repeated recommendations. Again, Sir, last year under this particular head, "General Administration" we voted an amount of Rs. 6,38,900 for the comfort of the Constitutional head. We passed an amount of Rs. 15,700 for the emoluments of the Governor, for equipments Rs. 1,600, for purchase of a motor car Rs. 25,000 and for renewal of furniture Rs. 4,000. Again for the comfort of this big gun we are going to spend Rs. 40,000 for an electric heater, for his driver and other menials Rs. 11,000. Of course the medical expense is necessary. In this way we are spending so much money for the titular head and it shows that in the name of socialistic pattern of society the Congress Government are maintaining bureaucrats. This Governor is also getting some facilities from the Nagaland Govern-

ment and therefore what is the necessity on the part of this Government to spend so much of money on him. We are simply maintaining the white elephant without deriving any benefit out of it.

Therefore, we have suggested that if possible, when a Governor he may be a man of different cadre—is coming to serve as a titular head of the State which is economically backward in which his Government is following the procedure of strict economy and pleading for socialistic pattern of society, he should fore go this comfort. But instead of doing that, this Government is helping him to have as much comfort on this and that plea. What does this reflect on this Govt? Sir, as I have already said, this Government is not actually meant for the people—this Government is meant for the comfort of the Officers, Ministers and the Governor. For the Ministers this Govt. will go in for Mercedes Benz Cars and for the Governor they are going to do anything and everything possible. But for the common people, the rate payers who voted this Government to power and who have their legitimate rights, this Government has done nothing. The people are half fed, half naked and they are spending their life under the pangs of hunger and poverty. Therefore, I warn this Government to be careful about using public money in this way.

Now, coming to Item No. 6, at page 62 of the

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1963-'9. Here, in the explanatory Note, it has been stated that the amount is required to make payment of arrear pay and allowances of late Shri I. N. Hazarika, Ex-Director of Technical Education, Assam, due to the result of High Court decree. Sir, what does this reflect on the Government? This reflects the utter negligence on the part of the Government and this Government by delaying the case, is criminally killing a man. The man has died after spending his hard days. And only after the case has gone to the Court and after the Court's decree, this Govt. had to take action. This shows that a charge against the man could not be proved. Of course, I have no fascination to protect a corrupt man provided there is sufficient proof of his corrupt practices. But on vindictive attitude, the man was proceeded with and ultimately he was dismissed when he went to the Court and the Court decreed in his favour. Unfortunately, this gentleman has left us because of the doings of this Government and this is the fault of the Government when his family has to suffer in such a way. Here again in the explanatory note they have said that the legal heirs of late Hazarika have been pressing very hard for the payment. The amount has, therefore, been provided by taking advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Demand to regularise the advance. Sir, my

whole contention is that the High Court decree has been given long before and this Government is responsible for killing the man by indulging in criminal activities and this Government is also responsible for squeezing public money illegally in this way. I want the Finance Minister to answer why this could not be disposed of earlier when this is not an emergency case. Now, again—

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : This money has been paid already.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whatever it may be. But why in this way by drawing from the Contingency Fund ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : This is the way we do.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : But why it could not be done earlier because, as far as I remember, the result of the case has been sent by the Court two years back. And why this could not be provided in the regular budget—why the family is made to suffer like this ? For whose fault the family is to suffer ?

Now, you will find in No. 9, the question of land requisition and it is a question of compensation. The funniest part of it I do want to touch. Here you will see the efficiency on the part of the Government. The Government have delayed the settlement and the matter has to go to the court. Sir, repeatedly, I have

pointed out that in the matter of land compensation, the value is always fixed at a lower rate and at the instigation of the officers, the Govt. have to go to the Court for which the Government has to incur a heavy loss. Therefore, I have suggested last time to the Minister-in-charge of Revenue to go into the matter and find out the real snag because at the time of valuating the amount of compensation Government should see whether it is done in a proper way and whether proper valuation is to be given. Sir, there are numerous cases but I do not want to take much time of the House. I want simply to say that if you go through the whole Explanation, you will see the efficiency of the legal Department or the Revenue Department in such matters. This clearly shows that there is some sort of hanky panky in the matter. The wrong does has been caught red-handed in respect of payment of compensation to land owners. So, I want to draw the pointed attention of the Government to this matter.

Here again in No. 10 of the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1968-69, at page 66, it shows that several plots of land were acquired but no details are given. We want to know the details and the Govt. ought to have given the details for the information of the members.

Now, in No. 11 of the same List, at page 67—it is really very interesting to note. Here it has been said

that one Shri Chandra Mohan Moral, Contractor was allotted the works for construction of Ayurvedic College at Jalukbari and construction of Assam Engineering College, Residential quarters in 1955-56. That was long before. It was again said that during the execution of the work one Shri Muralidhar Saraf received payment on the strength of a power of Attorney on behalf of the Contractor. The Contractor lodged a protest to the effect that he did not receive payment and subsequently instituted a money suit in the Court of Sub-Judge, Gauhati for realisation of his dues. The learned Sub-Judge decreed the suit for Rs. 25,347 in favour of the Contractor. And that is the reason why this amount is necessary. Then again it has been said that an appeal against the judgement and decree of the Sub-Judge together with the Senior Government Advocate, Gauhati and L.R. and it is still sub-judice. In rejecting the stay petition the Hon'ble High Court ordered on 8th Decemter, 1967 that the amount decreed by the Sub-Judge should be deposited. As per High Court's orders the amount i. e. Rs. 25,347 was deposited in the Court by taking an advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Appropriation to regularise the advance. This shows that somebody can come with such and such plea and our officers will make the payment. My whole contention is that the blame is on the part of the officers who made the payment because it is a case of 1955-56, why

this could not be deposited earlier. In respect of payment also it has been difficult to know whether any enquiry has been instituted and whether responsibility has been fixed in this regard. Sir, I do not like to take much time of the House. What I want to say is that this Government has adopted a wrong policy in respect of financial matters. The Finance Minister has placed a very huge deficit budget and repeatedly he has been asking us to co-operate with him. Sir, I beg to say that we cannot co-operate with him when Government is spending crores of rupees not for the betterment of the people but for their own comfort. When we do not see that this Government is giving proper benefit to the people in the villages we will refuse any co-operation and we will not allow you to squeeze public money for your own benefit, for your own comfort and for the comfort of few particular persons. With these observations, I conclude my speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Tripathi. You will continue after lunch also.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister. Finance) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for the criticism which they have offered in the background of this huge deficit budget which I have presented yesterday. Proper atmosphere should be created which leads to economy in the State under the circumstances. But this discussion on charged amount must have troubled

most of the minds of the Hon'ble Members. Allegation about hanky-panky payment has been made. It is alleged that the assessment of compensation is higher than the value of the land, but actually it is not.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Hanky-panky was made in legal departments.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, we cannot blame the officers for having over-assessed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I mean, if a rational type of valuation is fixed, it will be proper and just.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Thipathi : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the value of a land in 1969 in Gauhati will differ in comparison to that of the land in 1967 and 1968. The value goes on changing. That is the nature of land and so higher rate is fixed and assessed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : You will take some time, is not it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Yes, Sir,

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M. today.

Mr. Tripathi will continue.

Adjournment

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

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I was saying that so far as the cases decided against the Govt. are concerned Government is duty bound to

make payment and therefore, we have to provide it as charged amount. So far as the lapses which might have occurred those are matters which are constantly reviewed, for instance, one of the points which has been raised is that the Govt. does not want to pay in time. Now, it is to some extent true that whereas Govt. wants to take its own payment in point of making payment is rather slack or slow and then for we are now thinking as to what can be done both in the matter of taking Govt. dues as well as making payment of amounts due to others. On this we have not been able to evolve any suitable formula and suitable responsibility so that people who do not pay in time should be brought to book. On that point Shri Bhattacharjee drew our attention. This matter has also engaged our attention particularly after we made delay's payment of sales tax liable to penal rates of interest. Now, they say that our money is due from Government, and Govt. is not paying the money but it is going to charge interest on non-payment of dues. So, this matter has come from that point of view to our attention also. I also understand some Governments in other States of India have been considering this point as to how to make Government payment equally effective. But so far as fixing of compensation on land value is considered it will be appreciated, Sir, it is a case of opinion and somebody's opinion is to be taken. And we have got an officer for

this purpose. In this matter also there is a provision for appeal and since there is provision of appeal people have the right to go to the court. We cannot prevent them. Take for instance the case of Shri Dutta. We are convinced that the compensation awarded was too high and, therefore, we have gone to Supreme Court. But we have been asked to pay the interim court expenses which we have deposited.

So far as the expenditure on the Govt. establishment is concerned I think since we have created this dignitary and since this was created by the consensus of the Nation at the time of the creation of the Constitution we have to maintain the dignitary in the right fashion and, therefore, any expenditure which is essential or necessary is to be given. Now, the example of Mahatma Gandhi in this background does not seem to be proper. I have had the chance of visiting dignatories or Heads of States of various countries of the World both capitalist as well as non-capitalist. I have found they are living ostentatiously and in a standard befitting their status. And it is from that point of view when the question of salary of the President and the Governor were being discussed in the Parliament the high salary was suggested.

(Voice—Are 6 Sweepers necessary for one person ?)

Sweepers are meant for the Governor's building and compound. Compound is a huge one. They have to keep the whole building and the compound clean.

Poor country cannot afford to keep whole country clean. Instead it keep trim certain spots. It is from that point of view the Taj was built. The poor country cannot keep everything at the same standard. The higher standard of living is a result of industrial revolution and the poor country which has not undergone any industrial revolution will take sometime to spread higher standard of living every where.

(Interruption—In Assamese)

The Governor is only a dignitary. The whole area is to be maintained for the good of the State.

(Voice—Make it a hospital, make it a garden)

Sir, there was a demand that the President's Estate at New Delhi should be made a University. I have had the chance to visit the residence of Mr. Chou-En-Lai. It is a huge estate.

(Voice—Having six sweepers)

Sweepers I did not count.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : One thing is correct. When the President of Yugoslavia used to lead a ostentious way of life he was pushed out by the people of Yugoslavia.

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi : He might have led personally a ostentious way of life. For instance, there was a charge against Kruschey's daughter for living a ostentious life. So, ostentious life may be a personal living.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : We are concerned with State not with anybody's living a ostentious way of life personally.

If Shri Nehru spends five crores of rupees for him, his wife and children, we shall never mind. But if the Governor of Assam spends such huge sum of money at the cost of the poor people of Assam, we shall definitely mind.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The Governor of Assam is a creation of the Constitution. The hon. members may change the Constitution. But till the Constitution is changed we have to incur this expenditure.

(Voice—Constitution has not provided this money)

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কোন ঠাইত ৰাজ্যপালৰ কাৰণে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰছ কৰিব লাগে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে, সেইটো দেখুৱাব পাৰিবনে ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : ক'ত আছে সেইটো দেখুৱাই দিয়ক ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : সেইটো fix কৰিব কেনেকৈ ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : নতুন গৱৰ্ণৰ অহাৰ লগে লগেই দাম বাঢ়িব নেকি ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : এইদৰে ৬০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰছ কৰি Re-furnishing কৰিব পাৰে বুলি ক'ত লিখা আছে ?

(Voice—Primary School ৰ শিক্ষক সকলক দৰ্মহা দিবলৈ টকা নাই)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We have mentioned

here "Each Governor is entitled to an amount of Rs. 40,000 during his term of office."

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : He is allowed allowances and privileges. Re-furnishing ব কাৰণে ইমান টকাৰ provision ক'ত আছে ? এইটো ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰেই কৰিছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে আমি চৰকাৰক সমালোচনা কৰিছোঁ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The second point to which I would draw the attention of the hon. members is that the Government estate is also used for housing our State guests, who come from outside.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এইটো সংবিধানত আছে নেকি যে, ভূমাহৰ আগতেই মাথোন নতুন Governor ক লাগে বুলি দিলে, আকৌ ভূমাহৰ পিচত গৱৰ্ণৰক দিব লাগে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am not talking about comfort. Government estate is also utilised consistently by the State Government for housing the State guests. This is known to the hon. Members and, therefore this has to be incurred.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এইটো Governor ৰ Comfort ৰ কাৰণে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The main point which I wanted to drive was that the Governor was a functionary created by the Constitution. Therefore, we have to maintain the estate in proper trim. The number of sweepers is not large considering the whole estate. The expenditure which we have to incur is changed and

not even voted. I welcome the discussion in this fashion ; the hon. members have said in view of the financial condition of the State this discussion may produce an all round feeling that we have to tone down our demands and reduce our expenditure all round as far as possible. In view of this I hope, Sir, the hon. Members will appreciate the difficulties under which we function and would not press their views on this matter.

The Assam finance Bill, 1969

Mr. Deputy Speaker : We skipped over item No. 6. The Governor's message was wanting. This message has arrived in the meantime. I am reading out the message.

"Under provisions of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Finance Bill, 1969, be introduced in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Governor of Assam'

Mr. Tipathi may now move his motion.

Shri Kamakshya Prosad Tripathi : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1969.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that leave be accorded to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1969.

(The motion was adopted.)

Shri Kamakshya prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Duputy Speaker : The Bill is introduced.

(Secretary, Assembly, read out the title of the Bill).

Mr. Duputy Speaker : We come to item No. 24.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

Mr. Dupty Speaker, Sir, I wanted to raise a point of order, but you advised me to wait till we finished the other items. Yesterday we have seen that through a Resoluton the Chief Minister had come forward with a demand for one lakh of rupees to be given to the Gauhati Municipality. Now, today I have seen that in the same way for the same item additional amount is wanted. I refer to page 31, where it is stated that "the additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000 is required for sanction as grant-in-aid to the Gauhati Municipality and the Tinsukia Develepment Authority for implementation of the Drainage Scheme in the Gauhati and Tinsukia towns respectively. Out of the above amount of Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 is for the Gauhati Municipality and Rs. 1,00,000 for the Tinsukia Development Authority. The additional amount has been allocated by Planning and Development department out of the overall Plan savings".

Again at page 44, we find ; "The Government of India have offered a loan of Rs. 1,65,720 to the Government of Assam for re-loaning to the Karimganj Municipality for development work occassioned by the influx of refugees. As the Government of India's offer was received after the budget was finalised, no provision in the State Budget could be made. Hence the Supplementary Demand." Again in the second para, it is stated

“due to increase of population and growth of industries in and around Gauhati, vehicular traffic has alarmingly increased. The roads which were constructed long ago necessitated immediate widening as well as improvement to cope with the increasing traffic load. The work being too big for Municipality to finance it from its own resources it has approached Government for a loan to take up the work. Government after obtaining a detailed scheme from the Chairman, Gauhati Development Authority, has decided to sanction a loan to the Municipality in order to enable it to take up the work during the current financial year. There being no specific provision in the budget the amount is proposed to be taken as Supplementary Demand”.

Sir. my point of order was yesterday we have referred that instead of coming in a form of resolution that amount sanctioned under the same head. No other provision they have to be made. If you go through the Budget Manual here it has been clearly mentioned that no such provision could be made and there is no other provision has been mentioned in the Budget Manual which has been violated by the Manual. The same item can come in a form of resolution and in a form of supplementary demand. Therefore, I want to know under what rule this provision could be made by the Govt in two different forms.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :

Sir, yesterday the resolution was for giving Gauhati the entire amount which was passed by the Assembly for some Municipality. For that amount the budget was voted. The money was already there. The question was of diversion from one municipality to another. In the present case there is no budget provision at all. Whereas there was a budget provision which was passed by the Assembly. It was a question of diversion. Here it was a new item. Unless the House passed we cannot undertake the expenditure. For this reason we have to come up for Supplementary demand. Yesterday's case, no supplementary demand was necessary. Since the grant was voted, and passed by way of resolution it has come. As soon as the budget is passed the Ministry is in a position to undertake the expenditure. The expenditure has to be incurred from A to B head. So far as the diversion has taken place in this particular case no budget is there. This amount has come to Govt. of Assam from Govt. of India after the budget was passed. Therefore, unless the House passed we cannot undertake the expenditure. Therefore it has come in a form of supplementary demand.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Probably there is a lacuna. It is a fact that so far as the supplementary, additional or excess grants are concerned there is provision under the Constitution which again has been elaborated in the Budget Manual where there is a procedure laid

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down for this purpose. If an amount for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or it has arisen during that current financial year demands may come for supplementary or additional expenditure. To open some new service not contemplated in that year any service during a financial year any excess of the amount granted for the service for that year, then this supplementary demand comes. Now, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister has stated, so far as the items referred to by Mr. Baruah are concerned, the Minister has stated that these are items which did not exist in the original budget. But these are not the cases where certain excess expenditure have been made are required to be made. Therefore, there is supplementary demand. These are in fact items of the second category. That is to say, these are new schemes and the necessity of which has been felt after the budget was prepared, presented and passed in this Legislature. As this is a new scheme and any new scheme according to the provision of the Constitution when a new scheme comes, along with that demand, the memorandum should also come. As in the case of the budget, the Constitution along with the Budget Manual require that financial statement and the details thereof; the memorandum should come for the new schemes in order to convince the House about the necessity. Now, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister where is the

memorandum? If the Legislature is to sanction the money, the Legislature should know the fullest possible details about the items.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : If the Memorandum has been presented yesterday, the information which has given is not more then we have given in the explanatory note "The Government of India have offered a loan of Rs. 1,65,720 to the Govt. of Assam for re-lending to the Karimganj Municipality for development work occassioned by the influx of refugees. For this expenditure, memorandum does not mean a separate paper.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As the Finance Minister has already admitted that these are the new schemes, so the memorandum must be furnished.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : What is the meaning of memorandum?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : They are violating by themselves. The hon. Finance Minister admitted himself that these are the new scheme, so they must furnish memorandum.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I beg to submit, Sir, from what I understand about the word memorandum. Memorandum means explanatory note. This explanatory note is given. The Govt. of India have offered a loan of Rs. 1,65,720, they have

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examined and found the scheme feasible and therefore they have sanctioned the money. It has given to the Karimganj Municipality for the purpose of development work occasioned by the influx of refugees. So the memorandum is already there. There is no distinction between the explanatory note and memorandum. This scheme has been examined and ultimately the Govt. of India sanctioned. As the Govt. of India have their full apparatus to examine. This is a loan scheme for a purpose. It is not our money. It is the money of the Govt. of India. If you want that it should go to Karimganj it should go. With regard to other items also on the same page the vehicular traffic. Obviously, since the traffic has become very difficult in Gauhati. The roads are narrow and deaths are occurring, We have to take steps in this regard. Naturally it took some time for preparation of schemes and as soon as these were prepared we have come with these items. Similarly, with regard to page 31, we have provided only 2 lakhs of rupees—1 lakh for Gauhati Municipality and 1 lakh for Tinsukia Municipality. This is for drainage—against a scheme of 6 crores. It is required for drainage of Gauhati. This is a very meagre scheme. The Municipality staff is there and we have not to show in a separate memorandum that this is the staff necessary and so on. This is a loan scheme and it is of the Municipality and we have to give loan. I think the memorandum

which is there by way of explanatory note should serve as a sort of guide for Hon'ble Members and take an intelligent view about the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What about Grant No. 17?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : 2 lakhs, out of which 1 lakh will go to Gauhati and 1 lakh will go to Tinsukhia. Tinsukhia town is lower than the countryside and so water does not drain out and it is necessary to have a drain 7 miles long which will connect the Tingrai river and water will drain out and for that purpose a drain is necessary. For Gauhati we have been able to provide only 1 lakh. It will be a loan and they will engage their own staff.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, my whole question is that though it is a book adjustment, instead of coming through Supplementary Demand for grants, why 1 lakh that has been voted yesterday by this House in the form of a resolution could not be adjusted here? The Minister, Finance is trying to convince us that explanatory note should be assumed as memorandum. But our rules clearly says, as it has been stated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that these are new schemes, we should get list of this in advance.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, in future, we will put the word 'Memorandum' in place of the words 'explanatory notes'.

Voting on supplementary Demands for Grants, 1968-69
Demand No. 1- "9-Land Revenue"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : We now proceed to Demand No. 1.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,197, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come to the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969, for the administration of the head "9-Land Revenue, etc."

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : On a point of order. Here with regard to some other grants the reason has not been given as to why this has come in the form of a Supplementary Demand. For example, let me refer to Grant No. 6 which is yet to come. In the explanatory note it has been said, "Certified that there will be no overall savings in the total Police Budget to cover the above additional expenditure. Hence Supplementary Demand is necessary. In other words, a Supplementary Demand can come in place of reappropriation only. When there is no other alternative then we will come with Supplementary Demand. It has been said in the explanatory note, "As there was less provision in the original Budget, additional amount is required". Less Provision : Less than what ? Less than it was necessary or less than what is appropriated work. That

ought to be explained. In the Explanatory Note under Pay of Establishment it has been said, As there was less provision in the original Budget, additional amount is required. That is one explanation and the other is with regard to Allowances and Honoraria. There it has been said, "Additional amount is required due to increased rate of D.A. Now, according to the Budget Manual two things are to be satisfied. One is that this cannot be made by reappropriation. That is to be certified by controlling officer. Second thing is, if there is an unavoidable necessity, that unavoidable necessity should be specified. At that time it was considered that the establishment should be limited. Now, establishment is sought to be expanded. What are the reasons? Unless and until these two things are there, how can we understand it?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : This amount is necessary to entertain two additional personnel- one is a Nine Surveyor and another is a Chairman.

I quite appreciate that these things ought to have been mentioned in the Demand but rest of the explanation is there already. When the Demand is placed before the House, the Minister has an opportunity to explain the demand in addition to what is stated in the explanatory note. That means that the explanatory note is never exhaustive. Therefore, if anything is omitted from the explanatory notes, to make it more explanatory the Minister is there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Motion is moved. There is one cut Motion in name of Shri Shamsul Huda, Giasuddin Ahmed, Do you want to press it ?

M. Shamsul Huda : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,197, under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major Head "9-Land Revenue etc", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re. 1, i. e. the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 1,197, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াত টকাৰ হিচাপত দেখিছো এইটো অতি কম টকা, মাত্ৰ এক হাজাৰ ১৯৭ টকা, আৰু ৩ টকা হোৱা হলে ১২০০ টকা হ'ল হেতেন। ১,১৯৭ টকাৰ পৰিপূৰক দাবীটো দেখাত কম সঠিক। কিন্তু এই টকাটোৰ বিষয়ে Explanatory Note ত কোৱা হৈছে— "as there was less provision in the original budget, additional amount is required."

Less provision কেনেকৈ হ'ল কি ভিত্তিত হ'ল? আৰু ইয়াৰ Requirement আছিলনে নাই। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদি এইটো কাৰণ দেখুৱালে হেতেন যে ইমান টকা এই কাৰণেই মঞ্জুৰী দিব লাগে; ইয়াৰ ব্যাখ্যাটো কৰি দিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু সেইটো নকৰাকৈয়ে বিধান সভাত ১,১৯৭ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী দিব লাগে বুলি প্ৰস্তাবটো আনিছে। ইয়াত এটা সন্দেহ আহি যায় যে নিচ হুগাৰেদি এই খৰছটো কৰিলে। হয়তো বা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বিভাগে নতুনকৈ মানুহ ললে। সেই কাৰণেই টকাটোৰ দৰকাৰ হ'ল। এই কাৰণে এতিয়া আহি বিধান সভাত কাগজে পত্ৰে হিচাব দি মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে। যদি এইটো খৰচ অপৰিহাৰ্য আছিল তেন্তে যোৱা বাজেটত কিয় খৰচ নহল? বাজেটত নথি এতিয়া পৰিপূৰক দাবী কিয় আনিব লগীয়া হ'ল। এইটো এটা সন্দেহজনক কথা। গতিকে এইটো

এটা নতুন খবৰ আৰু হ'ব পাৰে যে এই বিভাগটোৱে কাৰোকাৰ খাতিৰ
বাখিবৰ কাৰণে টকাটো খৰচ কৰিলে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণেই মঞ্জুৰী
বিচাৰিছে।

দ্বিতীয়তে ১৯৭ টকা ধৰিছে Allowance and Honoraria
কাৰণে। পিছে এইটো Allowance and Honoraria মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ নে
সচিবৰ, নে কোনো পঞ্চম শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে নেকি সেইটোৰ উল্লেখ ইয়াত
নাই। আজি কালি এক ধৰণৰ কৰ্মচাৰী ওলাইছে যে সেই বিলাকক
আমি পঞ্চম শ্ৰেণীৰ বুলি নামকৰণ কৰিছো। কাৰণ তেওঁলোক কেতিয়াও
অকিচত নাহে অথচ নিয়মিত ভাবে দৰমহা পাই আছে। এই বিলাক
নতুন ৫ম শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী। কোনোবা মন্ত্ৰী নাইবা উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ,
খাতিৰ আৰু মৰমৰ পাত্ৰ আৰু সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণেহে
এই ১৯৭ টকা Allowance and Honoraria খুজিছে।
কোনটো খাতিৰত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে এই ১৯৭ টকাৰ Allowance
and Honoraria বিচাৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ লাজ নাই। কাৰণ এই
চৰকাৰে শিলত ধৰি নাক ভোটা কৰি লৈছে। সেই কাৰণেই এনেকুৱা
মঞ্জুৰী বিধান সভাত ডাঙি ধৰিছে। এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ২য় শ্ৰেণী
৩য় শ্ৰেণী আৰু ৪র্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে আৰু সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে Allowance
বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে নানা বকম আপত্তি কৰিছে। আনকি আন্দোলনো হৈ গৈছে।
শিক্ষক সকলক পইচা দিব পৰা নাই। সিদিনা শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে
প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলক ৬ টকাৰ Allowance দুমাহ দি বন্ধ
কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াত ৫০০ টকা ৬০০ টকাও নহয়, কোন বিশেষ
কামৰ খাতিৰত মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিব লগীয়া হ'ল। এইটো আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ
পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো। গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পিচা ছুৱাবেদি এইদৰে
বাতে ভবিষ্যতে দাবী অনা নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক সতৰ্ক কৰি
দিছো। আৰু ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো ডাঙি ধৰিলোঁ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The cut motion is moved.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Ministar Revenue) :

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো পিচা ছুৱাবেদি অনা কথা হোৱা নাই। এইটো

সম্পূর্ণ আন হুৱাৰেদিয়েই অনা হৈছে। যত টকা খৰচ হৈ টকাৰ নাটনি হয়, আৰু এই নাটনি পুৰাব লগীয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই পৰিপূৰক বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই এই পৰিপূৰক বাজেট দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু Huda চাহাবে কোৱাৰ দৰে এই পক্ষম শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰমহাৰ টকা মিটাৰ কাৰণে এই পৰিপূৰক বাজেট অনাৰ কথাটো হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এইটো আমাৰ Autonomus District ৰ কথা। সাধাৰণতে Autonomus District ৰ টকা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আনিব লাগে। Autonomus District বিলাকত S. D. C. ইত্যাদি যি বিলাকক মাটি অধিগ্ৰহন কৰাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হয়, সেই সকলৰ যিটো Establishment ৰ খৰচ সেইটো State বাজেটৰ পৰা বহন কৰে। আৰু এই অৱস্থাত এই Supplementary Demand টোৰ কথা ৬১.৬ টকা। আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে Sir, মাজে মাজে আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকক অদল-বদল কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। আৰু সেই বিলাকক আগতকৈ বেচি দৰমহা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ৬০.৬ টকা খৰচ হৈছিল যিজন কৰ্মচাৰী তাৰ পৰা বদলি হৈ আহিছিল, তেওঁ আগৰ জনতকৈ বেচি দৰমহা পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰী। গতিকে তেওঁৰ Scale অনুসৰি বেচি টকা দিব লগীয়া হোৱাত ৬০.০ টকা বেচিকৈ প্ৰয়োজন হোৱাত এই পৰিপূৰক বাজেট অনা হৈছে।

দ্বিতীয়তে হৈছে এই যে ৫২৭ টকা আমি দিব লগীয়া হৈছে এই কাৰণেই যে আমি Das Commission ৰ Report মতে Khasi and Jaintia Hill ৰ Revenue Staff ক টকাখিনি extra দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণেই হুদা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই ল'ব বুলি আশা কৰিলে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Cut Motion is withdrawn. I now put the main question : "That an additional amount of Rs. 1197 be granted to the Minister incharge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "9-Land Revenue etc" (The demand is passed)

Demand No. 2,

"12-Sales Tax and 13-other Taxes and Duties"

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that total amount of Rs. 62,800 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969, for the Distribution of the head "12 sales tax-13-other Taxes and Duties".

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

M. Shamsul Huda: I move the cut motion—that the total provision of Rs. 62,800, under Supplementary Demand No. 2, at pages 2-3 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re. 1. i.e. the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 62,800, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Shri Soneswar Borah:

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Explanatory Note ত যি ১৯৫২৫ টকা tax বিভাগৰ Inspector সকলক দিবৰ কাৰণে ধৰা হৈছে বলি কৈছে, এইটো দৈত্যক বৰ দিয়াৰ নিচিনা কথাহে হ'ব। Allowance দিলেও এই officer.. সকলে cycle নচলাই Peon আদিক cycle বে বজাব কৰাৰ কামতহে তেওঁলোকে লগায়। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক মাৰোৱাৰীৰ গাড়ীতহে বুলি বুঝা দেখা যায়। বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৰাৰ আদায়ৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ গৈ এই Inspector সকলৰ দায়িত্বৰ বিষয়ে যি কৈছে তাৰ ওপৰত মই একো কবলৈ নিবিচাৰো। মই কও যে এই ওপৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰীয়া সকলক এই প্রস্তাৱিত ভাত্তা দিয়াৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। কবৰ

ক্ষেত্ৰত এই বিষয় সকলে স্বাভাৱিকতে কোনো কৰ তুলি দিবপৰা নাই বা নিদিলেও তেওঁলোকে এই ভাট্টা পাই থাকিব। এওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ বহীত যিখিনি হিচাব পত্ৰ চৰকাৰক জনাব লাগিছিল সেইখিনি এই বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে এৰি দিয়াৰ কথা জনসাধাৰণে বুজিব পাৰিছে আৰু এই বাট পৰা বাজৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰে আকৌ নতুনকৈ এই cycle Allowance টো দিবলৈ ওলোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাইবুলি মই ক'ব পাৰো। এই সদস্য সদস্য সকলে এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰি এই টকাটো সিহঁতৰ বেদি আনিব খুজিছে বুলি কৈছে, কিন্তু মই তাৰোঁকৈ ভোঁৱ দি ক'ব খোজো যে এইটো অকল সিহঁত হেৰাবেনিয়েই নহয় বৰং সিহঁত আনিব খোজাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :

Sir, এই officer বিলাক একেবাৰে নিম্ন category ৰ চাকৰিয়াল। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক cycle ৰ ভাট্টা দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :

যিবিলাকে Tax উঠাবলৈ যায় তেওঁলোক মটৰত উঠি ব্যৱসায়ীৰ ঘৰত পৰঠা ৰাই ওচি আহে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :

আমি তেওঁলোকক cycle Allowance দিব খুজিছোঁ। এই কাৰণেই যে মটৰত গলে আমি ধৰিম, আপোনালোকে কিয় মটৰত গৈছে? এইটো অতি সামান্য Allowance, বৰ্তমান বৰ্ষাত ২৫ টকা একোয়েই নহয়। গোটেই ৰাজ্যত যিমান বিলাক Inspector আছে তেওঁলোকৰ আটাইকে ৰিহি এই সংখ্যাটো হৈছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :

অৱশ্যে অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰত যিমান টকা খাইছে তাৰ তুলনাত এইটো একোয়েই নহয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :

মাননীয় সদস্যই ইমান কম বয়সতে টকা খোৱাৰ নিচিনা এই বেয়া কথাটো

কেনেই জানিলে সেইটোহে আচৰিত হৈছে। গতিকে আমি এই সামান্য ২৫ টকা দিবলৈ যি চেষ্টা কৰিছো আৰু এই ভাট্টাৰ দ্বাৰা আৰু অধিক কৰ আদায় হ'ব বুলি যি আশা কৰিছো তালৈ চাই এই কৰ্তন প্রস্তাৱটো উঠাই ল'ব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The cut motion stands withdrawn.

I now put the question: "That the total amount of Rs. 62,800 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st. March, for the administration of the head 12-Sales Tax and 1969-13 Other Taxes and Duties.

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 3

"18 Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislature."

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,50,957 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the Head 18-Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures."

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved. As there is no cut motion, I put the question: "That an additional amount of Rs. 1,50,957 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969, for the administration of the Head 18-Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 4-“19- General Administration”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now demand No. 4.

Sri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,34,564 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head “19- General Administration”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand moved.

Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs 10,34,564, under Supplementary Demand No. 4, Major head “19-General Administration,” at pages 6-7 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs. 100, i. e. the whole supplementary Demand of Rs. 10,34,564, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Cut Motion moved.

Shri Phani Bora : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াত General Administration ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিটো ১০ লাখ ৩৪ হেজাৰ ৫৬৪ টকা বিচৰা হৈছে, তাৰ ওপৰত এই বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ উল্লেখ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এই Cut motion দিব খুজিছোঁ। ইয়াত আন আন বিষয়াৰ ভিতৰত Explanatory Noteত “Allowances and Honoraria : Due to frequent and extensive tours of officers and staff for various government duties including maintenance of law and order and for supervision of relief to the flood affected people during flood seasons...”

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অফিচৰ সকলো বিভিন্ন দিশৰ ওপৰত যি ভ্ৰমণ বাঢ়িছে বুলি কৈছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত বানপানী প্ৰণীড়িত অঞ্চলৰ লোক সকলৰ সাহায্যৰ্থে ভ্ৰমণত খৰছ বাঢ়িছে আৰু অন্যান্য চৰকাৰী কাৰ্য্য-কলাপ পৰিচালনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অহা যোৱা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি হৈছে বুলি এই পৰিপূৰক দাবী চৰকাৰে আনিছে। দৰাচলতে এইটো পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে, মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ আৰু বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ বৰমূৰীয়া সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ কাৰ্য্যবিলাক অত্যন্ত অপ্ৰয়োজনীয় আৰু একেবাৰে অলাগতিয়াল। মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ ভ্ৰমণেই হওক বা বৰমূৰীয়া বিষয়া সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণেই হওক — দেখা গৈছে যে এইবিলাক Ragulate কৰিবলৈ বা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণাৰ্থে কিবা নিয়ম কানুন আছে বুলি বিশ্বাস নহয়। প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰৰ কালত মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণৰ সম্পৰ্কে এই কথা কোৱা হৈছে যে, মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ Tour Programme তেওঁলোকে নিজে কৰে আৰু তাত কাৰো তদাৰকৰ কথা নাই। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এটা উদাহৰণ দিব খুজিছোঁ যে, আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ D.P.I. A.D.P.I. Joint D.P.I. আৰু Education Minister এই সকলোৱেই দলবান্ধি ঘূৰি গোট্টেই অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে তহিল কৰিলে। কিয় এনে কৰি ঘূৰিছে? কাৰণ হ'ল, প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল আৰু High School ৰ ঘৰ বিলাক ধুমুহা বতাহত ভাগিলে, আৰু তাৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে টকা দিব লাগে। কাক কিমান পইচা দিলে আমি নাজানো। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ পাপৰ ভাগী আমিও হলো। কাৰণ এই সম্পৰ্কত কোন স্কুলে কিমান টকা পাব লাগে; সেই মতামত আমাৰ পৰাও লৈছিল। কিন্তু টকা এতিয়াও দিয়া নাই অথচ ভ্ৰমণ বানচৰ বিল আদায় হৈ গল। এইদৰেই যে ৰাইজৰ টকা অসৎ ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ব, সেইটো বৰ অশোভনীয় কথা। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এইটো কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰো যে, আজি এখন ঠাইলৈ ভ্ৰমাণাৰ্থে গৈছে কালিলৈ চিলঙলৈ ঘূৰি আহিছে, পৰহিলৈ আকৌ নামি গৈছে। এই দৰেই চৰকাৰী টকাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰাটো অত্যন্ত দোষণীয় আৰু সেইবিলাক Criminal negligence towards the people of the State.

এনেকুৱা দেৱলীয়া অৱস্থা লৈ ৰাজ্যখন থাকিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ বাবে দোষনো কাক দিম? আচৰিত কথা যে কোনেও কাকো Control কৰিব

নোৱাৰে বা নকৰে। কিছুমান অফিচাৰ জিলাই জিলাই ঘূৰে।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Rule 152 of the Assembly rules says : 'The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the itemes constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying there save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : He is not referring to the original grant.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : T. A. does not come here.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Why not ? It comes here.

Shri Phani Bora : ছাৰ, কিছুমান অফিচাৰে জিলাই জিলাই ভ্ৰমণ কৰে। অৱশ্যে মই সকলো বিলাকৰ কথা কোৱা নাই আৰু ভ্ৰমণ কৰিব নালাগে বুলিও কোৱা নাই। এই যে কিছুমান Officer এইদৰে জিলাই জিলাই ঘূৰে তেওঁলোকে কাক কেনেকৈ Transfer কৰিব পাৰি আৰু কাক কৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন হয়—এই উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰি অযথা অন্যায় ভাবে নিৰ্বিচাৰে সৰুসুৰা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ জীৱন অতিষ্ঠ কৰি তুলে। ইয়াৰ বাবদ এই অফিচাৰ বিলাকে T.A. draw কৰে চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰৰ পৰা। Flood Relief ৰ সময়ত দেখা পাইছিলো—গোৱালপাৰালৈ P.W.D. বিভাগৰ মানুহ দলেবলে গৈছিল, Addl. Chief Engineer বকো মই দেখিছিলো আৰু তাৰ বাবদ নিশ্চয় T.A. draw কৰা হৈছে। এইবিলাক টকা এনেকৈ ব্যয় নকৰি Relief ৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হলে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হুলহৈতেন। সেইবুলি মই কব খোজা নাই যে—ভ্ৰমণ কৰিব নালাগে। মই কব খুজিছো এই বিলাক ভ্ৰমণ purposeful হব লাগে আৰু তাৰ

কাৰণে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে। এই ভৱন বিলাক Competition basis ত হ'ব নালাগে, Control থাকিব লাগে।

তাৰ পাচত ৪৮ পৃষ্ঠাত কৈছে :—

National Emergency Operation : The provision of Rs. 45,500 made in the current year's budget is inadequate to meet the additional expenditure to be incurred consequence on the expansion of the field of activities during the current financial year by the sub-committee for Voluntary services Welfare and Amenities to Troops in Organisational and other relief works in the North East Frontier Agency and Mizo District.

North East Frontier Agency ত কি কৰিছে মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো, সেই বিষয়ে মই একো ক'ব নিবিচাৰো।

কিন্তু মিজু পাহাৰত কি ধৰণৰ Welfare of troops কৰিছে সেইটো সকলোৰে জনা কথা। যদিও চৰকাৰে মিজু পাহাৰত শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছে বুলি দাবী কৰিছে সেইটো ৯ পৃষ্ঠাৰ Last para ত পাব।

Out of Rs. 1,50,000 of 'Contingencies' in the S/D note, Rs. 1,09,000 are required by Mizo District only. The requirement of Mizo District is for paying the wages of 30 casual employees for the remaining part of the year which cannot be met by budget provision for the year 1968-69. Moreover, Rs. 54,000 included in Rs. 1,09,000 are required for the day 'contingent' expenditure in Mizo District for rest of the year. Day to day contingency expenditure সম্পৰ্কে এটা কথা ক'ব লাগিব। আজি মিজু পাহাৰত শান্তিৰ নামত মানুহৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ জুলুম আদি চলোৱা হৈছে। মোৰ হাতত দুখনমান কাগজ পৰিছিল।

এখন : Mr. V. Laltawka, President, Village Council Tualcheng village, Mizo district. 1. Phirkaka, 2. Tlang Nghinglova, 3. Sangtuala, 4. Sena, 5. Tlangthuama 6. Zemliana. These six persons were kept in the cook house and severely beaten. On the 22nd November 1967 night Phirkaka was beaten to death and was thrown in a ditch near Kitchen and before ditch was covered up, he was shot at. Phirkaka left five children and wife, his eldest is 13 years old. His wife Tai-khumi is living with here five orphaned children in a state of destitution.

Phirkaka is an ordinary villager who most of the time absorbed in his cultivation, he had never been known to be associated with any anti-State activities. Why our own security forces are so cruel to innocent people? Phirkaka's widowed wife and orphaned children need relief. This is the type of atrocities where for welfare activities we are proposing money. I have no objection to help maintenance of peace and for regaining of peace everything should be done to bring back normalcy in the Mizo Hills. This is the type of atrocities committed there.

আমি তাতে কোনো আপত্তি কৰা নাই। কিন্তু এইটো কথা আমি কব লাগিব যে তাত যেতিয়া কাম কৰিবলৈ যায়—সৈন্য বাহিনী বা আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ যন্তাই হওক তেতিয়া এই নিৰপৰাধী মানুহ বিলাকৰ কাৰণেই কাম কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু এখন কাগজ মোৰ হাতলৈ আহিছে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Is the document of the same nature?

Shri Phani Bora : এইটো হৈছে কিছুমান মানুহক নিজ গাৱঁৰ পৰা Regroup কৰা গাৱঁলৈ অনা হৈছে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকক আদেশ দিলে যে নতুনকৈ কৰা গাৱঁলৈ ৩ দিনৰ ভিতৰতে যাব লাগিব তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে ততাতৈয়াকৈ যি বস্তু পালে তাকে আনিলে। কিন্তু পথাৰৰ খেতি থাকি গল। পিচত Authority ৰ অনুমতি লৈ খেতিৰ শস্য আনিবলৈ গল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে ঘূৰি আহোতে অলপ পলম হোৱা বাবে Security personnel এ যাবলৈ নিদি জব্দ কৰিলে আৰু মতাবোৰক এঠাইত ৰাখিলে আৰু মাইকীবোৰক আন ঠাইত এটা স্কুলত ৰাখিলে। পিচত সেই মতা মানুহবোৰৰ ওপৰত গুলি চলাই ৮ জনক মাৰিলে। শ্ৰীলাল-টাকাৰ মতে সেইবোৰ শান্তিপ্ৰিয় মানুহ, Retel ৰ লগত কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। এইবোৰ বিপোর্ট চৰকাৰলৈ পঠাইছে। কিন্তু কি কৰিলে কব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ কথা হৈছে তাত শান্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিব; কিন্তু শান্তিৰ নামত তাত অত্যাচাৰ উৎপীড়ন আৰু জুলুম আদি জাপি দিব নোলাগিব। আমি যেতিয়া মিলিটেৰীক ভাৰ দিও তাৰ মানে এইটো হব নোৱাৰে যে Civil Authority ৰ কোনো হাত নেথাকিব। সেইটো হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপন কৰিছো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion moved by hon. Member, Shri Bora, I want to make only a few additions to what has been said. Here, we have seen in the last Autumn Session of the Assembly also, we have voted an amount of Rs. 1,36,872 under this particular head apart from the major grant that we have voted in the last budget session. Sir, if you go through the Explanatory Note of the last session in the Supplementary Demands Book, you will find that this entire expenditure was mainly voted for Mizo Hills—one is in connection with the Mizo Hills disturbances, for protective measures and others.

Only one amount is allotted for the purchase of vehicles in Garo Hills. Now, the explanatory Notes it has been stated at page 7 that Due to the refixation of pay of the present Director consequent on his pro forma promotion to the rank of Deputy Secretary. This amount is necessary due to the creation of some new post i.e. one U.D.A. two I.D.A and one Peon due to increase of work. For what establishment it has not mentioned clearly. Next para General Establishment, Pay of Officers—Due to appointment of 3 more Assistant Commissioners and also due to posting of officers in the districts and Subdivisions with higher basic pay than those who were posted at the time of preparation of the current year's budget. Hence the existing budget provision is inadequate to meet the additional requirement. I want to know from the Chief Minister who are these 3 Asstt. Commissioners. They must be I.A.S. Officers. Why these officers were employed by depriving the A.C.S. (1) officers? Why they are standing on the way on promotion of the A.C.S (1) officers? This Govt. is welcoming more and more I.A.S. officers and thereby, depriving the legitimate promotion of the local A.C.S. (1) officers I want to know from the Govt. Why these I. A. S. officers are posted where in Assam by ignoring the Circular of the Govt. of India. We want from the Chief Minister clear explanation why these I.A.S officers are posted in Assam by depriving the local A.C.S (I) officers?

Now, second para—due to posting of officers in the districts and Sub-divisions with higher basic pay than

those who were posted at the time of preparation of the current year's budget. This is also known to us and in what way. These I.A.S. Officers, even who have not completed one and half years of service are given the senior scale of pay. According to Govt. of India's Circular, those who have completed 5 to 7 years of service can be given senior scale of pay. Seven years is fixed for senior scale of pay. The Govt. of Assam has twisted the circular of the Govt. of India just to give the increased emoluments to these I.A.S. officers. At first, they are posted as Sub-divisional Officers and given senior scale of pay who have not even completed one and half years of service. Why, Govt. have no eyes to see these things? It is clear that Govt. of India's Circular has been twisted.

Then another point which has been discussed by my friend Shri Borah. In Second Para i.e. Allowances and Honoraria—Due to frequent and extensive tour of officers and staff for various Government duties including maintenance of Law and Order and for supervision of relief to the flood affected people during flood seasons". We want clear explanation about this. Again, the increased dearness allowance with effect from 1st. April, 67. Everything have been mixed up here, that is, with the flood affected areas and Law and Order and Dearness Allowance. All have been mixed up. We would have been glad if clear explanatory notes are given and who are the officers

and who have been advised to tour the flood affected areas and we want to know the nature of the work, whether the tour is made for the benefit of the State or for themselves.

Again, No. 4.—Due to purchase of garments for orderlies. Due also to appointment of more casual employees to meet the emergent circumstances and to the increase in the posted rates. Also for maintenance of vehicles for supplies to Mizo District by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar and cash payment of telephone bills. Also for purchase of an Ambassador Car at a cost of Rs. 21,000 for the D.C. Sibsagar. Why, the emergency has been lifted long before. It seems, the Govt. of Assam would prefer to continue the emergency. This expenditure is incurred for the relieve of the N.E.F. people and so, we want to know in detail what works they have done for the relief of the N.E.F. people or this or this money has gone to somebody's pocket.

Now again, at page 9 Bunglow Establishment : Due to increase of Municipal taxes consequent on construction of more office buildings under D.C's. Establishment and also due to additional requirements under "Miscellaneous Contract Contingencies". For what purpose, they are going to build the buildings, we want clear explanation.

Apart from that, as has been stated by hon'ble member, Shri Bora that we have no objection to sanction more grant for the Mizo Hills, I entirely agree with him. But we want a categorical reply from the Chief Minister whether normalcy has been returned to Mizo Hills or not. Every time the Chief Minister says that the situation in Mizo Hills is normal. Sir, even today when I come to

this House in the second half I came to know that the situation in Mizo Hills is not normal. We are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees in the name of Mizo Hills and in the name of bringing normalcy there. Thousands and thousands of officers are sent there. Whether they had been able to do any good to the people of Mizo Hills ? Whether they had been able to create a good will there ? Now, Sir, our Chief Minister is highly speaking of re-grouping of villages. I must say that this has proved to be a complete failure. Almost all the villages are deserted. Only the elderly people who cannot move have been there. And, in the name of ration supply to the re-grouped villages I must say. Sir, only the big valleys are becoming more bigger day by day. That is what the thing is going on in the Mizo Hills.

Therefore, unless the Govt. gives a clarification or categorical reply to day in this House that the normalcy has been returned to Mizo Hills we are not going to vote on this particular Demand.

With these words, Sir, I support the Cut Motion.

(Speech not Corrected)

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I followed the speech of hon'ble member Shri Bora from my chamber and I have also heard Shri Barua. This is not the first time that the tours by the Ministers and the officers have come in for criticism in this House. I have no difference of opinion

with regard to what the hon'ble members have said that there should be economy, there should be planning in touring and all this. These are wise advice and actually we the Ministers as well as the officers we should follow it. But I don't say that these tours are unnecessary and useless. Sir, as you know in a democracy like this with a vast rural organisation like the Panchayat spreading all over the State, it has become necessary to keep contact with the various organisations and for that purpose Ministers have to tour. But such touring certainly should be under a proper plan, should be economical as possible.

With regard to the welfare activities I should like to inform this House that at the time of emergency the organisation was called Defence Advisory Council and subsequently its name was changed to fall in line with the pattern of the country as Citizens Council. This Council have several Sub-Committees. At the time of emergency there was - Transport Sub - Committee, Food Sub - Committee and various other Committees. There is a Sub - Committee under the Citizens Council for welfare and amenities for Troops. The Chairman of the Committee is Smti. Renuka Devi Barkotoki and Secretary is Roshan Phukan. This Committee keeps in touch with the defence forces located in different areas and with their families, like the families of Assam Rifles and others. They are doing some welfare activities. I would personally say that this work of the Committee

has received great admiration from the defence forces.

With regard to the Mizo Hills District to which a reference has been made, I must say, Sir, it is a very big district in size and its administrative set up was inadequate in the sense that in the vast district we have only two subdivisions. After this development in Mizo Hills it has become necessary to form administrative centres in many areas for which additional officers have to be sent there. Some of these Officers sent were ACS officers, IAS officers and some ex - army officers who had then discharged. Therefore, with the progressive restoration of peace in Mizo district it has become necessary to extend the civil Administration by opening such administrative centre for which officers had to be put there. Sir, with regard to the regrouping of villages, before I visited the Mizo district myself I was very much apprehensive that perhaps this is a scheme which is very unpopular and which is not liked by the people and I will have to face severe criticism from the people about this regrouping. But when I visited large number of re - grouped centres I was surprised to find that the scheme has been proved successful for several reasons. Reason No. 1 - From the security point of view, because Mizo villages are spread over a large area, it is difficult for the Police or the Army to keep contact with very far flung villages scattered all over the area. These re - grouped villages from that point and from the point of social service also provide better facilities and it is

going to be the future pattern of living in the Mizo District.

As a matter of fact after the regrouping Subsequently there are large number of volunteered for regrouping even without any assistance from the authorities. They have regrouped themselves. Therefore this scheme I personally feel actually the scheme which has been accepted by the Mizo people. With regard to this operation, Sir, as we know this operation, it is very unfortunate that such operation had to be undertaken. It became the duty of the Govt. to suppress this violence. Therefore, very reluctantly the Govt. have to take the help of the army and the army operation had to be made in the District. In course of army operation I cannot say that there have not been any case of oppression at all. There may be case of oppression also due to the fault of some officers or of some group of people. But on the whole I say that it has been the fault of the Civil Administration to draw the attention of the Higher authorities of the army. This re-grouping had to be resorted to, army convoys were ambushed. The rebellion had to take shelter in the villages, come there for their food and they live there and take opportunity of ambushing the army convoy and vehicles. That is why the scheme of regrouping had to be resorted. With regard to the present situation in Mizo District, Sir, as you know that this movement or agitation or this rebellion in the Mizo District is an inspired rebellion by

foreign powers. They helped, particularly the Pakistan helped the Mizo rebellions with arms and ammunition, training facilities, encouragement and other possible manner. Therefore, this is not only here but in case of Nagaland also find the same thing. Therefore this rebellion due to the efforts of the security forces have been very successfully brought under control. The Hon'ble Member, Shri Barua told that I have stated that Mizo Hill situation is normal. I do not think I made any such statement but I would certainly say that situation in Mizo District as far as the town areas are concerned, as far as the administrative and regrouping centres are concerned it is normal but in the remote areas which are not easily accessible. There may be disturbances by the M N F volunteers. Now it is our intention to see that the Mizo peoples prosper and progress and unfortunately the problems of that district are also very difficult. As you know Sir, during last monsoon for about 3 months the main road about 8 miles of the main road was completely eroded and Mizo District had to be fed by air drops for all these period. There was the communication problem also. Thanks to the Border road organisation. They have improved the condition very short time. They have succeeded in improving the main roads. They have broadened it also. They have developed the main road from Silchar to Aijal and Aijal to Lungleh. The Mizo District requires much more attention and much more investment than what we are doing today. This

is the first thing is to restoration of peace and to bring about normalcy as fast as possible. For this purpose we are trying to do our best. My Hon'ble Friend want to know in this regard but I do not have with me such details. Therefore, Sir, with this submission I would like to request the Honble Member to withdraw the Cut-Motion. Mizo District is a very big district. Large number of administrative centres had to be reopened for this purpose. More officers had to be deputed. They are from A.C.S. and I.A.S. cadres. Some officers also had to be recruited from Ex-army personnel.

(Speech not corrected.)

Shri Phani Bora : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইমান ডাঙৰ এলেকাটো নাথাকিলেও দেখোন হৈ যায়? ইমান ডাঙৰ এলেকা থকাৰ কি দৰ্কাৰ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : এইবিলাক এলেকা বাখিব লাগিব।

Shri Premadhar Bora : এই যে Contingency ৰ কথা কৈছে, Supplementary Demand ৰ ১০ লাখ ৩৪ হাজাৰৰ ভিতৰত ২ লাখ ৬১ হাজাৰ যে Contingency দেখুৱাইছে অৰ্থাৎ ২৫% কে Contingency হিচাবে দেখুৱা হৈছে। General Administration অত 25% Contingency দৰকাৰণে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : মিজো জিলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানিব লাগে যে তাত এটা স্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থা হোৱাৰ বাবে বহুবিলাক Contingency কৰিব লগীয়া হয়।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now I put the question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 10,54,-5(4 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment

during the year ending 31st March, 1969, for the administration of the head "19-General Administration".

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 5

22 - Jails

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Jails) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 11,15,000 be granted to the the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "22- Jails."

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved ;

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই মঞ্জুরীটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি কব বিচাৰিছো যে জেলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, এই প্রশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাবে জেল বিভাগটো অতি জটিল কৰি তুলিছে। ইয়াত কিমান টকা খৰছ হয় আৰু কোন বাটেৰে গুছি যায় তাৰ উৱাদিহ নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব বিচাৰিছো যে জেলৰ কয়দীসকলৰ বেচনৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি টকা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে মূল বাজেটত টকা কম খৰা হৈছিল আৰু এতিয়া চাউল, ডাইল আৰু মিঠাতেলৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে বুলি বেছি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে। মই কব খুজিছো যোৱা বছৰ চাউলৰ দাম যিমান আছিল এতিয়া তাতকৈ কমিছে আৰু আনফালে Agriculture Minister এ কৈছে আমাৰ উৎপাদন বাঢ়িছে আৰু চাউল উঠেনদী হব।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : মই কোৱা নাই, Supply Minister এ হৈ কৈছিল।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : যদি উভৈনদীয়েই হয় তেতিয়া হলে কিয় ইমান টকা বেছি লবলগীয়া হৈছে কব নোৱাৰো। বৰং এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চাউলৰ দাম কমিবহে লাগিছিল, কাৰণ যোৱা বছৰৰ তুলনাত ডাইল, চাউলৰ দাম কমিছে। তাৰোপৰি কয়দী বিলাকক বেচিভাগ মাটি মাহৰ ডাইল দিয়া হয়। তাকো পূৰ্বকৈ নিদিহে। মই নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা এই কথা কৈছো। মাটিমাহৰ দাম আনবিলাক ডাইলৰ তুলনাত অতি কম। যোৱাবাৰ মাটিমাহৰ দাম আছিল মোনে ৪০/৪৫ টকা এতিয়া ২৬/- ২৭ টকা হৈছে, কাজেই দাম কমিছে। গতিকে বাজেট বাহিহে হব লাগিছিল। গতিকে এই টকাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই এই মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথা কব খুজিছো যে, জেলৰ অৱস্থা দিনক-দিনে শোচনীয় হৈ আহিছে। বৃটিচৰ আমোলত জেল বিলাকত যি পদ্ধতি আছিল স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত, কংগ্ৰেছ শাসনৰ ২১ বছৰৰ আমোলতো সেই ৰীতি-নীতিয়েই চলি আছে। তাৰ কোনো পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন হোৱা নাই।

(Voice - আপুনি বোধহয় অলপতে জেললৈ গৈছিল ?)

হয় দুবছৰ মানৰ আগতে যেতিয়া চীনা যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত Communist বিলাকক আবদ্ধ কৰিছিল।

জেলত কয়দীৰ কাৰণে যোগান ধৰিব লগীয়া প্ৰয়োজনীয় কাপোৰ-কানি যেনে— আঠুৱা, চোলা, কাপোৰ আদি দিয়া নহয় যদিও এইবিলাক যোগান ধৰাৰ পদ্ধতি আছে। আগৰ দিনিয়া যিবিলাক ফটা-ছটা কখল, থৈমা যি বিলাকত উৰহৰ বাহ হৈ আছে আৰু যি বিলাক কাপোৰ খালাচ হৈ কয়দী বিলাকে এৰি যায় সেই বিলাকেই যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। এইটো অত্যন্ত দুখলগা কথা আৰু আনহাতে এই বিভাগৰ শিতানত কিমান যে টকা চাউল, ডাইল, কাপোৰ-কানি আৰু মাছ-মঙ্গহৰ নামত কোনফালে পলাই গৈছে তাৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই। মাছ-মাংস কয়দীৰ ভাগ্যত নঘটে। খোৱা ভাতৰো আধা। চাহ-পানীৰতো কথাই নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত ইমান পৰিমাণৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ দাবীৰ কথা হুঠে। এবাৰ নগাওঁ জেলৰ পৰা আমাক

তেজপুৰ জেঙ্গলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিছিল আৰু আগে পাছে দুখন মিলিটাৰী পুলিচৰ গাড়ীৰে আমাক মাজত বাখি তেজপুৰ পোৱাইছি-গৈ। বাতিপুৰা আমাক চাহ-পানী বা অন্য জা-জলপান দিয়াৰ কথা হুঠিল আৰু এইটো কওঁতে কৈছে যে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই এই সম্পৰ্কে! গতিকে আমাক কোনো খাদ্য নিদিলে আমি বতাহ খাইয়েই কটালো। আমি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত যুজ কৰিহে খাদ্য আদায় কৰিলো। মই যেতিয়া Communist Party ৰ পৰা Security Prisoner হিচাবে আহিলো। আমাৰেই যেতিয়া এনে অৱস্থা তেনে স্থলত বাকী অন্য কয়দীৰ কি অৱস্থা সেইটো সকলোৰে অনুমেয়। তেজপুৰ জেইলত থকা কয়দী সকলৰ হেনো কমেও ৬ মাহলৈ মাছ-মঙহ দিয়া নাছিল। আমি যেতিয়া গৈ পাওঁ, কয়দী সকলে আমালোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে Strike কৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী আদায় হ'ল। এনে অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত ইমান টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী অনাটো প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তনামূলক আৰু সেইটো আমি হবলৈ দিব নোৱাৰো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই মঞ্জুৰীটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Cut motion moved.

Shri Soneswar Bora : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কওঁন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ মই থিয় হৈছো। এই দাবীটোৰ সম্পৰ্কত Explanatory Note ত B ডিষ্টিক জেইল (জেনেৰেল) ৰ শিতানত যিটো অঙ্ক দেখুওৱা হৈছে তাত ১৯৬৫-৬৬ আৰু ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত জেলৰ কয়দীৰ সংখ্যা ৫৬৪৪ জন দেখুওৱা হৈছে আৰু মাহে গড়ে কয়দীৰ সংখ্যা ২০০০ জনকৈ বৃদ্ধি পাই গৈ গৈ চলিত বছৰত ৭৭৭২ জন হৈছেগৈ বুলি দেখুৱাইছে। জেইল মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বোধকৰো অঙ্ক নেজানে গতিকেই এইটো এটা ভুল অঙ্ক দেখুওৱা হৈছে। জেলত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী জন্ম দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই বুলি মই জানো। তথাপি জেইলৰ জনসংখ্যা জন্ম দিয়াৰ দৰে বাঢ়ে কেনেকৈ ?

জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ এনে ভুল অঙ্কৰ কাৰণেই বোধ হয় জেলৰ খাদ্য যোগানৰ অঙ্কটোও ভুল হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণেই মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বেচিকৈ পইচা বিচাৰি পৰিপূৰক বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে। আনহাতে জেইল বিলাকত কি খুৱায়, কেনেকুৱা কাপোৰ দিয়ে তাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা মোৰ কিছু আছে।

সৌভাগ্য ক্রমে স্বাধীনতাৰ পাচৰ তিনিও জন কংগ্ৰেছী মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দিনতে মই অসমৰ কেইবাখনো জেলত থাকি পাইছো। স্বাধীনতাৰ পাচৰ কাল ছোৱাত জেইল মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে জেলত থাকি পোৱা হলে তেখেতে বৰ্তমানৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথাটো বুজিলেহেঁতেন। এতিয়া এই পৰিপূৰক বাজেটত ইমান বেছিটকৈ টকা বিচৰাটোও এটা ডাঙৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিসন্ধি মাত্ৰ। অৱশ্যে সেই ফালৰো দুই এজনে স্বাধীনতাৰ পাচত জেইল খোৱাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা পাইছে।

সাধাৰণ বাজেটখন ডাঙি ধৰাৰ সময়তে বিশেষকৈ সেইখন কেইদিন মানৰ পাচতে পাছ হ'বই যেতিয়া এনে পৰিপূৰক বাজেট এখন সদনত অনাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাছিল। বৰ্তমান প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আগৰ দাবীটোত মই সিদ্ধি খান্দি টকা ল'ব খুজিছে বুলি কৈছিলো। এই দাবীত দেখিছো ডকাইতি কৰি টকা ল'ব খুজিছে।

মই এইটো দাঠি ক'ব পাৰো যে, যোৱা বছৰৰ তুলনাত এই বছৰ চাউল, ডাইল, আলু, মিঠাতেল, আদি বস্তুবোৰৰ দাম কিছু কমিছে। কিন্তু ঠিকাদাৰক বিলৰ টকা দিবপৰা নাই বা দিব লাগিব বুলিয়েই এই বৃদ্ধি টকাখিনি বিচৰা হৈছে। আক এটা কথা মই ক'ব খুজিছো। জেইলবোৰত তেতেলি টেঙা কিনা হয়। এই তেতেলি কিনাৰ হিচাব মই জনাত অসমৰ আটাই কেইখন জেলত বছৰত ১০০০ মোন মান দেখুওৱা হয়। প্ৰতি মোনত ৩০ টকাকৈ ধৰিলেও ৩০,০০০ টকামান তেতেলি কিনা জেইল কৰ্তৃপক্ষই দেখুৱাই আহিছে। কিন্তু বাস্তৱত জেইল একোখনত ৩০ কিনা মানকৈহে তেতেলি প্ৰকৃততে কিনা হয়। এই গোটেই টকাটো হিচাব বিহীন আত্মসংসাৎ হয়। জেলৰ কাৰণে চাবোন কিনা হয় যদিও তাৰ কোনো হিচাপ নাই। ২০০/২৫০ জেইলৰ লোকৰ মাজত সপ্তাহত এপোৱামান চাবন হয়তো দিয়ে। বাকীবোৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষইয়ে আত্মসংসাৎ কৰে। এতিয়া এই বাজেট পাছ কৰি পইচা দিলে, জেইলৰ অফিচাৰ, ঠিকাদাৰ আদি সকলক ছ'বনীতি কৰিবলৈ বেচি সুবিধা দিয়াহে হ'ব। মুঠতে যমক পতুলী দেখুৱাই দিয়াহে হ'ব। জেইল মন্ত্ৰীজন দেখাত নিমাতী হলেও কাৰ্য্যত তেনে নহয়। যোৱা বছৰ কি বেট আছিল এই বছৰ বস্তুবোৰৰ কি বেট

হৈছে তাকে বাজেটত দেখুওৱা নাই। কিন্তু যিটো অৰু দেখুৱাইছে সেইটা বহুসাজনক। জেল মন্ত্ৰীৰ ঠিকাদাৰ সকলৰ লগত কি অবৈধ বানিজ্যিক প্ৰেম আছে কব নোৱাৰো। জেলত ফুলকবি আদিৰ খেতি হয় জেইলৰ লোকে খাবৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু ফুলপাহ অফিচাৰ সকলে খায় পাত কেইখিনা কয়দী হাজোতি সকলক খাবলৈ দিয়া হয়। কেতিয়াবা জেলত কঠালৰ ভাজি খুৱায়। কঠালৰ বাকলি, বাহু, গুটি আঠা, দিল সকলো একেলগে কুটি ভাজি দিয়া হয়। কয়দী হাজোতিৰ খানাত প্ৰতি সাজত ১৫ ২০ পইচা মানহে সাধাৰণতে খৰচ কৰা হয়। তাৰোপৰি চ'উলত শিলগুটি, কম্বলৰ নুম, ধূলি, তুই, পতান থকাৰ এটা নিয়মৰ দৰেই হৈয়ে আছে। অৱশ্যে জেল মন্ত্ৰীয়ে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত জেল দেখা নাই, বোধকৰো সোমোৱাও নাই। আমি জেল মন্ত্ৰীক যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ দিব নোৱাৰো। তেখেত দেখাত গান্ধীবাদী হ'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু কামত তাৰ ওলোটা যেনহে লাগিছে। গতিকে এইদৰে টকাৰ শৰাধ কৰিবলৈ আৰু দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ বাজেট পাছ কৰি দিব নোৱাৰো। মই ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো আৰু আপত্তি কৰিছো।

M. Shamsul Huda : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! জেলৰ কাৰণে শাক পাচলী আৰু খৰি আদি বহুত কিনা হ'ল বুলি দেখুৱাইছে। কিন্তু আমি জনাত জেলৰ কাৰণে কিনা খৰিৰ ওজনতকৈ তাৰ বিলৰ ওজনহে বেছি হয়। কাৰণ একেগাড়ী খৰিকে বাৰে বাৰে আনে আৰু নিয়ে। মঙ্গহ কাচিৎহে দিয়ে। শ্ৰীকামিনী শৰ্মাই কৈছিল যে কমিউনিষ্ট কয়দী থাকিলে মিট দিয়ে যদিও মাইকী ছাগলী বা মৰিব খোজা ছাগলীৰ মঙ্গহ দিয়ে। মাছ দিয়ে গেলা বৰালী বা ঢেকেৰা। ৰোমাছ আনিলে জেলৰ গেটৰ পৰাই উভতি যায়। ভাত কয়দীৰ পেটলৈ যিমান যায় বাবুসকলৰ গাই-গৰুৰ পেটলৈ তাতকৈ বেছিহে যায়। শাক-পাচলিৰ খেতি গোটেই বছৰটো কয়দীসকলে কৰে— লাউ কোমোৰা, কবি, কল, আদি কৰে। কিন্তু কয়দীয়ে খাবলৈ নেপায়।

(Voice— সেইবোৰ বজাবলৈ যায়।)
বজাবলৈ যায় যদিও পইচা কলৈ যায় কব নোৱাৰি। প্ৰথমতে যায় অফিচাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ তাৰ পিচতহে আনকি মিনিষ্টাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ যায় নে নেযায়

কব নোৱাৰি। আজি যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে তাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। আজি যদি কয়দীবোৰলৈ চায় তেনেহলে Vietnam চাব নেলাগে, নাজী জুলুম চাব নেলাগে। এইবোৰৰ তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে কয়দীৰ সাক্ষী দি। টকাবোৰ কয়দীৰ কাৰণে ধৰা নাই। শ্ৰীকামিনী শৰ্মাই কৈছিল, কয়দীয়ে নতুন কাপোৰ পিন্ধিবলৈ নেপায়— ফটা আৰু তাপলি মৰা কাপোৰ পিন্ধোতেই দিন যায়। নতুন কাপোৰ দোকানৰ পৰা আনে আৰু পিচতে ঘূৰাই নিয়ে। সেইদৰেই butter tin দোকানৰ পৰা আহে আকৌ ঘূৰি যায়।

ঠিক সেইদৰেই কয়দীবিলাকে ঠিকমতে খালৈ নেপায়, পিন্ধিবলৈ নেপায়। আজি এইদৰেই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত তেওঁলোকৰ আভাৱ অভিযোগ কৰিবলৈ ঠাই নাই আৰু কোনোদিন এই অভিযোগ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কোনোবাই যদি কয় মই খাবলৈ পিন্ধিবলৈ পোৱা নাই তেন্তে তেওঁক পিটনেৰে শিক্ষা দিয়া হয়। জেলত কিছুমান কমিটি কৰি দিয়া হয় আৰু সেই কমিটি বিলাকে কোন জেলত গাখীৰ লাগে, কোন জেলত ল'ফ লাগে, তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোক জেলৰ গেটত সোমায় কিন্তু কয়দীৰ লগত দেখা সাক্ষাতেই নাই। আজি বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰ ধৰি বুটছ জমানা যোৱাৰ পিচতো আজি নতুন বুটছ শাসন অৰ্থাৎ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ শাসন চলিছে।

সেই কাৰণে মই আগতে কৈছো— যে, এই কমিটি পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি এই বিধান সভাৰ পৰা একোটা কমিটি কৰি দি সময়ে সময়ে কয়দীবিলাকৰ জেলত সাক্ষী লব লাগে তেওঁলোকৰ অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে। ইয়াকে বদি কৰা নাযায়, যিখিনি টকা contingency ত ধৰা হৈছে, আজি যেনেকৈ অসং ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে আগলৈও এই ব্যৱহাৰ হৈ যাব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিলো।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ জেল মন্ত্ৰী গান্ধী পত্নী। তেওঁ জেলৰ অৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব খুজিছে। জেললৈ মানুহ গলেই যে মানুহৰ চৰিত্ৰৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হয় সেইটো নহয়। যি নিবন্ধুৱা সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হোৱাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোক

জেললৈ যাবলগা হয়। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তন আনিবলৈ জেলৰ ভিতৰত শিক্ষাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : আপুনি Item ৰ ওপৰত কণক। নীতিৰ ওপৰত নহয়।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : তেনেহলে আক মোৰ কব লগা নায়েই।

Shri M. A. Musawvir Choudhury : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা বছৰ মোক অসমৰ পৰা পঠাইছিল হাজিসকলৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে। অসমৰ হজ বাত্ৰীসকল ২ দিন আগতে আহি গুৱাহাটী পালেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমানে Railway Platform ত থাকিল, কিছুমানে Hotel ত থাকিল আৰু কিছুমানে বাষ্টাই ঘাটে পৰি থাকিল। তাত কোনো আলহী ঘৰ নাই। এই বছৰতো ১১ হেজাৰ হজযাত্ৰী হৈছে, কিন্তু গুৱাহাটীত তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কোনো আলহী ঘৰ নাই। এইটো এটা ভুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ। গতিকে এইটো উঠাই লব লাগে।

Shri Mohendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Jails) : সন্মানীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ এই বিধান সভাত আইন প্ৰনয়ন কৰি যি সকলক অপৰাধী বুলি জেলত ৰখা হয়, সেই সকলক খুৱাব পিন্ধাব লাগে কাৰণে তামো ব্যৱস্থা এই সদনেই কৰি ৰাখিছে। আৰু তাকে নকৰিলে এইটো অন্যায় হ'ব।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এইটো এটা Point of clarification, আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে কোৱা নাই যে, কয়দী বিলাকক খুৱাব পিন্ধাব নালাগে। তেখেত সকলে কৈছে যে, তাৰ নামত যিবিলাক কাপোৰ-কানি কিনা হয়, আৰু কাপোৰ-কানি যিখিনি টকাৰে কিনা হৈছে সেইবিলাক কয়দী সকলক দিয়া হ'ব নহয়? আৰু জেলত যি শাক-পাচলি কৰা হয়, সেই শাক-পাচলি বন্দী সকলক খাবলৈ দিয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তে, যিবিলাক জেলৰক্ষী বা জেল পৰিচালনা কৰে সেই বিলাকেহে খায়।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : যিখিনি কথা কৈছে সেইখিনি শুনিছে। সেই সম্বন্ধে কোৱা হ'ব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা কথা হৈছে যে, আজি জেলৰ বন্দীৰ সংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আৰু আগেয়ে এই বাজেটত যি টকা ধৰা হয় সেই টকা, অতি বছৰত যি খৰচ হয় সেইটোৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিহে আমি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছো। অতিবিক্ত আমি বিচৰা নাই। আজি জেলত কেনেকৈ ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত, ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চন আৰু ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত কি ভাৱে কয়দীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে মই সেইটো মোটামুটি ভাৱে পঢ়ি শুনাওঁ।

	১৯৬৬-৬৭	১৯৬৭-৬৮	১৯৬৮-৬৯
এপ্ৰিল—	৫৪৪০ জন	৫৮১৮ জন	৭৬১৯ জন
মেই—	৫৩১৬ "	৫৮২৯ "	৭৭০৪ "
জুন--	৫৬৬৬ "	৫৯৫৫ "	৭৯০৫ "
জুলাই -	৬২৮৭ "	৫৯৫৫ "	৭৬৮৩ "
আগষ্ট—	৬৩৭৬ "	৬৪৬৪ "	৭৭৪১ "
সেপ্তেম্বৰ—	৫৯৩৭ "	৫৫৫৩ "	৭৯৪০ "
অক্টোবৰ -	৫৯২২ "	৬৭১০ "	৭৯৩১ "
নবেম্বৰ -	৬০৬৬ "	৭০০৭ "	৭৯৫৩ "
ডিচেম্বৰ—	৫৬০৬ "	৭৪২১ "	৭৪৭১ "
জানুৱাৰী—	৫৩১৬ "	৭২১৫ "	...
ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী -	৫৪৪৭ "	৭০৯৮ "	...
মাৰ্চ -	৫৬৫৭ "	৭৪৯২ "	...
মুঠ—	৬৮৯৩১	৭৮৫২৯	৬৯৯৪৭

মাহে গড় হিচাবে ২০০০ হেজাৰতকৈ বেচি লোক জেইলত ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৰাখিব লগীয়া হৈছে পূৰ্বৰ কেইবছৰৰ মাহৰ তুলনাত।

(A Voice : মাহে বঢ়া নাই।)

(Another Voice : জেলৰ ভিতৰত।)

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এনেয়ে ইমানবোৰ প্রশ্ন কৰিছে। জেলত কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িছে তেখেত সকলেই উল্লেখ কৰা কেই-বছৰৰ সংখ্যা দেখিলেই জানিব পাৰিব।

(A Voice : কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িছে ?)

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : এইটো দেখা যায় প্রতিমাহে দুহেজাৰতকৈও অধিক বাঢ়িছে পূৰ্বৰ কেইবছৰৰ তুলনাত।

(A Voice : প্রতি মাহে নহয়)

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : তেওঁলোক জেলত আহি বৈ নাথাকে। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান খালাচ হৈ যায়, আকৌ কিছুমান নতুনকৈ আহে।

(A Voice : অহা যোৱা)

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : যোৱা বছৰটোত গড়ে দুহেজাৰতকৈও বেছি আছে। (Noise)

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এইদৰে প্রতি মাহে দুহেজাৰতকৈ বেচি বাঢ়ি গৈ থাকিলে হয়টো এনে দিন আহিব যে আমি সকলোৱে জেললৈ যাব লাগিব আৰু আমি সকলো জেলত মোমাম মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া জেইলাৰ হ'ব।

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : এই সংখ্যা যদি তেখেতে শুনে তেতিয়াই বুজিব পাৰিব। মে মাহত ৫৪৪০ জন ১৬৬৬-৬৭ চনত, ৫৮১৮ জন ১৬৬৭-৬৮ চনত আৰু ৭,৬১৯ জন ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত, আৰু গড়ে প্রতি মাহে ২ হাজাৰকৈ হয়গৈ।

(A Voice : "মাহে বাঢ়িছে")

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : দেখা গৈছে জুন মাহত ১৯৬৬ ৬৭ চনত ৫,৬৬৬ জন, ১৯৬৭ ৬৮ চনত ৫৯,৫৫ জন, আৰু ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৭,৯০৫ জন বাঢ়িছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এইবোৰ কি বন্দী ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : ইমানজন আছিল। আৰু যোৱা বছৰতো সিমানখিনি বাঢ়িছে। সেই এক মতেই।

(A Voice : কিমানজন বাঢ়িছে ?)

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : তেখেত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, কৈছে যে, ১৯৬৭ চনৰ জুন মাহত ৫,৬৬৬ জন বাঢ়িছে আৰু ১৯৬৮ চনত ৭,৯০৫ জন বাঢ়িছে। গতিকে বছৰত ২ হাজাৰকৈ বাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু তেখেতে কৈছে প্ৰতি মাহে ২ হাজাৰকৈ বাঢ়িলে বছৰত ২৪ হাজাৰ হবগৈ।

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১ মাহত ১খন জেলত যদি ৭ হাজাৰ থাকে, আন আন বছৰৰ তুলনাত বছৰত কিমান বাঢ়িব পাৰে ? কয়েদীৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু তেওঁলোকক খুৱাবৰ কাৰণে Grant টো বিহুৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : তেওঁ গোটেই অসমৰ মানুহক জেলত ভৰাব খুজিছে।

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনৰ মুঠ জেলৰ কয়েদী বাঢ়ি গৈ সংখ্যা হৈছে ৭৮৫২৯, সেইদৰে এই কেইমাহত April ৰ পৰা December লৈকে দেখা যায় ১৯৬৮ পৰা ৬৯ চনলৈ ৬৯৯৪৭ জন। এই কেইমাহৰ গোটালে কিমানখিনি হয়গৈ ? সেই কাৰণে, উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় (Noise)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় শাস্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, ডাইল আৰু অন্যান্য বস্তুৰ দাম কমি গৈছে, কিন্তু আমালোকৰ যিটো list আছে সেইটো পঢ়ি শুনাইছোঁ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : জেলৰ list নে ? ঠিকাদাৰৰ list ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : এইটো Tender দিয়া হয় আৰু ঠিকাদাৰে কৰে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : ঠিকাদাৰৰ list বুলি কওঁক।

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, '১৯৬৭/৬৮ চনত মচুৰ ডাইলৰ দাম ১৫০ টকা per

(A Voice : কুইণ্টল নে মোন ?)

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : কুইণ্টলত।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এতিয়া কিমান হৈছে ?

Mahendra Nath Hazarika : তালিকাত দিয়ামতে ২৫৯ টকা দেখুৱাইছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াত Supply মন্ত্ৰী আহিব লাগে। এইটো জড়ুত কথা যে, বজাৰত ডাইলৰ দাম ১-৩৫ টকা, কিন্তু তেওঁ ২-৫৯ টকা বুলি কিনা হিচাব দেখুৱাইছে। জেলৰ কাৰণে ডাইলৰ দাম বেছি হয় কেনেকৈ ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জেলৰ কি Rate সেইটো পঢ়ি শুনাইছো।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইটো একেবাৰে অসম্ভৱ কথা।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিটো Record ত আছে সেইটোহে কব পাৰো। সেইটো মই বনাই কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Phani Bora : তেখেতে যিখন List পঢ়িছে তাত, যদি ১ কুইণ্টল মচুৰ ডাইলৰ দাম ২৫৯-০০ টকা বুলি কৈছে তাৰ Report হৈছে নে নাই আমাক লাগে। যদি আছে, সেইটো report আমাক লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইটো চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়েট অফিচৰ পৰা Supply কৰা হৈছে।

(A Voice— সেইটো আমাক লাগে)

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, টকা বিচাৰিছে ১১ লাখ, কি হিচাবে বিচাৰিছে ? কয়েদী বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ কাৰণে সিবিলাকক খুৱাবৰ বাবে বস্তু কিনিবলৈ এই টকা বিচৰা হৈছে। এই ১১ লাখ টকা তেখেতে বিচাৰিছে ২-৫৯ টকাকৈ মচুৰ ডাইল কিনি

জেলৰ কয়েদীসকলক খুৱাবলৈ। সেই টকা নিছে দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ পৰা। ইফালে দুখীয়া ৰাইজ মৰক আৰু কেইজনমানৰ বকলা ভৰক। এতিয়া আমাৰ বজাৰত ১৩৫ টকা মচুৰ ডাইলৰ দাম। কিন্তু কয়েদীবিলাকৰ কাৰণে ২.৫৯ টকাকৈ। এইটোৱেই যদি অৱস্থা হয় তেনেহলে এই সদনে কেনেকৈ এইটো মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব পাৰে? এইবিলাক Explain কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister, Finance)
সেইটো verify কৰি দিম।

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যদি এগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে সেই হিচাব সদনত দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে তেতিয়াহলে আমি তাত সত্যতা থকা বুলি ধৰি লব লাগিব। যোৱা বছৰত এক কুইণ্টলৰ দাম ১৫০ টকা, এই বছৰত মচুৰ ডাইলৰ দাম ২.৫৯ টকা বুলি কৈ তেওঁ দাখিল লৈছে যেতিয়া আমি সঁচা বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তেওঁ যিটো দাম কৈছে সেইটো আচলতে নহয়। তেওঁ এতিয়া যিটো তথ্য দাঙি ধৰিছে, উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ আপোনাৰ হাতত কাগজ খন যেন ৰাখে। এইটো হৈছে Question of Privilege। তেতিয়াহলে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে Privilege ৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব। যিটো সংখ্যা, পৰি- সংখ্যা পঢ়ি শুনাইছে, আপুনি যেন, আপোনাৰ কাষ্টডিত ৰাখে।

(A voice— : আমাক গোটেইখিনি পঢ়ি শুনাব লাগে।)

(Another voice— : চাউলৰ দাম কিমান ধৰিছে)।

শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : চাউলৰ দাম ১৫৫ টকা ১৯৬৮ চনত দেখুৱাইছে।

(A Voice : ৭৫ টকা কিয় হ'ল?)

১৫৫ টকা চাউলৰ প্ৰতি কুইণ্টলত হলে প্ৰতি কেজিত ১.৫৫ পইছা হয়। কুইণ্টলত যিমান টকা কেজিত যিমান পইছা হ'ব।

(Voice : চাউলৰ দাম কিমান দেখুৱাইছে?)

শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা : চাউলৰ দাম ১৫৫ টকা দেখুৱাইছে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It is 4.30 now. I will now put the demand.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We can extend the time by half an hour—it depends upon the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : No. there are other businesses also. There is also the Appropriation Bill.

(Many Hon. Members from the Opposition rose in their seats)

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে লিষ্টখন submit কৰিব লাগে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি আমাক পঢ়ি শুনাব লাগে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : এই সকলো বিলাক verify কৰা হব।

Shri Phani Bora : যিহেতু এই শিতানত কৰ্তন প্রস্তাব আছে। আৰু Supplementay Demand ত সেই সময়কৈ উত্তৰ দিবৰ কাৰণে এই লিষ্টখন প্রস্তুত কৰি অনা হৈছে। Contractor এ যি দৰত বস্তু সবববাহ কৰিছে তাক verify কৰিহে এই লিষ্টখন সদনত দিয়া হৈছে বুলি আমি ধৰি লব পাৰো। সেই কাৰণে জেল মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনক Assurance দিব লাগিব যে এই Rate ত বস্তু কিনা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰী ধনৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু বে-আইনী ভাবে টকা আত্মসাৎ যে কৰা হৈছে তাৰ ওপৰত অনুসন্ধান কৰি দোষীক শাস্তি দিয়া হব। গতিকেই সদনৰ সন্দেহ ভাঙিবৰ কাৰণে সেই লিষ্টখন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পাঠ কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে ৰেকৰ্ড কৰি থোৱা হয়।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি সদনক জনাম।

Shri Phani Bora : অনুসন্ধান কৰিলেই নহব, যিখন লিষ্ট আনিছে সেইখনো পঢ়ি শুনাব লাগিব।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি তেখেতে জনাব বুলি কৈছেই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আজি যি এক লাখ ১৫ হাজাৰ টকা বিচাৰিছে কয়দিক খুৰাবৰ কাৰণে তাত মচুৰ ডালিৰ দৰ দেখুৱাইছে ২'৫৯ পইচা per K. G. গতিকে ইয়াত আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই দাৰিটো Guillotine কৰি পাছ কৰি নিলে নহ'ব।

Shri Kamakha Prasad Tripathi : মোৰ বোধেৰে কি দৰত ডাইল কিনা হৈছে সেইটো আপোনালোকে জানিব বিচাৰিছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We do not want to here a reply from him.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do not give a reply ; I was merely trying to understand what you want: (Interruptions).

Shri Soneswar Bora : সেইটো কথা নহয়। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখন লিষ্ট আনিছে সেইখন ইয়াত পঢ়ি শুনাৰ লাগিব। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভাবিছেনেকি আমি ইয়াত ভাং খাই বহি আছো। গতিকে আমি বিচাৰিছো যে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখন লিষ্ট কৰিব খুজিছিল সেইখন ইয়াত Record হ'ব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Speaker মহোদয়ৰ হাতলৈ গ'ল যেতিয়া এইটো Record হৈছেই। এতিয়া আপোনালোকে বিচৰা মতে মচুৰ ডালি কি Rate ত কিনা হৈছে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি জনোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : লিষ্টখন আমাক পঢ়ি শুনাৰ লাগে।

M. Shamsul Huda : যদি ভাবিছে এই Demand টো Guillotine কৰিব, তেতিয়া হলে এই Demand ৰ বিষয়ত যেতিয়া সন্দেহ হৈছে তেনে স্থলত এই Demand টো কেনেকৈ পাছ কৰিব?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এইটো Head আমি আলোচনা কৰি থকা অৱস্থাত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাক যি উত্তৰ দিলে সেইটো সন্দেহ-

জনক। সেই কাৰণে আমি বিচাৰিছো যে এইটো সন্দেহজনক যেতিয়া আপুনি Guillotine কৰিব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে? আমাৰ কালৰ পৰা কওঁ যে এইটো কেতিয়াও Guillotine কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : আমাৰ সদনৰ যি নিয়ম আছে, সেই মতে ওক্ৰবাৰে ১১ই টাৰ পিচত আৰু আন দিনা ৪ই বজাৰ পিচত যিবিলাক Demand থাকে সেই বিলাক Guillotine কৰিব পাৰে। এতিয়া যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠিছে আৰু যিখন কাগজৰ পৰা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পঢ়ি শুনাইছে তাত আমাৰ সন্দেহ আছে কাৰণে কাগজখন পঢ়ি শুনাৰ লাগিবই। কাৰণ মচুৰ ডালিৰ দাম ২'৫৯ পইচা দেখুৱাটো ভুল হৈছে। যদি ভুল হৈছে তেনেহলে সংশোধন কৰি সদনক জনাব লাগিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : আমাৰ সদনৰ উপ-দলপতিয়ে যেতিয়া কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ সন্দেহ আছে আৰু আমাৰো সন্দেহ আছে যেতিয়া এই Grant কেতিয়াও পাছ কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Demand টোৰ ওপৰত যেতিয়া সন্দেহ হৈছে তেতিয়া তাৰ সংশোধনী আপোনালোকক দিয়া হ'ব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachayya : Minister, Parliamentary Affairs এ পোনতে যিটো কৈছে সেইটো ঠিক; কিন্তু পিচত যিটো কলে সেইটোহে বুজা নাই। মন্ত্ৰীয়ে টকা বিচাৰিছে জেলৰ কয়দিক খুৱাবৰ কাৰণে। নিজৰ কাৰণে নহয়। জেলৰ কয়দি সকলক যি বস্তু খুৱাব তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তৈয়াৰ কৰি আনিছে। লিষ্টখন পাঠ কৰাৰ লগে লগে দেখা গ'ল যে তাত মচুৰ ডালিৰ যি দাম ধৰিছে সেইটো গছত গৰু উঠা কথাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে। এই Demand টো যদি পাছ কৰি লৈ যায় তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ বাবে মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকী দায়ী নহবনে? মন্ত্ৰীৰ দায়িত্ব যদিও সমূহীয়া তথাপিহে তাৰ ভিতৰত এটা ব্যক্তিগত দায়িত্বও থাকে। যদি সদনত কোনো ভুল তথ্য বা ভুল হিচাব দিয়া হয় আৰু তাৰ ওপৰতে দাবি টো পাছকৰি লৈ যোৱা হয়, তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰীজনক কি শাস্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা

হব? কাৰণ তথ্যটো যে ভুল তাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱাই হৈছে। নিজে নিজৰ উক্তিৰ ওপৰত আৰু কোনো প্ৰমাণৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। যেতিয়া মচুৰৰ দাম ঠিকাদাৰক দিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে তেনেহলে ইয়াতকৈ আৰু কি প্ৰমাণ লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chouchury : এইখন কাগজ File ৰ ভিতৰৰ কাগজ নহয়; বাহিৰৰ কাগজ, কাজেই এই কাগজৰ কথাবিলাক সঁচানে মিছা কোৱা টান।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ইয়াৰ বাবে জগৰীয়া কোন? আমি আপোনাৰ কাৰণেই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছো আৰু আশা কৰিছিলো যে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আমি শুদ্ধ তথ্য পাম। দুখৰ বিষয় শুদ্ধ তথ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিয়া নাই আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে এই মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লব। আলোচনা কৰি শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত Guillotine হব লাগে বুলি কৈছে কিন্তু এইদৰে Guillotine কৰাটো অসমৰ বাইজে নিবিচাৰে। এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সময়ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিবিলাক খবৰ বা তথ্য দিলে সেইবিলাক একেবাবেই শুদ্ধ নহয়। ইয়াৰ বাবে মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াজনৰ কি শাস্তি হব? বিধিমেতে ৪৫ বজাৰ পিচতেই Guillotine কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া ৪৫ বাজি কেতিয়াবাই গ'ল আৰু এতিয়া Guillotine কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : যিখিনি টকা হাজৰিকা ডাঙৰীয়াই বিচাৰিছে সেইখিনি ১১ পৃষ্ঠাৰ E. Note ত কৈছে, এইটো Verify কৰিব, সেইটো মই পঢ়ি দিছো। It is clearly said that item Rice, Dal at controlled rate is higher than last year in the Explanatory Note.

ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যোৱা বছৰত চাউল, ডাইল, মিঠাতেল আদিৰ দাম যি আছিল এতিয়া বেচি হৈছে এই কথাই এই সদনক বিলম্ব কৰা হৈছে। বজাৰৰ যি দাম তাৰ ২ গুণ দাম দি এই টকা বিলাক যাতে ঠিকাদাৰে বা অন্য কোনোৱে লৈ যাব সেইটো হব নোৱাৰে। আজি হয়তো এই Grant টো Guillotine কৰি দিব পাৰে কিন্তু বিবেক শক্তিয়ে সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগে কাৰণ ইমান টকা আমি দিম আৰু এই টকা বজাৰৰ

দামতকৈ বেচি দাম দি বজাবৰ বস্তু কিনিব। এইটো হলে দেশৰ জন-সাধাৰণে তেখেতক ক্ষমা নকৰে।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : ইয়াত যি মূল্যৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে সেইটো যোৱা বছৰৰ April মাহৰ, তেতিয়া Tender call কৰি সেই দাম ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছিল এতিয়া কমিব পাৰে। এবছৰৰ কাৰণে এই Tender মতে চলা হয়, ইয়াত যদি সন্দেহেই হৈছে এই সম্বন্ধে তদন্ত কৰি মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক জনোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আধা ঘণ্টাৰ আগতে যিটো বিৱৰ্তি দিছিল সেইটো এতিয়া পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিছে।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : সেইটো নহয়।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : যোৱা বছৰ মচুৰ ডাইল Per quintol দাম ২৫০ টকা আছিল এতিয়া ২৫৯ টকা হৈছে, তেখেতে কৈছে যোৱা বছৰৰ বস্তুৰ দাম যিমান আছিল ১৯৬৯ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহত বস্তু-বাহানীৰ দাম বেছি হৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে বেছি টকা লাগে। এই দৰে মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে আধা ঘণ্টাৰ আগতে যি কৈছিল এতিয়া আধা ঘণ্টাৰ পিচত তাকেই বেলেগে Twist কৰিছে সেইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ কথা।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই পৰিপূৰক দাবীটোত আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে, সেই কাৰণে তাৰ ওপৰত কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা হৈছে। প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে এই ২২ লাখ ১৫ হাজাৰ টকাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। ইয়াত যিটো Explanatory Note আছে সেইটো মই পঢ়ি চাইছো আৰু তাত ভুল বাখ্যা কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই এই Cut motion টো আনিছো যোৱা বছৰতকৈ এইবাৰ চাউল, তেল, ডাইল আদিৰ দাম কমিছে তেনেস্থলত এই শিতানত টকাৰ বাহিৰে হ'ব লাগে, কিয় বেছি হ'ব ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : আপুনি বহক in English) তেখেতে যিখন কাগজ পঢ়িছে মই তাৰ Head line টো পঢ়িছো (in English) এইবুলি কৈছে, against that in English.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, on a point of information that under Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, it is stated that: on the last day of the days so allotted at 4-30 P.M. or at 11-30 A.M. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants and the consideration thereof shall not be anticipated in any manner whatsoever nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto. But, Sir, you cannot guillotine which we apprehend because only at 4-30 P.M. you could do it but now, it is going to be 5 P.M.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : So, Sir, if you are to guillotine these demands it ought have been just at 4-30 p.m. Now it is going to be 5 p.m. Therefore, as per rules you cannot guillotine these demands now.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, guillotine means irrespective of merit. The Speaker has the right to guillotine. That you did not do so because of your goodness that you allowed some discussion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya : No, no. That can not be. There is no such liberal interpretation. If you are to guillotine irrespective of merit you are to do it at 4-30. It is an amnesty, so it will continue. If you cannot finish it today it will continue till tomorrow.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : It is

impossible to guillotine all the demands at 4-30 for the simple reason that for one motion it will take atleast half a minute to read out so it becomes 4-31 or so. Therefore, strict interpretation which has been given is not tennable.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The heat of the body lasts for some time even after death but nobody says that the death extended over a period of 15 minutes. So, you should strike your axe just at 4-30 though it may take some time in piercing it through.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Exacty at 4-30 I stood up and declared that I would put the question. But, in the meantime as knotty question cropped up and I gave some amount of time to hon ble members so that their filling is assuaged. I have not relinquished the right of guillotine.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : No, Sir. We cannot go beyond rules. Here in this rule no discretion has also been given at your disposal for extending the time or to do it after 4-30.

(Voices from the Opposition Nobody can dishonour the rules)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, Order. Please refer to Rule 314 wherein it says "If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, the decision of the Speaker shall be final."

Shri Phani Bora : There is no ambiguity so far as

the interpretation is concerned.

(Opposition walked out shouting Down with this Govt.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 5. That the additional amount of Rs. 11,15 000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31 March, 1969, for the administration of the head "2-Jails, etc."

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 6—"23-Police"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 6. That an additional amount of Rs. 39,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31 March, 1969 for the administration of the head "23-Police."

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 7 - "20-Education"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 7. That an additional amount of Rs. 2,70,02,587 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31 March, 1969, for the administration of the head "28-Education".

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 8—"30-Public Health"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 8. That an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "30-Public health.

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 9—"A griculture I- Fisheries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No 9. That an additional amount of Rs. 50,250 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "31.—Agriculture-I-Fisheries.

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 10—"31 Agriculture-II-Soil Conservation."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 10. That an additional amount Rs. of 3200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "31.—Agriculture-III-Soil Conservation."

(The motion was adopted)

Demand No. 11 "Rural Development."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 11. That an additional amount of Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the

Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head '32.-Rural Development.'

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 12—"33 Animal husbandry."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 12. That an additional amount of Rs. 64,626 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "33.-Animal Husbandry".

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 13—"38 Labour and Employment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 13. That an additional amount of Rs. 4500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "38. Labour and Employment"

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 14—"39 Miscellaneous, social Developmental Organisation of the Miscellaneous Organisation—III Planning Organisation etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 14. That an additional amount of Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come

112 **Supplementary Demands for Grants 8th March**
Public Works, etc. (Excluding Establishment and Tools
and Plant.”)

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 20 - “53 Ports and Pilotage”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 20. That an additional amount of Rs. 9,05,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head “53. Ports and Pilotage”.

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 21 ,64 Famine Relief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 21. That an additional amount of Rs. 1,98,91,450 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head “64. — Famine Relief”.

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 22—“65 Pensions and Other Retirement
Benefits, etc.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 22. That an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head “65.— Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits, etc.”

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No.23—"70 "Forest."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 23. That an additional amount of Rs. 54,88,973 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "70.—Forest."

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 24—"71 Miscellaneous (I—Expenditure on Account of State Prisoners, etc.)"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 24. That an additional amount of Rs. 2,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners, etc."

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 25 - "71 Miscellaneous (II Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc.)"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No 25. That an additional amount of Rs. 21,85,608 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous (II—Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc.)" "

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 26—"Q.—Loans and Advances, etc., I—Loans to Local Bodies."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 26. That an additional amount of Rs. 11, 65,720 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc., I—Loans to Local Bodies."

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 27—"Q. Loans and Advances II—Agricultural Loans, etc.,—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances Rehabilitation Loans."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 27. That an additional amount of Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1969, for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances —II—Agricultural Loans, etc.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances Rehabilitation Loans."

(The motion was adopted.)

Demand No. 28 - "Q - Loans and Advances etc. - (VI - Industrial Loans)."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 28
That an Additional amount of Rs.2,00,000, be granted to the Minister in - charge to defray certain charges

which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969, for the Administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc.

(The motion was adopted),

Demand No. 29 - "Q - Loans and Advances, etc. - (XIII - Advances for Government servants Assam Financial corporation.)"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Demand No. 28.

That an additional amount of Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the Minister - in - charge which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 for the administration of the head "Q - Loans and Advances, etc. - (XIII - Advances to Government servants, Assam Financial Corporation".

(The Motion was adopted).

The Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :
Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill 1969.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I oppose the Bill.

Shri Pramod Chandra Gogoi : ছাব, এটা Point of order. ইয়াত যিখন Appropriation Bill উত্থাপন কৰিছে, তাত আমি দেখিছো (Grant No. 21 টো Appropriation Bill ত নাই আৰু Grant No. 19 also is not there.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary of affairs) : The number has been given from the original

ginal budget head. These demands have been arranged under the appropriate head of the budget appropriation No. 1 Bill, 1969.

Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir while opposing to leave the introduction of this Bill I want to make certain observations. As we have already discussed we generally moved the Cut - Motions. Just to get correct information from the different Ministers in - charge but we fail to get such kind of correct replies from the Ministers. As has been stated earlier under the Jail Head of all the information furnished by the Minister in - charge of jails is not only doubtful to us but doubtful to the Members of that side of the House which has been expressed by the Dy. Leader of the House. Therefore, it clearly shows that the demands are coming in form of the supplementary demand we cannot accept the explanation that has been given in favour of the demands. Now, coming to the demand No. 6 i. e., 23 Police here it has been stated that the Addl. amount of Rs. 39 lakhs and fifty thousand only require to meet the excess expenditure for increasing the allowances and pay etc. to the Inspectors Sub - Inspectors due to the revised pay scales of 1964 made. In this respect I would like to submit the recommendation of the Pay Committee which has been made in the year 1964 but this year i. e., in the year 1969 we are going to discuss in the Budget Session of the Assembly. I fail to understand what circumstances a permanent Deptt. like Police Deptt. but their

pay scales have not yet been finalised and why it was not included. This is not a temporary Deptt. The Police Deptt. is one of the oldest Deptts. of the Govt. It is not understood why the question of D. A. and Pay etc. has not yet been finalised to meet the unavoidable contingent charges during the year. What are those unavoidable contingent charges. That explanation ought to have been there. Suspicion on the part of the Members of this side of the House. Explanation have not been given. if Govt. would have come forward for the improvement of the Police. for construction of the barrack of the low paid Police, for construction of the quarters of the low paid police officer in the district level they are suffering like anything. But the Govt. do not like to solve the basic problems of the people, basic difficulties of the officers only on the false pretext they come in form of supplementary demand.

As I have said in the morning, it reflects not only on the efficiency of the Govt. but it reflects also on the morale of the Government and those Members who belong to the party in power. We are being given wrong information. The Government is trying to hoodwink us and people in general. As I have already said, Sir, the Government do not consider the basic problems of the Police Department. They do not consider the lot of the Police people who man the thanas and who practically run the machinery for maintenance of law and order. In the details Sir, you will find that mostly

this amount is to cover up the allowance of high officials and nothing is provided for the low-paid officials of the Department. If we come to Demand No. 7, it will be found that there is a Head for giving grant and other things to different institutions. We have no objection to grant money for institutions. But I want to know from the Education Minister or the Finance Minister whether these amounts which have been meant for different institutions have been utilised. There are many misappropriation cases which have been detected by the Inspector of Local Accounts and the departmental Auditors but no action so far has been taken against those who have been found responsible. Sir, it will not be improper to say that the Education Department also is now indulging in corruption. I think, you will remember, Sir, last time there was a case in respect of the Head Office itself in which an enquiry was instituted to go into the affairs of purchase of materials etc. There was also a Cabinet decision in this respect to proceed against the officers who had been found responsible for indulging in the matter of purchase of materials etc. but nothing so far has been done. I demand in this House that all these materials should be placed in the Library Table for the knowledge of the Members of this House.

Another thing Sir, nothing has been mentioned here about the dismissed teachers. They were dismissed but after the Supreme Court Ruling they were to be reinstated. Has the responsibility, for taking such a wrong decision,

in the Education Department been fixed. I have been told that responsibility has been fixed and there was a Cabinet decision to proceed against the officers, but the file has been shelved in the cold storage. We demand that the persons who were responsible for creating such confusions in the minds of the people, who are responsible for the sufferings of so many people should be brought to books. These officers who are responsible for such offence have brought slur on the society and the people of Assam in general. We respect the teachers but they have been made street beggars. These officers must be punished and punished severely and we are not prepared to tolerate such highhandedness.

In the explanatory notes we find that there is a demand from the Primary School Teachers for more pay. They are asking only for Rs. 6 or Rs. 6.50 as ex-gratia grant. I have been given to understand that some of the Teachers have been allowed to draw bill for 8 months in district and sub-divisional level and some of the Teachers have been allowed to draw bill for 2 or 3 months. Whatever it may be, there may be wrong on the part of the Teachers, Govt. has no right to deprive the teachers of their legitimate claim in this way. Yesterday the Education Minister agreed with me that they are very poorly paid and their pay scale is lower than the IVth grade employees. Therefore, their demands should be considered. If such cases would have been in West Bengal then those people who are in the helm of affairs would

have seen the feelings. Our people in Assam are very moderate and I congratulate these teachers who are still maintaining their dignity in spite of all this. You will also agree with me Sir, that these teachers demonstrated in a dignified way by observing a sit-down strike for one day. Our Government is very expert in victimisation. Instead of giving the teachers their bread they are being threatened with their existence. The Government has power so it can treat them in any way they like, but I am giving a caution that the posterity will not tolerate it. To-day the existence of the teachers are being threatened but one day the children of these teachers will come and threaten us for the wrong that is being done to the teachers. Therefore, Sir, I demand that they should be paid not only what they have asked for but more than that. I would have congratulated the Education Minister and the Finance Minister for their generosity if they come forward with the declaration of giving enough to the teachers of the L. P. Schools who are groaning and suffering like anything.

I remember the Parkinson's Law. If you go through the Supplementary Demands you will find that for Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner, if it is question of crores of rupees our Finance Minister will agree to that and within 15 minute it will be passed. Because it is question of Governor, it is question of Minister and their comforts, it is for the galaxy of officers and so on. But if it is of the question of a T. A. Bill of

Rs. 5.50 they will never pass it. In the same way if it is at question of low paid employees, 3rd grade, 4th grade and the down trodden teachers who are the backbone of the Education Department of the State and country as a whole their problem will be always overlooked by the Government. It has been totally overlooked, Sir. Therefore I earnestly appeal to both the Education Minister and the Finance Minister and also to the Chief Minister that the demands of the low paid teachers should be fulfilled without allowing them to go in indulging in agitation. You should remember that behind them are the entire people of Assam and if any misbehaviour is meted out to the teachers people will never tolerate it. I, therefore earnestly hope and believe that the question of L. P. School teachers should be considered seriously. I will request both the Minister of State Education and the Minister, Education to come with the declaration fulfilling the demand of the teachers in this august House.

Now, Sir coming to the Demand No. 15 we find that "a subsidy of Rs. 1,1,500 had to be sanctioned to M/S. Bharat General Textile Industries Ltd, for construction of houses for their employees under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and a provision of incurring such expenditure was made under the head "Loans and Advances, etc". Sir, there are heaps of petition from the cultivators and others lying in the Housing Department and every time Government says that there is no fund and people when approach us we also

say that there is no fund. But I want to know from the Government who is this Bharat General Textile Industries and under what circumstances the amount had to be paid to them. I want to know specifically from the Government whether this industry is manned by our own people. By own people if somebody ask me, what I mean and if they term me as parochial, I do not care for it. If this industry is not manned by our own people why this special favouritism was shown to this particular industry for construction of building for their employees. Yesterday we found that for construction of a Circuit House in Mizo Hills the fund for construction of houses for low paid employees at Umping was diverted. I want to know if there was no fund in the Housing Department for the common people of the State wherefrom the money came for this Bharat General Textile Industries?

It is very amusing in demand N. 16. Here the head is Director of Social Welfare.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : May I know how long we should sit?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I think we can sit up to 6 p. m.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, I beg to register my protest not for sitting up to 6 p. m. But by this justice has not be done to the working hours of this House by granting recess. We have only 8 recess days. So it is not fare.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, I was telling that the Demand No. 16 relates to the Department of Social Welfare but this Demand has been moved by the Minister-in-charge of T. A. D. I fail to understand since when the Department has gone to Mr. Teron from Mr. Mazumdar. Here it has been said "the provision of Rs. 30,000 appears to be too inadequate for the purpose. In fact there are large number of non-official organisations operating in Assam and rendering good accounts of themselves and hence it is considered necessary to increase the provision under this head. Hence the Supplementary Demand". Sir, we must know what are those non-official organisations and when the Portfolio has been changed. Again, as said in the explanatory note "an amount of Rs. 50,000 is necessary for sanction to the Jowai District Council as grant-in-aid for construction of the Council Buildings". Things cannot be mixed up like this. T. A. D. is a spending agency but the fund must come from the School Welfare Department.

Shri Chatra Sing Teron (Minister, T.A. & W.B.C.) : Sir, may I clarify the position? Thing is this that so far as the 1st item is concerned this is sought added by another 65,000/-. This is meant for grant-in-aid to non-official organisation for self-help work in the Plains Tribal sector under Article 275. Now this appropriated head where it is provided. So far as next item is concerned this is also grant-in-aid to Jowai District

Council. This is in connection with the construction of District Council Building. That is only the budget head.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : If it is a budget head then it should come from the Minister, Social Welfare. He should move the motion.

Coming to demand No. 17, it is stated that the amount of Rs 2 lakhs is required for the Gauhati Municipality and the Tinsukia Development Authority for implementation of development schemes. We have no objection for voting this amount, the only thing is that we do not see any activity. In Gauhati there is no Municipal Board - it had superseded by the Government. Then in the name of Gauhati Municipal Board how could you give the grant? I have been told that there are huge arrears to be realised by the Gauhati Municipal Board and that there has been mis-appropriation of large amount. In spite of public demand no enquiry has been instituted. We demand an enquiry to go into the affairs of the Gauhati Municipality and submit its report to this House. Again in the name of Tinsukia Development Authority one man belonging to the party in power has been put in charge and vast amounts have been regularly taken, but I am afraid if any scheme has been finalised for development of the town. The amounts to the Tinsukia Development Authority have been given on political consideration. When there is no activity of the Tinsukia Development Autho-

rity what is the necessity to continue the grants to that particular one-man authority by depriving the other towns of Assam, namely Jorhat, Nalbari, Nowgong, Tezpur etc. Why the demands of these towns had been ignored? This is clear discrimination. We would have provided this amount to Gauhati and Tinsukia if we would have seen any sign of developmental activities. Again Government have decided under Grant No. 19 to make payments of enhanced grants to Municipal Boards and Town Committees on recurring basis. The decision was arrived at after the budget estimates were finalised. Why could not the Govt. wait till the budget is passed which has already been placed. Then again there is the provision of communication grants to certain M. Bs. and T. C. s. But nothing has been mentioned as to which Municipal Boards and Town Committees they are going to give the grants. We as representatives of the people are entitled to know all these facts. Unless all the details are furnished it is not possible on our part to vote or agree with the explanation. It seems a hide and seek game is being played by this Govt. in order to get these demands voted.

With these observations I want to oppose leave of introduction of the Finance Bill, Thank you, Sir.

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi: (Minister, Finance)

Sir, at this time no debate could take place. Only at the consideration stage the Hon'ble members can have time to discuss. Now at this stage the important point

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is why should not the funds be made available even though the grants have been passed. Points have been made out mostly with regard to grants not being passed at all. I have humbly submitted that once the grants are passed unless some very material, very far-reaching considerations are put which makes this House to consider that although grants have been passed the appropriation bill must not be passed, only in that case the refusal of the Appropriation Bill would be justified. Now, all the Hon'ble Members will appreciate what I am speaking that the scope of this discussion is limited. Points have been raised by the Hon'ble Members that no provision has been made for the extra special allowance for the Primary School teachers. In this connection the Hon'ble Members have spoken that this Government has been very unfair to the teachers particularly the Primary School teachers, so much so, that the salaries paid to the teachers are lower than those of the 4th Grade staff. I have asked my colleague, the Education Minister, and he says that it is not lower than the 4th Grade employees. This is the impression of the Hon'ble Members. What is the impression of the teachers themselves? The Primary School teachers have given a chit to Assam Government. They have said that the Assam Government have been ideal having given much higher salary scale than in other states.

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharjee : When was it given ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Shri Hiralal Patwari has himself told me so.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : May I know what is the relevancy of the Finance Minister's statement that the Assam teachers are given higher salary and the teachers of other States are objecting? It has no relevance at all. This statement is mischievous.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am sorry, the statement was not at all mischievous. The Hon'ble member should have some patience to hear me. The argument made was that this Assam Government is very unfair to the Primary School teachers. The criticism that this Government is not fair to the teachers is not correct

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Because you drove out 2000 teachers and you dared to say that not a dog barked. It is better not to talk about the Primary School teachers. They have been treated very badly. Have pity on the Primary School teachers better not to criticise them.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The hon. members raised a point about the salary of the teachers. What I am discussing is only the salary scheme. I am not criticising the teachers.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : But you are saying that they are being paid high salary.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I have already said that this Government has made a tremendous effort to

raise the salary scale of teachers so much so that even the Primary School teachers themselves have appreciated this. This is what I have said. Is it untrue?

Shri Debeswar Sarma : The hon. Finance Minister has asked me a question 'is it untrue?' In all humility I must say that it is untrue. The Primary School Teachers have not appreciated their low salary scale. Their salary is lower than the Class IV people.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : There is another aspect of it and with all humility I would bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that time and space has got some meaning in man's life and the hon. Minister being a philosopher knows it. Some four years back when the salary of the Primary School teachers was raised in Assam it was appreciated by them, and at that time there were many States in India where the scale of pay of the Primary School teachers was lower than the Primary school teachers in Assam. But within this span of three years when the cost of living is piling up the other States have done justice to the Primary School teachers while we have remained static so much of that even Rs. 6/- as ex-gratia payment is not being made. That is what probably Shri Barua summarised.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It is not true that we are static. We were the first to raise the pay scale of the Primary School teachers and now, according to Shri Patwari, we are fifth in India. It is true that when

we raised the pay scale it was highest in India but now it is fifth in India.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : But you said that you have given the Primary School teachers very high scale of pay.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I did not say that. The hon. member is trying to mislead. Every time he is trying to take me out of the context. I am speaking on the context of the points raised. I am merely trying to make a speech which is a reply to the hon. members speech. What was the speech ? The speech was that the State Government is not doing justice to the Primary School teachers and I was trying to prove that the State Government has made an herculean effort to raise the pay scale of the teachers. The financial position of Assam is known to the hon. members but inspite of that we have been making herculean efforts to raise their pay scale and that should be appreciated: We are not static because after the Pay Committee's report we had Das Commission and according to the Commission's report we had given them Rs. 34/-. The only thing remains is Rs. 6/-. Therefore how can it be said that we are static ?

Sir, no Finance Minister can say that the pay scale is very high. Only the other day one gentleman came from Malayasia and he said that they are giving Rs. 700/-p.m. to the Primary School teachers. So, how can I, who has seen the world, say that the scale of pay is very high. But taking into consideration Assam's

financial position we have made herculean effort to raise their pay scale and improve their service conditions. At the moment I am only replying to the points raised by the hon. Member. I can give the details when I give reply to the Budget debate.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Along with that will you kindly give an account as to how much money you have thrown down the ditch in patronising the Associated Industries? Will you give that statement side by side?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We are discussing about the pay scale of the Primary School teachers. But I may point out to the hon. Member that Assam is the only State in India which has spent least amount for industrial development compared to other States.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The money which has been given to the Associated Industries has not actually been invested but it has gone down the ditch.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Assam has spent the least amount for industrial development. Government of India has spent Rs. 3,500 crores for industrial development.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : উজনি অসমত এটা কথা আছে—শহাই হাতীৰ লাদ, দেখি মৰাৰ দৰে কেন্দ্ৰই কি কৰিছে, অসম চৰকাৰে তাৰ অনুধাবন কৰাৰ প্ৰশ্ন নহয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্যই এই কথাটো আৰু এদিন এই সদনতেই কৈছিল।

Shri Debeswar Sarma : ইয়াত যে দিছে ২ লাখ ১৫ হেজাৰ

টকা, এইটো কিহৰ কাৰণে? আৰু ক'ব Industry ? ক'ত আছে??

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এইটো Industry মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কব পাৰিব।

Shri Debeswar Sarma : আপুনীও Industry ৰ Minister আছিল, আপুনি কব নোৱাৰিব কিয় ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মই নাজানো ক'ত ?

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Finance Minister এ নজনাকৈয়ে Appropriation Bill আনিলেনে কি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The House has passed the grants. The hon. Member was also the Finance Minister and therefore he must know that once the House has passed the grants the Appropriation Bill is bound to come.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : The grants were not passed but guillotined.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Guillotined means passed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I have your indulgence to seek a brief clarification ? I will be very brief.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : In that case the hon. Member should join the Opposition.

Shri Phani Bora : If an hon. Member opposes something or criticises his own party, he is asked to join the opposition. He is sought to be driven out of the party. Is this democracy ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, I only want a very brief clarification from you on one point. I am neither criticising the Finance Minister nor opposing him. If need be I will do so. But now I am not opposing nor criticising the Finance Minister. I am sitting here with a view to vote for my party, whatever it be 8 or 9 I am deprived of my evening tea just to support my party. It is the fundamental of democratic country the finance Bills are to be considered and passed. First, very little time was allotted for this big supplementary Bill and secondly, you rightly under the rules wanted to guillotine the grants. Sir, guillotining is not passing. (Applause from the Opposition Benches). I am old now and I am impervious to applause and praise.

But it is the fundamental of democracy that the people's representative should have a chance to discuss matters. The time allotted was small. Therefore, you have rightly guillotined but guillotining is not passing. Now I vote. But have I got no right to say about this item of Bharat Textile which has been guillotined and an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 has been given as subsidy? Have I no right to know whether this subsidy which under the Appropriation Bill it has been brought as Social Service. It is for the people themselves to say so - social service of an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 which has been given as subsidy. I think as a member of this House I have a right to know. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in all humility and in all earnestness, as a repre-

sentative of the people, I beg of you to grant me an opportunity to know this fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : So far as the programme of business is concerned, the hon. Member will remember that it was drawn up at the instance of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I have only requested your discretion to allow me to understand as a representative of the people. But the Finance Minister, in his anger - this is very rarely - he has said 'you join Opposition'. Sir, without joining the Opposition, have I got no right to know it?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : So far subsidised Industrial Housing fund is concerned, the Central Govt. has to give 25 per cent subsidy and the balance of 25 per cent is met by the industries. The houses are not meant for the executives - the houses are meant for the labourers. And because it is meant for labourers, the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was introduced in 1951 and since 1953 this has going on in the rest of India. In point of fact, the amount of housing loan that Assam has got is very nominal.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : এই Industry বিলাক ক'ৰ পৰা আহিছে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I have got the information now. The Bharat Textiles are the people who have started this Spinning Mill at Darrang (A Voice - Birla).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Will hon. Members listen to me first ? Let me give the information and then ask. If hon. Members do not care to listen, what can I say. Patience should be to take the facts first.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : But patience has a limit.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : No sooner I start to reply.....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : But you are not a Jail Minister !

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Only five minutes I have taken. I have got the information. The Industrial Housing Scheme consisting of 108 tenements was approved by the State Housing Board in 1966. The scheme envisages 50 per cent of the amount to be paid as loan because for the scheme which has already been sanctioned the subsidised amount comes to 25 per cent of the scheme. The subsidised amount originally provided for loans and advances. But the Finance Department advised that subsidy should be provided under 39-Miscellaneous. Accordingly, the subsidy was sanctioned in February, 1969 by obtaining an advance from the Contingency Fund. Now, Hon. Members will appreciate

(Voices - Is it to subsidise the Birlas ?)

It is not a question of Birla. This question of subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. What happens ? The industrialists start the industries but do not build houses for the workers and as a result the lowest category of

workers live in slums. When the First Five Year Plan came into existence, when Nandaji was there, this scheme was evolved that instead of the workers living in slums, housing scheme was taken up and for that purpose, subsidised Housing Scheme was taken up. Therefore, the scheme was not for the Birlas, it is for the workers.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : আমার প্রদেশত বহুতো Industry ৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হোৱা স্বত্বেও, বহুৱাৰ থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নোহোৱা স্বত্বেও, অসমৰ ভিতৰে এইটো Industry ক subsidy দিছে, অসমত আন কোনো Industry নাছিল নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : আছিল।

May I also Point out, Sir, that this is not a subsidy to Birla. In point of fact, Birla will have to pay 50 per cent of the loan and the entire responsibility for repayment of the loan will be theirs. Therefore, this scheme was evolved by the Govt. of India in the First Plan and ever since this has been continuing. Therefore, any impression that it is a subsidy to Birla is wrong. This is the subsidy for enabling them to build houses for workers

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Suppose you are financing the scheme, I want to know whether the scheme would give benefit to the industrial population in general.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Hon. Members do not follow me. The industry has to make the application but the labour does not have to make any application. For all these applications there is a Housing Board and that Board takes a decision.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the scheme has already been implemented? In respect of other schemes, so far my knowledge goes, no scheme has given benefit to the people. Sir, on a point of clarification, the question is that what is the speciality in respect of this particular industry that the Finance Minister has to bring to the House in the form of supplementary demand for grant?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, this principle of subsidised Housing Scheme has been accepted long ago. It has been passed in the general budget discussion. Now with regard to appropriation, there can be no discussion. This grant has been passed. Now in passing the appropriation you are objecting to it. How are we to justify because this will go for the housing of the lowest category of people, viz, the working class.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : চাহবাগিচাৰ বহুৱাৰ.....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Now, I may inform the House that so far as the tea gardens housing scheme is concerned, there has been no subsidy uptill now.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is it not a mistake on the part of the Govt. because the major portion of the loan is to be borne by the State?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : You have asked question, then you made a speech. The scheme of subsidy of industrial housing was taken up in 1951 and funds for this came from the Provident Fund.

There was no Provident Fund Act then for plantations and therefore, the Subsidised scheme was not applied to Tea gardens, it was applied to other Industry. After this was introduced I took up with the Govt. of India.

That now, this Provident Fund Scheme has been introduced and the subsidy should be extended to Planters.

There was a conference at Bombay and all the Labour Ministers of the States attended and passed a resolution that plantations should be included and it has now been included in the Fourth Plan. The Assam Govt. has no hand on it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : May I know, since when this Provident Fund was introduced in Tea Gardens ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : Since 1956. But since the houses of the employees in Tea Gardens are free, no financial institution is there, willing to finance them unlike the houses of the employees in the other Industries which are not free and workers shall have to pay the rent. Secondly, in Calcutta the Houses programme was mooted as far back in 1956. What is the position of the Tea Industry, they are not in a position to implement the scheme, the Govt. of India is to subsidise the Scheme.

Now, with regard to grant to Tinsukia and Gauhati the amount is very small. Mr. Barua is of the impression that this Town Planning Authority have given a big sum

of money for the development of Tinsukia area but it is not so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know, what is the amount given to the Gauhati Development Authority ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Rs. ten lakhs. They have taken loan from L.I.C. Rs. thirty lakhs.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Who will pay, will Government pay ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The Municipality will pay the loan taken by them and the guarantee is the State Govt. 50% loan and 25% subsidy. The Party will pay the balance. Now, money for the Tinsukia drainage loan, the amount is very small for the development. It is so meagre that the Tinsukia Authority even cannot pay the salaries of their staff. Now, the Gauhati Municipality have been taken over by the Govt. and the Govt. has to finance for the development of the Town and therefore, the Govt. have taken steps to develop in certain areas. It is true that the Gauhati Municipality was not upto the mark.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the Minister whether the money was given at the request of the Chairman, Gauhati Municipality. How, can it be when the Municipality is not in existence ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Gauhati Municipality is still there. This is a question of Law, my interpretation is correct.

Now, so far as Tinsukia Authority is concerned, the amount was Rs. 2 lakhs, and then they were given a loan of Rs. twenty lakhs for the housing scheme but they have not been able to develop the area with this small amount.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the the Minister, what is the work done by them ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We will have to start now. I would humbly submit Sir, this is a stage of appropriation. They have been very kind to me, so generous but why are they so unkind to me now ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : কি Development কৰিছে? অসমীয়াত এটা কথা আছে যে “মাছ বুলি নাখায় জিৰি বুলি খায়।” Loan লৈছে কোনে? গুৱাহাটী Municipality ক হে টকা দিয়া বুলি কৈছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : এইটো Loan নে Subsidy ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Loan.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : তেনেহলে কিয় Subsidy বুলি কৈছে ?

M. Shamsul Huda : এই গোটেইখিনি টকা Subsidy নেকি ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মন্ত্ৰীৰ কথাত মাজে মাজে আকৌ interrupt কৰিব লগীয়া হয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মইটো অস্বীকাৰ কৰা নাই। দুজন ঠিয় হৈ কব নালাগে। মই দেখোন এজন উঠিলেই বহো।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that the leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. i) Bill, 1969 be granted.

(The Motion was adopted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Here is a message from the Raj Bhavan. "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969.

Sd. Braj Kumar Nehru
Governor of Assam."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(The Bill was introduced)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Here 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, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd. Braj Kumar Nehru
Governor of Assam.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াৰ বিবোধীতা কৰি শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰাৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ২,৭০,০২৫৮৭ টকাৰ দাবী guillotine কৰি পাচ কৰি লৈ যোৱা হৈছে। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত টকা পইচা দিয়াত আমি কটকিনা নহওঁ কিন্তু

যি টকা শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দিয়া হয় সেই টকা সঠিকভাৱে খৰচ হৈছে নে নাই চৰকাৰে কোনো খবৰ নেবাখে। আৰু যদি তেনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ কংগ্ৰেছী পক্ষৰ লোকৰ পৰা আহে তেন্তে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰিলেও কোনো ভুল নহয়। চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক টকা বন্ধা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা উচিত।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি শুনি আচৰিত হব যে হোজাই কলেজৰ টকা পইচাৰ অঙ্কৰ খেলি মেলি হৈছে বুলি গম পোৱা গৈছে। টকা হাইস্কুল বা কলেজত দিয়া হয় আৰু তাৰ কোনো খবৰ নাৰাখে। টকা খৰচ ঠিকমতে নহয়। অসমৰ শিক্ষাধিকাৰে Chartered Accountant দ্বাৰা হোজাই কলেজৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু তেওঁৰ ৰিপোৰ্টত এইটো কথা প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে Cash Book ৰ কেইটামান পাত নাই, আৰু ২২ হাজাৰ টকাৰ খেলি মেলি বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই খেলিমেলাৰ গুৰিত এজন কংগ্ৰেছী লোক আছে বুলি জনা গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে Accountant ৰ Report ত দেখুৱা স্বত্বেও D.P.I. য়ে নানা অজুহাত দেখুৱাই Finance Department ৰ নাম লৈ কোনো Action লোৱা নাই।

ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে শ্বিলঙৰ হাইস্কুল এখনৰ Head Master এজন যি এসময়ত ইনকমটেক্স অফিচৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক ৰাখিব নোৱাৰি বৰ্খাস্ত হৈ এতিয়া Head Master হৈ আছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : কি নাম তেখেতৰ ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : প্ৰয়োজন হলে নামটো মই দিব পাৰো। হাইস্কুলখনৰ নান শ্বিলং বিদ্যালয়। এইদৰে বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকাৰ গুণ্ডগোল হৈ আছে আৰু সেই গুণ্ডগোলৰ কথা ওলায় কিন্তু বিচাৰ হোৱা নাই।

এনেদৰে তেজপুৰৰো বহু ঘটনা কাগজে পাত্ৰ ওলাইছে। চৰকাৰে শুনিছে যদিও কোনো Enquiry কৰা নাই।

গুৱাহাটীৰ গান্ধীমণ্ডপ আৰু মাৰ্টিয়াৰ্চৰ নামত বহুত টকা চৰকাৰে দিছে তাৰপৰা কি লাভ হৈছে? গান্ধীজীৰ নামত মাৰ্টিয়াৰ্চৰ নামত দেশৰ

মানুহবিলাক গান্ধীজীৰ নিচিনা হোৱা দূৰৰ কথা মাত্ৰ ২২ জন মন্ত্ৰীয়েই যদি গান্ধীজীৰ নিচিনা হ'লহেতেন তেন্তে মই আক কেবালাখ টকা দিবলৈ কলোহেতেন। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ বিষয় যে এইবিলাক কৰি চৰকাৰে দুৰ্নীতিৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলকো দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ শিকাইছে। গান্ধী শতবাৰ্ষিকীৰ সোৱণত যদি কুশলকোঁৱৰৰ নিচিনা মূৰ্ত্তি যুজাৰ সমাধিস্থল যোৰহাটৰ জেলখন যদি বাহুঘৰলৈ কপান্তৰিত কৰিলে হেঁতেন তেন্তে ইয়াতকৈ অধিক টকা দিলেও আমাৰ কবলগীয়া নাই। বৰং সেই বাহুঘৰে উঠি অহা ডেকা-গাভৰুসকলক বীৰ পূজাৰ যুজাক হবলৈ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগালেহেতেন। যেনেকৈ Russia ত জাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুজা যুজাক সকলৰ কোৰ্ভিচিফ্‌ সন্মত সংস্কৃতি হৈছে। যাৰ ফলত দেশত স্বদেশপ্ৰেমৰ নৱ-জাগৰণ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত কি হৈছে। লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি গান্ধীৰ মূৰ্ত্তি এা ৰখা হৈছে, যিটোৱে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ দূৰৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী সকলকো অনুপ্রাণিত কৰিব পৰা নাই। যদিও বাপুজীৰ নামত “ৰঘুপতি বাঘৰ ৰাজা ৰাম” গাইছে কিন্তু তাৰ অন্তৰালত প্ৰতীয়মান হৈছে -

“টাটা বিৰলা ৰাজা ৰাম

কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰ সন্মতি দে ভগবান।”

তাৰ বাহিৰেও বৃদ্ধিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত.....

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : গান্ধী Statue টোৰ দাম ৬৭ হাজাৰ টকাহে ১ লাখ নহয়।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : গান্ধীৰ মূৰ্ত্তি ৬৭ হাজাৰ আৰু বাকীখিনি পাহাৰ কাটি বান্ধা কৰা আৰু পাহাৰৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা খৰচ। এইবোৰ নকৰি যদি গুৱাহাটী জেলখন নাইবা যোৰহাট জেল, য'ত কুশলকোঁৱৰক ফাঁচী দিয়া হৈছিল তাক যদি বাহুঘৰ কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেতিয়াহলে আৰু বেছি অনুপ্ৰেৰণা দায়ক হ'লহেঁতেন। কিন্তু, এই প্ৰসংগ গান্ধীমূৰ্ত্তি স্থাপন কৰি গান্ধীজীক Dis-honour কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই মূৰ্ত্তি কেৱল কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ আৱৰণ কপেহে ৰখা হৈছে। কিন্তু মনত

বাথিব ইয়েই কংগ্ৰেছক আৱণ দিব নোৱাৰে। সৰ্ব্ব বাধাৰণে বৃদ্ধিলৈ টেটুত টিপি ধৰিব পাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত famine Relief ৰ কাৰণে ১, ৯৮, ৯১ ৪৫০ টকা মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে। দেশত যেতিয়া নানান প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ যেনে বানপানী আদি হয় তেতিয়া প্ৰপীড়িত লোকসকলক সাহায্য দিব লাগে। এতিয়া বানপানী আক গড়াখহনীয়া প্ৰপীড়িত প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালকে ২০০ টকাকৈ দিয়া কথা আছিল কিন্তু মোৰ কলিয়াবৰ সমষ্টিৰ গটঙা নামৰ গাওঁখনৰ ১৫ ঘৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত উটি গৈছে তেওঁলোকক ২০০ টকাৰ ঠাইত ১০০ টকাহে দিছে। বাকী টকাবোৰ কলৈ গৈছে? যিবিলাক মানুহ “বিলিফৰ” কাৰ্য্যত যায় তেওঁলোকৰ কেম্প আদিৰ খৰচৰ বাবদ শতকৰা ১০ ভাগ খৰচ হয় আৰু বাকী শতকৰা ৪০ ভাগ মানহে মাথো বাইজে পায়।

গতিকে যদি এওঁৰণৰ অৱস্থা হয় তেনেহলে টকা দি লাভ কি? অৱশ্যে আপোনালোকে গাৰ জোৰেৰে পাছকৰি লবই, তাৰ কাৰণ পিচত জৱাব দিব লাগিব।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এই টকাৰ ৫৫ লাখ বাস্তা মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে লাগে আৰু ১ কোটি ২৫ লাখ টকা মঠাউৰীৰ কাৰণে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মঠাউৰীৰ মেৰামতিৰ নামত Cement ৰ বস্তাত বালি ভৰাই পেলাই দিয়ে আৰু ছব ছবকৈ পৰি ভাঙি যায়। একোটা বাঁহ কিনে ১৫ টকাকৈ। মিনিষ্টাৰে গম পাইছে যে হাতীমুৰা খহনীয়া ৰোধ কৰিবলৈ গৈ কেনেকৈ পইচা পানীত পেলোৱা হৈছে।

Forest ৰ কাৰণে কিছুটকা ধৰা হৈছে বাস্তা ঘাটৰ নামত Forest ৰ এতিয়া বাস্তা নাইয়েই। যদি বাস্তা কৰেই তাৰ পাত্ৰাই নাপাব আনকি কাজিৰঙাৰ ভিতৰত থকা খেব-বাঁহ আদি Forest Office ৰ চকুৰ আগোদ আনিব পাৰিছে কিন্তু ধৰিব নোৱাৰে, যেতিয়াই মাছমৰীৱাক হাতে হাতে ধৰে তেতিয়া কয় Office য়ে পইচালৈ মাছ মাৰিবলৈ দিছে। এইদৰে চৰকাৰী টকা খৰছ কৰি একো লাভ হোৱা নাই, এই সম্পৰ্কে মই

চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যে বনত অজস্র ধন লোকচান হৈছে। সেই-
বিলাক যদি বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে বৰ ভাল হয়। তাত অন্ততঃ
১০০ টকাৰ ভিতৰত ৫০ টকাৰ সম্পদ লুটকৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীবৰুৱাৰ উত্তৰ দি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে শিক্ষকসকলৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট
কৰিছে। ১৯৬১ চনৰ পৰা যিটো Disparity আছিল সেইটো উঠাইছে
যদিও up-graded-Grant ১৬ টকাৰ পৰা বৰ্ধিত কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে
শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যে টকা ধৰা হৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত এইটো নথৰাত দুখ
পাইছো। শিক্ষকসকলৰ যুক্তিযুক্ত দাবী মানিব লাগে। ৫০ কোটি ২৮ লক্ষ
টকা ঘাটি হোৱা স্বত্বেও যদি সদস্যসকলে হাহিমাবি থাকিব পাৰে তেনেহলে
১০/১২ লক্ষ টকা শিক্ষক সকলৰ কাৰণে খৰছ কৰিলে মহাভাৰত একো
অশুদ্ধ নহয়।

Shri Promode Gogoi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখনৰ
আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি কওঁ যে Appropriation Bill ত বিভিন্ন
শিতানত ১ হাজাৰ ১ হাজাৰ বা ১ লাখ ২ লাখ টকাৰ কথা নহয় তাত
৭ কোটি ১৩ লাখ ৮৫ হাজাৰ ২৫২ টকা বিচৰা হৈছে। গতিকে আমাৰ
ৰাজহৰ এটা ডাঙৰ অংশ এই বিলৰ যোগেদি অসম চৰকাৰে বিচাৰিছে।
ইয়াৰ আগতে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আলোচনাৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈছিল যে
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতেই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শিক্ষকৰ বেতন আটাইতকৈ বেছি।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত
বেচি বুলি মই কোৱা নাই।

Shri Promode Gogoi : সদনত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱা নাই কিন্তু
প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষক সকলে ধৰ্মঘট কৰিব বুলি জাননী দিছিল তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে
প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল তাৰ পিছত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ
ভিতৰত অসমৰ স্থান পঞ্চম হ'ব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : কম বুলি পাটোৱাৰী
ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল।

Shri Pramode Chandra Gogoi : বিভূমন্ত্ৰীয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। এই কথা আমি জানো যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ cost of living আটাইতকৈ বেচি গতিকেই central Govt. চাকৰীয়াসকল অসমলৈ আহিলে তেওঁলোকক এটা কামত দিয়ে যদিও ইয়াত খৰচ বেছি।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এতয়া উঠাই দিছে।

Shri Pramode chandra Gogoi : ৭ নং Grant ত যি টকা বিচৰা হৈছে তাত কৈছে—The additional amount is required to meet the requirement in pay, dearness allowance, etc., of the casual employees as the total emoluments of such employees have considerably increased after sanction of the dearness allowance as recommended by the Das Commission.

ইয়াত বিশেষকৈ ধৰা হৈছে High School সম্পৰ্কত, কিন্তু এই কথা অস্বীকাৰ নকৰো যে হাইস্কুল বিলাকত Das Commission য়ে টকা দিব বিচাৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই স্কুল বিলাকৰ কেবাগৰী আৰু চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এইটো প্ৰযোজ্য নহয়। আমি জানো যে যিবিলাক হাইস্কুল কৰ্মচাৰী যেনে চকিদাৰ, Peon, কেবাগৰী আদিৰ দৰ্মহা চৰকাৰে স্থিৰ নকৰে। সেই বাবে Das Commission ৰ টকা পাব সেইটো স্থিৰ হোৱা নাই।

গতিকে মই জনাত যি সকল স্কুলৰ চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী তেওঁলোকৰ দৰ্মহাৰ নিৰিখ আজিও চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা স্থিৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই কিন্তু চৰকাৰী পিয়ন বিলাকৰ কাৰণেও এটা Award দিয়ে। High School ৰ শিক্ষক কৰ্মচাৰী আছে, সেই বিলাকেও এই Award পায়; কিন্তু একে ঠাইৰে যি সকল চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী তেওঁলোকক সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে।

আক এটা কথা এইখিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰিব বিচাৰিছোঁ যিটোক বিভূ ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰি ভালৈই কৰিলে। অসমৰ স্কুল বিলাকে যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ অহা Ad-hoc grant আৰু Deficit পোৱা নাই। এতয়া

সেই বিলাকৰ গ্ৰাণ্টৰ order গৈছে। কিন্তু এতিয়াও সকলোৱে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা গ্ৰাণ্ট পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে এতিয়াও দৰ্মহা হিচাবে পুৰাকৈ পোৱা দেখা নাই। এইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কেনে নীতি? মই যি বিলাক স্কুলৰ কথা জানো সেই বিলাকত স্কুলৰ সামান্য Fund আছে আৰু তাৰ পৰাই কোনোবাই ৪০/৫০ টকা মাতে পায় কিন্তু যি বিলাকত তেনে কোনো Fund কৰিব পৰা নাই সেই বিলাকত দৰ্মহাই পোৱা নাই। যোৱা তিনি মাহ ধৰি December মাহৰ পৰা মাৰ্চ মাহলৈকে তেওঁলোকে পাব লগীয়া পইচাৰ দাবী কৰাত চৰকাৰে এতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ বেতন দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে লোক সকলে যন্ত্ৰণা ভোগ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী অসম চৰকাৰ। চৰকাৰৰ Education Deptt ৰ কাৰণে যোৱা তিনিমাহ ধৰি অসমৰ গৰীৱ শিক্ষক আৰু চকীদাৰ সকলে যন্ত্ৰণা ভোগ কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সহায় ধৰ্মঘত সম্পৰ্কে ইয়াত কৈছে।

অসমৰ প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ যি দাবী চৰকাৰে সেই দাবী তেখেত সকলে যদি পূৰণ নকৰে, তেন্তে ভয়াবহ অৱস্থা তৈয়াৰ হ'ব। কিন্তু এটা কথা ইয়াত জনাইছে যে চৰকাৰে ছয় টকা দিবলৈ বাজী নহয়। (যিটো Ex Gratia বুলি কয়)। কিন্তু সেই খিনিও চৰকাৰে ঠিকমতে দিবলৈ মান্তি নহয়। এই ছয়টকাকে অসম চৰকাৰে এমাহ দুমাহৰ কাৰণে দিয়ে। তাৰোপৰি প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক পৰিষদে যিটো হাবত দৰ্মহা পাব লাগে, সেইটো চৰকাৰে দিয়া নাই। শিক্ষক সকলক দুৰ্বল বুলি জানি তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনাই নকৰে এই দৰ্মহা সম্পৰ্কে। চৰকাৰে দুৰ্বলীৰ ওপৰত এনে মনোভাব পোষণ কৰাটো অন্যায় হৈছে।

কিন্তু এই মনোভাব ললে সমস্যা সমাধান নহয়। মই জানো, চৰকাৰে নিজ ইচ্ছাবে শিক্ষক সকলক সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু এইটো বেছি দিন নাথাকে। তেওঁলোকে বিভিন্ন আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য। চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত তেওঁলোকে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছিল, আগতে যিটো বিশ্বাস আছিল, সেইটো এতিয়া নাইকীয়া হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত গ্ৰাণ্ট নং ২১ সম্পৰ্কে ষিটো Report দিছে, ইয়াৰ শেষত বহুলো টকা দাঙি ধৰিছে। যেনে টেণ্ট বিলিকত টকা লাগে, P.W.D ত টকা লাগে। ইয়াত টেণ্ট বিলিকৰ Scheme তো আছেই।

বিভিন্ন অঞ্চল বা মহকুমাত টেণ্ট বিলিকৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক Scheme কৰিছে সেই Scheme বিলাকত চৰকাৰে কিমান টকা বিচাৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে মই আগতে কৈছোৱেই।

(হাঁহাকাৰ)

আমি যিখিনি টকা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিছাৰো সেইখিনি চৰকাৰে দিয়ে নে নিদিয়ে নাজানো। কিন্তু আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰৰ কথা মই জানো যে শিৱসাগৰত টেণ্ট বিলিকৰ কাৰণে ১৯ লাখৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ১৯ হেজাৰহে দিছে। সেইদৰে যিবিলাক মহকুমাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে, সেইবিলাকৰ ১ লাখ টকাৰ Scheme ত মাত্ৰ দিয়ে এক হেজাৰ।

Shri Mahendra Mohon Choudhury : কথা হৈছে আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ যেতিয়া টেণ্ট বিলিকৰ Scheme বিলাক আহিছিল তেতিয়া সবহকৈ টকা নাছিল। সেই কাৰণে Scheme মতে টকা দিব পৰা নাছিল। তথাপিও যিমানখিনি দিব পাৰিছিলোঁ সেইখিনি Scheme পোৱাৰ লগে লগে দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু যিমান খিনি পাব লগা আছে, সেই খিনিও দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogi : তাৰ পিচত E&D বা P.W.D বাণ্টা বিলাক বানপানীত ভাগি পৰাত সেইবিলাক মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৫৫ লাখ টকা দিছে। বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বিভাগৰ কাৰণে এক কোটিৰ অধিক টকা আৰু P.W.D ৰ কাৰণে ৫৫ লাখ টকা দিছে। সেই বিষয়ে মোৰ এটা কবলগীয়া আছে যে, এই ৫৫ লাখ টকাৰে যোৱা বানপানীত যি বিলাক বাণ্টা বেয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাক মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিতৰণ কৰিছে। সেই বিলাকৰ ওপৰিও বেলেগে যদি টকা বিতৰণ কৰিছে, তেন্তে কব নোৱাৰো। আমি জানো যে আমাৰ গাটেই শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত ভাগি পৰা বাণ্টা বিলাক মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে টকা দিছে মাত্ৰ ৫০ হেজাৰ।

মহকুমাৰ গোট্টেই বিলাক বাষ্টা আলি-পহুলি আদি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে টকা দিব লাগে। মোৰ কেইটামান কথা কবলগীয়া আছে। কাৰণ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বাজেটত Finance ৰ Rule মতে যিমান বিলাক Scheme কৰিছে, তাত বান বিধস্তৰ কথাও উল্লেখ আছে। কিন্তু বান বিধস্ত লোক সকলৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ কাৰণে কোনো দিনেই উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাছিল। গতিকে এই গোট্টেই কথা বিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কে সন্দেহৰ যথেষ্ট থল আছে। কাৰণ ১৯৬৮ চনৰ Audit Report মতে অসম চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন Deptt এ এতিয়ালৈকে ৩৮ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকাৰ objection Report বাকী আছে।

এতিয়ালৈকে ৩৮ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকাৰ Audit objection meet কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ ভিতৰত Supply বিভাগত হৈছে ৯ কোটি ৮৪ লাখ টকা, P.W.P (R&B) ত ৮ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকা, Home পুৰিচত ২ কোটি ৪২ লাখ টকা আৰু Education general ত ৩ কোটি ৭ লাখ টকা, Medical ত ১ কোটি ২২ লাখ টকা, তাৰ পিচত Transprot ত ১ কোটি ২ লাখ টকা, Relief and Rehabilitation ত ১ কোটি ৮২ লাখ টকা। এই ভাবেই আমি দেখিছো যে, এই অভিত বিৰ্পিত কিন্তু ৩৮ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকাৰ Audit objection এতিয়াও Meet পৰিব পৰা নাই।

১৯৬৭ চনৰ Report ত গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ বোলে প্ৰায় ৯ কোটি টকাৰ “ভাঙচাৰ” নাইকিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াতে এটা কথা, আমাৰ যিমান বিলাক টকা এই সদনৰ জৰীয়েতে চৰকাৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰি নিছে, এই টকা বিলাকৰ উপযুক্ত খৰচ হৈছে, সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ সন্দেহৰ কথা বাদ দিলেও যি বিভাগে চৰকাৰৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰে, খৰচ বিলাক পৰীক্ষা কৰে, সেই বিভাগো এই বিলাক সন্দেহৰ পৰা মুক্ত নহয়। কাৰণ, টকা পইচা খৰচ কৰি চৰকাৰে তাৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰমান দিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যেতিয়া সদনত ইমান খিনি টকা, ৭ কোটি ২৫ লাখ টকা বিচৰা হৈছে, এই খিনি টকাৰো যে চৰকাৰে সদ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব সেইটোৰ নিশ্চয়তা আমি এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ আগতেও আমি Audit সম্পৰ্কে সদনৰ দৃষ্টি

আকৰ্ষণ কৰাইছিলো আৰু সন্দেহ প্ৰকাশো কৰিছিলো। তেওঁবিলাকে সেই আপত্তি বিলাক Meet কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister) মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যি কথা কলে, শেষৰ বক্তাজনে বিশেষকৈ ছটামান মূল্যবান কথা কৈছে। সেইটোৰ লগত মই একমত।

(Interruption By Kamini Mohan Sarmah)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : আপুনি বহক। এই বিষয়ে বহুটো আলোচনা হৈছে। এতিয়া এইফালৰ পৰা শুনক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মোৰ বোধেৰে মাননীয় সদস্যই শেষত যি কলে তাত ছটা মন্তব্য তেখেতে দিছে। এটা হৈছে audit objection. এইটোৰ লগত মইও একমত। Dept. বিলাকে যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে এই audit objection বিলাক meet কৰিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা তেখেতে কলে যে, বহুতো খৰচপাতি যিবিলাক কৰা হয়, সেই খৰচপাতিবিলাক জৰুৰীকৈ কৰা হয় আৰু বহুত অন্যায় হয়। গতিকে সেইদৰেই খৰচবিলাক যদি হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে আমি মঞ্জুৰী দিব পাৰো কেনেকৈ। মোৰ বোধেৰে এইটোৰ দৃষ্টিকোন অলপ বদলাব লাগিব। অতীতত যিবিলাক খৰচ বেয়াকৈ হৈছে তাৰ সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ অন্যথা কৰিলে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব আৰু ভবিষ্যতেও কাম বন্ধ হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে ভবিষ্যতৰ কামৰ কাৰণে যি মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে সেই মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াতো প্ৰয়োজন আৰু কৰ্তব্য।

প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকসকলৰ বিষয়ে আকৌ সেই প্ৰশ্নক দাঙি ধৰিছে। মই আগতেই কৈছো প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকসকলৰ প্ৰতি যিটো অন্যায় কৰাবলি কৈছে; এই কথাটো মই কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই। মই কৈছো যে, প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকসকলে ভয় দেখুৱাইছে গতিকে, তেওঁবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি ন্যায় কৰিবলৈহে আগবাঢ়িছিলো, সেইটো নহয়। আমি যেতিয়া Pay কমিচনৰ ৰিপোৰ্ট গ্ৰহণ

কৰিছিলো। আমি কাৰো Threat ত গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাছিলো। স্ব-ইচ্ছাই
প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষক আৰু অন্যান্য শিক্ষকৰ প্ৰতি ন্যায় কৰাই হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Pay কমিটি আপোনালোকে
বাধ্য হৈ পৰিছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister) বাধ্য
বাধ্যকৰ্তৃত্বত নহয় আমি স্ব-ইচ্ছাবেই গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। আমাৰ অসম Govt. এ
স্ব-ইচ্ছাবেই Pay Committee পাতিছে আৰু তাৰ Report স্ব-ইচ্ছাবেই
গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। আমি যদি কাৰোবাক অন্যায় কৰিব খুজিলোহেঁতেন তেতিয়া
হলে আমি দায়ী হ'লোহেঁতেন। কিন্তু আমি কাৰো অন্যায় কৰা নাই।
আমাৰ নিজৰ কালৰ পৰাই এইটো Accept কৰিছো।

Das Commission পাতিছে, আৰু Das Commission ৰ
Report গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। এতিয়া আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতিৰ
বিষয়ে আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে। বছৰটোত আমি ৩০ কোটি
টকাৰ Loan আৰু Interest পৰিশোধ কৰিব লাগে। চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ
অসম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৰমহা ২৯ কোটি টকা, Tax-income হৈছে ২৭ কোটি
টকা।

তাৰ পিচত, শিক্ষা বিভাগত ২৩ কোটি টকা খৰচ। অসম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে
যিবিলাক খৰচৰ ওপৰত সেই টকা দিয়া হয়, তাৰপৰা কাৰোপ্ৰতি অন্যায়
কৰা বুলি কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে। আপোনালোকে আমাক অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ
বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিব। এতিয়া পাঞ্জাবত Higher-Per-
capita income আছে। সেই কাৰণে Higher-scale দিব পাৰে।
গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতি বেয়া, আমি বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতি
হিচাবে মিমাম্‌সা আৰু কাম কৰিব লাগিব। আপোনালোকৰ কথামতে
আমি দেউলীয়া হৈছো আৰু আজি ২ দিন ধৰি দেউলীয়া Govt. বুলি
কৈছে। আৰু দেউলীয়া Govt. কাৰণেই টকা দিব পৰা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : কিয় দিব নোৱাৰে? যদি
৯৫ হাজাৰ টকা দি গাড়ী কিনিব পাৰে; Governor ক ৬ টাকৈ Sweeper

দিব পাৰে আৰু অন্যান্য বিষয়ত টকা দিব পাৰে?

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : Birla কো Subsidy দিব পাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Birla ক দিয়া নাই। Govt. of India ৰ Scheme মতেহে হৈছে। আপুনি কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মেম্বাৰ হৈ মজতুৰ কাৰণে থুব ভৰা মাছুহ হৈ কিয়নো এই দাবীত আপত্তি কৰিছে মই ভাবি পোৱা নাই। মই মাত্ৰ কবলৈ ওলাইছো আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে বিবোধীতা কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলেই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি যিমান বান বিধস্থ গৃহহীন মাছুহ আছে, তেওঁলোকক অলপো সাহায্য দিয়া নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : একেলগে দুজন সদস্যই সদনত বক্তৃতা দিব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ পিচত কীৰ্ত্তিচিহ্ন কথা। আমাৰ বহুতো সদস্যই মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ কীৰ্ত্তিচিহ্ন কৰিব নোৱাৰে বুলি কৈছে। পৃথিবীৰ সকলো ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে মহান ব্যক্তিৰ নামত Statue কৰে। আমাৰ দেশতো মহাত্মাজীৰ Statue থাকিলে কিছুমান মাছুহ মহান হব পাৰিব আৰু কিছুমানে তেনেকুৱা আদৰ্শ লবলৈ সুযোগ পাব।

Shri Phani Bora : মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ Statue কৰাত বিবোধীতা কোনোৱে কৰা নাই, আৰু বিবোধীতা কৰি কোনোৱে কোৱাও নাই।

Shri Sumsul Huda : শ্ৰীঅতুল গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেনেকৈ কোৱা নাই। তেখেতে শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী জনোৱাৰ কথাহে কৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Appropriation Bill ত যিটো টকা ধৰা আছে মই তাৰ কথাহে কৈছো।

Seri Dulri Chandra Barua : গান্ধীজীৰ Statue তৈয়াৰ কৰাত কাৰো আপত্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শবাদী বুলি আপোনালোকৰ দৰে যিসকল আছে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰকৃততে গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শ মানি চলাহলে আমি ভাল পালোহঁতেন।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শ আপোনালোকে মাটি কাটিহে দেখুৱাইছেনেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : . আপোনালোক শাসনত অধিস্থিত হৈ থকাহলে হয় বুলি কলেহেঁতেন। আমাৰো কোনো বিষয়ত সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিবৰ অধিকাৰ আছে আৰু আমাৰ জ্ঞান বিশ্বাস মতে কাম কৰিছো আৰু সেইটো কাম ভালবুলি ভাবিছো। গতিকে Appropriation Bill ত যিখিনি টকা বিচৰা হৈছে আপোনালোকে সেইখিনি দিলেই হব।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that Assam Appropriation No. 1 Bill, 1969 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prashad Tripathi : Sir; I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation No. 1 Bill, 1969 be passed.

Shri Phoni Bora : Sir, I have got something to say. Firstly, I want to make it categorically clear that this side of the House never objected to construction of buildings or residence for the labour. This side of the House is interested in making suitable house for the workers whether they are under the Bharat Industry and any other industries where the workers are living in dilapidated houses. The point we want to make clear is that Birla should be compelled to provide houses to the workers who are suffering in his industries. The Government exchequer is very poor; the Government of Assam's financial position is poverty stricken and we are objecting to the advancement of any loan or subsidies or grants to the Birlas and such other industries owned by the capitalists from the State exchequer. Now that

should not be said to show outside that the opposition in the Assam Legislative Assembly object to improvement of the housing condition of the workers. Why not this Government by legislation compel the employers, the capitalists to provide houses without taxing the poor State exchequer? It is known to the world that these capitalists are making enormous profit. Secondly, Sir, with regard to education, our Hon'ble Finance Minister said that the teachers are not less paid than the 4th grade Government employees in the Education Department. I say they are less paid. For example, Rs. 6/- as ex-gratia allowance which was granted by the Das Commission to the Government employees, even include the Chowkidars, Peon who are serving in the Government officers. They will be paid this Rs. 6/- and if we calculate we find that even the peon will get more than certain number of teachers. This fact is denied by the Finance Minister. I say in the Education Department the raj of Md. Tugala is carried on. I have no hesitation to say this and I can prove it. For the mistakes committed by the Government officers the teachers are now suffering. For example, this Rs. 6/- was paid to the teachers in the month of February, 1968. Now this Rs. 6/- is sought to be realised from the teachers. In the whole state it was paid for the month of February, 1968. In the Rangiya Circle it was paid for 8 months. Now they say that the school teachers are not Government officers. So Des Commission Award is not appli-

cable to them. Sir, the teachers are not allowed to participate in the election and all Government seryant's conduct rules are made applicable to them but when there the question of giving the ex-gratia allowance of Rs. 6/- they are considered as non-Government employees. I do not understand why this difference is made by the Govt. Government will say that they do not have any money to pay this allowance. But taking advantantage of this situation, you cannot say that thay have no right to demand it. I have studied their papers. During the discussion between their representatives and the Government it was agreed upon that the Das Commission Award including Rs. 6/- ex-gratia allowance will be given to them. But these teacher are not paid now. These teachers poorest of the poor but even then they sacrificed benevolently by accepting the reward from April, 1968 only though the effect was given in the Award of the Das Commission from April, 1967.

But they did not insist upon. They sympathised with the pecuniary condition of the finance of the Govt, of Assam. So, therefore, they sympathised and agreed to take it since February, 1968. This again is not paid. I would urge upon the Government why they did not take a sympathetic attitude towards the teachers. Money can be found out, money is being found out to subsidise the liquor prohibition. Hundred crores of rupees have been found to subsidise those states which suffered as a result of liquor prohibition that was promised by the

Central Finance Minister So money can be found out. Why then money cannot be found for the teachers I do not understand that. Again, Sir, the Hon'ble Members have correctly pointed out that money is required at the fag end of the year when there is hardly 2 or 3 weeks for the new financial year for reconstruction of the flood damaged bunds and others by the Public Works Department (F.C. & I Wing). Why? When we were discussing about the Assembly Session being held in the month of November then I found there was no proposal. There was no proposl for supplementary demands, and again when this Assembly was to meet even then when we were discussing about the programme we did not know then that such huge amounts will be required to to be passed as supplementary demands. I do not know how this money is going to be spent within the span of two or three weeks. Why the Govt. did not come farward and informed the Assembly and held a discussion about these gaants. Actually we are being put into a very difficult position. We do not find time sufficient to discuss the grants. Then it was guillotined and the finance Minister has categorically stated that the grants are passed. Taking advantage of the procedure the grants have been guillotined. So we say that most of the demands were not properly put before the House for consideration, and, therefore, this kind of passing the demands will definitely do harm to the people; the people will not know how this money is going to be utilised. I

would, therefore, appeal to the Government that since this money they are going to get as a result of passing the supplementary grants, they should properly utilise it and do justice to the country and the people.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়
Mr. Dy Speaker : আপোনাৰ সময় মাত্ৰ ৫ মিনিট।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই সম্পৰ্কে কব বিচাৰিছো যে ১,১৫,০০০ টকা Subsidy এটা কোম্পানীক দিব পাৰে কিন্তু একোজন শিক্ষক ঘৰ পুৰি সৰ্বশ্ৰান্ত হৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে আবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব বিচাৰিছো মোৰ বঙিয়া সমষ্টিৰ মঃ আবাদ আলী নামৰ শিক্ষক এজনে আজি এবছৰে আবেদন কৰিও কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। সেইদৰে জুই লাগি ঘৰ বিধ্বস্ত মোৰ সমষ্টিৰে দগাওঁৰ তিনিটা পৰিয়ালৰ কটা ধান পৰ্য্যন্ত পুৰি গল ভৰালৰ ধান পুৰি গল, হালুৱা গক খিৰতী গাই পুৰি গল। বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীক আবেদন কৰাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি মাত্ৰ ২৫ টকাকৈ দিছে। এই কম টকা একোটা খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালক দি তেওঁলোকক Insult, ইতিকিং কৰা হৈছে। কাৰণ, তেওঁলোকৰ নতুনকৈ কিনি অনা গৰু-গাই পুৰি গল, তালৰ বজদ পুৰি গল, এনেকুৱা একোটা খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালক মাত্ৰ ২৫ টকাহে দিয়া হৈছে, অথচ এটা কোম্পানীক ১ লাখ টকা Subsidy দিছে।

(Voice—Shame, Shame)

তাৰ পৰাই বুজা যায় যে এই চৰকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ চৰকাৰ নহয়। এই চৰকাৰ পূজিপতিৰ চৰকাৰ। টাটা বিৰলাৰ চৰকাৰ। মই গান্ধীমূৰ্ত্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাত কোনো বিৰোধীতা কৰা নাই। কিন্তু সেইটো কৰি মহাপুৰুষ জনক ইতিকিং কৰাৰ কাৰণেহে দুখ পাইছে। আনফালে গুৱাহাটী জেলৰ ভিতৰ চ'ৰাত পুটি-গন্ধ মদা-গন্ধ থুপ খাই আছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য নাই।

অথচ জেইল পৰিচালনাৰ কাৰণে কৰ্মচাৰী বঢ়াইছে। অফিচাৰৰ কোৱাৰ্টাৰ বঢ়াইছে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : আপুনি এই বিলাক বাজেট আলোচনাৰ সময়ত কৰ।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : মোক আৰু অলপ সময় দিয়ক। বঙিয়া চাৰ্কোলত L. P. Teacher সকলে বিহুৰ বাবে লোৱা Advance ৬০ টকা ডাচ আয়ুগৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত টকা বঙিয়াত গ্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক-সকলক ৮ মাহৰ দিয়া টকা ১ মাহতে দিছিল, পিচত জনালে যে ভুল হৈছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা এই টকা কাটি দিছে। যাৰ ফলত কোনো কোনোৱে ২'৫০, ২'২৫ এনেকৈহে দৰমহা পাব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মই এতিয়াই জনাই বাখিলো, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালবৰ্গই অনশন ধৰ্মঘট কৰিব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কিছু কথা কব খুজিছো। মাননীয় বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত লাখ লাখ কোটি কোটি টকা খৰচ হৈছে। কিন্তু বান পানী হলে বোধ হোৱা নাই। টকাবোৰ বাস্তৱত অথলে গৈছে। সকলো বাহুতাই অচলে যায়।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

বানপানী বৰং ক্ৰমাৎ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। সময়ত খুট নামাৰি অসময়ত খুটা মৰাৰ কাৰণে ৮/১০/১২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু কাম হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণক ভেঙুচাণী কৰাৰ বাহিৰে কি হব পাৰে? গতিকে মই এই মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

Mr. Deputy Speaker . আপোনাৰ সময় মাত্ৰ ৫ মিনিট।

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : এই যে কোম্পানী এটাক ইমান টকা দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো যদি তুখীয়া শ্ৰমিক আৰু

কৃষকক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহেতেন বহু ভাল হ'লহেতেন। আমি দেখি আহিছো যে টকা বিলাক বছৰ শেষৰ ফালে বিলাই দিয়াৰ হে ব্যৱস্থা কৰে কিন্তু তাৰ যুক্তিযুক্ততালৈ নাচায়।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো যে আজি ১০ মাহ হল, যোৱা বছৰ এজন দুখীয়া প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকে কেন্সাৰ ৰোগত ভুগি ভেলবত পৰি আছে। আৰু তেওঁ আবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই। যোৱা বানপানীত আগুনী আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অন্তৰ্গত এগৰাকী মহিলাৰ স্বামীৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। এই মহিলা গৰাকীক কোনো অৰ্থ সাহায্য চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া হোৱা নাই কাৰণ কিছুমান কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহেই ইয়াৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে আৰু সেইকাৰণে D. C. য়েও কোনো তদন্ত কৰা নাই। তাৰোপৰি বাইজৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় খোৱা পানী যোগান সম্পৰ্কত যিবিলাক Tubewell দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল সেইবিলাক দিয়াৰো কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই অথচ, বছৰৰ শেষৰ ফালে বৰ্দ্ধিত পৰিমাণৰ অৰ্থ নানান শিতানত দিয়া হয়। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত চৰকাৰে লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু, এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো কিছুমান নিৰ্দিষ্ট মানুহক টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু বাইজৰ কামৰ কাৰণে নহয়। এনেকুৱা বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্নীতি মূলক কামৰ কাৰণে আমি দুখ পাইছো। চৰকাৰৰ এই মনোবৃত্তি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে নহলে বাইজে তাক জোৰ কৰি কৰোৱাবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ব।

M. Samsul Huda : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Appropriation বিল সম্বন্ধে ক'ব খুজিছো। এই বিলৰ ভিতৰত

(A voice from Congress)

মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ পালত ক'ব পাৰে। এতিয়া মই কৈছো। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই বাতিৰ একাৰত (A voice— Light আছে) কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে Appropriation বিলখন জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু এইটো Misappropriation হৈছে। কেৱল Misappropriation য়েই নহয়, এই বিলৰ জৰিয়তে অসমত যোৱা ২১ বছৰৰ ইতি-

হাসত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সাংঘাতিক কাণ্ড আৰম্ভ হৈছে। বিবলা কোম্পানীৰ ঘৰ সজাৰ নামত চৰকাৰে Subsidy দিছে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member to Rule 73. It says—“ On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its (provisions may be discussed generally) but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed.....”

M. Shamsul Huda : হোৱা কথা কৈছো। নিজা কথাও কৈছো। যোৱা ২১ বছৰে এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰী, দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ঘৰ সাজি দিব পৰা নাই। আনকি A. C. S. অফিচাৰবোৰো ঘৰ সাজি দিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে এই অৱস্থাত আজি দেখা যায়, বিবলাৰ ফেক্টৰী বহুৱাবলৈ চৰকাৰে সাহায্য দিছে; মজতুৰ সকলৰ ঘৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তাৰকাৰণে আমি বেয়া পোৱা নাই।

বিবলা কোম্পানীৰ যাতে লাভৰ পৰিমাণ বেছি হয়; সেই কাৰণে আজি চৰকাৰে কোম্পানী, কাৰখানা খোলাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকক Subsidy দিছে। যোৱা এবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে ৬৫ হেজাৰ দিছে।

স্বাধীনতাৰ সময়ত এই কোম্পানীৰ ৩৫ কোটি টকা মূলধনহে আছিল; এতিয়া ৪৭৬ কোটি টকা মূলধন পাইছে গৈ। বিবলাৰ লাভ বৃদ্ধি হৈ গৈছে এই কংগ্ৰেছৰ বড়ঘৰত।

(A Voice - Shame! Shame!)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বহুত টকা খৰিছে। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি কি দেখিছো— বেছি টকা খৰচ কৰিছে মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বিষয়া সকলৰ অত তত যোৱা ভ্ৰমণ বানচত। অথচ দুখীয়া প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষক সকলে দাঁস কমিচনৰ

পাবলগীয়া পইছাখিনি আজিও পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে অৱহেলা কৰা নাইনে? এই প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষক সকলে চৰকাৰৰ বড়বস্ত্ৰতেই তেওঁলোকৰ পাবলগীয়া পইছা আজিও পোৱা নাই। এই নিৰ্লজ্জ চৰকাৰৰ কাৰণেই আজি এই অৱস্থা।

(Bell)

এই চৰকাৰে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষক সকলক দাস কমিচনাৰ টকাখিনি দিব পৰা নাই অথচ Elementary Education বোৰ্ডৰ কেবাগী সকলেও ভাতা আগতে পাইছে। এই চৰকাৰে এনেকৈ ৰাজহুৱা ধনৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে; যি পাবলাগে তেওঁ নাপায় আৰু যি পিচত পালেও হয় তেওঁ আগতে পায়। এইবোৰ কথাৰ বিধান সভাত জৱাব দিব লাগিব।

চৰকাৰে গান্ধীজীৰ নামত শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে এইবোৰ কুটনীতি সন্মুখত ৰাখি। আজি পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে গান্ধীৰ শতবাৰ্ষিকী পালন কৰিছে কংগ্ৰেছৰ অন্তেষ্টি ক্ৰিয়া কৰি।

(Voice — Shame ! Shame !)

এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা বছৰ মোক অসমৰ পৰা পঠাইছিল হাজি সকলৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে। অসমৰ হজ-যাত্ৰীসকল ২ দিন আগতে আহি গুৱাহাটী পালেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমান Railway Platform ত থাকিল, কিছুমান Hotel ত থাকিল। আৰু কিছুমান বাস্তাই ঘাটে পৰি থাকিল। তাত কোনো আলহী ঘৰ নাই। এই বছৰও ১১ হাজাৰ হজযাত্ৰী গৈছে কিন্তু গুৱাহাটীত তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কোনো আলহী ঘৰ নাই। এইটো এটা ভুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ। গতিকে এইটো উঠাই লব লাগে।

Gaurisankar Bhattacharyye : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for granting me this indulgence of making a few submissions at this late hour,

and we all who have kept this hon'ble House detained so long are grateful to the hon'ble House for granting us this indulgence. I hope, Sir, it will be appreciated that it was not for nothing that we encroached upon your patience and also upon the patience of the House by so much of discussion on the Appropriation Bill which is rather a little unusual. But this was because the time for the Supplementary Budget was rather limited. So many demands were there incorporated in the Budget and as you know, we the Indians are never credited for bravity, and therefore, it can be always presumed that we sometimes take a little more time than probably an Englishman would do. Afterall being our nature what it is, in future the Business Advisory Committee will probably consider giving a little more time for the discussion of the Supplementary Budget. Sir, the reason why this discussion has been rather elaborate is very clear. The Supplementary demands have come in the form and set and also in the character which is generally not expected of Supplementary demands. This shows utter weakness on the part of those who prepared the State Budget. Let us hope that in future when the Government will be preparing Budget through different Departments, they will try to pull up the different Departments. As a matter of fact the General Budget itself was presented about a week later than the date expected, and so far as we understand this was not because the Chief Minister was away afterall the prepa-

ration and presentation of the Budget is the primary responsibility of the Finance Minister, be he the Chief Minister or any other Minister-but because it was really due to the late preparation of the Budget and Budget proposals by different Departments.

Now, having made this general observation, I am coming to the scope of the discussions. I know that we have at times gone a little beyond the scope but we had to go because the demands themselves are beyond the scope in many cases. And therefore, while on our part, in future we shall try to be more to the point we would more so request the Govt. to avoid this sort of supplementary demands. Now, at this last stage of the Bill, this is the passing stage, will all respects, Sir, you referred to probably Rule 73. It is not Rule 73 which will be applicable at this stage. It is Rule 94 or Rule 95. Probably, we are coming to the passing stage (Voice-Yes) So it is not Rule 73, it will be Rule 94, rather Rule 95. At least I know my limitation under this Rule. So I am not going to the merit or otherwise of the different demands though I have had a lot to say. Hon. Members have said certain things and I know they have many more important and valuable contribution to make. That was not possible because of the lack of time and probably hon. members of the other side of the House also could have participated and contributed to the discussions, and will all respects to the Finance Minister, I should like to say that even the

Government Party members can and probably they should participate in the discussions and they should elicit informations, place suggestions even though they might be following the party whip at the time when the voting comes for the improvement of our financial and other affairs. Probably the duty of the members of the Government side also is not just to raise hands and just go there and put their signature but also to contribute according to their judgement and wisdom. Sir, even if the demands have been passed and they have been discussed, I would only request that at the time of implementation, that is to say, giving effect to the provisions in the Appropriation Bill which is going to be an Act, the Government should be a little more careful and in future certain lessons should be taken from this and certain amounts which are yet to be reconciled should be reconciled well. There is a saying that "Do whatever you do in good grace". Even if you do something, if you do not do it in good grace that will not have the desired result. The tempo and temper of the human is such that you cannot ignore the just and legitimate demand of the poorly paid employees like the primary teachers. You shall have to do it and I am sure the Govt. will give them their due. But what do you give it after creating some bitterness? Why do you not give it without bitterness? It is good that you have decided to pay the revised scale to the aided college office Assistants and also dearness allowance to the various categories as reco-

mmended by the Das Commission and also the regular scales of pay to the teachers of recognised Schools and also you have now decided to give the due free student-ship to the scheduled casts boys and boys of other backward classes etc. This is good. But my request will be that they should be paid forth with, there should be no further delay in marking the payment to these poorly paid staff who have already suffered. I hope that even if it be necessary to bring in supplementary demand even adding a few lakhs more to your 50 crores deficit budget, do pay the so called ex-gratia amount to the primary school teachers. That will help raise the prestige of the Legislature, the prestige of the Government and the prestige of the politicians and statesmen and that will create a good climate in the country.

Sir, with regard to the police budget, it was good to note that so far as the budget side is concerned, this was appropriate and proper and though we are very strong critics of the Police on atrocities, we also feel for the maintenance of peace and for keeping the thieves, the dacoits and other anti-social elements at bay, the efficiency of the police force is an indispensable necessity and in the modern context, the police force cannot be efficient if they are not provided with vehicles, wireless sets, telephones etc. And if the low paid police personnel like the Constables, the A. S. Is., are not provided with a house. It is good that there is a beginning in the right direction for these personnel. I would only request the

Govt. to go a step further and to see that the other crying needs of the police personnel in the field, particularly of the lower category, that these crying needs are met. If we give them the due which is theirs, then only we shall have moral right to claim from them the best service. But if they are always in distress and under Bhagam Na Lajasm', particularly if it is not only hunger but along with it, a little power, they often times run the risk of running amuck and for that it is not they who are responsible; it is we who will lead the administration. After all human elements are there. It is primarily the circumstances that have made them either good or bad. Let the Govt. at least create an atmosphere and make honest effort to create a situation where we can expect our police force to work properly and be really doing service to the people rather than being the oppressive machinery against the common people. Sir, I have also seen that the Panchayat Minister wanted some 5 lakhs. Of course that money will come from the Central Government for giving relief to

Panchayat flood affected areas. Demands are coming from the areas of flood affected for relief and who ever comes gets some thing though they are not affected. It is some thing like a 'Horilute', who ever comes, they get one or two 'Batachal', not only those who are ravaged by floods but also those who come forward. The money comes from the Central Govern-

ment and it should be distributed to the flood affected people and not generally sharing to all.

Sir, I have also seen that the Minister incharge of Animal Husbandry has asked for fund of Rs. sixtyfour thousand and odd for acquiring 9 bighas and one katha for the expansion of the Assam Veterinary College at Khanapara. When the Assam Veterinary College was started, when there was private land near the College, why it was taken then. Our Govt. has not foreseen and has no fore-sight because they could not see behind their nose. Now, they could have seen 20 years ahead. Now, the same thing is now happening with regard to Gauhati Medical College which is situated at a Place far distance from the present Medical College. Thousand of people may be landless but the real landless people's problems should be solved and Minister incharge should protect the Govt. land. Now, I say landless people should be given land. When the Medical College needs expansion, will you taking a part to a distance of ten miles. Therefore, if you want to start expansion of the Medical College, why did you allow land to be occupied on vacuum because they are landless people. These people could have given settled elsewhere.

No. 2, you are evicting hundreds and thousands of poor peasants who are producing in country side but these people who are occupying land forcibly, are not producing food. So, why did you allow this sort of squatting. I also represented this area as much as the

Revenue Minister do. I say, more to the side of the Medical College, they should have been settled elsewhere. These people should be asked to vacate the land if we are really serious about this. But lands are being occupied by force. Those who are weak they could not get any land, because they could not apply force physically, but those who can influence politically and those who can come to the political lobby or wood-wink the Minister, they can get land ultimately. Those who have no influence or force, their houses are broken by elephants. We must see the implementation of the Scheme and these unnecessary things should be avoided.

Now, we hear that there should be an Electrical Advisor of the Govt. of Assam in this later part. This is, whether to please a particular person or to rehabilitate somebody or to bring efficiency to the State, I do not know really. It was not thought previously till the preparation of the General Budget. I will not say anything about the Bharat Textile which has been discussed by my colleagues. We should do some thing concrete for the houses of Labourers as the over-whelming majority of the State are the Tea Garden Labourers. This Industrial Housing Scheme came into operation in 1956 but this provident Fund Scheme was not applicable to Assam Tea Garden Labourers. Now, from 1956 to 1969, it is 13 years. How, is it that our Govt. which exist on the strength of the Tea Garden Labourers could not implement the Scheme as yet.

Shri Kamahhya Prasad Tripathi : I should like to make a correction, Sir, this P. F. Scheme come into existence in 1956 and the contribution comes from the Central Provident Fund, our money was not available.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyye : I am glad for the clarification by the hon. Minister. I want to fight with the Congress Government but I want to fight with those who will stab from the front and not from the back. Therefore, I am telling the truth. The truth, if the solid support of the Tea Garden Labourers goes from the Assam Govt. the Congress Government will collapse in no time. The Congress Govt. is depending on solid support of the two categories of people. Firstly, the people who are called 'Na-Assamiya' that is, immigrants and the other is Tea Garden Labourers. They are the solid support of the Congress Govt. at present. Now, one is gradually fading away, the other, they have got, that is, tea garden labourers : Therefore we are warning you and we will fight and see where your strength lies. If you donot give lands to the landless people, we shall fight with you, there cannot be any vacuum. We shall attack. We shall attack on two fronts. If you do not give land to the landless people we shall take the army of landless people and have the entire land occupied. (Applause from the Opposition) We shall have to do it because there cannot be any vacuum. We want that this should be done in good grace. Let us sit down, discuss, take things in right direction and as you know there cannot be vacuum land shall

have to be distributed. Uptil now whom have you given land, by and large? You have given land to those whom you call law-breakers, whom you call encroachers. They get land but with bitterness. Why you create bitterness? Can't you give land in good grace? Can't you do it peacefully in collaboration with us. If you cannot do this, take the warning from us that you will be left with no land. Even some land needed to be reserves that might also be swallowed although it would be detrimental to the State. So, if you want to give land peacefully, let us sit together and decide the policy. That is to which we invite you very friendly.

The second thing is the tea garden labourers. Mere bluffing will not do. The INTUC will not remain in your pocket for all time to come. Labourer needs service whether INTUC or not INTUC. That is the thing. Therefore, give money to the Birla Industries, I do not mind provided this money is used for the service of the labourers working in the Birla Industries and more so give some help to the tea garden labourers who have got no houses and particularly those who have become ex-tea labourer. Give them land. You are creating a class of peasant bourgeois. Those who are tea garden owners they are now being made rich peasant: In the name of grow more food they are growing paddy with the help of tractor in the land meant for tea cultivation. And, the tea labourers-they are now being turned into 'khet mazdoor'. That process will not do. So far as the

surplus land is concerned that is the land which is needed or which can be used for growing paddy that land must be given to the ex-tea garden labourers and to the neighbouring peasantry. That is the thing will have to be done.

I am sorry, Sir, I was rather straight in my address. I beg your pardon. I hope House will kindly excuse me for taking valuable time even at this late hour.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I am thankful to the hon'ble members participated in the discussion and particularly I am thankful to Shri Bhattacharjee for his suggestion to provide the workers with housing accommodation whether it be in Birla industries or any industry is necessary. I am surprised that Shri Huda did not know that the scale of a teacher is higher than that of a grade IV employee. The scale of Gr. IV employee is Rs. 80-125/-. The scale of teacheres who are non-matric and untrained is Rs. 86-140/- and for matriculate trained teachers who are meant for L, P. School is Rs. 125-175/-.

Shri Shamsul Huda : (Spoke in Assamese)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : Spoke in Assamese. .. Subsidy housing .. Public Limited Company.....Parliament....Appropriation Bill

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

(Division)

Ayes

- Shri A. K. Nurul Haque
„ Abdul Matlib Mazumdar
Md. Abul Kasem
Shri Altab Hossain Mazumder
„ Azizur Rahman Choudhury
„ Bimala Prasad Chaliha
„ Biswadav Sarma
„ C. G. Karmakar
„ Chatrasing Teron
„ Debeswar Sarma
„ Debendra Nath Hazarika
„ Dharanidhar Choudhary
„ Durgeswar Saikia
„ Gajen Tanti
„ Golok Chandra Patgiri
„ J. B. Hagjer
„ Jadu Nath Bhuyan
„ Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi
„ Karuna Kanta Gogoi
„ Lakhewar Das
„ Lakshmi Prasad Goswami
Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta
Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury
„ Mohendra Nath Hazarika
Rani Manjula Devi
Shri Manik Chandra Das
„ Mathura Mohan Sinha

Shri Mera Chouba Singha
„ Nakul Chandra Das
„ Narayan Chandra Bhuyan
„ Narendra Nath Sarma
Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain
Shri Paramananda Gogoi
„ Prabin Kumar Choudhury
„ Prafulla Choudhury
Shrimati Pushpalata Das
Shri Puspadhar Chaliha
„ Ranendra Basumatari
„ Sarat Chandra Goswami
„ Satindra Mohan Dev
„ Surendra Chandra Baruah
„ Surendra Nath Das
„ Syed Ahmed Ali
„ Upendra Nath Sanatan
„ Abala Kanta Goswami
M. A. Musawwir Choudhury
Shri Atul Chandra Goswami
„ Dulal Chandra Barua
„ Gauri sankar Bhattacharyya
„ Giasuddin Ahmed
„ Govindra Kalita
„ Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani
„ Kamini Mohan Sarma
„ Kandarpa Narayan Banikya
„ Motilal Kanoo

,, Nameswar Pegu

,, Phani Bora

,, Pitsing Konwar

,, Promode Chandra Gogoi

,, Sarat Chandra Rabha

M. Shamsul Huda

Shri Soneswar Bora

(Division)

Ayes—43

Noes.—18

This Bill is passed.

Calling attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance. English papers set for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The other day the Speaker had occasion to announce in the house that henceforward the Call Attention Notice be taken up after 4-30. If the house wants that it should come after the question hour, it should be taken up henceforward.

Shri Govinda Chandra Kalita : Sir, I beg to call attention of the Minister in charge of education under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item published in the Dainik Asom on 15th February 1969 under the caption—"এবিধ, দুবিধ নহয়, তিনি বিধ প্রশ্ন।"

(Speech not corrected)

১৯৬৯ চনৰ হাই স্কুল লিভিং পীক্ষাত অসমৰ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা বৰ্ডে ইংৰাজী বিষয়ত তিনিবিধ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি পৰীক্ষা চলাব লগীয়া অৱস্থা হৈছে আৰু এনে ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লগা এইবাবেই প্ৰথম বুলি অনুমান কৰা হৈছে। সঘনে পাঠ্যক্ৰম পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ অশুবিধা অশুবিধাৰ কথা চিন্তা নকৰাকৈ নাইবা পৰীক্ষা বিষয়ত উত্তৰ হ'ব লগা সমস্যাৰ কথা ভাবিব নোৱাৰা হেতু এই অৱস্থাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে আৰু বৰ্ডে এই পৰিস্থিতি আয়ত্ব কৰিবৰ বাবে তিনিবিধ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে। পৰীক্ষা পৰিচালনাৰ দায়িত্বত থকা বিষয়া সকলে এই তিনিবিধ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ পৰীক্ষা লোৱাত বেছ সতৰ্কতা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। প্ৰশ্ন কাকত সূচীৰ নামকৰণত বিশেষ অশুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লগাও দেখা গৈছে। বাৰ্চনি পৰীক্ষা পৰিচালনা কৰা স্কুল সমূহে এই তিনিবিধ প্ৰশ্ন কাকত নামকৰণ কৰোঁতে অল্ড কোছ, নিউ কোছ আৰু অল্ড নিউ কোছৰ নাম দি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ চেষ্টা কৰা দেখা গৈছিল। মাধ্যমিক বোৰ্ডে অৱশ্যে নামকৰণৰ বেলেগ এটা সূত্ৰ বাহিৰ কৰাটো পৰীক্ষা তালিকাখনৰ পৰা অনুমান কৰা হৈছে। ব'ৰ্ডৰ মতে তিনিখন ইংৰাজী কাকতৰ পুৰণি পাঠ্যক্ৰম, দুখন প্ৰশ্ন কাকতত পুৰণি পাঠ্যক্ৰম আৰু দুখন কাকতৰ নতুন পাঠ্যক্ৰম এনে দৰে ভাগ কৰা দেখা গৈছে।

ইয়াত স্থানীয় ৰাইজৰ মতে এহাতেদি পৰীক্ষাৰ্থীক বিমোৰত পেলোৱা আৰু অনাহাতে পৰীক্ষা প্ৰশাসনৰ বিষয়ত আলকাল সৃষ্টি হোৱাকৈ সঘনে পাঠ্যক্ৰম সলনি কৰাৰ কোনো যুক্তিয়েই বক্তৃপক্ষৰ নাই। এজন শিক্ষানু-ৰাগীয়ে এই সম্পৰ্কত প্ৰকাশ কৰি কয় যে সঘনে পাঠ্যক্ৰম সলনি কৰাৰ অৰ্থ 'অপৰিপক্ব নীতিৰে' শিক্ষা দানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাকে বুজায়।

এই ধৰণেৰে প্ৰশ্ন কাকত সঘনাই পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ ফলত আৰু এই ধৰণৰ তিনিবিধ প্ৰশ্ন কাকত কাটিব লগীয়া হোৱাৰ ফলত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক বিমোৰত পেলোৱা হৈছিল আৰু আমাৰ অবিভাৱক সকলবোৰ অনর্থক

পইচা খৰচ কৰোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে এইটো এনে ধৰণৰে কিয় হবলৈ
পালে এইটো কথা শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব লাগে।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) - Sir,
upto 1967 there were three papers in English in the
High School Leaving Certificate Examination. From the
results of the exams in the previous years it was found
by the Board of Secondary Education that the cause of
the high failure in the High School Leaving Certificate
Examination was mainly due to high percentage of fai-
lure in English. The Board therefore, reduced the num-
ber of papers in English to two from 1968 with new
syllabus.

The unsuccessful candidates of 1967 with old course
(3 papers) were given a chance to appear in 1968. As
the majority of the candidates could not pass in the
year 1968 also, they were given a chance to appear in
the current year (1969) also with other candidate. It
was apprehended that the results of the students in old
course would be still worse if they were not allowed to
appear in examination under old course syllabus. So it
was decided by the Board to give them a last chance
to appear in old course examination in 1969.

Most of the candidates who appeared in 1968 under
the new course could not come out successful and so
these unsuccessful candidates are given a chance to appear
again in the current year. As the syllabus in English
of 1968 (new course) was different from that of 1969,

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the question papers of 1968 & 1969 had to be set separately.

It was, therefore, necessary for the Board of Secondary Education to prepare three sets of question papers for the candidates appearing in 1969.

a) First set of question papers for the unsuccessful candidates of 1967 appearing in new course.

b) Second set of question papers for the unsuccessful candidates of 1968 appearing in new course.

c) Third set of question papers for the regular candidates of 1969.

3 sets of question were set up for the 1967 candidates, 1968 and 1969 candidates. It was for this reason that there had to be three different kind of question papers for English. It was due to the fact that the Board decided to give chances to students who appeared in 1967 the third chance. This the only reason. I think, the explanation is complete.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 10th March, 1969.

Shillong,

8-3-69

U: Tahbildar

Secretary

Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Shillong

