

ASSAM Legislative Assembly Debates OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE ASSAM
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong
at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 7th November 1967

PRESENT

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B. A. (Cal.). M. A (Cantab.),
Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, ten Ministers,
five Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers
and ninety five Members.

servants have to be deferred beyond the usual maximum period of five years.

ক) —ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক বদলি কৰাৰ প্ৰচলিত নিয়ম হ'ল এয়ে যে সাধাৰণতে কোনো চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীকে কোনো এখন ঠাইত পাঁচ বছৰৰ বেচি থাকিবলৈ দিয়া নহয়। কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা জনসেৱাৰ আৱশ্যক আৰু প্ৰশাসনৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে কোনো কোনো চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীক উক্ত নিয়মৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দিবলগীয়া হয়।

b) —The Government servants are transferred according to the principle stated at (a) above.

খ) —উপৰোক্ত নিয়মাবলীৰমতে চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক বদলি কৰা হয়।

c) Does not arise.

গ) —প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu — কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত ৫ বছৰ কয়, বছৰেকৰ ভিতৰতে বদলি কৰা হয়। এইটো কিয় হয়?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — কেতিয়াবা প্ৰশাসনৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে বদলি কৰা হ'ল।

Shri Soneswar Bora — চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে ভিতৰৰ সোণাবিলস মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীধূলেশ্বৰ কোৱঁৰ আৰু এজন ৪ৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক কলৈ কেতিয়া আৰু কিয় বদলি কৰা হ'ল?

Mr. Speaker — আপোনাৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সাধাৰণ ধৰণৰ। সেইবাবে এই পৰিপূৰক প্ৰশ্নটো নুঠে। তথাপি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে মন কৰিলে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিষয়াৰ খবৰ মোৰ

হাতত নাই।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani — ১৫ বছৰতকৈও বেছি দিন একে ঠাইতে থকা অফিচাৰৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — District বা Sub-Divisional Court ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বদলি কৰা নহয়। অন্য বিষয়া যেনে S.D.C বা সেই শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীহে বদলি কৰা হয়। 'কিন্তু ইমান দিন একে ঠাইতে থকা অসম্ভৱ।

Shri Pitsing Konwar — Executive Officer ৰ ভিতৰতো একে ঠাইতে ২০ বছৰ থকা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — কেনেকুৱা বিষয়া ?

Shri Pitsing Konwar — Public Health বিভাগৰ বিষয়া নগাঁৱত আছে। নাম শ্ৰীগনেশ ফুকন।

Mr. Speaker — প্রশ্নটো সাধাৰণ গতিকে একোজন মানুহৰ কথা ইয়াত নুঠে।

Shri Maneswar Boro — নলবাৰীত ১০-১২ বছৰ থকা বিষয়াও আছে। P.W.D. বিভাগত।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — মই খবৰ লৈ সদনক জনাম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে বিশেষ কাৰণ নহলে ৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত বদলি কৰিব নালাগে বুলি Estimates কমিটিয়ে যি অনুমোদন কৰিছে সেইটোত চৰকাৰে খাতাং সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হ'লনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — Estimates কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শৰ বিষয়ে মই চাব লাগিব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya — এইটো সচানে যে কিছুমান বিষয়া যেনে DTO গুৱাহাটী, বাৰে বাৰে Transfer order দিয়া হয় আৰু বাৰে বাৰে স্থলভলৈ গৈ

মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত 'তদবীৰ' কৰি Stay order কৰে । এইটো
যোৱা ৫-৬ বছৰ চলি আছেনে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury— বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ ৪ জন
D.T.O কম আছে । সেই কেইটা পদ, পুৰা হলেই বদলি
কৰা হব ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya— কম বেচিৰ কথা নহয় ।
মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত 'তদবীৰ' কৰা হয়নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury— সেইটো নহয় ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya— সেই বিষয়াজনক ১৯৬০
চনতে transfer order দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু তেতিয়া Stay
কৰা হ'ল । তাৰপিচতো transfer order হয় আৰু
Stay হয় । এতিয়াও transfer Stay হৈ আছে ।
হয় নে নহয় ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury— D.T.O. জনক transfer
কৰা হোৱা নাই ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattachargy— মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই মাত্ৰ কলে যে
বিশেষ কাৰণত বা বাইজৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে এবছৰৰ ভিতৰতো
transfer কৰা হয় । আনকি এবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে ৩-৪ বাৰ
বদলি কৰা অফিচাৰো আছে আৰু সেইটো কৰা হয় ওপৰ-
ৱালা সকলৰ সন্তুষ্টিৰ কাৰণেহে বাইজৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে নহয় ।
এই কথা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত বদলি
কৰাটো বাঞ্ছনীয় নহয় । কেতিয়াবা প্ৰমোচনৰ সময় হয়
বা ওপৰৱালাৰ আপত্তি আছে । সেই বাবেও বদলি কৰা
হয় ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— কিছুমান স্বার্থজড়িত লোকে
তেনেকুৱা অফিচাৰৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰীৰ 'তদবীৰ' লয়নে যেনে
P. W. D. ঠিকাদাৰ আদি মন্ত্ৰীৰ 'তদবীৰ' লৈ অফিচাৰ
ৰাখে নে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— তেনেকৈ ৰখা খবৰ মই পোৱা
নাই। যদি নাম জানিবলৈ দিয়ে অন্যান্য ব্যৱস্থা লব
পৰা হ'ব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— যদি লিষ্ট দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে
মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিজে take up কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — মই নিজে লবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত আছো ;
কিন্তু কাৰণ দেখুৱাব লাগিব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — কাৰণ দেখুৱা হ'ব যে মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত
পৰোক্ষ ভাবে স্বার্থ থাকে, যেনে- বেনামী taxi, bus ৰাখে।
এইদৰে পৰোক্ষ প্ৰমাণ দিলে take up কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— তেনে তালিকা দিলে আজিয়েই কৰিব
পাৰো।

(এটি স্বৰং দিয়া হ'ব কিন্তু আজিয়েই নহয়)

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen— The hon Chief Minister
has just said that if he gets information
about specific cases he would take action
right to-day. May I give him some very
recent instances as to how officers are tra-
nsferred just to meet political or other needs
of interested persons. The Executive Engi-

neer, P.W.D., Silchar, has been transferred and he is to hand over charge to the Additional Executive Engineer and go. Why ? Then very recently the accountant of the State Electricity Board, Silchar, Shri Paresh

Roy, has been transferred telephonically and has been asked to hand over charge immediately to his Assistant, leaving his wife in the hospital. May I know why such political considerations are applied in these cases ?

Mr. Speaker— As the Chief Minister has said, if you give these complaints he will look into them

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— I am giving these complaints right now about Shri Paresh Roy, Accountant, State Electricity Board, and Shri Talukder, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Silchar.

Mr. Speaker— We have not been able to finish the questions of yesterday and we have got questions of to-day also. We should, therefore, give proportionate time to these questions.

Shri Biswadev Sarma - (Minister Industries) Sir, about Shri Paresh Roy, he does not belong to the State Electricity Board. He belongs to the Industries Department. When I got information that his wife was in hospital I stayed

his transfer order.

Shri Rothindra Nath en — Thank you.

Shri Hiralal Patwary — মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, এচ, ডি, ও আদি পি, ডবলিউ, ডি বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল এবছৰ ডেৰ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে বদলি হৈ থাকে যেনিবা মঙ্গলদৈ এখন এই বিভাগৰ Training ground সোনকালে সোনকালে বদলা বদলি হৈ থকাৰ ফলত এই মহকুমাৰ যে ক্ষতি হৈছে এই কথা বোকাৰে নাভাবেনে? আৰু ভবিষ্যতে যাতে তেনে নহয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লবনে?

Mr. Speaker — মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ অন্য নহলেও Basic Training ground হৈছে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ কথা গোৱা হব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে বাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলক বদলি কৰা হয় অভিযোগ থকা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলটো বদলি কৰা হয়েই অভিযোগ নথকা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলকো ১ বছৰ ১ই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত জন সাধৰণৰ আপত্তি কৰাৰ স্বত্বেও কিয় বদলি কৰা হয়? এই কথা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha — বাইজৰ মত বুলিবলৈ গলে সাধাৰণতে দুটা মত থাকে। বাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা দুটা মত থাকে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman — মই জনাব খুজিছো নলবাৰী মহকুমাৰ স্কুল, এচ, আই জীএইচ, এন, ডেকা ১৫ বছৰ ধৰি ডাঙ আছে বদলি কেইবাবাৰো হৈছে কিন্তু ঠাই এৰা নাই।

তেখেতে কংগ্ৰেচ দলৰ নিৰ্বাচনত সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল
এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Mr. Speaker— এই প্ৰশ্নটো সদনলৈ অনাত ভালেই হৈছে যদিও এই
প্ৰশ্নটোৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত নুঠে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— এই কৰ্মচাৰী জনৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ
ভেনে খবৰ নাই। কংগ্ৰেচক সমৰ্থন কৰাৰো খবৰ নাই।
পাচে মই জনাব খুজিছো যে, চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী য়ে নিৰ্বাচন
অভিযানত ভাল পোৱাটো দোষনীয়। এনে অভিযোগ
থাকিলে তৎকালীন নিৰ্বাচনী কমিচনৰ ওচৰত আপত্তি দিব
লাগে।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika— উত্তৰ লক্ষিমপুৰৰ D. I. জন বিশ্ব
বিখ্যাত হৈ উঠিছে। ঢকুৱা খানাৰ পৰা বিহপুৰীয়ালৈকে
এই বিৰাট অঞ্চলটোৰ শিক্ষকৰ transfer appointment
লৈ ৫০০ পৰ্য্যন্ত টকা পায়। যোৱা ১০/১৫ বছৰ তেওঁ
জাত আছে। মাজে মাজে Transfer ৰ লক্ষ্য হয় কিন্তু
তেওঁ তাৰ পৰা নাযায়।

(হাঁহিব খলকনি)

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই— Concrete case বিচাৰিছিল, মই
এইটো তেখেতৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিছো যাতে তেখেতক তাৰ
পৰা বদলী কৰে।

Shri syed Ahmed Ali— (Minister of State Education) :
আমি অভিযোগ পাইছো আৰু Inspceter of school
ক অনুসন্ধান কৰি ৰিপ'ৰ্ট দিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। ৰিপ'ৰ্ট
পোৱাহি নাই। বদলা বদলীৰ কাম বিলাক সাধাৰণতে
ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত কৰা হয় কাৰণ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ
পৰীক্ষা আদি থাকে তাৰ আগতে।

Re : Co-operative Societies of the State

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma asked :

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

- a) How many Co-operative Societies have been organised and registered during the years from 1960 to 1967 ?
- b) How many Co-operative Societies have been liquidated during the years from 1960 to 1967 ?
- c) How many Co-operative Societies are involved in liquidation proceedings ?

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

37. [a]— 2,974.

[b]— 2,042.

[c]—Number of liquidated Societies whose liquidation proceedings were in progress at the end of May 1967, was 1,834.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma — বেজিষ্টাৰ্ভ' চচাইটি বিলাক চ লি
আছেনে নাই অৰ্থাৎ যিবিলাক চচাইটি বেজিষ্টাৰ্ভ' দৰা হৈছে
সেইবিলাক কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছেনে নাই ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— কোনো কোনোটোৰ বাম

আবশ্য হৈছে বিভাগীয় সহায়, যেনে, 'ডান'; 'কেপিটেল' আদি দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury— আমাৰ ইয়াত যিবিলাক চোচাইটি বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাক চালু কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মহাবাহু বা অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ আদৰ্শত কাম চালু কৰিবলৈ কথা বতৰা বুজাই দিয়া হৈছেনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— বুজাই দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি ; কিন্তু যিবিলাকে পৰামৰ্শ বিচাৰিছে, সেই বিলাকক দিয়া হয়। তাৰোপৰি, বিভাগৰ পৰা চেক্ৰেটাৰীক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Borua — আমাক মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে যোৰহাট মহকুমাৰ যিবিলাক কোপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি আছে তাৰ প্ৰায় সকলোবিলাকেই Defunct হৈ গৈছে ? তেওঁলোকৰ হিচাব পত্ৰ কোনো ঠিক নথকাৰ কাৰণে সেই চোচাইটি বিলাকৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই আৰু সেইবিলাক স্থানীয় বিষয়াৰ দোষ হোৱা কথা আমি জনাই থকাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami — সেই বিষয়ে বাক মই অনুসন্ধান কৰাৰ এই বিষয়ে আবশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম।

Shri Moneswar Bora — এই কোপাৰেটিভ বিলাকৰ সংগঠনৰ সময়ত আফচাবে ভালকৈ চায়নে নেচায় ? যদি চায় তেন্তে এই চোচাইটি বিলাক Liquidation ৰ যায় কিয় ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami — যেতিয়া কোনো স্থানীয় মানুহে কোপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি গঠন কৰিব বিচাৰে, আমাৰ অফিচৰে সকলো গঠন প্ৰণালী বুজাই দিয়ে। কিছু

দিন কাম কৰাৰ পিছতে Liquidation ত যায় গতিকে অফিচাৰে চালেও Liquidation ত যাব পাৰে।

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma— এই চোচাইটি বিলাকৰ Liquidation Proceedings বিলাক অমিমাংসিত ভাবে আছি ২০ বছৰ ২৫ বছৰ পৰি থকাৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— ২৫ বছৰলৈ পৰি থকা কথাটো মোৰ জনা নাই অৱশ্যে মই জনাত কিছুমান Proceedings ১৯৫৫ চনৰ পৰা মিমাংসা হোৱা নাই কাৰণ ইয়াৰ পিছতো Liquidator আদি নিয়োগ কৰি Accounts and liabilities স্থিৰ কৰিবৰ সময় দিব লগীয়া হয়। নিয়ম মতে ৩ বছৰতে Liquidation ৰ কাম হব লাগে কিন্তু এনে বিলাক কাৰণত সেইটো হৈ নুঠে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami - মাটি পট্টন পোৱাৰ আগতে কিছুমান চোচাইটি ৰেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন পোৱা কথাটো সচানে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— বৰ্তমান প্ৰশ্নৰ পৰা এই উপপ্ৰশ্নটো নাই। তথাপি নিয়ম হৈছে মাটি পালেহে চোচাইটি ৰেজিষ্টাৰ কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু কিছুমান চোচাইটি মাটি নোপোৱাকৈ ৰেজিষ্টাৰ হোৱা বুলি গম পাইছে।

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar — কোপাৰেটিভৰ Bye-law মতে প্ৰথম বছৰতে Annual মিটিং কৰি তাৰ Proceeding departmentally forward কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু বছৰে তেনে নকৰে, সেই বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— সেইটো কোৱা মু'কল হব।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury— উপযুক্ত হিচাবে এই

চোচাইটি বিলাকলৈ গৈ Auditor য়ে Audit নকৰাৰ
কলত এনেধৰনৰ বেমেজালী হৈছে যে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো
কৈছে সেইটো মই ভুই নকৰোঁ চোচাইটিবোৰ যেনে ধৰণে
আমাৰ ইয়াত গঢ়ি উঠিছে সেই অনুপাতে আমাৰ Auditor
ৰ সংখ্যা কম, অৱশ্যে Auditor ৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ
চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose – May I know the causes
of liquidation ? Whether defalcation is one
of the causes ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami — Sir, causes are many
some societies which have outlived their
utility, whose financial conditions have beco-
me very bad or otherwise have been found
to be in very bad condition due to misman-
agement.

Mr. Speaker— Out of 2974 societies, and 900 have
survived casually is very big (Langhter)

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi — আমাৰ credit society কিমান
আছে আৰু অন্যান্য চোচাইটি কিমান আছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— সদনৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে মই এই
লিখখন পঢ়ি দিওঁ।

১। চাৰ্ভিচ চোচাইটি— ১৫৩১ খন।

২। ফীচাৰী— ১২৯ খন।

- ৩। মাণ্ডি পাৰ্ণাচ— ১৪ খন ।
 ৪। এগ্রিকালচাৰেল ক্রেদিত চোচাইটি—৯৭ খন
 ৫। ফার্মিং চোচাইটি— ১৮৪ খন ।
 ৬। কনজুমাচ' ষ্টোচ'— ১৮৭ „
 ৭। মাকে'টিং চোচাইটি— ৭০ „
 ৮। পেডি হাৰ্ভিং— ১০০ „
 ৯। আৰু অন্যান্য চোচায়েটি সকলো মিলি হৈছে ১৩০ খন
 উইভাচ'— ৩৩২ খন
 ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল— ২০৯ „
 সৰ্বমোট— ২৯৭৪ খন

Mr. Speaker— তেখেতৰ প্ৰশ্ন হল, Credit society কিমান আৰু
 অন্যান্য society কিমান ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— Credit society বেলেগ
 দেখুৱা হোৱা নাই ।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi— Credit society বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা
 গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ হেমাছীৰ কাৰণে এনে হৈছে; কাৰণ খেতিয়কসকল
 যেতিয়া খান দিয়ে, তাক উপযুক্ত ভাবে বায় কৰিব পাৰাকে
 খান দিয়া হয় কাতি আঘোণ মাহত, গতিকে গৰু আদি
 কিনাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে খেতিয়কৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ বিয়াহে সেইকাৰণে
 হয়, সেইকাৰণেই যে এই চোচায়েটি বিলাকৰ এনে অৱস্থা
 হৈছে যে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami - কাৰণ বহুতো আছে মননীয়
 সদস্যই যিটো কৈছে সিও এটা কাৰণ হয় ।

Shri Hiralal Patwary - যিবিলাক Auditor কোপাৰেটিভ

চোচাইটি বিলাক Audit কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে বেয়া ধৰণে Audit কৰা কাৰণেই Liquidation ৰ যাব লগীয়া হৈছে সেইটো মন্তব্যে জানেনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami-- Audit কৰিলেও বিপদ নকৰিলেও বিপদ তেনেকুৱা নিৰ্দিষ্ট কথা মোৰ গোচৰলৈ আনিলে ব্যবস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

(At this moment several Members rose at a time,)

Mr. Speaker-- কালিৰ ভাৰতীয় প্ৰশ্নই এতিয়াও ৭/৮ টা বাকী আছে এটাতে ইমান সময় দিয়া নহ'ব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma -- Liquidation ত যিবিলাক চোচাইটি গৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ পুনৰুদ্ধাৰ কাৰণে যথায়থ ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে ল'বনে ? এতিয়ালৈ কি ব্যবস্থা লৈছে চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami-- Liquidation ত যিবিলাক গ'ল সেই বিলাকৰ মৃত্যু হোৱা বুলি ধৰি লোৱা উচিত, সেই বিলাকৰ পুনৰ জীৱন দিয়া টান।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed-- It appears the co-operative Movement has totally failed whereas it is said....

Mr. Speaker - No comment. By making comment you are wasting the time.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed--Yes, Sir, I am putting the question. Co operation failed in rural India. May

I know what measures Government propose to take for making the cooperative Movement successful ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— This is a policy making question.

Shri Phani Bora— Sir, is it not the reason that the Government and the department do not even believe in the principle of Cooperation and that is the reasons for which the department failed totally ? Will the Government agree with me in this point ?

Mr. Speaker— Do you think that the Minister of Cooperation will admit that ?

Shri Hiralal Patwary— মোৰ প্রশ্নটো হৈছে যে বৰজলা চাৰ্ভিচ কঅপাৰেটিভ, টংলাত টকা দিবলৈ বন্ধ কৰিছে, সেইটো সচানে ? এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— মাননীয় সমস্তাই মোৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো মই নিশ্চয় অনুসন্ধান কৰিম ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে মাটি নথকা Service Co-operative ক বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰা নহয়, কিন্তু মাটি মোহোৱাকৈয়ে নগাৱত কেবাখনো Service Co-operative বেজিষ্টাৰ হৈছে নেকি ? চৰকাৰে জনাব নে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami— সেইটো মই চাম ।

Shri Shamsul Huda— Multipurpose Society বোৰ উঠাই

দিয়াৰ বোলে কথা আছে, এইটো সচানে ?

Shri Lakhsmi Prasad Goswami— ভেনেকুৱা কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা নাই।

Re: Increasing of Oil Royalty

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked:

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

- a] Whether Government of Assam has taken up the matter of increasing oil royalty with the Government of India ?
- b] If so, what is the present position of the matter ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi [Minister, Finance] replied :

38: a]— Yes.

b]— No final decision has been arrived at.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, May I know from the hon Minister in what level and in what stage it is lying now ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— I think in August last the Chief Minister addressed a letter to the Prime Minister for arbitration and then again he has already sent a reminder.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua May I know from the hon. Minister what is the rate suggested by the Government ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi Rs. 15.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, whether it is a fact that the Union Minister in charge of petroleum has suggested Rs. 12 as the rate ? Whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam has also agreed to it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy — During the discussion in July whatever he suggested, we did not agree. Now, we are to ask again.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister whether the Prime Minister intervened in the matter ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Minister — We have not got any reply from the Prime Minister.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — Whether any reminder has been sent considering the present financial condition of the State ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — Yes.

Shri Jogen Saikia asked :

- *39. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state
- a] When the Department of Basic Education and Social Education were created ?
 - b) Whether these departments are wings of the Education Department ?
 - c] Whether these departments have been made permanent as the other wings of the said department ?
 - d] If not, why ?
 - e] Whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to make them permanent ?
 - f] If so, when ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali — [Minister of State, Education] replied :

39. [a] The Basic Education Department was created in 1946 and the Social Education Department was created in 1950 by converting the Mass Literacy Wing of the Education Department.

b]—Yes. They are wings of the Education Department.

c]—No. They have not yet been made permanent.

d]—to (f)—The Social Education wing was set up on experimental basis mainly to liquidate illiteracy from the mass people. But Government has since decided to make the wing permanent with effect from 4th May 1967.

As regards Basic Education it was under the Basic Education Board till 1st August 1962. The Government is now considering a proposal to make the wing

permanent with effect from 1st August 1962, i.e., the date of taking over of the Training Centres by Government. It is expected that the proposal to make the Basic Education wing Permanent will be finalised soon.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen—

Sir, when the removal of illiteracy from the rural areas is meant for the masses, why several hundreds of venture L. P. Schools that have been started by the villagers at their own cost, have not been taken over by the Government?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali - Due to want of funds

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— Sir, can we expect that Government will give impetus for removal of illiteracy from amongst the masses?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— As regards venture schools and students the ratio is 4 : 6. With regards to the movement for removal of illiteracy for the age group above 40, generally we have some centres.

Shri Hiralal Patwary— Whether it is a fact that the Education Commission has recommended the Basic System of Education? If not, what action has been taken in this regard? Whether the Government has accepted that recommendation?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— Recommendations of the Education Commission have not been yet finalised.

Shri Jogen Saikia Sir, is it a fact that due to delay in making

the department permanent, some officers have already superannuated without getting the benefit due to the employees of a permanent department ?

Shri Syed Ahmehd Ali— It is unavoidable.

Shri Hiralal Patwary— Is it a fact that the Government of India has asked the state Government to utilise the primary school Teachers for the removal of illiteracy movement ? Whether it is a fact that Government is going to give assurance of free education for their children upto M. A. standard ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— I will enquire about it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— (Charaibahi) : Whether the Government have taken any scheme for removal of illiteracy in the state ? May I know whether government is aware of the fact that this scheme is not functioning at all ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali— We have got no such information.

Re : Industrial Estate at Jorhat

Shri Jogen Saikia asked —

*40. Will the Minister in charge of Industries be pleased to state —

- a) When the construction work of the Industrial Estate at Jorhat undertaken and what is the progress of work till now ?

b) When this work will be completed ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

40. a] — The construction of compound fencing, culvert, Chowkidar's shed, control room and development of site was taken up departmentally during 1966-67 after receipt of administrative approval on 31st March 1966. The work relating to compound fencing, culvert, Chowkidar's shed and control room is completed. 80 per cent of the work relating to the development of site by earth filling has been completed. Construction work of 4 units of "A" type sheds, 9 units of "B" type sheds and 4 units of "C" type sheds was given to the Assam Government Construction Corporation in March 1967. They have taken up the work of "A" and "B" type sheds.

(b) — The construction of "A", "B" and "C" type factory sheds as mentioned in reply to (a) is expected to be completed by May 1968.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, whether Government is aware that the progress of work is such that it will not be completed even within one year though it was expected to be completed within May 1968 ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma,— Sir, during my last visit I myself inspected

the site and I shall try to complete it as early as possible

Shri M.A. Musawer Choudhury— Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister, what is the amount for the construction of the Industrial Estate ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma— Sir I require notice

Shri Hiralal Patwary - Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering the industrial situation at Tangla, will the Govt. be kind enough to construct an Industrial Estate at Tangla ? If Minister is kind enough, he may reply my question, if he likes.

Shri Jogen Saikia - Mr. Speaker, Sir, If I could follow the Minister clearly he said then the Administrative approval was given on 31st. March, 1966 and the construction work was given to the Assam Govt. Construction Corporation in March, 1967 May I know from the Minister, why there was so much delay ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma - Sir, for an Industrial Estate at Jorhat a plot of land from Jorhat Tea Company was acquired and possession was given in February, 1966 and steps for the development of the Site was taken up immediately. But the High Court of Assam & Nagaland issued injunction on a petition moved by the Jorehaut

Tea Company for stopping work at the site. The High Court was moved to vacate the injunction order and injunction order was vacated in September, 1966 and so the delay.

Re : Condition of Jeeps in the Blocks

Shri Soneswar Bora asked.

*41. মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

ক]—অসমৰ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন-খণ্ডসমূহত কেইখন জীপ বৰ্তমান চলিত অৱস্থাত আৰু কেইখন অচল অৱস্থাত আছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

খ]—গোলাঘাট পূব উন্নয়ন-খণ্ডত প্ৰায় ৩ বছৰ ধৰি অচল হৈ থকা জীপখনৰ, ভাল কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে নেকি ?

গ]—যদি গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই, কিয় লোৱা নাই।

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State Community Development and Panchayat)
replied :

41. a) —There are 123 Jeeps in the Blocks all over the State out of which 26 Jeeps are not in running condition.

b) — Government could not take any steps for

repairing the vehicles as complete proposal was not forthcoming from the Block Development Officer since October 1965.

c)—As the Block was normalised from 1st October 1967, it was decided to hand over the Jeep to the Anchalik Panchayat if they would agree to repair and maintain it out of their own funds. The Anchalik Panchayat suggested disposal of the jeep by auction sale.

ক) ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত থকা জীপগাড়ীৰ সংখ্যা ১৪০ খন। তাৰে ২৯ খন অচল অৱস্থাত আছে।

খ)—১৯৬৫ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ পৰা উন্নয়ন খণ্ড বিষয়াৰ পৰা গাড়ী মেৰামতি সম্পূৰ্ণ প্ৰস্তাৱ নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মেৰামতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে।

গ)—উন্নয়ন খণ্ডতো ১।১০।৬৭ ই তাৰিখৰ পৰা সাধাৰণ পৰ্য্যায়লৈ অহাত (Normalised হোৱাত) এইটো সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হয় যে যদি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে নিজা পুঞ্জিৰ পৰা জীপৰ মেৰামতি খৰচ বহন কৰে তেন্তে জীপখন তেওঁলোকলৈ হস্তান্তৰ কৰা হ'ব। আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে জীপখন নিলাম কৰি বেচি দিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen— কিমান দিনৰ পৰা এই ২৯খন জীপ অচল হৈ আছে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— এই অচল কৰা বিভিন্ন সময়ত হৈছে।

Shri Sailen Medhi— প্রত্যেক উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত জীপ দিয়া চৰকাৰৰ
ভঁৰুৰ আছেন কি ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika — আমি প্রত্যেক উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত
দিবলৈ চেষ্টাত আছোঁ ।

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha— আমগুৰি উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত এতিয়াও কিয়
জীপ দিয়া নাই জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— আমি এতিয়ালৈকে ২২ টা
উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত জীপ দিব পৰা নাই । তাৰ ভিতৰত বোধকৰো
আমগুৰিও পৰিছে ।

Shri Soneswar Bora— গোলাঘাট পূব উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ জীপখন অচল
হোৱাৰ আগতে মেৰামতি কৰোতে কিমান মোট টকাৰ
খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— সেই জীপখন মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে
১৯৬৩ চনত ৩৪৬৩.৬১ পয়ছা খৰচ হৈছিল ।

Shri Soneswar Bora— গোলাঘাট পূব উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ জীপখন কেতিয়াৰ
পৰা অচল হল ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— অচল হোৱাৰ খবৰ পাইছো
২৬.১০.৬৫ তাৰিখত ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— কোন কোন তাৰিখৰ পৰা জীপগাড়ী
বোৰ অচল হৈ আছে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— কোন তাৰিখৰ পৰা অচল
হৈছে সেইটো নেজানো কিন্তু কোন উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত অচল হৈ

আছে তাৰ তালিকা আছে ।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya— এই জীপবোৰ কি কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha— (Chief Minister) জীপবোৰ মানুহ উঠিবৰ বাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— জীপবোৰ যি কামৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হয় তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে কংগ্ৰেছৰ লীলা খেলা আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়ে বিয়া বাক যোৱাত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে নেকি ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— বিয়া বাকত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নাই । নিৰ্বাচনত লগালে Corrupt Practice ত পৰিব ।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das— মজলদৈৰ ছিপাবাৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ এখন জীপ নোহোৱাৰ অভাৱত কাম কাজত অসুবিধা হোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ? আৰু এই খণ্ডটোৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কেতিয়া জীপখনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব জানিব পাৰেনে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— আমি তাত জীপ দিয়াৰ চেষ্টাতে আছে। কিন্তু কেতিয়া দিব পাৰো সেইটোহে কব নোৱাৰি ।

Shri Hiralal Patwary জীপবোৰ B. D. O. দায়িত্বত থাকেনে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ দায়িত্বত থাকে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika - B.D.O. ৰ দায়িত্বত দিয়া
হয়

Shri Hiralal Patwary - আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়ে ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিব নোৱাৰেনেকি ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিৰ
লগত সহযোগ থাকিব লাগিব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma - অচল গাড়ীবোৰৰ কাৰণে Petrol
যোগান ধৰা হয়নে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— গাড়ী নচলিলে Petrol
নেলাগে।

Shri Soneswar Bora - যি ২০ খন জীপ অচল হৈ আছে সেইবোৰ
চালু কৰিবলৈ কিমান খৰচ কৰিব লাগিব ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— ২০ খন জীপ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন
খণ্ডত আছে। D C আৰু S D O ৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুক্ৰমে
হয় মেৰামতি কৰা হয় নহয় auction Sale কৰা হয়।
যদি Economic repaing হয় তেনেহলে মেৰামতি কৰা
হব। যদি নহয় তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে
auction কৰা হব।

Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha - চৰকাৰে দুটা মৌজা থকা উন্নয়ন
খণ্ডটো “জীপ” দিছে, ৫/৬টা মৌজা থকা আমগুৰি উন্নয়ন
খণ্ডত জীপ দিয়া হোৱা নাই—ইয়াত বাণ পানীও হয়।

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— জীপ দিয়াৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰ
প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ কথা ভাবি দিয়ে। দুটা মৌজা থকা
উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ যাতায়ত ব্যৱস্থা ৫/৬টা মৌজা থকা উন্নয়ন

খণ্ডতকৈ বেয়া হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই প্ৰয়োজন অনু-
সাবে চৰকাৰে “জীপ” দিয়ে। আমন্তৰি খণ্ডৰ জকাইচুক
অঞ্চলটোৰ একাংশ অৱশ্যে বানপানী প্ৰপীড়িত আকৌ তাৰে
চাৰিও অঞ্চল ভেঁনে নহয়।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— যি ২২ খন উল্লয়ন খণ্ডত
জীপ এখনো নাই—সেই খণ্ডৰ কাম জীপ থকা খণ্ডবিলা-
কতকৈ কাম কম হৈছেনো ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika— সেইটো কোৱা টান।
জীপ থাকিলে, সহজতে ব্যৱস্থাৰ যোগান ধৰা যায় আৰু
কামৰ সূচলৰ কাৰণে সহায় হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— জীপ লৈ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত
আৰু বি, ডি, অ’ৰ মাজত হোৱা কাজিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে
জানেনে ?

Shri Devandra Nath Hazarika— ঠিক কাজিয়া নহয়; কিছু
ঠোঁটামোচাৰ ছুই এঠাইত সৃষ্টি হৈছিল।

Shri Shamsul Huda— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ২৯ খন জীপ অচল হৈ আছে
বুলিছে সেই জীপ বিলাক কিমান দিন আৰু কত অলৈ
হৈ আছে ?

Shri Devandra Nath Hazarika— প্ৰত্যেক খন জীপৰ কথা
কবলৈ হলে নটিচ লাগিব। কিন্তু এই কথা কব পাৰি
যে যথেষ্ট দিন ব্যৱহাৰৰ ফলত এইবিলাক অচল হৈছে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary— যথেষ্ট দিন মানে কিমান দিন ? ১০
বছৰ, ১৫ বছৰ ?

Shri Devendra Hazarika— একোখন জীপৰ স্বাভাৱিক জীৱনৰ পৰিমাণ থাকে। বাস্তৱ পথ আৰু চলোৱাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে জীপৰ জীৱন। পাছে এটা কথা থিক যে নগৰ বা চহৰত ভাল বাস্তৱ পথৰ ওপৰত চলোৱা জীপতকৈ বেয়া বাস্তৱত থকা এই বিলাক আগতে বেয়া হব।

Re : Appointment of Surgeons

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

* 42. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state —

- a] Whether the Government is aware that a team of Surgeons even after being recommended by the Health Services were not appointed in May 1967 ?
- b] If so, what were the difficulties for their appointment ?
- c] Whether it is a fact that financial sanction was also accorded to these posts ?
- d] If so, what were the reasons recorded for keeping in abeyance these appointments ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister, Parliamentary Affair] replied.

42. a]—No.

b] —Does not arise.

c] Does not arise.

d] —Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know from the hon. Minister how many Posts of surgeons are still lying vacant ?

Shri Mahendra Mahan Choudhury — There is no post of surgeon lying vacant at the moment.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Whether it is a fact that at Dibrugarh the post of surgeon is lying vacant ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — There is no surgeon's post lying vacant at Dibrugarh.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — How many surgeons have so far been appointed during this year ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— Only one.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — What is the sanctioned strength of Surgeon's posts ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — Six only.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— How many of them have been appointed up till now ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — All the posts have been filled up.

Re : Publication of Condolence Message

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — asked :

*43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

- a] Whether the Government is aware that the present Secretary Medical refused a message of condolence to be published in the Assam Gazette in the sudden and pre-mature demise of Dr. B. L. Shome, an Assistant Surgeon ?
- (b) If so what were the difficulties for its publication ?
- c) Whether the same was reported to the Minister ?
- d) If so, what action was taken by him ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister Parliamentary affairs) replied :

43. (a)—No. An Obituary Note was issued for publication on 20th June 1967 and published in the Gazette issue of 12th July 1967 in

respect of late Dr. B. K. Shome and not Dr. B. L. Shome;

b)—Does not arise.

c)—No.

d)—Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— When this Doctor was dead ? What was the date ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— On 15th February, 1967.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— May I know, Sir, whether the Health Minister is on leave ?

Mr. Speaker— Yes he has taken medical leave from me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— When this obituary was published ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— On 12th July 1967.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Why there was so much delay in respect of publishing this condolence message in the Assam Gazette ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— There was on rule for publication of such officers name in the Gazette but the rule was later on amended and after the rule was amended, this cond-

olence message was published.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— When this rule was amended ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— On 18th June 1967.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Has the rule been amended for only this case ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— No, for all Gazetted Officers.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Is it a fact that the file concerning this was submitted to the Secretary Health, for publication of this condolence message but the Secretary's refusal was responsible for delay in publishing this message ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— I cannot accept that contention.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Will the hon. Minister place immediately the file dealing with this

case where in there is mention of the notings in this connection to the Secretary, Health, and her refusal, on the Library Table ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— I am prepared to do so, but I do not know whether that portion

regarding the alleged refusal of the publication by the Secretary, Health, is there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— The file may please be placed on the Library Table.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — Yes, I am going to place it on the Library Table:

Re : Breach in the Silghat-Dhing Dyke.

Shri M. A. Musawwari Choudhury asked :

*44. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Work Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state —

a] Whether Government is aware that the recent devastating Brahmaputra flood has caused a big breach in the Silghat-Dhing dyke at 20th mile causing huge damage to the Ahu, Jute and Sali seedlings of the Juria, Alitangoni and parts of Batadraba and Saidaria mouzas in the Nowgong District ?

b] Whether it is a fact that the Brahmaputra flood has been causing annual breach to this dyke since 1963 and inundating all the village numbering about 42 within and

outside the dyke and also causing heavy damages to their paddy and jute crops and also to their cattle every year ?

- c) Whather it is fact that the constructional depot of this dyke is the main cause for the recurrence of breach in the dyke ?
- d) If so, whether any steps have been taken against the officers for whose fault such breach is caused every year ?

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

44. a) One breach occurred at 20th mile of Brahmaputra dyke from Silghat to Dhing on 11th July 1967. But the damages were not extensive as the flood waters escaped along the natural drain Leteri.
- b) There have been four breaches and two cuts in this embankment since 1964. No breach occurred in 1963.
- c)—There was no defect in construction of the embankment. The foundations of the embankment from 12th to 24th mile are of recent origin containing decomposed organic matter

which by by underground piping is responsible for occasional failure of the embankment at places.

d) Necessary action to strengthen the embankment with flatter hydraulic gradient flatters side-slopes rear berms, etc., has been taken and work is in progress, which is estimated to cost Rs. 30,89,000. For reasons stated in [c] above no action is called for on any officer.

M. A. Musawwir Choudhury - May I know from the Minister whether at the time of construction of this dyke, the soil was tested, the alignment checked properly and flood report was also taken ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury - All the data required for construction of the dyke were taken.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua - Whether it is a fact that no soil testing was taken before its construction with the effect that this scheme is now going to be a failure ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury - I have already stated that the failure is not for reasons of omission and commissions on the part of

officers all necessary data required for construction of the embankment were taken. The breaches and cuts for certain defect of recent origin. Decomposed organic matter contained in the underground piping is responsible for occasional failure of the embankment at places.

Shri Shamsul Huda— Whether Government is aware of the number of breaches on the dyke which were caused in 1967 at Rowmari ?

Mr. Speaker— This question does not arise out of it.

Re : Crops and homestead damaged by accumulated water in Barpeta Subdivision.

Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury asked :

*45. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department [Embankment and Drainage] be pleased to state—

- a] Whether the accumulated water of the Moynajan and Teklarjan in Hastinapur Mouza downwards in Bhabanipur Mouza of Barpeta Subdivision have been damaging crops and homestead on a large scale ?
- b] If so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, etc.] replied :

45. a]—Yes, some damage to crops are done during floods.

b]—It is proposed to provide two sluices at Moinajan and Teklarjan with a drainage channel to drain out the countryside water.

Re : Allotment of work by the Executive Engineer of Barpeta Embankment and Drianage Division

Dr. Surendra Nath Das asked :

*46. মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক] চৰকাৰে জানেনে, বৰপেটা Embankment and Drianage ডিভিজনৰ Executive Engineer জনে এই বছৰৰ বানপানীৰ আগতে বাঁহ, ধানী, গছৰ ডাল আদিৰ কাৰণে verbally কিবা কাম allot কৰিছিলনে ?

খ] যদি কৰিছিল, কিমান টকাৰ কাম এনে ধৰণে allot কৰিছিল ?

গ] মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো, বানপানীৰ আগতে কৰা কাম কিয় verbally allot কৰিবলগা হ'ল ?

ঘ] এইবোৰ কামৰ কাৰণে নিয়ম অনুসৰি tender call নকৰাত

গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ court fee ৰ পৰা আয় ক্ষতি কৰা হোৱা নাই নে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Flood control etc.) replied :

46. a)—No work was allotted verbally before the advent of floods.

ক]—বানপানীৰ আগতে কোনো কাম মৌখিকভাবে দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল।

b) & c)—Do not arise.

খ] আৰু গ]—ওপৰত দিয়া [ক] প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰৰ পাচত এই প্ৰশ্ন দুটা নুঠে।

d)—As quotations were already called for on flood fighting works as usual and as in all cases where works were allotted [after the advent of floods] tenders were subsequently obtained with Court fee stamp, there was no loss of Government revenue on this account,

ছ]—যেহেতু বানপানীৰ সময়ত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা যাবতীয় বস্তুৰ কোটেচন [মূল্য জ্ঞাপন] সময়মতেই আহ্বান কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে বানপানী আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ পাচত দিয়া কামৰ যথাবিধি মূল্য-বেদন পত্ৰ গ্ৰহণৰ সময়ত ন্যায়ালয় শুদ্ধ লোৱা হৈছিল, সেই হেতু চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ক্ষতি হোৱা নাই।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table).

Re : Distribution of land to the landless persons in
Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri Tazamul Ali Laskar asked :

57. মাননীয় রাজস্ব বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ পূর্বক
জানাইবেন কি—

ক) ১৯৬২ সাল হইতে বর্তমান পর্যন্ত হাইলাকান্দি মহকুমার কি
পরিমাণ জমি ভূমিহীনদের মধ্যে বন্টন করা হইয়াছে ?

খ) এই সব জমি কোন কোন এলাকায় এবং কাহাদের নামে
কি হারে কত পরিমাণ জমি দেওয়া হইয়াছে ?

গ) এই ব্যাপারে কি নীতি অবলম্বন করা হইয়াছিল ?

ঘ) যথার্থ ভূমিহীনরাই এই জমি পাইয়াছেন কি না ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue)
replied :

57. ক)—An area of 877 b. 3 k. 6 ch. of land was
distributed amongst landless persons since
1962 in Hailakandi Subdivision.

১৯৬২ সাল হইতে মোট ৮৭৭ বিঘা ৩ কাঠা, ৬ ছটাক

ভূমি হাইলাকান্দি মহাকুমায় বন্টন করা হইয়াছে ।

খ)---These lands have been allotted in the following areas, uiz, —

- a) Bandukmara Grant—47 families.
- b) Baruncherra—1—19 families,
- c) Lakshinagar (Bangal Nagar Grant) 42 families.

The land was allotted 5 to 10 Bighas per family.

এই সমস্ত ভূমি হাইলাকান্দি সবডিভিসনের বন্দুকমারা গ্রান্ট বরুণছড়া (১) ও লক্ষ্মীনগর (বাঙ্গাল নগর গ্রান্ট) অঞ্চলে পরিবার প্রতি ৫ হইতে ১০ বিঘা পর্যন্ত দেওয়া হইয়াছে ।

বন্দুকমারায় ৪৭ পরিবার, বরুণছড়ায় ১৯ পরিবার ও লক্ষ্মীনগরে ৪২ পরিবারকে ভূমি দেওয়া হইয়াছে । এই ভূমি বন্টন পরিবারের নামের তালিকা মহাকুমাধিপতিকে দাখিল করার জন্য নির্দেশ দেওয়া হইয়াছে ।

গ)---The allotments have been made to landless cultivators, Political Sufferers, Army personneles and retrenched garden labourers on individual and co-operative basis.

এই সমস্ত ভূমি ভূমিহীন কৃষক, রাজনৈতিক নির্যাতিত ব্যক্তি, সামরিকব্যক্তি ও বর্ষচ্যুত চা-শ্রমিকদের মধ্যে ব্যক্তি ও সমষ্টি অর্থাৎ সমবায় সংস্থার ভিত্তিতে বন্টন করা

হইয়াছে ।

ঘ) — Actual landless persons have been given land with the advice of the land Settlement Advisory Committee.

Land Settlement Advisory Committee ৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুযায়ী প্ৰকৃত ভূমিহীনদের মধ্যে বন্টন কৰা হইয়াছে ।

**Re : Establishment of Veterinary Hosptal at Betbari
Mauza of Barpeta Subdivision**

Shri Matilal Nayak asked :

58. ভেটেনাৰী মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

ক) বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বেটবাৰী মৌজাৰ পুতুলাৰটাবী গাওঁত BP/VET / E 18 /3507-8 Memo নম্বৰ মতে তাত এখন পশু চিকিৎসালয় অনুমোদন দিয়াটো সচাঁনে ?

খ) বাইজে ঘৰ বান্ধি দিয়াটো সচাঁনে ?

গ) এঠাইত ডাক্তৰখানা দি ডাক্তৰ দি তাৰ পিচত তাৰ পৰা তুলি দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

ঘ) অহুৰ ভবিষ্যতে এই পুতুলাৰটাবীত আকৌ ডাক্তৰখানা ও ডাক্তৰ দিয়া হবনে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Veterinary)
replied :

58. ক) —নহয় ।

খ] হয়।

গ]—কায়াকুছিত হোৱা পশু চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰটো স্থান অভাৱত পুতুলাটাৰীত অস্থায়ীভাৱে ৰখা হৈছিল। কায়াকুছিৰ বাইজে পশু চিকিৎসাৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ বাবে ঘৰ দিয়াত কেন্দ্ৰটো তুলি নি পুনৰ কায়াকুছিত ৰখা হৈছে।

ঘ]—পুতুলাটাৰী কায়াকুছিৰ পৰা ৩ মাইল দূৰৈত। পুতুলাটাৰীও এই কায়াকুছিৰ পশু চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্ৰৰ অন্তৰ্গত। সেই হেতুকে পাচ মাইলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত ঠাই পুতুলাটাৰীত নকৈ এটা পশু চিকিৎসালয় কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ কোনো যুক্তিসংগত নহব।

Re: Police personal of North Kamrup Area exacting Money

Dr. Surendra Nath Das asked:

59. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- a) Whether it is a fact that the police of all the thanas and out posts situated on the Bus routes of North Kamrup area leading upto Gauhati has made it rather a practice to exact Rs. 5 per month per each Bus ?
- b) Whether it is also a fact that they also exact on all festivious and religious occasions, a so-called subscription for which they refuse to pay any receipt ?
- c) If the answer to the above are in negative, whether the Government will be pleased to hold a confidential inquiry by a I. A. S. Officer to ascertain the truth or

otherwise of such corruptions ?

d) Whether it is a fact that officers of the above thanas and out posts on demand refuse to pay fare for their travelling on buses ?

e) If so, whether Government will be pleased to look into the matter and take necessary steps in this regard ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister) replied:

59. a) No such complaint has come to the notice of Government.

b) No. Some thanas however organise in co-operation with local public certain religious functions like Lakshmi puja for which voluntary contributions are received against printed receipts.

c) Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has been asked to make an inquiry.

d) No such complaint has been received.

e) Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has been asked to make an inquiry on this also.

Re Food Corporation of India

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya asked :

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

a) Whether the Food Corporation of India is the sole agency

through which the procurement of rice and paddy is conducted in the district of Cachar ?

- b] If so, whether the Food Corporation of India directly procure the rice and paddy or through some agents ?
- c] If through agents, who are these agents and what commission they get ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah [Minister, Supply] replied.

60. a) — Yes.

- b] Procurement is mostly done through agents and paddy collectors appointed by the Food Corporation of India.
- c] Marketing Co-operative Societies and private agents other than millers.

Re : Erosion in the Aie river

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma asked :

61. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E & D.) be pleased to state—

- a] Whether Government is aware that the Aie river is causing erosion to a large number of villages and agricultural lands every year since many years within the area in between Bhutan boundary to Khagrabari ?
- b] If so, the number of village eroded since 1950 to 1966 ?
- c] Whether the Government is aware the Aie river causes

flood every year damaging standing crops grown in several thousand bighas of land situated on the Eastern side of the river within its area in between the Bhutan boundary to Khagrabari ?

- d] If so, the area and extent of damage of crops by floods since 1950 to 1966 ?
- e] If not, whether Government will cause an enquiry and survey the area of damage by flood caused by Aie river on its both banks ?
- f] Whether Government will take up necessary steps for checking the erosion as well as flood within that area ?
- g] If so, when will the schemes be executed ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister in-charge, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, P. W. D.) replied.

61. a)—Yes, Some erosion has been taking place in the reaches in question.
- b]— The number of villages eroded since 1650 to not available as no such record was kept by the Department.
- c]— Yes.
- d]— The area and extent of damage to crops since 1950 to 1966 is not available as no such survey was carried out by Department.
- e]— Yes, effort will be made to collect the figures as far as possible.

f] and g]— An estimate for survey and investigation to study the behaviour of this river with a view to draw up a river training scheme has been drawn up. The work of survey and investigation can be taken only after the estimate is approved by the Assam Flood Control Board and funds become available. Actual work of Flood Control and river training can only be taken up after the survey and investigation are complete and the scheme is found feasible and subject to availability of funds.

Re: Distribution of Flood damage grant to Schools

Shri Matilal Nayak asked—

62. শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

ক) Flood Damage ৰ টকা বৰপেটা মহকুমাত কিমান দিলে অনুগ্রহ কৰি মোজা হিচাবে জনায় যেন ?

খ) বৰপেটা মহকুমাত কিমানখন H. E. আৰু M. E. স্কুল আছে আৰু কোনখনে কিমানকৈ Flood damage পাইছে ?

গ] অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতত এইবিলাক টকা Constituency-wise ভগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali — [Minister of State, Education] replied —

62. ক] and খ] — A list showing the distribution of flood damage grant to the Schools falling under the Inspector

of Schools. L. A. C. is placed on the table of the house.

ग] — Flood damage repair grant is sanctioned on the basis of report about the actual damage caused by the flood. So the question of distribution of grant constituency-wise cannot arise.

Re : Distribution of loan to cultivators through Co operatives

Shri Narendr Nath Sarma asked :

63. Will the Minister, Co-operation be Pleased to state—

a] The amount of loan distributed among the cultivators through co-operatives in the period from 1960 to 1967 ?

b] The amount given as short term and medium term loan in every year during the period from 1960 to 1967 ?

c] How many arbitration cases have been filed in the period from 1960 to 1967 (Figures to be given year-wise) ?

d] How many arbitration cases are pending in every actual co-operative Bank (Figures to be shown Bank-wise) ?

e] What are the steps taken by Government to expedite and ease the technical delay to give loans to the cultivators ?

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami [Minister, Co-operation] replied :

63. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the replies communicated to him, vide letter No. Co-op. 120/67/9, dated 28th July 1967 in reply to the Unstarred question asked by the Member during the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1967. A copy of the replies has been placed on the Table of the House.

Re : I P. S. Cadre Officer in the State

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi asked :

64. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many I. P. S. cadre Officer are there in the State ?
- (b) Their names, religion and caste ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister, Assam) replied :

64. (a) Against 67 post borne in the I. P. S. Cadre of Assam there are at Present 59 I. P. S. Officers in the Assam Cadre of the I. P. S.

b)—A list of I. P. S. Officers hae been placed on the table of the House.

Re : Allotment of atta, wheat, flour, sugar etc.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar asked :

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

(a) What were the district-wise allotment of atta, wheat flour, sugar, suji for the months of July, August, September, 1967 ?

(b) Whether the Government is aware that most of the dealers of Baby food do not supply the same at controlled rate and create artificial scarcity by withholding the stock ?

[c] If so, what steps Government propose to take ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah [Minister, Supply] replied :

65. [a] - A statement is placed on each member's table.

[b] Government have no such information.

[c] Does not arise

Re : Erosion by the Narjhara River Kamrup District

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked—

66. Will the Minister of p. W. D. [E & D.] be pleased to state—

[a] What measures Government propose to take for protection of Kamargaon and other villages against erosion by the Narjhara river in Kamrup District ?

[b] Whether Government propose to take early measure ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister-in-charge of F. C. and I. Wing, P W D.] replied :

66. [a]—There is no such proposal.

[b]—Matter will be investigated.

Re : Codified Rules of Civil Hospitals

Shri Phani Bora asked—

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

[a] Whether there is any codified rules under which Civil Hospitals are to maintain notes of cases of out-door patients ?

[b] Whether case note of out-door patients are maintained in the Shillong Civil Hospital as required under rules ?

[c] What are the duty hours for attending the out-door patients ?

[d] Whether any time table showing the attending hour of Doctors attending out-door patients in the Shillong Civil Hospital are displayed ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev (Minister-in charge, Health)
replied :

67. a) —No. No such codified rules are traceable.
- b) —No. Civil Hospital maintain register of out patients containing the following particulars of the patients -

- 1] Serial No.
- 2] Name.
- 3] Age.
- 4] Sex.
5. Religion.
- 6] Disease.
- 7] Treatment
- 8] Whether taken by proxy or not.
- 9] If paying.

Out patient ticket is given to patients containing -

1) to 7) above Shillong Civil Hospital maintains records in the same line as other Civil Hospitals in the State.

c) In Summer —7-30 a. m. to 11 a. am.

3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

In Winter—8 a. m. to 11 a. m.

2-30 p. m. to 4-3 p. m.

d) Yes.

Re : Duty hours of Surgeon in Shillong Civil Hospital for
Outdoor Surgery cases

Shri Phani Bora asked :

68. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state -

- a) What is the duty hours of the Surgeon attached to the Shillong Civil Hospital for attending Outdoor Surgery cases ?
- b) Whether the allotted duty hour of Surgeon are adequately displayed for the information of the public ?
- c) Whether any time table showing the hours for attending outdoor Surgery cases are displayed for the information of the public ?

Shri Satindra Mohan Dev (Minister in-charge, Health) replied.

68. a) The Surgeon is an all time duty Officer of this Hospital. He attends regular Outdoor cases specifically on Tuesday, Thursdays and Fri-

days between 9-30 A. M. to 12 noon, the other week days being his operation days. Besides these days, Outdoor cases are examined on operation days also whenever possible due to heavy rush of patients. Emergency cases are attended at any hour of the day and night every day.

b]—Yes;

c]—Yes.

Re : C. I. Sheets received by the Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat.

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

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

- a) What is the total quantity of C. I. Sheets received by the Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat from 1st February, 1966 to 30th September 1967 ?
- b) Whether these were distributed ?
- c) Whether Government will be pleased to give name of persons and Institution to whom

C. I. Sheets were distributed by the Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat months by months during the aforesaid period ?

Shai Ramesh Chandra Barooah [Minister, Supply]
replied :

69. a)—A total of 241 bundles of B. C. I. Sheets were received by the Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat from 1st February, 1966 to 30th September, 1967.

b)—Out of the total amount, 75 bundles were distributed from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup and 159 bundles were lifted by Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat, 7 bundles are still unlifted.

c)—A list of names of persons and institutions to whom B. C. I. Sheets were distributed by the Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat months by months during the aforesaid period is shown at statement which is placed on each member's table.

Further clarification on Unstarred Question No. 60

Re : Food Corporation of India

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya [Dholai, Reserved for Scheduled Castes]— Mr. Speaker Sir,

I want to bring to your notice that the hon. Supply Minister has given certain wrong information with regard to Unstarred Question No. 60 [c] and he has also suppressed facts. I want some clarifications, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — Yes, what is your allegation ?

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya— The question was "If through agents, who are these agents and what commission they get ?" The reply given is "Marketing Co-operative Societies and private agents other than millers."

Mr. Speaker— Do you mean to say that the reply is not correct ?

Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya— The portion "what commission they get" remains unreplied.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen (Karimganj-North)— I will

be convenient if the hon. Minister take note of the question which is "If through agents, who are these agents and what commission they get?" The reply is "Marketing Co-operative Societies and private agents other than millers."

Mr. Speaker— Do you mean to say that the privates should be named ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply)— Sir, the later portion of the question remains unreplied.

Mr. Speaker— This question will come up tomorrow. Now the question hour is over.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya (Abhayapuri, Reserved Schedule Castes)— There is some discrepancy in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 57. That may also be put up till tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker— Unstarred Questions of today will not again come up tomorrow. Only Starred Questions may come up.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Mr. Speaker, Sir here in the Agenda paper there are two item, item No. 2 and item No. 3. Item No. 2 pertains to the adjournment motion for raising a discussion of the situation at Nowgong. As regards item No. 3, 31 of us have given notice of a No- Confidence Motion on the entire Ministry. Now if you be pleased to grant us leave to move this No-Confidence Motion, then I think the second item through which also, as a matter of fact, we want to censure the Government, may be deferred for the Present as it may be also taken up at the time of discussions of the No-Confidence Motion. Therefore it will be better to take up item item No. 3 first. If our motion for No-Confidence gets your approval (Mr. Speker. I cannot approve No-Confidence Motion, but I can only admit.), then, the second item becomes redundant and we may not press the 2nd item at all.

Mr. Speker— I do not know. Mr. Phani Bora has brought both the Adjournment Motion as well as the No-Confidence Motion. So, what do you want to say Mr. Bora ?

Shri Phani Bora— Mr. Speaker. Sir, we wish that if the No-Confidence could not be discussed to-day itself, then of course, we have no objection to it. But if the No-Con

fidence Motion cannot be discussed to-day, the Adjournment Motion about the Nowgong situation gets precedence.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Sir, under the Rules no No-Confidence Motion can be discussed on the same day. Rule 133 says “ that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days and not less than twenty four hours from the time at which leave is asked.” So, if the leave is granted by the Speaker, it will be discussed only tomorrow and not earlier than tomorrow. That I have noticed in the Rule. But the Point now is, if you of course be pleased to admit, and if my friend Mr. Bora, agrees. So far as we are concerned, if the No— Confidence Motion gets your leave, then we may not press the Adjournment Motion

Mr. Speaker — Actually it depends upon your friends. If they agree it will be better.

Shri Phani Bora— We agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker— Then I am now going through the formalities of Rule 133. I have received a No-Confidence Motion from as many as 31 Hon. Members. Under the Rules, so far as the Motion is concerned, it is in order. Now I want to know how many hon Mem-

bers are in support of moving this Motion. (Members from the Opposition Benches stood up) It has the requisite number. This Motion will be taken up tomorrow for discussion. I think I can give 8 hours for the discussion of the Motion. I would however request the House, the hon. Members on both sides of the House, that within these eight hours this Motion should be discussed and finalised. Secondly I would also like to inform you now that if necessary we may have to sit to late hours for completing this motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Borua— From what you have stated Sir, we understand that eight hours will be given for discussion of this Motion. But the question is that eight hours will not be sufficient, and therefore I would request you kindly to extend the House up to 9th, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker— The Business Advisory Committee will meet to-day and discuss this matter. Let us now provisionally reserve eight hours.

Re : Hunger Strike at Nowgong

Shri Phani Bora - Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the No-Confidence Motion is going to be discussed, all the other things will come up. But I want to draw the attention of the House and through you the attention of the Government to one important thing. As many as 25

members of the public as well students are continuing hunger-strike at Nowgong and from the Government's side, nothing has been done to meet the demands of the hunger-strikers. To-day is the fifth day of the hunger-strike, and it is strange that the Government have not cared to remove the grievances of the hunger-strikers, and therefore we naturally feel very anxious about the health and conditions of the hunger-strikers. I would therefore draw the attention of the Government through you to rise up to the occasion and meet the demands of the hunger-strikers.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are aware of this hunger-strike and as a matter of fact, our Deputy Commissioner and other Officers have been trying to persuade the hunger-strikers to give up their hunger strike. I have also sent a personal message to the hunger-strikes giving an assurance that we are trying to tackle the difficult food problem as best as we can, and appealing to them to give up the hunger-strike. I hope our appeal will be heard. So far as meeting their demands, there are various demands, viz demand for giving two kilograms of rice from Government stock. Since the Government do not have that quantity of rice it has not been

possible to give that quantity of rice. We are, however, trying to improve the supply and we will certainly continue to do so.

Mr. Speaker— You will have time for discussing this.

Shri Promode Gogoi— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই আপোনাৰ যোগেদি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে মই শিৱসাগৰৰ পৰা টেলিগ্ৰাম পাইছো যে তাৰ ১১ জন বাজনৈতিক নেতাই অনশন কৰিছে আৰু তেখেত সকলৰ দাবী হৈছে খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি ৰি দিয়া। আৰু এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে ৱস্তা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister,) মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো সংবাদ দিছে সেই সংবাদটো চৰকাৰে পাইছে। মই গুলপ, মানতে কৈছিলো যে এইটো এটা জটিল সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সাহায্য কৰিবৰ কাৰণে শিৱসাগৰত অনশন কৰা সকলক থলুৱোধ জনাই টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে।

Shri Samsul Huda — মই নগাঁৱৰ পৰা ভিনি টেলিগ্ৰাম পাইছো যে যোৱা গুণ্ডগোলত পুলিচে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে, আৰু তাত ১৪৪ ধাৰা চাল আছে। এই ১৪৪ ধাৰা ৩৭ক্ষনাৎ উঠাই দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিছে নে ?

Point of Order Guaranties givien by the state Government to the State Electricity Broad in respect of loans.

Mr. Speaker Now let us go to item No. 4

Shri Hiralal Patwary (panery)— Sir, before going to item No. 4, may I draw your attention to my point of order ?

Mr. Speaker— I am studying that and I will let you know.

Shri Shamsul Huda - Assamese

Mr. Speaker You will have enough time to discuss it tomorrow.

**Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—
of salary to M. E. & M. V. School Teachers
only once a year.**

Mr. Speaker— Now, item No. 4, Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi (Tingkhong)— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Government under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam

Legislative Assembly to the news-item published in the Natun Asamiya dated 24th October 1967 under the caption.

The matter is of urgent public importance.

Shri Jaybhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education)— Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a news-item to the effect that teachers in some M. V. Schools and M. E. Schools are paid yearly. In a way it is true, particularly during this year. This relates to the teachers who were appointed last year. These are the employees of the Aided School. They are appointed first and then come up to the Government for sanction of the posts. The delay occur in selecting the eligible schools. Finally the list was ready only by December last year. We had to send a list and the amount involved to the Government of India. The Government of India approved the scheme and released the amount only recently. The amount had been released in August this year. The teachers have been paid. The appointment

of these teachers took effect on 1st September 1966. They have been paid in September this year.

The remedy is to change the financial procedure. We are discussing the matter with the Finance Department to see how we can find out the remedy. This entire amount is borne by the Government of India and not by this State Government. That is all that I have to say.

Fixation of Time for Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance— Assam Government facing acute financial difficulties.

Mr. Speaker— Item No. 5. There is a notice under Rule 50 given by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Sailen Medhi and Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli for raising a discussion regarding 'Assam Government facing acute financial difficulties'. This has been admitted. A time has to be fixed, and the time for discussion is not more than two hours. As regards the fixation of time we will have to wait till tomorrow. If not possible to take up to-

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs)— Sir, I think, in such matters, verbal motion may be accepted with the permission of the Speaker.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — But, I have already given notice of my admendment long before. Therefore, my motion should be given priority before the Minister reads out the motion.

Mr. Speaker— This is also an innocuous motion for being sent to the Select Committee.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— My motion also is to send it to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker— Then, Mr. Dulal Barua you may move your motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to the motion to be moved by the Minister-in-charge of Social welfare that the Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration. The amendment proposed is that the Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the follo-

wing Members :

- 1) Minister-in-charge of Social Welfare.
- 2) Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.
- 3) Shri Phani Bora.
- 4) Shri Lakshya Dhar Choudhury.
- 5) Atul Chandra Goswami.
- 6) Shri Debeswar Sarmah.
- 7) Shri Bisnuram Medhi.
- 8) Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan.
- 9) Shri Ataur Rahman.
- 10) Shri Nakul Chandra Das.
- 11) Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury
and
- 12) The mover.

Mr. Speaker— How many members ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— 12 Members, Sir. Sir, in support of this amendment, I want to make a few observations. Sir, we have seen that implementation of whatever Act or Bill in our State becomes sometimes infructuous because the public in general are not in a position to know the impact of the Bill or Act passed by the Legislature from time to time. Why it is so because at the time of passing of such kind of Bills

no proper assessment or scrutiny has so far been made. Considering these aspects the social condition of the State also should be taken into account at the time of preparing such kind of Bill, to be introduced before this House. What they have done in other States? Take for instance, Russia and America. There, before making any such kind of Bill, they use to explain to the people about the implications of such Bill, and when they consider the public opinion is in favour of the Bill and when they get full-fledged co-operation and support from the public then only such Bill is introduced and passed. But what we have seen here, Sir, as you are fully aware, that many of such important Bills which are generally passed from time to time in this august House have become ineffective. The reason for this is that the people are practically ignorant about the implications and the necessity of such Bills. Therefore, I consider this to be an important Bill which will go into the social disorderliness and also for preventing the younger generation from going astray. So, the implication of this Bill is very serious. Therefore, I suggest that before accepting or passing this Bill, it should be referred to a Select Committee for proper scrutiny. In the meantime, if necessary, the Bill should be published in local languages and should be circulated to all the district headquarters and the public through the D. Cs or Public Relations Officers of the Districts so that the people may know the im-

plication and necessity of the Bill. If we pass the Bill very haphazardly, it will do no good, it will rather do harm to the people. Therefore, for successful implementation of the Bill in future, we must first of all try to elicit public opinion and scrutinize the Bill properly so that the people's support comes forward. Unless the people's co-operation and consciousness are there in support of the Bill from time to time there cannot be any successful implementation of any Bill. Therefore, by considering all these aspects, I suggest that the amendment should be accepted by the Govt. for proper and successful implementation of the Bill when it is passed by this House.

Mr. Speaker — Will anybody speak on this ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya — Sir, while supporting the motion of my friend, Shri Barua, I support it only partially because I find my name is also then. I do not propose to be there; But then. I should like to move an amendment to the amendment in the sense that so far as the personnel of the Committee are concerned, that may be adjusted, and for that purpose the Government side and the Opposition side may make certain consultations. If the mover of the Bill agrees to the principle of referring the Bill to a Select Committee, probably Mr. Barua

will not insist on the personnel. With this suggestion I should like to know the opinion of the hon. Mover.

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar— I have appreciated the motion of Shri Barua and also the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Bhattacharyya, and I have no objection to it.

Mr. Speaker— Now, regarding the personnel of the Committee, the Chief Whip of the Congress Party and the Chief Whip of the Opposition will submit the names which will consist of 13 members; or if you consider that number to be inauspicious you can have 14 or 15 members.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Let the number be 13. It seems from 13th of January, we have become used to this number 13.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy— (Minister, Finance)
Yesterday it was an exception although it was Trayodashi day. It is not a very inauspicious day. We have to accept it.

Shri Hiralal Patwary— 15 members will be better,
Sir.

Mr. Speaker— The question is that the Assam Borstal Institution Bill, 1967 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members. The names of the members will be given later on.

The motion is passed. The amendment is passed.

The Select Committee are to report by 15th of December, 1967.

The Prisons (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967

Mr. Speaker:— Next item, Mr. Hazarika.

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Jails) :— Sir, I beg to move that the Prisons [Assam Amendment] Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— The Motion moved is that the Prisons (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

[The Motion was put in the form of a question and adopted]

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika [Minister, Jails] :— Sir
I beg to move that the Prisons (Assam
Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into con-
sideration clause by clause.

Mr. Speaker : As there is no amendment, the que-
stion is that the Prisons (Assam Amendm-
ent) Bill, 1967, be passed.

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Jails) :—
Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to
move that the Prisons (Assam Amendment)
Bill, 1967, be passed.

Mr. Speaker : The Motion moved is that the Prisons
(Assam Amendment) Bill, 1967, be passed.

(The Motion was put in the form of a
question and adopted).

**Half-an hour Discussion Erosion caused by the
Brahmaputra in Kokilamukh.**

Mr. Speaker— Item 8: Mr. Sarmah.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Do we take it up now ?

Mr. Speaker— It is an Half an hour discussion. We take it up as it is.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, the points for discussion are—when and how the Government proposes to prevent erosion and what steps are proposed to be taken during 1967-68 winter. If nothing is done with promptitude, Jorhat town with Agricultural and Engineering Colleges will go into the bosom of the Brahmaputra.

ককিলামুখত বাণপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই ধ্বংস লীলাৰ কথা সকলোৰে জানে আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত বহুতো ভূমি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰ্ভত লীন হৈছে। কিন্তু নিমটি ঘাটৰ পৰা যিদৰে গৰা খহনীয়া আৰম্ভ হৈছে তালৈ চাই, যোৰহাট নগৰ বন্ধা কৰা টান হ'ব বুলি আশঙ্কা কৰা হৈছে। সৰু চবাই, পৰ্বতীয়া, বালিগাওঁ আৰু হাজাৰী— এই কেইটা মৌজা ইয়াৰ ফলত বিপন্ন হৈ পৰিছে। এই মৌজা কেইটা শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ ভিতৰতেই সমৃদ্ধিশালী কিন্তু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ কৰা চেষ্টাত E. & D. বিভাগৰ হামাহি আৰু ক্ৰটিপূৰ্ণ কামৰ দ্বাৰাই মাঠাউৰি বন্ধা হয়, সি সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ নুঠে। মূৰামূৰি সময়ত এই মাঠাউৰিৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হয় আৰু বছৰৰ প্ৰথম বাৰিষাৰ পানীয়ে উটোৱাই লৈ যায় আৰু তাৰ ফল স্বৰূপে এই মৌজা কেইটাৰ ৰাইজে আজি জুৰুঙ্গা লব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই কথা সত্য যে, আজি ৫/৬ বছৰ ধৰি হাতিগৰ মৌজাৰ ভাল খেতিহোৱা মাটিত—পানীৰ চৰিয়া হৈ পৰিছে।

সেই পানী উলিয়াই মাটিখিনি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰিবলৈ সূৰিণী কৰিব পৰা নাই। ই, এণ্ড ডি, বিভাগে যিবিলাক বান্ধ দিয়ে সেইবিলাক বছৰি বাণপানীয়ে ভাঙি নিয়াৰ ফলত বুঢ়াগোহাই ঘাট বালিগাওঁ, সৰুচবাই আৰু পৰ্বতীয়া এই মৌজা কেইটাত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। মানুহবিলাক দৰিদ্ৰ হৈ পৰিছে, এইকথা মই নিজে জনাব পাৰোঁ যে, আজি ১২/১৫ বছৰৰ পৰা এই অসুবিধা হৈ আহিছে আৰু বছৰি বান্ধ বিলাক মাঠাউৰি বিলাক ভাঙি নিয়াই—এহাতে P. W. D. ৰ ক্ষতি আৰু আনহাতে জগন্নাথ বৰুৱা পুৰণি ককিলামুখ আদি অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাইজৰ অশেষ ক্ষতি হৈছে। এইবিলাক কাম কাগজে কলমে কৰিলে নহয়। এই বিপদৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাবলৈ মহগৰৰ সূতিটো বন্ধ কৰিলে হব পাৰে, কিন্তু সেইটোৰ মুখখন বন্ধ নহ'ল আৰু ঘাই নৈ মহগৰৰ সূতিয়েদি গতি ললে আৰু বহুতো গাওঁ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই গ্ৰাস কৰিলে। ইমান কেইবছৰ আবেদন নিবেদন কৰাস্থেও চৰকাৰে কাম কৰা নাই। এই কাম যদি এতিয়া নকৰে তেন্তে যোৰহাট টাউন আৰু সেই মৌজা কেইটা বিপদৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব, কাৰণ যিদৰে গৰাখহনীয়াই মাটি গ্ৰাস কৰিছে সেইটোলৈ চালে আৰু বেচি বছৰ নালাগিব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথা উঠিব পাৰে যে—চৰকাৰৰ এই কাম ব্যয় সাপেক্ষ আৰু বিমোৰত পৰে। দৰকাৰী কথা উত্থাপন কৰিলেই চৰকাৰে কয় ধনৰ অভাব। কিন্তু চৰকাৰী ধন যিদৰে খৰচ হয় বা হয় অপব্যয় হয়, এই কথা চিন্তা কৰিচালে ভাবিব নোৱাৰি ধনৰ কত অভাব আৰু কত প্ৰাচুৰ্য্য হয়। অলপ আগতে এই সন্দনত কৈছে যে পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগত ১৪০ খন 'জীপ' আছে, একোখন জীপৰ দাম ১৮ হাজাৰ, প্ৰত্যেকখন জীপ চলাবলৈ পেট্ৰল, মবি'ল, ড্ৰাইভাৰ লাগে। মেৰামতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি ব্যয়, সেই ব্যয় মেকুৰীতকৈ নেগুৰ দীঘল। কিনোতে

১৮ হাজাৰ ভাৰ পিচত ৩/৪ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কিমান ব্যয় হয়—কাৰণ সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰী মাল। নতুন নতুন পাৰ্টি লগায় মেৰামত কৰা হয়। এইবিলাক কৰোঁতে কোনে কি কৰে জনে বৰ্ত্তা, জানে ঈশ্বৰ। আমি জানো, ১৯২০/২১ চনত চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে খোজ কাটি কাম চলাইছিল বা চাইকেল মাৰি কাম চলাইছিল। এতিয়া কিয় এনে হ'ব লগা হৈছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে এতিয়া Evaluate কৰিব লাগে; তেতিয়াৰ কামতকৈ এতিয়া কিমান বাঢ়িছে। এজন সদস্যই এই সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিল; আৰু মইও ভাবো, এই Evaluation কৰাৰ সময় আহিছে। গোহাইগাঁও বান্ধটোৰ ৬০০০ ফুটৰ ঠাইত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ জৰিপত ৯০০০ ফুট ওলাল। কৰবাত ৪ ফুট বান্ধিছে বুলি কৈছিল; কিন্তু বন্ধা নাই। এইদৰেই বিন পাচৰি নিছে আৰু কিছুমান মানুহ অযথা ধনী হৈছে। আনহাতে ইয়াৰ ফলত বাইণ্ডৰ যি ক্ষতি হৈছে; তাৰ ফলত ইয়াৰ মানুহ ঘৰতে বিকিউজী হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত মই ক'ব খুজিছো যে এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থৰ অভাৱ যদিও, অন্য শিতানৰ পৰা divert কৰি আনি বিষয়টোৰ গুৰুত্ব চাই ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষ কাৰ্য্য পন্থা নললে মোৰ বোধেৰে এই কাম পিচত আৰু ঘটিল হ'ব। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এৰা পৰা নকৰি এটা দহদহীয়া উত্তৰ পাব।

Shri Jogen Saikia-- Sir, this discussion for a short duration has arisen out of the reply given to my starred question No. 16. By putting the question I tried to impress upon the Government the gravity of the situation and hon. Member Shri Sarmah has rightly

emphasised it in his speech just before me. I would only add one thing and that is this : That in the past we have experiences of the Government taking such measures which did not fructify ultimately and not taking up those which are actually need be taken. Sir, it reminds me of one incident. About 12 years back there was a proposal to link up the stream known as Tarajan flowing just by the western side of Jorhat town with the Bhogdoi river. At that time one late Indreswar Handique, a local man of Kukilamukh and a social worker said that if it was done then the water from Bhogdoi will recede back to Jorhat town instead of water going from Jorhat side into the river. But the Engineers were unanimous and so it was done and no sooner it was done, it was found that the prophecy or the words of wisdom of late Indreswar Handique proved correct and Government had to fill up that linking channel which was excavated at a huge cost. At that time not to speak of the political leaders even the villagers represented by Indreswar Handique pressed for protection of Kukilamukh and Niamati areas where erosion started. At that time also the Engineers were unanimous and they said

that the erosion was only a passing phase and there was no necessity of any such measure.

There was a channel at that time referred to by Mr. Sarmah named Mohgarh and in between this channel and the Brahmaputra there was a chapori named Major Chapori about 3 miles in breadth. At that time the demand was to close that channel at source, which started from the main river and running parallelly for about 2 miles met the river again. At that time the Engineers said that there was no point in closing the channel because according to them the Brahmaputra was not coming upto this area. But Sir, not only that chapori has been completely eaten up by the Brahmaputra the main channel of Brahmaputra has come up to the villages innundating the entire area and devouring the channel. During a span of 12 years land about 6 miles in breadth have gone into the river. Now it is felt that there should be some measure of permanent protection, I think the Government now agrees that the existence of Jorhat town is very much in danger. The rate of erosion this year was 100 ft. per day. If at that rate the erosion again takes place during the winter season

which is generally the habit of the Brahmaputra we feel Sir, it will not take 5 years more for the flow of river coming upto the Jorhat town. Even if it does not come upto the Jorhat town what will be the position if the river go in a different course. It will not only go over the western part of the Jorhat Subdivision but it will also flow possibly over the Golaghat Subdivision and a part of Nowgong also. If this important development is not appreciated by the Department and some urgent measures are not taken up immediately then Sir, I do not know what will be future of this entire area. Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government once again to take up this work this year very seriously and to find out the resources from wherever it may be possible for doing so.

The other day the Director of Poona Institute of River Research came to Jorhat and I understand he assured the local officers if the data which he wants are available within two months then within 4 months he can complete the model. If that be so, the winter will be over. In that case, I asked from the Engineers whether, it will be possible to start the work in summer. They said that as has been done in case of Kosi this protection work can be done in summer here also. So Sir, I think if from the point of view of finance and economy a "no" is registered against this project it

will be a sad think for the entire area. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government to find out means if necessary in consultation with Government of India or even the Reserve Bank of India to complete this project. Sir, this area is a very propserous one and the people are very industrious. So far as vegetables are concened they feed not only the people of their area but the entire subdivision by the products of their area. So, Sir, if this prosperous area goes uncared for it will be a sad affair. Already 422 families have been rendered homeless this year. Before that also several thousands of families were made homeless. In fact the people are living in a grave situation arising out of near starvation conditions and many families will be homeless very soon. We do not know what will come upon them if we cannot make any Provision for protection of their healths and homes. Sir, about land it is known to all of us including the Minister concerned that lands will not be available for their rehabilititions if that 1:2 formula followed in respect of the tea gardens is not revised. The only way therefore, is to provide protection to the people of this area from being eaten up by the river, and there is no knorwing if and when this formula will be revised. Sir, my submission is that Govt. should take immediate steps to settle up this Project and thereby protect thousands of families from, the fury of the Brahmaputra.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank the hon Member Shri Sarmah for raising the discussion on such an important issue which practically need immediate solution. In this connection Sir, I would like to point out only few things. Our esteemed member Shri Sarmah has pointed out the gravity of the situation arising out of the threat of the erosion at Neamti and Kokilamukh in the Jorhat Subdivision. On that day while we were discussing in the form of a question the Minister has replied that the threat from erosion is not a danger to Jorhat Subdivision. But actually it is not a fact. Sir in the year 1965 when the erosion has been taking place the entire Brahmaputra current came to Bugdoi. Now the erosion has come down to Kokilamukh and the new embankment and protection work done in Kokilamukh are not in a position to protect that particular area. The erosion is practically taking place only within 2-3 thousand feet that is the distance from new embankment to the erosion site.

Sir, as erosion is still going on, I am afraid, if proper measure is not taken immediately, not only the Jorhat town, but even Golaghat and Dergaon areas will be in danger. Sir, in this connection, I have shown a leaflet which was published by one of our unknown and inborn

engineers namely late Indreswar Handique and as has been mentioned by my friend Shri Jogen Saikia he has forecasted many things about that particular matter. He has suggested ways and means also. Though he was a layman, he was expert in that line. But the so-called experts did not pay any heed to it. What he forecasted and what he has written and suggested, it actually came to reality even after ten years. Our engineers are not so much keen to see thing in its proper perspective. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that area which is mainly a tea cultivated area should be protected from the economic of view, and unless there is proper protection of Niamatighat, the proposal of the R. S. N Company for abolishing the ghat will be given effect to. If protection is not there, they will not be in a position to keep that ghat, and consequently the economy of the entire upper Assam will be seriously affected and it will give a death blow to the economic set up of the entire State. So, taking all these factors into consideration, immediate protective measure should be taken. Sir, since 1962 till today, we have been approaching the Government of Assam as well as the Government of India for taking permanent measures. Sir, in the last term of our tennure, even the then Minister in charge of E & D assured us by saying that particular spot would be taken up as an experimental basis for dredging

and for that purpose dredgers have also been purchased, but nothing has so far been done. As has been mentioned by my friend Shri Saikia, there is a big Char and the river bed has gone up. If that spot is selected for even experimental basis, there may be possibility of diverting the entire current of the river to the morthen side.

In the ment time, the Government of Assam, according to the instruction of the experts, our Water Transport Department have taken some bottom panalling of the river in the year 1965. We do not know uptilnow what specific steps have been taken to study the bottom of the river. But we have not also seen anything as a result of that. Sir, when the then Minister in charge of Irrigation Mr. K. L. Rao visisted that area in 1965, we suggested in our memorandum submitted to him, that immediate solution should be found out for permanent protection of that area. He then assured us in front of the then State Minister of Floods and Irrigation that it would be taken up immediately after getting the Project report. But, later on when we had been to Delhi, we came to know that no definite proposal has been sent by the State Government. The Expert Commission

has suggested to collect certain data for the preparation of the project report. But, it is surprising to note that nothing has been heard about this and no project report is made. On the plea of financial stringency and on the plea of economic crisis if proper protection is not given to the area, I am afraid, the Jorhat town and its suburb will be submerged by the flood water. In this connection, we went to New Delhi and met Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Lalbahadur Sastri in the year 1963 and 1964 respectively and this humble-self and other representatives suggested that even on experimental basis, if possible, afforestation on the embankment should be tried. But nothing has so far been done in this direction. Sir, the State Government could neither protect the area from the ravages of recurring floods by taking suitable measure, nor they could settle the families rendered homeless by the floods. Sir, you will be sorry to hear that out of 10,000 people of that area, about 5 to 8 hundred families are practically rendered homeless. We have been requesting our Government repeatedly to rehabilitate these families properly and as early as possible. We have also requested the Government to

throw open some reserve forests where they can be settled properly. Sir, I came to know from a letter received yesterday that atrocity has been committed to them and they become street beggars. Immediate measures to protect them by giving land should be taken: If this matter is not taken up with seriousness, the entire areas of Hatigarh Mauza, Baligaon Mauza, Charigaon Mauza and Hajari Mauza, Sarucharui Mauza, Parbatia Mauza, together with the Jorhat town will be in the bosom of the Brahmaputra. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that before it is too late immediately and urgently protective measure of this area should be taken even, if necessary by taking special sanction from the Government of India.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister)— Sir, I shall be faily in duty if I do not put a few words in this matter as I have visited the spot in the last August, while I was there. At that time the river was in full of fury. There were two things, one (1) to meet the [real danger of Jorhat and the other (2) is rehabilitation of the flood effected people. No measure has been taken by the Deputy Commissioner for the homeless. I will appeal to the Minister

concerned to look into the matter so that these two problems can be solved.

Shri Gaurisankr Bhattacharyya : Because the responsibility is yours and you should collect everything.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Minister, E+D)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোসাইগাওঁ ককিলামুখ আদিৰ গৰাখহনীয়া সম্পৰ্কে যিবিলাক কথা আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে মোৰ জনা আছে। মই আনন্দ পাইছো যে সদস্য সকলে এই বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিছে আৰু এই কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মোক যিখিনি শক্তি লাগে সেই খিনি মই আপোনালোকৰ পৰা পাম বুলি আশা কৰিছো। বৰিল'মুখ অঞ্চলত গৰাখহনীয়া আৰম্ভ হৈছিল ১৯৬৬ চনত। তেতিয়া খহনীয়াৰ প্ৰকোপ বৰ বেচি নাছিল। কিন্তু এইবাৰ ১৯৬৭ চনত গৰাখহনীয়াৰ প্ৰকোপ বাঢ়িছে আৰু বহুত মানুহৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ উটাই লৈ গৈছে। সেইবিলাক মানুহক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সম্ভৱ হোৱা নাই। গৰাখহনীয়াত বিদ্বস্ত হোৱা মানুহবোৰক সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সকলো বৰমৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে যোৰহাটৰ মাটি বন্দৰস্তি উপদেষ্টা কমিটিৰ সাহায্য বিচাৰিছো। মাটি সংক্ৰান্ত বিষয়ত পৰামৰ্শ দিবৰ বাবে মহকুমা উপদেষ্টা কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতেই কাম কৰা হ'ব। ককিলামুখত গৰাখহনীয়া হোৱাৰ পিচত মই এবাৰ যোৰহাটলৈ গৈছিলো আৰু তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত আৰু নেতৃস্থানীয়া লোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছিলো। তেওঁলোকেও আশ্বাস দিছে যে

গৰাখহনীয়া মানুহক সংস্থাপন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ ফালৰ পৰা অলপো ত্ৰুটি কৰা নহব। আমি এই কামৰ বাবে বিশেষ ভাবে চেষ্টা কৰিছো আৰু সেই মানুহ বোৰেই আগ ভাগ পাব বুলিও আশা কৰিছো। শ্ৰীশৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে কিছুমান অলাগতি-য়াল খৰচ কৰাই গৰাখহনীয়া সকলক সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। এই কথাত কাৰো দ্বিমত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। যিটো কাম আগতে কৰিব লাগে সেইটোত আগে মনোযোগ দিব লাগে আৰু যিটো পিচত কৰিলেও হয় সেইটো পিচলৈ থোৱা হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰাও চেষ্টাৰ ত্ৰুটি কৰা নহ'ব।

ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়া সম্পৰ্কে সিদিনা প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত জনাইছিলো যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দৰে প্ৰবল প্ৰতাপী নদীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি ভালকৈ সাজু হ'ব লাগিব। যদি ভালকৈ সাজু নহওঁ তেনেহলে উপকৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ উপকাৰতকৈ অপকাৰহে বেচি হ'ব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এনেবোৰ বিষয়ত আমি সতৰ্ক হ'বৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছো। শ্ৰীশইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে পুনাত নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ গৱেষণাগাৰ আছে আৰু তাৰ Director এবাৰ আহিছিল। যোৱা ১৪।৯।৬৭ তাৰিখতো তেখেত আহি সেই একো পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰি সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। অকল ককিলামুখতে নহয় আন কেইখনমান ঠাইতো ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াই আমাক ব্যতিব্যস্ত কৰিছে। এই গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰথমতে ১৯৫৪ চনত ডিব্ৰুগড়ত আৰম্ভ হয়। ডিব্ৰুগড়ক খহনীয়াৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে অভিযান চলাবলগীয়া হয় আৰু তাত চৰকাৰৰ বহুত অৰ্থ ব্যয় হল। তথাপি ডিব্ৰুগড় টাউন ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হোৱাত আনন্দ

প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো। তাৰ পিচত পল শৰাৰীত ২হনীয়াই প্ৰায়
টাউখন নাইকিয়া কৰিলে। মঙ্গলদৈ আৰু অজপুৰতো
গৰাখহনীয়া চলি আছে। কিন্তু আন ঠাইৰ তুলনাত ককি-
লামুখৰ খহনীয়া বেচি গুৰুতৰ। এই বছৰ প্ৰায় ২
ফুট গৰাখহনীয়া নিলে। এইদৰে চলি থাকিলে যোৰ-
হাট মহকুমা আৰু গোলাঘাটৰো এটা বিৰট অংশ জাহ
যাব। সেই কাৰণে ততাতৈয়াকৈ কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।
যোৱা ১৪ চেপ্তেম্বৰত পুনা গবেষণাগাৰৰ Director আমাৰ
কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত সেই ঠাইলৈ গৈছিল। তেখেতৰ পৰামৰ্শ
মতেই কিছুমান বাধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ দিহা কৰা হৈছে।
তাৰে যি প্ৰাথমিক তথ্যৰ প্ৰয়োজন তাৰ কিছুমান ইতি-
মধ্যে কৰা হৈছে আৰু বাকী কৰিব লগীয়া কামবোৰ এই
নৱেম্বৰ মাহৰ মাজ ভাগতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হব বুলি আশা কৰা
হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত Model Test ৰ
কাম হাতত লোৱা হব। এই Model Test ৰ পিচতহে
সম্পূৰ্ণ আচনিখন তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পৰা হব। কামত কেনেকৈ
অগ্ৰসৰ হব লাগিব সেই বিষয়ে পুনা গবেষণাগাৰৰ
Director মহোদয়ৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শ লোৱা হৈছে। আমাৰ
যদি Project report ঠিক হৈছে বুলি কয় তেনেহলে
কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা হব আৰু আমাৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
বৰ্ডত আলোচনা কৰি কেনেকৈ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হব সেই
বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হব।

শ্ৰীযুত শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে এই কাম বাৰিষা-
কালত কৰিব পৰা হব। এইবিষয়ত মোৰ অলপ সন্দেহ
আছে। কাৰণ যিবিলাক ঠাইত গৰাখহনীয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাকত
তেতিয়া গৰাৰ তলত পানী থাকিব। যোৱা চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত
ডিবেক্টৰ গৈছিল আৰু তেতিয়া ১৫/২০ ফুট পানী পাইছিল।

বাৰিষা কালত ইয়াৰ পৰিমাণ বেচি হ'ব। এনে অৱস্থাত কাম হ'বনে নহয় সেইবিষয়ত মোৰ অলপ সন্দেহ আছে। এই বিলাক কাম হাতত ল'বলৈ হ'লে হাতত লাগে অৰ্থ। অৰ্থৰ যোগান নহ'লে এই কাম কৰিব পৰা নহ'ব। এই কামৰ কাৰণে কেইবা কোটি টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কামৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি এই কাম কিমান বায় বহুল। ক্ৰায়েই যেনেই অৰ্থৰ যোগান নহ'লে এই ক্ষেত্ৰৰ কামবিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব নোৱাৰি আৰু সেই কামৰ কাৰণে হোৱা বায় খিনিও অপব্যয় হয়। সেই কাৰণে অৰ্থ যোগান বিষয়টো লৈয়েই চিন্তাস্থিত। এইবাৰ E & D বিভাগত ২১৫ লাখ টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল ৬০০ লাখ টকাৰ। ২১৫ লাখ টকাৰে ৬০০ লাখ টকাৰ আৱশ্যকীয় কামত কিমান খিনি সহায় হ'ব ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা হৈ পৰিছে। সি যিয়েই নহওক প্ৰজেক্ট ৰিপৰ্টৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'লে চৰকাৰে অনুমোদন কৰি প্ৰয়োজনীয় অৰ্থত সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱাৰ চিন্তা কৰিছে। শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে তেখেত সকল দিল্লীলৈ যাওঁতে উপস্থিত জহবলাল নেহেৰু আৰু ঙলালবাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ লগত এই সম্পৰ্কত আলোচনা কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে আৰু এই বিষয়ত কিবা আচনি লোৱাৰ কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰা নাই। কিন্তু যেতিয়া তেখেত সকলে তেখেত সকলক কৈছিল, সেই সময়ত ককিলামুখৰ কথা নাছিল। আছিল নিমাটিঘাটৰ কথা। এতিয়া ককিলামুখত বৰকৈ খহনীয়াই ধৰিছে আৰু যথেষ্ট মাটি গৰাখহনীয়াৰ গৰ্ভত লোপ পাইছে। কিন্তু ককিলামুখৰ গৰা-খহনীয়া তেতিয়া কাৰো দৃষ্টিত নাছিল আৰু ককিলামুখ সম্পৰ্কত কোনো আচনি নাছিল। নিমাটিঘাটৰ গৰা খহনীয়া আজি দুবছৰমানৰ পৰা অলপ কমিছে আৰু ডিবেষ্টেৰে কৈছে যে সেইফালে বালি পৰিছে আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে সেইফালে গৰাখহনীয়া

হোৱাৰ আশঙ্ক নাই। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে ককিলামুখৰ এই সম্পর্কত প্ৰয়োজনীয় তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহিত হোৱা নাই আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈও কোনো আচনি পঠোৱা নাই। আমি আশা কৰিছো এইবিলাকৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় তথ্য পাতি অহা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব আৰু তেতিয়া হলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ আচনি পঠাম যদিহে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কাৰ্পণ্য নকৰে।

আমি অস্থায়ী ভাবে এই কাম কৰাটো সুষ্ট নহয় বুলি বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে অভিমত দিছে। বিশেষকৈ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ নিচিনা এখন বিশাল নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়া ধ্বংসলীলা বোধ কৰাটো। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত আৰু এটা কথা অবতাবনা হৈছে যে, যিবিলাক মানুহ সদায় নদীৰ পাৰত বসবাস কৰি আহিছে তেওঁলোকৰ নদীৰ গতি বিধি সম্পৰ্কীয় মতামত বা অভিজ্ঞতা এইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যত লোৱা হোৱা নাই। মই ইয়াকো কব খুজিছো যে সেই অভিযোগ সত্য নহয় কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ অভিমত লোৱা হয়। নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাৰ্য্যত নদীৰ গতি-বিধি, নদীৰ চৰিত্ৰ সম্পৰ্কে অভিজ্ঞতা থকা সকলৰ পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰী ভাৱপ্ৰাপ্ত বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে বিবেচনা কৰি কাম কৰিব লাগে। যদি কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই— তেন্তে সেই কাৰ্য্যত মনোযোগ দিবলৈ সাৰথান কৰি দিয়া হ'ব। ককিলামুখৰ গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰশ্নটো আমি সতৰ্ক-তাৰে চিন্তা কৰিছো আৰু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিখিনি কৰিব পাৰো কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আশ্বাস দিছো।

1967 Strength of the I. A. S. Officer in the Scale 91
replied on 6th November 1967

Further information on Starred Question No. 31
Re : Strength of the I. A. S. Officers in the scale
replied on 6th November 1967.

Mr. Speaker— Now, we pass on to item No. 9, but before that yesterday Shri Dulal Barua in connection with Starred Question No. 31 asked “Whether records of many deserving persons eligible for promotion from A.C.S. cadre to I.A.S. cadre were not placed before the Committee, to which the Chief Minister said that he would make an enquiry and inform the House. The Chief Minister has now informed that on enquiry, he has learnt from the Chief Secretary that all eligible officers of the A.C.S. I were considered for promotion to I.A.S. Item 5 will be taken up as soon as item 9 is completed.

The Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Debeswar Sarmah. Item No. 9

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Sir, this Motion the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was moved for consideration but considering the important consequences in this amendment Bill, I am of the opinion that this Bill

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should be referred to a Select committee, therefore I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be referred to the select Committee consisting of the following Members—

- 1) The Minister of Education
- 2) Shri Dev Kant Barooah
- 3) Shri Jadu nath Bhuyan
- 4) Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi
- 5) Shri Jogen Saikia
- 6) Shri Ataur Rahman
- 7) Shrimati Pushpa Lata Das
- 8) Shri Gobinda Bora
- 9) and the Mover.

The remaining five names are to be given by the Leaders of the oppsition. I hope they will do so immediatly.

The report is to be submitted by the 31st January, 1968.

We hope, that the Under Secretary will be the Secretary of the committee with your permission.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Sir, in the agenda paper we see that the motion for the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration clause by clause and passed, but the hon. Member, who is the sponsor of this Bill has now chosen to bring another motion instead of this motion, which is to refer the Bill to the Select Committee and in this also he has left certain gaps to be filled up. We do not know actually who those people would be.

Mr. Speaker— It is for the Opposition Leaders to decide.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— I do not know how many Opposition Leaders there are.

Mr. Speaker— Three Opposition Leaders.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— It seems in the Opposition we are all free-lancers.

But as you have been pleased to allow the hon. Member to move this Motion, may I crave your indulgence to permit me also to move an Amendment to the Motion ver-

ba'ly. (Mr. Speaker— Yes, yes.) I beg to move that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by 31st January, 1968: That is the Amendment that I move, and I should of course say why I all on a sudden decide to move this Amendment. I have seen that the sum total of the Amending Bill appears to be the abolition of the Rector, that is to say, that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, if it wants to do anything, wants to do away with the Rector. Now I feel that that is a matter which needs clarification.

Mr. Speaker— Let me first put the question, Mr. Bhattacharyya. The question is that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following 16 Members.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— Now, I beg to move the Amendment. The Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon by 31st of January, 1968.

Sir, the purpose of my moving this Amendment is this. I have not been able

to understand the purpose of the Bill. It seems to have sought to do one major thing and that major thing is to do away with the Rector from the institution, from the Dibrugarh University. Now that Dibrugarh University Bill was passed by this House, and in that Bill this Rectorship was created. If, now by experience it has been proved that rectorship is unnecessary and that alone is the difficulty for which the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 is now brought, then I cannot agree with the hon. Member who is the sponsor of this Amending Bill. We have heard many things about the Dibrugarh University and a report also was circulated amongst us pertaining to the affairs of the Dibrugarh University including the powers of the Vice-Chancellor, and also many other things. The Dibrugarh University it yet to be on its legs. It is still, if I may say so, in its infancy, nay, even in the cradle. It has not yet come to the stage of adolescence, and, therefore, the question of delinquency does not arise probably. The baby is in the cradle; he is probably over-fed due to which it might be suffering from what they call "infantile dia-

rrhoea" or it has been ill fed for which there has been infantile jaundice. Probably a palliative may not be sufficient to remove all the ills of the University but a thorough medical examination is necessary so that the University can start to function well. May be, the measure suggested by the Hon. Member may be most important to improve the ailment. I am not questioning that. But it may be, that there are other ailments and unless and until all these ailments are removed, it may be that the University may not be cured of its ills and may not grow to its proper stature. So, now that the Hon. Member has done a yeomen service by bringing this matter before the House, we are all grateful to him for this. But I want to submit that prior to this Bill now before the House, he had also brought another which was subsequently withdrawn by him and at the time that is, when he withdrew it, he said that a more comprehensive Bill would be brought, and therefore we expected that the Bill would be so. But now it appears that it is not sufficiently comprehensive and therefore probably a little further thought given to the Bill will make it comprehensive enough to meet the requirements expected of it. Furthermore, it may also be necessary to go into the matter whe-

ther the Rector is really unnecessary. Because when we agree to send the Bill to the Select Committee, we do it on the assumption that we have accepted the principle of the Bill. Without accepting even the principle of the Bill, the basic idea of the Bill, we do not send it to the Select Committee. If this House agrees that this Bill should go to the Select Committee, then this House also agrees to the main purpose of the Bill, i. e. the removal of the rectorship. I for one find it difficult to accept it just now. Because when the Hon. Mover had moved that the Bill be sent to the Select Committee he has not stated why this Rectorship should be abolished. We only expected to hear from the Hon. sponsor Member as to what are the reasons for which he thinks that the original Bill is either defective or insufficient. Unless and until he can convince the House that for such and such reasons the Act as it is cannot give sufficient or adequate service to the people, we cannot accept the principle of bringing the amending Bill. He must convince us why this rectorship should go. Sir, I have not formed any definite opinion about the

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institution of rectorship and therefore am open to conviction. But the Hon. Member should convince us, otherwise it should go for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Speaker— The Motion moved is that the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon be 31st January, 1968.

Now before the matter is taken up, now it being 12.30, the House will be adjourned, I would like to inform the hon. Members that before item No. 5 of the Agenda is taken up, after lunch item No. 9 will be taken up, and the time allotted is an hour and a half for item No. 9. Item No. 5 standing in the name of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua will then come up.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. While supporting the amendment moved by our leader from this side to the effect that the amending bill of the Dibrugarh University be referred for eliciting public opinion, I want to make certain observations. It is, of course, a fact as has been stated by our leader from this side (also that is the intention of the mover of the bill) that there are some sort of anomalies in the Dibrugarh University in respect of appointments, in respect of spending public money and some other anomalies for which the University Authority appointed a Committee and the Committee has also submitted its report to the University Court as well as to the Members of this House. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons as given by the Mover of the motion it has been stated that the Gauhati University functioned effectively in exercising its jurisdiction over the entire areas now covered by the Gauhati University and the Dibrugarh University with a Vice-Chancellor @ Rs.1,500/- per month, a Registrar and only one Assistant Registrar, without the post of a Rector. The Dibrugarh University now has jurisdic-

tion of a small portion of the area formerly under Gauhati University, with Vice Chancellor @ Rs. 2500/ per month, a Rector @ Rs. 2000/- per month and a Registrar and 3 Assistant Registrars. Obviously the post of the Rector is not necessary and the University will not in any way suffer, if the post in the Dibrugarh University is abolished. Sir, you will probably remember that at the time of passing the original Bill, it was referred to a Select Committee for scrutiny, and the Select Committee scrutinised it with the help of certain model acts as well as some Acts of the oldest Universities. If the intention of the mover is to effect some sort of economy, then there should be an overall change in the administrative set up of the University. Only by abolishing the post of Rector or by abolishing the post of Pro-Chancellor which carries on financial commitment on the part of the University not considerable economy could be effected. We will, however, fully agree with the mover if it could be shown that the amendment will bring about a radical change in the administration of the University where will be no corruption, no nepotism, no favouritism and

no extravagant expenditure as has been pointed out by the Enquiry Committee. We do not think that the mere abolition of the post of Rector will serve any useful purpose. If we think from the point of economy, the abolition of the post of Rector will in any way help in economising the expenditure of the University. When do we refer a bill to a Select Committee? Bills are referred to a Select Committee for thorough scrutiny and when a delicate principle is involved, and when this House [which is a bigger body] is not in a position to go into the minutes of the Bill. But here in this case no delicate point is involved. Here there is only one point i.e. to increase the present power of the Court. To that we have no objection. At present the University Court is simply a spectator's body which has no control either over appointments or over the management of the University. We are now having two Universities-one is the Gauhati University, though old in comparison is yet not a full-fledged University. In the bill of the Gauhati University there is the post of the Rector. Of course, that post still remains unfilled. The reason is not known to us. For

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Gauhati University we are having the post of a Secretary to keep up link between the administration and the staff.

We are not having the same thing there in the Dibrugarh University. Of course, it may be said that the area of the university is limited, but after all it is a new university and you cannot say now that its jurisdiction will cover only a particularly limited area for all time. There is the NEFA, whose administrative integration with us is a long-standing demand. It is, therefore, likely that the NEFA will come under the jurisdiction of the Dibrugarh university in the not distant future. Therefore, Sir, when we are making some sort of arrangement, we must have foresight. Mere abolition of the post of Rector or Pro-Chancellor will not serve the purpose. A time may come when we shall have to amend the Act again to reintroduce the post of Rector or similar post for the better management of the university. Sir, we have seen that in the Acts of other universities, which we have taken as model, for example, the Aligarh University they have made provision for one

Chancellor, one Pro-Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, one Pro-Vice-Chancellor, one Treasurer, one Registrar. Here the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is the missing link between the two administrative authorities, between the Vice-Chancellor, the Chancellor and the subordinate officers. Again, if we look at the Delhi University Act, we find provision for Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer, Registrar, etc., etc. Therefore, Sir, I do not understand the reason why the hon. mover of the motion only aims at abolition of the posts of Rector and the Pro-Chancellor. In this connection, Sir, I would mention another point. The Gauhati University has the luxurious post of Treasurer, but the Dibrugarh University has not. Sir, as I have already said, if the intention of the mover is an over-all change in the administration to effect improvement in Dibrugarh University I have nothing against it, but I am not in a position to support him if the intention is only the abolition of the posts of Rector and the Pro-Chancellor. I must first be satisfied in what way he is going to remodel the administration of the university, in what way he wants to effect economy in expenditure and in what way he wants the university to cater to the needs of education of this backward State.

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Sir, May's Parliamentary Practice at page 501 mentions about Bills referred to Select or Joint Committee. It is stated : "If it is desired that a bill should, instead of being committed to a Committee of the whole House, be referred to a Select Committee or a Joint Committee of both Houses, a motion to that effect is made immediately after the second reading and, if carried, the bill is referred accordingly. This procedure is adopted in cases where the bill requires a more minute investigation than it can receive on the floor of the House and where, before coming to a decision upon it, it is considered advisable to hear the evidence of witnesses". I lay stress on the word "witnesses", which comprise not only this august House but the people of the State as a whole. Sir, when this House enacted the Dibrugarh University Act, every aspect of the matter was gone into, some model Acts were consulted, a thorough discussion of all aspects took place in the committees and in the Press and platform. We cannot, therefore, amend this Act without going through the entire process again. "Evidence of witnesses" is necessary. "Witnesses" are not confined to the officers of the university only or to this or that section of the people. It is the concern of the entire people of Assam whom the university is meant to serve. It is, therefore

necessary that before we make any change in its administrative set-up, the whole question is discussed threadbare in all its aspects in all the forums. Merely by abolition of the post of Rector or Pro-Chancellor will not serve the purpose. As I said, Sir, the main Act was passed after threadbare discussions at all levels and we should not simply go on amending it at this initial stage. By doing so, we will not serve the best purposes of the university, but will instead hamper its proper working. My humble suggestion to the House, therefore, is not to deal with this matter piecemeal. If the House think that the administration of the university is not satisfactory or efficient, the entire question should be gone into thoroughly and then, if necessary, the entire Act should be changed. As I said, merely by abolishing the post of Rector or Pro Chancellor will not serve the purpose. We have also to see how the other universities, including the Gauhati University, are functioning. Simply because something has cropped up in the Dibrugarh University, we should not rush in to amend the Act. We should judge the issues dispassionately. "Hanging first, trial after-wards" should not be our attitude. Our attitude should be "trial first, hanging after wards". I know definitely that many things are not going well even in the Gauhati University. We

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should not single out the Dibrugarh University for a differential treatment. If the post of Rector or Pro-Chancellor is not necessary for the Dibrugarh University, it may not be necessary for the Gauhati University also. Therefore, Sir, as I said this matter needs deep consideration and threadbare discussion. I am, therefore, opposed to send the Bill to the Select Committee at this stage. This Bill, should instead be sent for eliciting public opinion thereon after which, if necessary, it can be referred to a Select Committee, which may scrutinise it in the light of opinions received from different sections of the people and submit their report to this House. I, therefore, support the motion of my leader to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon after which the House can decide whether it is necessary to enact this amendment for the betterment of the institution and for the betterment of the State in general in respect of imparting education.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that hon. Member, Mr. Bhattacharyya's speech did less than justice to me when he said that I did not explain that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. I clearly said that considering the important

consequences involved in the Bill, I am advised that rather than taking the Bill into consideration, it may be referred to the Select committee where whatever is necessary may be thrashed out properly. I thought that was enough explanation for the time being, particularly considering the heavy pressure of business on this House. Now, Sir, I can elaborate it to a very considerable length. But when I said considering the important consequences involved it would be better if it goes to the Select Committee; I said the whole thing briefly. The one other point that has been raised and repeated by hon. Member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua also that the Bill is aimed at removing the Rector. I register a complaint that it is a body-line bowling. It is not that exactly; no doubt it is one of the clauses. But this amendment has three aspects: one is better administration by giving a little more supervisory power to the Court, No. 2, better check on expenditure, better control of expenditure by having the expenses scrutinized and examined by the Auditor General of Assam and Nagaland and then publishing it in the gazette, and thirdly, economy by omitting the Rector. The Rector, let us not think of persons and personalities - but we are thinking of offices. We have seen that the Gauhati University with the entire region of Assam and the neighbouring places managed well with one Vice

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Chancellor, One Registrar and one Assistant Registrar, and out of the big area, the whole region only two districts have been eked out for Dibrugarh University, namely Lakhimpur and Sibsagar and there we have a Vice Chancellor, a Rector and Pro-Chancellor and one Registrar and three Assistant Registrars. The Gauhati University Vice Chancellor drew till the other day 1500 rupees per month and illustrious sons of Assam occupied the chair till now with Rs. 1500 per mensem till the other day. I understand the salary of the Vice Chancellor has been raised because the Dibrugarh University has entertained a Vice Chancellor with Rs. 2,500 per month, free house, motor car etc. and other perquisites. The Enquiry Committee's Report has been circulated to the hon. Members at their demand, and they have seen that the perquisites are not small amounts for a poor State like Assam where even today the Finance and Education Ministers are chary about promising a small primary school. There is no fund for another primary school in foreseeable future. Therefore, the Finance Minister said finances shrunk and I have no money, what to do and the Education Minister said since the Finance Minister cannot give me money what can I do? So, when we beg for a primary school, there is no money and in large number of primary schools where there are 100 to

120 students, there is even only one teacher where there ought to have been three additional teachers. The additional teachers have not been given because of paucity of finances. Under these circumstances, should we have a sinecure post of Rector when the scope and the field, the area of the University is about one-fifth of the Gauhati University's area. The Dibrugarh University having a Rector—it is a changed re-action—the Gauhati University is coming up that he has not been appointed, and he will be appointed. Now, considering the three aspects of the amendment, namely better administration by giving, I repeat, giving a little more supervisory power to the court, better control of finance. Hon. Members, if they have gone through the report they would find that even yesterday evening I have given the agenda including the expenses of the Dibrugarh University to the Hon'ble Education Minister, and the Executive Council's meeting is going to sit on 9th, day after tomorrow, for special requirements for labour huts of rugged and rotten houses which were at one time the factory, supposed to be factories with old and rotten corroded corrugated sheets which require removal. The University authorities did not come at once; they first did some repair works and then they got an estimate prepared of certain amount. Now, there are said to be certain repairs costing over 2 lakhs

and odds. He has got the papers with him and the Executive Council is wanted to pass it. I am afraid it will be passed because I do not throw any secrecy nor do I cast any aspersion on anybody, when I say that the Executive Council's independent opinion cannot carry. This is the position. Therefore, a little more supervisory power has been given to the Court. I submit, Sir, there is no case for eliciting public opinion because it is not a new thing. It is really an improvement in the internal affairs of the University itself.

The Hon. Member, Shri Barua suggested that time may come when we will require all these offices. Nothing is stated. At any rate that ought not to be. The world is moving faster and education is fast moving. He also mentioned that when the Bill was drawn up, it was drawn up on the model of the model University constitution. That was for that day. After that, inter-University Boards have been constituted. A lot of water has passed through the Brahmaputra since that day. The Inter University Board submitted report, and thereafter the Education Commission

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gave the report, and I would beseech most of the hon. Members to go through that report. It is illuminating - it is an amendment that the accounts being scrutinized by the Auditor General in accordance with the advice of the Education Commission's report. As regards the pro-Chancellor, in my first Bill which was withdrawn last session, I did not include it. But since the University Commission has accepted the inter-University Board's recommendation that the Education Minister should not be Pro-Chancellor, therefore it has been deleted, and not with any other purpose. Previously I thought that the Education Minister being the link would be very useful ; But then very weighty consideration with reasons the Inter-University Board has claimed that the Education Minister should not be the Pro-Chancellor. There should be co-ordination between the public need and the public requirements of social life and advancement through non-official members, generally Government should have little to interfere with the University-and the University should be autonomous. Therefore, these latter two are in accordance with the University Commission's report. I

submit, Sir, that the Bill be referered to the Select Committee because in the Select Committee all pros and cons will be thrashed out by the hon. Members and within the limits of the principles involved in the amendment they can do a lot. The Select Committee can go to the extent of advising that this Bill is not enough, and let this Bill be dropped and Government be advised to bring a comprehensive Bill. The Select Committee will have that power also. Therefore, rather than wasting time by sending the Bill for circulation, I submit that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee with members from all sides. The matter will be thrashed out there and whatever lacunae is there, it will come out.

(Shri Dev Kant Barooah stood up to speak)

r, I have already replied and before that Deputy Speaker asked if anybody wants to speak and at that time none stood. Therefore at this stage can he speak ? I have no objection but I only want to know the procedure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker== Yes, I asked if anybody wants

to participate and none stood and therefore I asked the mover to reply. Therefore, at this stage he cannot speak.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury— (Minister Parliamentary Affairs) In that case the mover will have again a chance to reply.

Shri Dev Kant Barooah— I can explain one or two points.

Shri Debeswar Sarma— I have no objection because Barua's speech will be helpful. I only want to know the procedure.

Shri Dev Kant Barooah— The procedure can be made elastic if the Deputy Speaker wants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker— As a special case I allow Mr. Baruah to speak.

Shri Dev Kant Barooah— Sir, I am not convinced that this amending Bill is timely or necessary. The original Bill, as has been pointed out, is based on the Model Act which suggests appointment of Rector or pro-Vice-Chancellor which is in vogue in many Universities. I am not also satisfied that the amending Bill meets the requirements of the case in the altered situation. The Model Act was passed in 1964 and

the Education Commission's report was published last year. Dr. Kothari who was the Chairman of the Model Committee was also the Chairman of the Education Commission and in that Commission there is no mention that the post of Rector should be abolished. I am only pointing out two things. The Model Committee said "the Vice-Chancellor is concerned inevitably, with almost every part of the work of the university. This in itself is an exceedingly heavy responsibility, and it becomes still more so if the university is an affiliating one with a large number of colleges and departments and students. It sometimes happens that a Vice-Chancellor is unable to attend adequately to the more important work of policy making and development because of the need to attend to routine work and administration. It is therefore very important that the Vice-Chancellor, where necessary, is provided with a deputy, that is, a Rector or a Pro-Vice-Chancellor." This Model Committee which made this recommendation was presided over by Dr. Kothari who also presided over the Commission to which he has referred. He is also the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Education Commission. The Commission has never said that the post of Rector should be abolished. On the other hand in the

constitution of the Executive Council they have said that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be an Ex-officio member. Nowhere it has been said that the post of Rector should be abolished. So it is not correct that there is any provision for the abolition of the post. The reason why I agreed to sending the Bill to the Select Committee was that academic matters should not be discussed in public because that creates a lot of bad blood. I thought that the Select Committee would be the most suitable forum for discussion of the problem and therefore it should be referred to the Select Committee.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— In reply I can only say that what Shri Barua said are all correct. After the Model Act for Universities came, the Inter-University Board came and then came the Education Commission. The report of the Education Commission which we had the other day is, in my humble opinion, the best that has ever been produced in any civilised country. The Commission is constituted of eminent educationists not only from India but also from other foreign countries. This amendment is not very complete but it goes to the extent as it goes in conformity with this plus my experience of one year in the Dibrugarh University. This is an humble

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effort on my part to improve the working of the Dibrugarh University. Otherwise what grudge can I have against the Rector ? Mr. Bhattacharjee has done less than justice to me.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I was the mover of the amendment and the learned mover of the Bill has referred to my name twice that I have done less than justice to him. The question is not whether any justice has been done to any particular individual whether he is an Ex- Education Minister or somebody else. The question is whether public can be taken into confidence in such important matters. My amendment only seeks to take public into confidence 'because as we have just now heard, two Ex-Education Ministers of the Government of Assam holding differing and different views and so many others who may not be Ex-Education Ministers or present Education Ministers may also hold different views. So my only contention is that let the entire public be taken into confidence in this matter. I am not holding any brief either for the Rectorship or against the Rectorship. I am not concerned with any individual, not even with the post. All that I want to say is that the people should be taken into confidence.

Shri Jaybhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education — Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, at this stage the Government have no intention of going into the merit of the amendment proposed. Some of the amendments proposed are likely to be very controversial. In order that this matter can be wholly and thoroughly thrashed out, the Government would like that the Bill should be sent to the Select Committee, where all aspects of the provisions of the amendment may be discussed and thrashed out and recommendations made to this Assembly. But one point Mr. Bhattacharjee made out this forenoon ... (interruption) ... worries me. I could understand what he really meant. Probably he meant to say that the bill proposes abolition of the post of Rector. He seems to argue that the proposed abolition of the Rector is taken for granted,- That is a matter with which I do not agree, and it is difficult for me to agree also. what we had in mind is sending the Bill to the Select Committee, in order to have the matter examined by the Select committee and if necessary to take evidences. The purpose of circulating the Bill for public opinion

is also served by taking evidences from those persons who are interested in the matter. From that point of view the Govt. will welcome the proposal of sending it before the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker— We have got a motion that is the Dibrugarh University Amendment Bill, 1967. The amendment is circulated for eliciting public opinion to be taken by 31.1.68.

I put the amendment — “That the Dibrugarh University (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be circulated for eliciting Public opinion thereon by 31.1.68.

(The amendment was lost.)

Now, I put the motion that the Dibrugarh University [Amendment] Bill, 1967 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following 15 members.

- (1) Minister of Education.
- (2) Shri D. K. Barua.
- (3) Shri J. N. Bhuyan.
- (4) Shri K. P. Tripathy.
- (5) Shri Jogen Saikia.

- (6) Shri Ataur Rahman.
- (7) Shrimati Puspallata Das.
- (8) Shri Gobinda Chandra Bora.
- (9) The mover

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Sir, May I cut through with your permission. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami, Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli and Dr. Bhupen Hazarika will be included.....
(Interruption)

Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury (Kamalpur)— No, no, we will make another panel of names. You are to give us time and then we will see.

Shri Gaurisanker Bhattacharyya - The point is, there is not one opposition Party. There are many Opposition Parties So far as we the united Legislature Party are concerned, we have given 3 names and we have no objection to the motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker -- The other three names will be held up and will be submitted later on:

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury — How many members form the quorum.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah— Seven will form the quorum.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker— Out of 15 members 7 will form the quorum.

(The motion is adopted)

Re : Ending of Hunger Strike at Nowgong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker— Now we come to Item No. 5 to raise a discussion under Rule 50.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)— Sir, I would like to inform the House that I have received a communication from the Deputy Commissioner that the hunger strike at Nowgong ended. They have given up their strike. (Applause).

Further Supplementary to Starred Question No. 43 re : Publication of Condolence Message.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua (Charaibahi)— May I get one information ? In the question hour we demanded the file dealing with the condolence, I mean obituary message on the death of Dr. Shome to be published in the Gazette, and the Minister incharge agreed to submit the file. But actually the file which has

been placed simply deals with the question. We wanted the original file from the Medical Deptt. and it should have been placed on the Table of the House. Anyway we may send the original file to the Speaker.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)— Sir, there is no practice of putting the official file on the Table of the House. Sir, we have never put any official file on the Table of the House and in this particular case when my colleague agreed to it. We may send the file to the Speaker.

Report of the Business Advisory committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker— Before I go to the Item No. 5, I want to submit before the House the Report of the Business Advisory Committee held today.

“A meeting of the Business Advisory Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly was called at 12-30 p. m. today to consider disposal of remaining business of the current Session of the Assembly.

The Committee decided to extend the current Session by two days i. e, 9th and 10th November,

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1967. The debate on "No Confidence Motion" against the Ministry will take place on the 8th and 9th. On completion of this debate on the 9th November, 1967, the House will take up any other Government Business that might be left over and also private Members' Business, if time permits.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants will be taken up on the 10th November, 1967.

Addendum to the Provisional Programme of Business for the remaining days of the current Session will be circulated to all Members at the earliest.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

(The House agreed)

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance — Assam Government facing acute financial difficulties.

Mr. Speaker— Item No. 5 One and half hour will be allotted for discussion and half-hour for the reply of the Minister.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Under

Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to raise a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance i. e. the news item published in the Assam Tribune of 21st October, 1967 under the caption of "Assam Government facing the financial difficulties." The Minister of Finance stated that the current year's deficit rose upto Rs. 30 crores which was equivalent to the annual plan allocation. The Reserve Bank of India refused to give other drafts which will shatter the entire development plan during the whole plan period. This has caused great concern to the people of the State, hence the discussion is necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We have repeatedly warned the Government about the financial condition of the State and on many occasions reminded the Government to observe strict economy in respect of administration. But all our efforts to convince the Government has been totally failed. Now, they have given the red signal which, in Assamese, is called Lal-bati. After that when the State Exchequer

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is practically at the verge of bankruptcy now they have come forward with a statement saying that the Assam Government is facing acute financial crisis. The other day, we have seen another statement in the Assam Tribune where it is mentioned that our Finance Minister was kind enough to ask all the heads of departments to curtail 25 p. c. of expenditure in their respective departments. Sir, we consider our Finance Minister to be a good economist with real knowledge of planning. But what we have found in practice is that he is not as we considered him to be, and that is the reason for which we have practically facing such kind of difficulties. Sir, in the last Budget Session, I have pointed out pinpointing practically the debt position of the State that we were to pay in the year ending 1966-67 Rs. 216. 02 crores as debt. At that time the Finance Minister did not agree nor accept it. Apart from that also, Sir, our financial condition will reveal in what way we have to incur heavy losses everywhere. It is due to reckless planning or implementation of defective schemes, for which we have to incur extravagant expenditure or heavy losses. We have to incur losses not only on this aspect alone, we have to incur losses due to wrong draft planning to achieve progress. Sir, it has been clearly mentioned as to what should be the general

procedure that has to be followed in respect of utilising the consolidated funds. In the year 1966-67, the consolidated fund that was spent is Rs. 186.7 crores, but according to the Articles 267, 119, 114, 116, 267 (i) and 204 to 207 of the Constitution of India, the procedure is that the State Government must have some security against certain amount required to be spent and over and above that they cannot spend such money. In addition to that, there is, of course floating loan and the floating loan was to the tune of Rs. 67 crores. If we minus that floating loan from Rs. 186.75 crores, it will come than to Rs. 119 crores that means it is more half the total debt. Therefore, we have seen that the financial condition of the State is deteriorating year by year and it is practically in danger point. It is not that we have not sufficient money at the beginning, but it is a fact that we have spent the money recklessly. The total floating loan up to the end of 1967 is 119 crores and the total debt of the State has come Rs. 216.02 crores. Apart from that there are other loans viz, the loans which are obtained from the Government of India. It is seen that the debt side is gradually increasing in our State. In our State the debt side has got no ratio with the receipt of Revenue. Our State revenue was 1.90 in 1962-63, 2.21 in 1963-64, 2.47 in 1964-65 and 2.77 in 1965-66. It is mentio-

ned in page 12 of the Audit Report, 1967 that the total debt has come to 293.65 crores as against 83.75 crores, that means the ratio is only 2: 5. Now, regarding interest that we are to pay till today, we are not in a position to pay the same up to the mark

Now, Sir, I like to refer that in addition to the debt loan to another loan the extent of Rs. 39.32 crores in 1965 and another Rs. 28.35 crores in 1966-67 have been taken and only Rs. 6.32 crores have been paid during this two years, that is, in 1965-66 and in 1966-67. Therefore, it is clear that though we are taking loans from the Govt. of India and Reserve Bank and utilise the money for the purpose of the development of our plan, we have not made any head way instead, we are facing financial crisis. Now, as mentioned, another amount of loan of Rs. 149. 36 crores has been taken from the Govt of India recently on this plea or that plea, Now as the Finance Minister stated that plan projects for the development of our State in the Fourth Five year plan has to be stopped because, we are facing financial crisis. This is practically dangerous thing. It is the duty of the Govt. to look after the welfare of the people as they advocated and to make proper development seeing

the economic condition of the people of our State this cannot suspend our plans which have been taken for the development during the plan period.

In no case, we are in a position to get loans from the Govt. of India or Reserve Bank unless we show some improvement and ameliorate the economic condition of our people, otherwise, the Govt. of India or the Reserve Bank will not forward any fund in the system of loans. The Govt of India has instructed the Reserve Bank not to issue re-draft or loans those who have huge arrears for Payment of interest and our State is also listed in that particular list. Sir, we have heard very attentively in last Budget Session that measures have been suggested by the Finance Department for gearing up the Administrative Machinery but we have not seen the progress. So far our experience goes, we are fortunate that we had the occasion to serve under you as members of the Public Accounts Committee and recommendations were made by the Public Accounts Committee that strict economy in respect of Administration should be observed

but nothing has been done. What we have seen that huge arrears in form of taxes are still there, though we heard from the Finance Minister that measures have been taken to realise the arrear taxes and gearing up the Tax Collecting Machinery. Rs. 3,14,23,700 and odds are still lying in form of taxes. Apart from that huge arrears of land revenue if lying unpaid. No attempts have been taken by the Govt. to realise the huge arrears of taxes. Now, the suggestion from the Finance Minister is that he has suggested some taxes on Wine and Spirit, raw jute and hide and skin etc, by amending the Assam Finance Taxation Act, Motor Vehicle Taxation Act., and property tax. Sir, you know that last time instead of our objections and opposition, the House has increased the taxes on jute but it has been declared nul and void by the Supreme Court. Sir, it is subject to correction and some of the persons are going to take the matter to the Court. Therefore, the measures that have been suggested by the Hon'ble Finance to improve the financial condition of our State, I am actually surprised to note and suppose that the Finance Minister has not forgotten the backward of our State.

We have seen backward from the report of the Public Accounts Committee and Audit Report of 1965, where it is clearly mentioned that all the departments, I like to quote only few, all the departments including the Finance ought to have the full control over the department. Steps should be taken to realise the outstanding loans and to minimise the expenditure in respect of administration but nothing has so far been done.

Inspite of repeated recommendations by the Public Accounts Committee, the loans given to the Panchayats have not been realised. In the same way, the Public Works Department, there is wastage of public money. Similary, in case of Forest revenue, there is huge arrears I want the Finance Minister to note that even the L. P. School and Primary Schools has no scope to improve their condition due to fund. Whose fault is this ? The Govt. is responsible for this, I say Govt. is insolvent. We are giving money but we are not getting any return

In this way for almost all the departments,

Public Health, Forest and others the Committee has mentioned that there were so many immatured plans for which huge losses were sustained. In the same manner in the Sericulture and Weaving, Education and Revenue departments huge amounts have been spent which have gone waste and the Committee made its comments on them. As we have already mentioned earlier, a huge sum of Rs. 10 cores has been spent by the State Electricity Board, which we have discussed and got assurance from the Govt. that there would be through enquiry on this.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar— May I know, Sir, why another enquiry body is necessary when this can be checked by the Estimates Committee?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— That is a matter of opinion. Apart from that also I would like to point out one important thing, as to how we are spending money. Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Minister, Finance that so many officers in our State have been under suspension for a long time and we have been paying millions of rupees on their

subsistence allowance and such other things. Are we getting any benefit from this? In the last budget session we were given the assurance that a special officer would enquire into these but we have heard nothing more. We have been repeating about this huge expenditure in almost all sessions. What is the effect? For nondisposal of their cases promptly these officers are drawing all these allowances for years together, draining huge sums from the State Exchequer. The Govt should realise this very important aspect of the matter and immediate steps should be taken to dispose of the cases instead of crying at hoarse for economy we can save a lot of money from this aspect if we immediately dispose of the cases.

Sir, this point also we discussed earlier that for the maintenance of the Nagaland border with Assam we had and have been spending huge sums of money and the Finance Minister promised in this House that the Govt. had moved the Govt. of India who would reimburse this money. But, Sir, my information is till now we have not got a single thing from the Govt. of India. If we can get this money back we can surely spend this in development plans which are really necessary.

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Apart from that we are now having a common Governor for Assam and Nagaland but you will be surprised to learn that the Nagaland Govt, do not spend anything for pay or allowance of the Governor and his staff, therefore, I would draw this aspect of the question to the notice of the Finance Minister because only saying that there should be 20 p. c. economy cut would not improve our finances, but if we want to improve our economic condition we must see that we get money from the sources wherefrom it is due, so I hope, Govt. will take necessary measures in this respect also. Instead of going begging from door to door for money and more money, from Govt. Of India, or loan from Reserve Bank, who have refused to help further, we should see how best we can find out resources from our own State. If we are really sincere in this respect, we should strictly see that our taxation machinery which is at its low should be toned up to realise, sales tax, vehicle tax, revenue and so many other taxes, because huge arrears are lying in these without being realised. It may be a fact that the financial condition of the State is in a deplorable condition but we must see how to improve this condition, therefore, my suggestion, as I suggested on many earlier occasions, that there should be an Evaluation Committee in all levels of administration, in road

development, agriculture, education, sericulture and others in order to see that there is no wasteful expenditure. In this connection, I would like to state also that some of the departments, which I would ofcourse not like to mention, not worth the name should be weeded out and instead the important all producing departments should be encouraged. If this Committee give some concrete suggestions surely the State's financial position will improve. We should also have a State Planning Advisory Board in order that we can improve the economic condition of the country by taking real money earning development projects. If this Evaluation Committee or Planning Board cannot be set up, let there be a committee of experts including therein some hon. Members of this House for improving the financial condition of this State and to suggest ways and means for improvement of réalisation of land revenue, forest revenue, sales tax and other taxes. The improvement of the economic condition of the State concerns not only this House but outside also so in order to improve our economic condition and in order to devote our resources in agricutlure, industry and such other important projects, we should seriously consider all aspects of the matter and do the needful

with these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya— How much time is allotted for this item ?

Deputy Speaker— One hour. Out of which 30 minutes has already been taken.

(fild, by Y)

Shri Sailen Medhi— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱাই অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ এটা বিশেষ অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হোৱাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিছে সেই বিষয়েই মই অলপ ক'ব খোজোঁ। ইতিমধ্যে মোৰ বন্ধু দুলাল বৰুৱাই অসম চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক, আসোঁৱাই, অনুবিধা বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে ক'হিয়াই দেখুৱাইছে। তেখেতৰ লগতে সহযোগ কৰি মই কবলৈ উঠিছোঁ। এই বছৰৰ Audit Report ত দেখুৱা হৈছে ৰাজ্যৰ Public debt ত ৩৫.৪৩ কোটি টকাৰ লোকচান আৰু other debt and obligation ত দেখুৱাইছে ২০০.৪৫ কোটি। আমাৰ পিচ-পৰা অসমৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক কাৰ্য্যৰ ভীষণ বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়েও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে এই অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত টকা কৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে আমি এতিয়া এনে আৰ্থিক সঙ্কটত পৰিছোঁ যে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাবোৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিব পৰা নাই। Reserve Bank এ আমাক আৰু টকা ধাৰ নিদিব বুলি কৈছে। এইটো ভাবিব লগা কথা। আমি Reserve

Bank ৰ পৰা বহুত টকা লৈছো কিন্তু শোধ কৰিব পৰা নাই। শোধ কৰাতো দূৰৰ কথা সূত্ৰেই দিব পৰা নাই। তদুপৰি Electricity Board ৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ Security হিচাবে আছে। ইয়াক লৈ আমাৰ খাৰৰ টকাৰ সংখ্যা বৃহৎ হৈ পৰিব। আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতিত এটা বিৰাট সঙ্কট আহি পৰিছে। এয়া ডাঙৰ ইম্পিণ্ডাৰ ডাঙৰ ডাক্তৰে কোৱা কথাৰ লেখীয়া। ডাঙৰ ডাক্তৰে কৈছে যেতিয়া সৰু ডাক্তৰৰ কথাই নাই। কিন্তু এই অৱস্থাটোৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ তৎপৰতা অৱলম্বন নকৰিলে আমাৰ উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰৰ অৱস্থা ভয়াবহ হৈ পৰিব। চৰকাৰৰ Policy ৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ গৈ মোৰ হিতোপদেশৰ এটা গল্পলৈ মনত পৰিছে। সেই গল্পটোৰ ভৱন পখীৰ লগত চৰকাৰৰ Policy ৰ মিল দেখিবলৈ পাইছো। এই পখীৰ দুখন মুখ কিন্তু এনেটা শৰীৰ। সুস্থাত্ৰ খাদ্য খাবৰ কাৰণে দুই খন মুখৰ মাজত সদায় কাজিয়া। এই কাজিয়াৰ ফলতে এদিন এখন মুখে বিয়াক্ত বস্তু খালে আন খন মুখৰ ওপৰত পোটক তুলিবৰ কাৰণে। ফলত চৰাইটোৱে মৰি থাকিল। চৰকাৰৰ Private আৰু Public sector ৰ Policy টো সেই পখীৰ নিচিনা অৱস্থা হৈছে। Public sector ত যিমান বিলাক উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে তাত লোকচানোই ভৰিব লগা হৈছে। Public sector ৰ উদ্যোগতো কোনো লাভ দেখুৱাব পৰা নাই। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু লাভ হৈছে কিন্তু সেইটো যথেষ্ট লাভ বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। কাৰণ সেইবিলাকত যিমান শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰিছে সেই অনুপাতে লাভ অতি

নগণ্য । ১৯৫১ চনত এটা Corporation গঠন কৰিছিল ।
ভাতো একো লাভ হোৱা নাই । অথচ ভাত যথেষ্ট লাভ
হব লাগিছিল । Mineral Corporation ৰ বিষয়ে বহুতো
কথা কোৱা শুনিছিলো, চিৰানিক, মিনাৰেল কৰ্পৰেচন,
ইলেক্ট্ৰিচিটি আদি ভালেমান উদ্যোগৰ কথা শুনিছিলো ।
নাংগনাবিত্ৰাত কিছু কামো কৰা হৈছিল । ইতিমধ্যে শুনি-
বলৈ পাইছো সেই Corporation বন্ধ কৰি দিছে, আৰু
অনান্য কিছুমান Corporation ও বন্ধ কৰি দিব ।
এইদৰে পৰীক্ষা মূলক হিচাবে কাম কৰাত বহুত টকা
লোকচান হৈছে । সেইদৰে Private sector ক চৰকাৰে
বহুত টকা খাব দিছে । কিন্তু এনে Private sector ৰ
ভালেমান অনুষ্ঠানে Permit বাহিৰত বিক্ৰী কৰি দিছে ।
তেওঁলোকে আমাক ঠাগবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে । অসমৰ উদ্যোগ
ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমত পোৱা বস্তু ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে আৰু থলুৱা
লোকক নিয়োগ নকৰি বাহিৰৰ লোকক কাম দিয়ে । এই-
দৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ টকা বাহিৰলৈ যাব লাগিছে । চৰকাৰে
Public আৰু Private দুয়োটা ক্ষেত্ৰকে সমান পৰ্যায়ত
বিবেচনা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ এই অৱস্থা হৈছে । দেশত

গ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মান উন্নত নহলে
তেনে উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ পৰা কিবা লাভ হৈছে বুলি কব
নোৱাৰি । আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ
ভাবে চকু নিদিলে আৰু মাগুহৰ ক্ৰয় ক্ষমতা বঢ়াৰ নোৱা-
ৰিলে ৰাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰ নহব । শুনিবলৈ পাইছো
আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গাড়ী বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু
Ambasador গাড়ী কিনিবলৈ মাতি মাতি নিছে । কিন্তু

সাধাৰণৰ মান উন্নত নহলে এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত কোনো লাভ নহব ।
অসমৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জন লোকেই খতিয়ক । তেওঁলোকৰ

শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, জীৱন যাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ কাৰ্য্য কৰিছে বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি।

মই এইটো কবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। যে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি অসম যি দুৰ্যোগৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিৰ কাৰণে। আজি যদি কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰৰ মান উন্নত কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি প্ৰশাসন ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত বিভাগ কৰিছে মাত্ৰ অফিচাৰ নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ। যি বিলাকৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। Electricity বিভাগ আলোচনা কৰোতে দেখিছো যে বহুত অফিচাৰ চাটাই কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে Humanity ৰ খাতিৰত যেন চাকৰি দিবলৈকে Deptt. খোলা হৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — [Minister Finance]

মাননীয় সদস্যৰ এই বিষয়ে কি উপদেশ?

Shri Sailen Medhi— মই কবলৈ গৈছো। প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত,

শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত বা কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোতে চৰকাৰে এটা নীতি লোৱা ভাল। আজি প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে টকাৰ অভাৱ হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক ধন পৰিশোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰা কাৰণে ভবিষ্যতে টকা দিব নোৱাৰে বুলি বৈছে। কৃষক লগত শিল্পৰ সামঞ্জস্য কৰি যদি বাজেট নকৰে তেনেহলে চৰকাৰে সেইটো পিচত পুৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি মানুহে শিল্পৰ নামত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা নিয়ে। কিন্তু সেই মানুহৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে টকাও আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু tax ও আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেইটো পুৰণ কৰিব

বাবে জন সাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত Tax লগাবলৈকো জনসাধাৰণেও Tax দিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। আৰু এটা কথা কোৱা হৈছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে Pay কমিটি কৰিছিল। আমি বিচাৰোঁ Pay বঢ়ায় দিব লাগে বজাৰৰ বস্ত্ৰৰ দামৰ লগত সামঞ্জস্য ৰাখি। কিন্তু এজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰোঁতে কলে যে এইবোৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই, আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ওৰফৰ পৰা সন্তুষ্ট নহয় যে বস্ত্ৰৰ দামৰ লগে লগে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াব পাৰিব। আমি যদি Pay কমিটি বহাব পাৰোঁ তেন্তেহলে Production কমিটি কিয় কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ? এইটোৰ কাৰণে এটা কমিচন কৰিব লাগে যাতে Production কমিটি বহাব পাৰি। আমি আজি যুদ্ধকালীন অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগিব যাতে গোটেই অসমৰ বজাৰ বস্ত্ৰৰে ভৰি পৰে আৰু দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত হৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি সাধন হয়। যেতিয়ালৈকে জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি নহয় তেতিয়ালৈকে দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত নহয় মাত্ৰ ইফালৰ পৰা আনি সিকালে দিয়া হ'ব। এইটো চৰকাৰে Party হিচাপে নকৰি বাজহুৱা ভাবে পূৰ্ণ পৰ্যায়ৰ Programme হাতত লোৱা উচিত। ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীচুলাল বৰুৱাৰ মচনটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২১ তাৰিখৰ ৰাতিৰ কাগজত আমাৰ সুযোগ্য বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিবৃতিটো দেখি কামাখ্যা গোসানীৰ সাধুটো মনত পৰিল। নৰকাসুৰে দেৱাললৈ উঠা খটখটিটো সম্পূৰ্ণ হওঁ হওঁ অৱস্থাতে ৰাতি পুৱাল কাৰণে কামাখ্যা গোসানীক বিয়া কৰাব নোৱাৰিলে। সেইদৰেই আমাৰ কামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদৰ

কুপাত দেশ উন্নতি বহু হ'ব বুলি ফটকা ফুটাই এতিয়া
কৈছে দেৱলীয়া। দেখা গৈছে অফিচৰ সকলো যি কয়
সেয়ে হয়। ইফালে তেওঁলোকে টকা পানীৰ দৰেই খৰচ কৰিছে।
আজি দেশত অনেকেই বলা ধন ঘটিছে। শুনিছো
ডিব্ৰুগড়ত এজন বলা বেপাৰীয়ে উত্তৰ ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে এটা
ডাঙৰ ঘৰ কৰিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— উত্তৰ ভাৰতত ডাঙৰ ঘৰ
কোটি টকাৰ কমত নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami— ৬ লাখ ৫০ হাজাৰ টকাৰ
প্লেন কৰিছে কিমান টকা খৰচ হয় ক'ব নোৱাৰি।

কৃষি সম্পৰ্কত এমোনিয়াম 'চালফট' আদি মানুহে পাব
লগে। যিবিলাক ৰকৰ পৰা এই সাব বেচি নিয়ে তেওঁ-
লোকে পুৰস্কাৰ পায়। এই ব্যৱস্থা চাহ খেঁত ক্ষেত্ৰতো
আছে। এঠাইত খেতি বেয়া হলে অন্য ঠাইলৈ যায়।
আনহাতে শিল্প ঋণ ৰাজনৈতিক নেতা সকলক দিয়া হৈছে
নানান শিল্পৰ নামত কিন্তু সেইবিলাক একো নাই।
কেৱল টকা নিছে। তাৰ আদায়ৰ কাৰণে নটিচ গৈছে।
গলে কিহৰ মিনিষ্টাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিলেই সকলো সমাধান।
তাৰ পিচত, এমিজিমেণ্ট টেক্স'ৰ সম্বন্ধত কওঁ— এই টেক্স
সকলোতে ফাকি দিছে। চিলংৰ চিনেমা ঘৰত দেখিলো
টিকটটোৰ তলফালে লগোৱা ধাকে আৰু ফালি নিদিয়।

(এটি স্বৰ :— অকল শিলঙতেই নহয় সকলো ঠাইতে)

এইদৰেই দিনৰ পিচত দিন মাহৰ পিচত মাহ চলি আছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি নাই। তাৰ পিচত 'প্ৰাইভেট' বাচ বিলাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো টিকেট দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। চিলাং-গুৱাহাটী বাস্তাৱ বাচতো এই ব্যৱস্থা আছে। তাৰোপৰি প্ৰাইভেট টেক্সিত বহু মানুহ যায়। এইদৰেই চৰকাৰক অজস্ৰ টকাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে। বজাৰ বাচ, প্ৰাইভেট বাচ আদিতো টিকেটৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ট্ৰান্সপৰ্টৰ বাচত যোৱা তিনি মাহত কিমান বাচ অহাযোৱা কৰিছে তাত কিমান টিট এই বিলাকৰ হিচাব লৈ কিমান টকা পাইছে চালে দেখা যাব যে, বহু হাজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক কাম কোনে কৰিছে ছেট ট্ৰান্সপৰ্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে কৰিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ টোলোঠা কটীয়াৰ সাধুলৈ মনত পৰিছে। টোলোঠা কাটিবলৈ ষাণ্টতে হাবিত বাঘে টোলোঠা কটীয়া নহলে ঘৈণীয়েকৰ সূতা খিনি খাওঁ বোলাত সূতা খিনিকে বাঘক দিয়াৰ দৰে আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকল টোলোঠা কটীয়া ৰূপে ৰক্ষা পৰি আহিছে আৰু মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলক বাঘৰ মুখলৈ ঠেলিছে। মই কও যে, সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে ফাঁকি কেৱল ফাঁকি আৰু এই ফাঁকি যিমান চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে দিছে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে শাস্তি দিয়া নাই। কৃষিখন বুলি যিবিলাক অপাত্ৰক দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাক আদাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লওক। দেখা গৈছে এই চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কৰ ফাকি দিয়া সকলৰ লগত অবৈধ সম্পৰ্ক ৰক্ষা কৰি আহিছে আৰু এই অবৈধ সম্পৰ্ক নাৰাখিলে অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নহলে বৰ্তমানৰ ব্যৱস্থামতে এই অৱস্থাই অতি বেয়া ফালে ঢাল ল'ব।

Shri Shamsul Huda— অসম চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সংকটাত্মক
সম্পৰ্কত কিছুখা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো। মাননীয় বিত্ত
মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত, বাজেট উত্থাপ-
নৰ সময়ত যি বক্তৃতা দিছিল তাত কৈছিল। Kenneth
Coachman, He believes that economic pol-
icies are now pointing in the right direction.
সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত বক্তৃতা কৰোঁতে কোৱা হৈছিল যে আমাৰ
ক্ষিা নতুন আচনি লবলৈ যাওঁতেই বিদেশী আমেৰিকাৰ
সহায় লব লগাত পৰে। এই সম্পৰ্কত আমেৰিকাত
কিতাপ ওলাইছে। এই কথা সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰে বাজনৈতিক
পটেনচী আৰু অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক কথা আমেৰিকাত হৈছে বুলি
কৈছিলো। এই বাস্তৱতা সনাক্তাবলৈ লক্ষণ নাছিল বুলি
বৰ খোজা নাই কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই লক্ষণ নাইকিয়া হৈছে।
জনসাধাৰণে সেইটো উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। ক্ষমতাত অধিষ্ঠিত
থকা সকলে কয় যে এণ্ডিয় recess আহিছে আৰু মই
কও এই 'বেচেচ' এ অসম চৰকাৰত দেৱলীয়া কৰিছে।

এই চৰকাৰৰ এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণ এইটো
নহয় যে ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি কৰ্তব্য কৰিছে অকল ভোটৰ কাৰণে
ৰাইজক নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগত নিজ নিজ সমষ্টিক সন্তুষ্ট কৰে
তাৰ বাহিৰে কেৱল পুজি বাদীক সন্তুষ্ট কৰে পুজিবাদীক
সুন্দৰকৈ নিজক বিলাই দি কৈছে 'আমি দেউলীয়া হৈছো।'

এই চৰকাৰে কৈছিল যে, "আমাৰ চৰকাৰ চলুকীয়া
অৱস্থাত আছে, আমি অনুষ্ঠানবোৰ পাতিছো অতি সোনকালে

বাইজৰ অভাব নোহোৱা হ'ব'। কিন্তু আজি কৈছে
আমাৰ দেউলীয়া অৱস্থা।

আমি পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিলে দেখা যে চৰকাৰে যি ধন
খটুৱাইছে, বেচি লাভ পাম বুলি তাত লাভ হোৱা নাই
কিছুমান ব্যৱসায়ীৰ টকা বাঢ়িল, কণ্ট্ৰাক্টৰে টকা পাইছে
বিদেশী বহুৱাই টকা নিলে, কাম হলে একো নহল, মথাউৰি
বান্ধিছে বুলি কণ্ট্ৰাক্টৰে আৰু বহুৱাই টকা নিলে ইফালে
মথাউৰিৰ চিন নাই। যদি কানেই হোৱা নাই কণ্ট্ৰাক্টৰ
কুলীয়ে টকা পালে কেনেকৈ? কোনো ঠাইত কৃষি নহয়
কোনোৱা ঠাইত পানীৰ কাৰণে নহয় আৰু কোনোৱা
খিনিত পানী নথকা কাৰণে নহল। কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত
ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু তাৰ Return নাই। এই-
ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিষয়বসীয়া সকলৰ কোনো
আগ্ৰহ নাই টকাৰ খৰচ ঠিক দেখুৱাইছে তাৰ পৰা কৃষি বা
শিল্প ৰাজ্যত বৰ্দ্ধন হোৱা নাই। টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰি বস্তু
কিনিছে কিন্তু বস্তু পালে কেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে
তাৰ কাৰণে মন নাই। ৬০ হাজাৰ টকা নাঙল কিনো-
তেই খৰচ কৰিলে কিন্তু নাঙলৰ ঘাট নাই।

শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত একেই কথা, মাত্ৰ আমাৰ টকাৰ অপব্যয়
হৈছে। Public Sector ত আমি টকা খৰচ কৰিছো তাৰ
পৰাও একো পোৱা নাই Private Sector ত বেচি জোৰ
দিছে ই গৈ ল'ৰা ছোৱালীৰ পয়া লগাব দৰে কথা হৈছে।
এইসকলো বিলাকত লোকচান চৰকাৰে কয়, কামত এই
টকা খৰচ হ'ল কিছু হৈ মুঠিল আকৌ নতুনকৈ কৰা হওঁক

বাইজৰ ধন শেষ নোহোৱালৈ নিত্য নতুন কৰি কাৰখানা খোলাৰ নামত বাইজৰ ধন ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পৰা অৰ্থনৈতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈছে। ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ডত ঘৰৰ পিচত ঘৰ বনোৱা হৈছে।

আমাৰ ব্যক্তিগত ব্যৱসায়ী সকল আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নিচিনা বিলাতত পাচ কৰি অহা বিষয়া নাই। চৰকাৰে কিন্তু বিলাতত পঠাব আমেৰিকাত পঠাব। ফলত টকা অথলে গৈছে। চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ বঢ়াইছে সেইটো হ'ল কৰ কাটল। তাকো বঢ়াইছে দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰতেই যিবিলাকে দিব পাৰে তেওঁলোকক দিছে ১০০ টকাৰ ঠাইত ৫ টকা তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা চৰকাৰৰ ক্ষমতা নাই।

এতিয়া চৰকাৰে কৈছে আমাৰ আজি দেউলীয়া অৱস্থা। বাইজে টকা দিব লাগে। ধনীক শ্ৰেণীক কৰত ধৰা নাই ফাকি দিছে। এতিয়া অৱস্থা নাই। আজি বিদ্যুৎকৰত ফাকি দিছে, আয় কৰত ফাকি দিছে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আদায় কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

অ'মি যেতিয়া P. A. C. ৰ হিচাব চাও, কোনো মৌজাদাৰে খাজনাৰ কিস্তি দি নোৱাৰে তেওঁ মৌজাখন তেওঁৰ ভায়েকক দিয়া হয় কিয়? চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা খাজনা আদায়ৰ কাৰণে বচিদ বহী দিয়া হয়, সেই বহীও জমা নিদিয়ে আৰু খাজনাও জমা নিদিয়ে। আদায় কৰা টকাতকৈ কম টকাৰ হিচাবহে চৰকাৰক দিয়ে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker— Order, Order. The House allowed

one hour for general discussion. We have taken 1 hour 10 minutes. The Minister was allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Now as a rule Honourable Members know "the Member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. And Member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact. So, I request the Honourable member to close his speech within 5 minutes so that the Minister may to at least for 25 minutes.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)—
Firstly, let me thank Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Medhi and Shri Kouli for giving me this opportunity to discuss and to realise the financial situation of the State.

Shri Shmsul Huda— বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে যি অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সঙ্কট দূৰ হোৱাৰ আশা দেখা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক জনাব খোজো যে তেওঁলোকে যদি জন সাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ কৰিব খোজে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে আগৰ ভুল স্বীকাৰ কৰি জন-সাধাৰণৰ মাজত থকা ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ পৰা এখন বিকল্প

কমিটি কৰি এই বিষয়ে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত উপনীত হোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman — মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদি কলে-
হেতেন যে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বৰ্ত্তমান অবস্থাৰ স্থিতি
হোৱাটো চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিয়েই দায়ী তেন্তে বুজিলো
হেতেন চৰকাৰে সচাকৈয়ে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ কৰিব খোজে।
নহলে চৰকাৰৰ ভৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া বক্তৃতা ভুৱা মাত্ৰ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অবস্থা
যে বেয়া হৈছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই। কিন্তু বোনোবাই
যদি কয় চৰকাৰৰ নীতিয়েই ভুল সেইটো মই মানিব
নোৱাৰো। আমি যিবিলাক কামৰ কাৰণে টকা invest
কৰিছো তাৰ কিছুমানৰ return পাম আৰু কিছুমানৰ
return নাপাওঁ। যেনে বাস্তা, দলং, কলেজ ইত্যাদি বান্ধাৰ
কামৰ পৰা কোনো আধিক return নাই। যি সমাজৰ
সমাজ কল্যানমূলক সকলো বস্তু বা ব্যৱস্থা নাথাকে
সেই সমাজক সমৃদ্ধিশালী সমাজ বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি। আমাৰ
noninvestment বিষয় বিলাকৰ কথা আলোচনা আগতেই
কৰিছো। এই থিনি নকৰিলে ৰাজ্য হিচাবে স্বীকৃতি পোৱাৰ
যোগ্যতা নাথাকিব। এই বিলাক কবোতে আমাৰ যথেষ্ট
টকা খৰচ হৈছে।

অসমৰ জনসংখ্যা হ'ল এক কোটি সাত লাখ, আৰু
বঙ্গদেশৰ জনসংখ্যা হ'ল এশ কোটি। সকলো ৰাজ্যই
একে ধৰণৰ কাম কৰিছে। কাৰণ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে ৰাতি

ধাকিবলৈ হলে এইবিলাক কাম কৰিবই লাগিব।

দ্বিতীয়তে হল invenstment ৰ কথা। ক্ৰীতদা আৰু মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াই return নোপোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে। কৃষি আৰু শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত return পাব লাগিছিল। যদি return পোৱা নাযায় তেন্তে বুজিব লাগিব ইয়াত কিবা অসংগতি আছে।

বাচিয়াটো এনে অবস্থা ঘটিছিল। ক্ৰীতদা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে আমাৰ ভিতৰত planner নাই। মই সেইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো। কিন্তু এইটো plan ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰে। plan ৰ ওপৰত সকলো নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰে। তাৰ implementation ৰ ওপৰতহে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। যি হিচাবে plan কৰা হৈছিল তাত আমৰব বিশেষ ভুল নাছিল। বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে আমাৰ প্লেনত ভুল নাই বুলি কৈছে। ভাল প্লেনত থকা স্বত্বেও বাচিয়াত চিজাবক ক্ৰাইচিচ আহিছিল। আমাৰ ক্ৰাইচিচটো অহাৰ কাৰণে মুচ কচ যাব নালাগে। আমি যদি এই অবস্থাৰ উত্তীৰ্ণ হব পাৰো তেনেহলে আমি নিশ্চয় টকি যাব পাৰিম। Public Sector, Socialism ৰ প্ৰধান ভিত্তি। কিন্তু public sector কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি যত্ন কৰিব লাগিছিল সেই খিনি হোৱা নাই, আৰু বুৰক্ৰেচিৰ কাৰণে public sector ৰো বিশেষ ভাৱে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই।

আমি private scetor ত লাভ কৰি দেশ চলায় গৈছো। public sector ত লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেইকাৰণেই

দেশৰ এই অৱস্থা হৈছে। আমি mixed economy
গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো।

Shri Phani Bora— কেনেকৈ সেইটো কলে ভাল হয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— আমাৰ যিটো অতিৰিক্ত
ভৰা হৈছে, সেইটো আমি Private sector ত খটাইছো।
কিন্তু যেতিয়ালৈকে Public sector ত লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰি
তেতিয়ালৈকে দেশৰ উন্নতি নহয়। আমাৰ যিটো risis
আহিছে সেইটো bankruptcy বুলিব নোৱাৰি। আজি
কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক প্ৰায় ২৫০ কোটি টকা
দিব লাগিব D. A. আদিৰ কাৰণে। আমি কৈছো যে ১৪
বছৰ ইমান ঘাটি হৈছে তেতিয়া deficit financing হব
নোৱাৰে। (তথাপি bankruptcy বুলি নকয়) আমাৰ
এইটো হৈছে overdraft risis (মাত্ৰ ধুনীয়া ধুনীয়া শব্দ
ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে) আগতে overdraft risis হোৱা নাছিল।
এই বছৰ কিয় হৈছে? ১৯৬৬ চনত Reserve Bank এ
কলে যে অসম চৰকাৰে ৩ কোটি ২০ লাখ টকাৰ over-
draft draw কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri Dulal Chander Barua— এতিয়া কিমান কৰিছে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— আমাৰ বাজেট deficit
হৈছিল ১২ কোটি টকাৰ। তাৰ ১১ কোটি টকা tax
আদি পৰা আদায় হব আৰু ১০১ কোটি থাকিব। আমি
যিবোৰ tax measure কৰিছিলো তাৰ লগতে tax আদায়
কৰা পদ্ধতিত কৰিছিলো কিন্তু নতুন আইন ভাৱত চৰকাৰৰ
পৰা মঞ্জুৰ নোহোৱা পৰ্য্যন্ত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

এতিয়া মঞ্জুৰ হৈ আহিছে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিম। দ্বিতীয়তে finance বিভাগৰ control কৰাৰ লাগে আৰু এতিয়া সেইটো কৰা হৈছে financial adviser দ্বাৰা এইদৰে financial control কৰোৱাৰ বাবে কাম কৰাত সুবিধা হৈছে আৰু আগৰ দৰে পলম নহয়। তাৰ পিচত মই কৈছো যে Sales tax ত Panel rate কৰিম। প্ৰথমতে শতকৰা ৩ ভাগ তাৰ পিচত শতকৰা ১২ ভাগ আৰু পিচত শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ। এইটো Agriculture Income tax ব ক্ষেত্ৰটো কৰিব খুজিছো। যিবোৰ মানুহে আমাক tax নিদি নিজেই খটায় আছে সেইটো বন্ধ হব।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman — আমাক এটা কথা কলে ভাৱ হয় যে যিবোৰ বিষয়ই এই বুদ্ধিবোৰ শিকায় সেইটো বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিলেই ভাল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— আমি এতিয়া assessment ৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ হাতত দিছো। কিন্তু যদি তাত কিবা ভুল ওলায় ভবিষ্যতে তেনেহলে শুদ্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। এটা বিষয়ে যি আইন পাচ কৰা হ'ল সেইখন President ৰ স্বীকৃতি লাভ কৰি এতিয়া আমাৰ ওচৰ পাইছে।

এই আইন আপোনালোকে পাচ কৰিছে। আমাৰ কন্মৰ্চাৰী সকলৰ এচেচমেণ্ট কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব দিয়া হৈছিল। এতিয়া কিবা আসোৱাহ পালে শুধৰাৰ লাগিব। গতিকে

মই কব খুজিছো যে, যি ভাবে আগতে বাজেট কৰিছিল, সেই সময়ৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে বহুতো নতুন নতুন পৰিস্থিতি আহি পৰিছে। সেই সময়ত এতিয়া দিব লগীয়া হোৱা Dearness Allowance ৰ কথা নাছিল, এতিয়া ভাবিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই D. A. ৰ বাবদ ৭/৮ কোটি টকা দিব লাগিব।

তাৰ পিচত, এককোটি টকা পৰিপূৰণ মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিচৰা হৈছে এই দুটা যোগ কৰিলে মুঠ ২০ কোটি হয় এই ২০ কোটিৰ কাৰণে বছৰৰ ওপৰত আমাক Over Draft ১১ কোটি ল'গে।

এইবাৰ ভাৰত চৰকাৰে 'লন এডভান্স' দিছে Against plan. এই বছৰত ৩০ কোটি টকা Plan ৰ against এ মাহে মাহে দি আছে। এইটো শেষ হৈ আহিছে আৰু বছৰৰ শেষতহে Over draft ৰ কথা আহিব। ২০ কোটি টকাৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু ১৫ কোটি টকাৰে সৈতে বছৰৰ শেষত মুঠ ৩৫ কোটি হ'ব। Over draft ৰ সমস্যা হ'ব। এই Over draft ৰ কথাত Reserve Bank of India ই কৈছে যে, সেইটো যি হয় সময়তহে হ'ব। এই 'অভাৱ ড্ৰাফ্ট' ৰ সমস্যাটো অকল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতেই নহয়, ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যটো আছে। পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰো এই অৱস্থা হৈছে ঠিকাদাৰৰ বিল পৰিশোধ কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিলৈ আবেদন কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। আজিৰ এই অৱস্থাটো আগৰে

পৰা হৈ আহিছে, কাজেই এতিয়া চৰকাৰক দোষাৰপ
কৰিলেই নহব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— আপুনিটো ভালেই পাইছে। এই
ধৰণৰ বক্তৃতা দি ৰাজ্যখনৰ অৰ্থনীতি কোনফালে নিহে
কেৱল ভগবানে জানে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— এই আলোচনাৰ অবতারণা
কৰি দোষ গুণ নিৰাকৰণৰ কথা মই কোৱা নাই। এই
সময়ত কি কৰিলে ভাল হয়, কিদৰে কৰিলে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান
হয়— সেইটো ভাবিহে কৰা হৈছিল। শ্ৰীযুত বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই
যি ৰাক্যবান নিক্ষেপ কৰিছে যে—

Shri Gouri Sankar Bhattacharya— Mr. Deputy Speaker,
Sir, on Fundamental matters there can be
no bipartison policy.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— মাননীয় সদস্যই ঠিকেই
কৈছে। গণতন্ত্ৰ বা যি কোনো তন্ত্ৰই নহওক, ইয়াৰ
ভিতৰত কিছুমান দলীয় কথা থাকে। টকা পয়চাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত
নিৰ্দলীয় হিচাবে কৰিব লাগে। এইটো ঠিক কথা। এই
ক্ষেত্ৰত ময়ো একমত যে,— বৰ্ত্তমান অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতি যি
বিপদ আহিছে তাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে খাব আদিৰ ওপৰত
বেছি জোৰা নিদি কেনেকৈ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা
যায় তালৈ হে দৃষ্টি দিব লাগে।

Shri Phani Baora— এই কথা সচা যে ইয়াত কমপিটিচন হৈছে।

যদি চৰকাৰৰ এই এই নীতি চলি থাকে অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতি আৰু বেচি বেয়া হব । গতিকে নিৰ্দ্দলীয় ভাবে কেনেকৈ হয় তাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— চচিয়েলিটি বা কামউনিষ্টৰ অৰ্থনীতি কি হব ক'ব নোৱাৰো । আমি দেশৰ যি crisis হৈছে । সেইটো অকলে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে নিৰাকৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে । সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে অৰ্থবিষয়ত এক crisis হৈছে, আমি তাৰে অংশ মাথোন আৰু সেই হিচাবেই চলি আছো । কাজেই আমি অকলে একো কৰিব নোৱাৰো । ভাৰত চৰকাৰেহে যি হয় কৰিব পাৰে । সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ পৰ্য্যায়ৰ ভিতৰতহে আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য । এইখিনি সমাপ্ত কৰিবলৈ কোন খিনি দলীয়, কোন খিনি নিৰ্দ্দলীয় ক'ব নোৱাৰো । Industry আৰু Development ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে আমাৰ হাতত কেৱল কৃষিহে দিছে । Industry ৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ নিজেই । সেই কাৰণে ইয়াত কেনেকৈ Policy change কৰিব পাৰি ?

আপোনালোকে যদি plan ত চাই তেতিয়া দেখিব যে কৃষিৰ কাৰণে যিটো plan হ'ব, সেইটো ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ ভাগত দিছে আৰু Industry ৰ plan কৰা বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে লৈছে । গত যদি নিৰ্দ্দলীয় হিচাবে এটা নীতি ঠিক কৰো, তেনেহলে মোৰ বিশ্বাস আমি বহুত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম । কিন্তু যদিহে সকলো ঠাইতে বিৰোধ সংঘৰ্ষ চলি থাকে, তেতিয়া কি কৰিব ?

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Importance

গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই ঠিকেই কৈছে যে দুই দলে সংঘৰ্ষ
কৰে বাকী বিলাকে সুবিধা লয়।

Shri Phani Bora — মই মহোদয়ে কি তৃতীয় পক্ষৰ কথা কৈছে
আমি হলে বুজা নাই আমি হলে Bureaucracy আৰু
চৰকাৰ এটা বুলিয়েই ধৰি লৈছো।

যদি এইটো নহয়—————

Bureaucracy must be subordinated to the
administration, i e., the Government must
make bureaucracy that it will follow the
direction and decision of the Govt. Decisions
and policy dictated by Govt. should be
implemented by the bureacracy, I do not
want to talk about the first, second and third
force as mentioned by the Minister, what
I want to say that whatever the force is it
must implement the decisions otherwise it
will mean failure of the Govt. when no
other can be held responsible.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — এই বিষয়ে আমি আপোনাৰ
লগত একমত নহয়, যদিও মই সেই বিষয়ৰ একো ইঙ্গিত
দিয়া নাই মই কেৱল গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এটা
কথাৰহে উত্তৰ দিছো। চৰকাৰে Bureaucracy বা

নীতি হিচাবে লৈছে নে নাই সেই বিষয়টোৰ মই একো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত বৰা ডাঙৰীয়া বা ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া যিয়েই নহওক সকলোৰে সেই একে অৱস্থা আপোনালোকেও চলাব নোৱাৰে। এনে পৰিস্থিতিৰ সুবিধা লৈ আপোনালোকে আমাক আজি হয়তো অস্ত্ৰ নিক্ষেপ কৰিছে কিন্তু যি অস্ত্ৰ আমাক নিক্ষেপ কৰিব, সেই অস্ত্ৰ আমিও নিক্ষেপ কৰিম।

যিহওক মই নতুন কথাৰ আলোচনা কৰিছো। আপোনাকে যিখিনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে মই বেলেগ তাৰেহে বাখ্যা কৰিছো মাত্ৰ।

তেখেত সকলে কিছুমান প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে বিশেষকৈ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আমি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে ২০% কমাই দিছো মই কৈছো সেইটো কথা নহয়; সিদিনা সকলো বিভাগৰ ডিবেক্টৰ আৰু কেইজনমান চেফ্টেবলীক লৈ মিটিং কৰি কলো যে বৰ্তমান আমাৰ অৱস্থা এইটো। এনে অৱস্থাত আপোনালোকে কি দিছা দিয়ে? বিভাগবিলাকৰ ডিবেক্টৰ সকলে তেনেধৰণৰ এটা আৰ্থাস দিছে যে আমাৰ গতানুগতিক খৰচৰ ২০% cut কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৈছে, সেইদৰে এইটো Plan ৰ cut নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua — মই Plan cut ৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

সেই ২০% cut ৰ কথাই কৈছে। তেখেতে কৈছে মই পৰামৰ্শ

আগবঢ়োৱা নাই। মই যি পাৰিছো সিমান পৰামৰ্শ আগ-
বঢ়াইছো তেখেতে কৰিব এদিন cut আগদিনা আকৌ
কিবা এটা এইবোলালৈ চাই মহানন্দ টোলগৰৰ দিনৰ
অৱস্থাই হৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— এই ২০% cut মই ক'ব
নাই। সকলো বিভাগীয় কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ পৰা ২০% econo-
my কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আশ্বাস দিছে। গতিকে
ডিবেণ্টৰ বিলাকক কোৱা হৈছে যে আপোনালোকে যিমান
খিনি cut কৰিব পাৰে, সিমান খিনি কথা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua— মন্ত্ৰী cut হ'বনে নহয় মন্ত্ৰী
নকমাই অন্য ফালে ২০% cut.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে,
তেখেত সকলৰ আলোচনাত এইটো প্ৰকাশ্য ভাবেই কৈছে,
যেনে Electricity Board ৰ কথা কওতে মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াই
চাই বাগিছাৰ কথাও কৈছে। গতিকে আমি ইয়াত
এতিয়া বিভাগ কমেও কথা আলোচনা কৰা নাই।
প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগত কিমান Economy কৰিব পাৰে,
সেইটোহে হৈছে।

Shri Phani Bora— মন্ত্ৰী বাটক ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— বাক সেইটো পৰামৰ্শ বুলি

ধৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত প্ৰত্যেক ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ Target লৈ আমাক জনাব এতিয়াও জনোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে অলপ আগ বাঢ়িছে বুলি জানিব পাৰিছো। Plan ৰ cut কৰিব নোৱাৰি এইটো ৩০ কোটি টকাৰ Plan ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ Plan গতিকে আমি non Plan expenditureত কিমান economy কৰিব পাৰো তাৰহে চেষ্টা কৰিছো। মন্ত্ৰীও non-plan ৰ বিষয় গতিকে মন্ত্ৰীয়েও সংৰক্ষণ পাব নোৱাৰে। সেই হিচাবে তেওঁলোকে ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টত চিন্তা কৰি উলিয়াব।

(স্বৰ — তেন্তে প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগত মানুহ কমাব নেকি?)

আমি সদ্যহতে মানুহ কমোৱা Plan লোৱা নাই। মানুহ নকমোৱাকৈ কিমান খৰচ কৰিব পাৰি সেইটোহে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট বিলাকক কৈছো মানুহ কমোৱা পিচৰ কথা। মানুহ নকমোৱাকৈ খৰচ কৰিব পাৰিনে নোৱাৰি।

Shri Phani Bora — মই কও, মন্ত্ৰী কমাওক। মন্ত্ৰী কমোৱাটো আগতে ব্যবস্থা কৰক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — মাননীয় সদস্যই যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে আমি এতিয়া কোনো Plan এই কাটিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই। Plan কটা যোৱাৰ তয় থকাৰ কাৰণেই এই ব্যবস্থা লৈছো।

আমাক ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যি টকা দিছে আৰু আমাৰ

Over draft ৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ পইচা বাহি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিছো ।

(Voice — এনেকৈ চলিলে ধাৰণে কৰিব তাত শৰ্কা আছে ।)

আপোনাৰ শৰ্কা সমাধান কৰিবলৈকে মই এই ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিছো । (হাঁহি)

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya — বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই
agriculture ৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ নকলে । আমি সেই
বিষয়ে কিছু শুনিবলৈ বিচাৰিছিলো । আমাৰ যিবিলাক
বস্তু অসমতে উৎপন্ন কৰিব পাৰি সেইবিলাক বাহিৰৰ
পৰা আক কিমান দিন আনি থাকিব লাগিব ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — এইটো 'ৰিচেচনৰ' কথা ।
এইটো এটা আমোদজনক কথা । এই বিষয়ে অৰ্থনীতিবিদ
সকলে কোনো ভাল পুথি লিখিব পৰা নাই ।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya — মোৰ কথা হৈছে অসমত
দাইল হয়, বুট হয়, পিয়াজ হয়, তথাপি কিয় এই বস্তুবোৰ
বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi — আমি আমাৰ বাজাতে
বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ খাদ্যবস্তু উৎপন্ন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা
কৰিছো । বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত খাদ্যৰ বহুত অভাৱ

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হৈছে, কিন্তু অর্থনীতি বিদ্ সকলে জনাইছে যে এইবাৰ
আমাৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতি ভাল হ'ব।

(স্বৰ — এনে ভবিষ্যত বাণীৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা আছে নে)

অংক শাস্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি মালুহ চন্দ্ৰ গ্ৰহলৈ
যাব পৰা হৈছে। সেইদৰে “rule of average”ৰ ওপৰত
নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত খাদ্য বস্তুৰ বৃদ্ধি হ'ব বুলি জনা
গৈছে। আৰু ৰাইজে কিছু সকাহ পাব বুলি আশা
কৰা হৈছে।

(স্বৰ — দেশত বিপদ হ'বলৈ মন্ত্ৰীৰো সংখ্যা বাঢ়ে।

দেশত বেমাৰ বাঢ়িলে ডাক্তৰো বঢ়াব লগিয়া হয়।
ডাক্তৰ বেচি লগালে বেমাৰ গুচাবৰ কাৰণেও চেষ্টা কৰিব
লাগিব। গতিকে “ৰিচেচন” পিৰিওডৰ পৰা ভাৰতে শিক্ষা
লব লাগিব যাতে অনাবুষ্টিৰ কাৰণে খেতিৰ হাহাকাৰ হ'ব
লগা নহয়। আৰু যি কাৰণে দেশে ৰঙা বাতি জ্বলাব লগা হ'ব
বুলি আপোনালে কে কৈছে সেইটো যাতে নহয়। ধন্যবাদ।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10. A. M.
On Wednesday, the 8th November 1967.

Shillong.
The 7th November,
1967

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary
Legislative Assembly Assam.