

Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

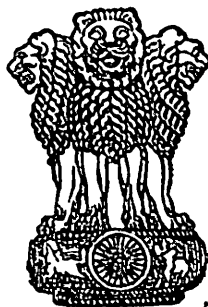
**SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA**

BUDGET SESSION

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The 26th, 27th & 28th June, 1967



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DEMAND No. 29

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on
Monday, the 26th June 1968.

PRESENT

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law,
Speaker, in the Chair, 11 Ministers, 6 Ministers of State, 2 Deputy Ministers
and 79 Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: **Surplus waste land in the Forest Reserves of Cachar Division.**

Shri TAZAMMUL ALI LASKAR asked:

*১৩১। মাননীয় রাজস্বমন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি—

(a) কাছাড়ের ফরেস্ট রিজার্ভে বন বিভাগের অপ্রয়োজনীয় কত পতিত
অনাবাদী জমি পড়িয়া আছে?

(b) কাছাড়ের নিরপত্তা ও 'অধিক শস্য ফলাও' আন্দোলনের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে
ঐসব পতিত জমি ভূমিহীন কৃষকদের মধ্যে বণ্টনের কোন
পরিকল্পনা সরকারের আছে কি না?

(c) থাকিলে ইহা কবে পর্যন্ত ফলপ্রসূ হইবে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forest)
replied:

131. (a)—There is no available surplus waste land in the Forest Reserves
of Cachar Division.

কাছাড়ের রক্ষিত বনে কোন বাড়তি পতিত জমি নাই।

(b)—Does not arise.

প্রশ্ন উঠে না।

(c)—Does not arise.

প্রশ্ন উঠে না।

REFERENCE

(2001/01/19/200)

For the file

Re: Amount in connection with Travelling Allowance of Officers of Law Department

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked:

132. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

- (a) What amount Government had to spend during the last 3 years in connection with Travelling allowance of the Officers of the Law Department?
- (b) In the Financial Year 1966-67, what was the total amount of Travelling allowance and other expenses drawn by the Legal Remembrancer?
- (c) During the above period how many times he visited New Delhi and how long he stayed there in each visit and in what connection?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law) replied:

132. (a)—Rupees 17,443.34 paise.

(b)—Rupees 6,249.05 paise for Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance of the Officers. No other expenses were drawn by the Officer.

(c)—Four times respectively for 6, 5, 7 and 5 days. On first two occasions, he was deputed in connection with Supreme Court cases of the State Government. On the last two occasions, he was deputed for consultation with the Ex-Attorney General and the Solicitor General of India.

Shri GAURI-SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: So far as the Supreme Court appeals are concerned, is it a fact that one of these appeals was with regard to the dismissal of about one thousand Primary School teachers, and the other was with regard to the appeals against the Carriage Tax Act?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: The second case was regarding the Assam Primary School teachers and the first one was with regard to Civil Appeal No.13 of 1965-66.

Shri GAURI-SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Civil Appeal number such and such, but pertaining to what case?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Pertaining to a case regarding appointment of the District Judge. Some correspondences were going on with the Supreme Court but the Supreme Court was not satisfied with the correspondence.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that some Advocates were engaged in the Supreme Court inspite of the Legal Remembrancer being there?

Mr. SPEAKER: Legal Remembrancer does not plead cases.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know what is the amount of expenditure incurred in connection with the cases for which L. R. was sent ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question is very wide of the mark. The question of expenditure in respect of a particular case does not arise here.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Apart from the fact that the L. R. was sent in connection with these appeals, the expenditure also comes under the same Head of Accounts. Therefore Sir, I want to know what is the amount spent for engagement of lawyers or pleaders in connection with these appeals ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: I want notice of that question, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know, Sir, how many times the officer was deputed to New Delhi ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, the reply to this question has already been given. It is "Four times respectively for 6, 5, 7 and 5 days."

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Whether the expenditure for T.A. will be met from the General Budget or from any other special provision made for that particular purpose ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: It was met from the normal Budget.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Whether it is a fact that L. R. visited New Delhi in connection with appeals under the Labour Department, particularly with regard to one case about Ad Hoc Grant under Defence of India Rules to the Industrial Workers ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: He went to Delhi four times as I have already stated.

Re: Appointment of Government Pleaders

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked:

*133. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

(a)—How many New Government Pleaders and Assistant Government Pleaders have been appointed this year ?

(b)—Who are the persons and what are the places of appointment ?

(c)—The number of Civil Suits and Appeals conducted by the new Government Pleader of Jorhat and Assistant Government Pleader of Dibrugarh in the last three years ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law) replied:

133. (a) —Government Pleaders 2 (Two)

Assistant Government Pleaders 4 (Four).

(b)—Shri P. K. Barua as Government Pleader at North Lakhimpur.

Shri J. N. Bezbarua as Government Pleader at Jorhat.

Sarbashri D. N. Barua, M. Rafique, N. M. Ganguli and G. Barua as Assistant Government Pleaders at Dibrugarh, Nowgong, Gauhati and Mangaldai respectively.

(c)—Twenty-two Civil Suits and four Appeals conducted by the Government Pleaders, Jorhat since the appointment, i.e., 10th April 1967.

Seventeen Civil Suits conducted by the Assistant Government Pleader of Dibrugarh since his appointment, i.e., 15th March 1967. No Appeals have been conducted by the Assistant Government Pleader.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, my question has not been properly answered. My question was—what is the number of Civil suits and Appeals conducted by the Jorhat Government Pleader during the last three years and not since the appointment of the present Government pleaders.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your question was “Appeals conducted by the new Government Pleader”. So now this is a new question.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Sir, these cases were conducted by the pleader newly appointed. Figures for the last three years are not with me now.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ Assistant Government Pleader জন কেতিয়া নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: ১৫ মাৰ্চ, ১৯৬৭ চন।

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: তেখেতে ‘ল’ পাচ কৰা কিমান দিন হৈছে?

Shri ABDUL MALIB MAZUMDAR New question, Sir.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ‘বাবত’ তেওঁ কিমান দিন থেকাটিচ কৰিছে?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: That is not available.

Mr. SPEAKER: But that is a relevant question.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: Assistant Government Pleader হবলৈ কিমান অইতক প্ৰয়োজন?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: He will have to be a standing Pleader of the Bar.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: May I know whether it is a fact that only those lawyers who are members or sympathisers or supporter of the Congress Party are appointed as Government Pleaders?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: It is not a fact.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: যি জনক Government Pleader লোৱা হ'ল, তেওঁক লোৱাৰ আগতে Deputy Commissioner বা District Judge ৰ recommendation বিচৰা হৈছিলনে?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: The recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner was there.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: My question (c) has not been properly answered.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your question as it is framed was answered. Why have you put the word "new"?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: We have given the figures since the appointment of the new Government Pleader.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, it is true that the question could have been framed better. To my mind, the hon. Member wanted to know whether and how far the newly-appointed Government Pleader was a practising lawyer. It was sought to be known as to how many cases this new incumbent actually handled during the last 3 years. Probably that was the question.

Mr. SPEAKER: But as the question stands the reply is all right.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know what is the general principle followed by Government in respect of appointing Government Pleaders and Assistant Government Pleaders?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: The general standing of the pleader in the Bar and the recommendation of the Local Officers.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is it not a fact that in appointing Government Pleaders and Assistant Government Pleaders the Government generally has to take the opinions of the Bar Association, the Deputy Commissioner and the District Judge? If so, whether Government had taken such opinion in respect of appointment of the Government Pleader at Jorhat and the Assistant Government Pleader at Dibrugarh?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: There is no such rule that Government has to obtain the recommendation of the District Judge and the Bar Association.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Whether it is a fact that the District Judge had a raised certain objections in respect of appointment of the Assistant Government Pleader at Dibrugarh ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: No such objection was received.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know whether efficiency and experience of the pleader concerned are counted for appointment as Government Pleader ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Of course .

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Whether it is a fact that the Assistant Government Pleader at Dibrugarh has no experience at all and the appointment has been made not on merit but on party consideration ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is an insinuation. Next question No. 134.

Re: Amount for feeding 15 bullocks by the Gauhati Municipal Board

Shri GOVINDA KALITA asked:

*134. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Municipal Board spent within a year Rs. 1,27,000 for feeding 15 bullocks of the Board ?

(b) If, so, whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry into this affair with the help of one expert ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

134. (a)—The hon. Member has not specified which year he is referring to. However, in the Audit Report for the period from 1st April 1961 to 31st March 1963, on food for bullocks it has been stated that the expenditure on food including paddy straws for bullock; for 1961-62 to 1962-63 was Rs.1,17,598.27 paise. During 1961-62, there were on an average 27 bullocks and during 1962-63 the average number of bullocks was 30.

(b)—Yes.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: May I know who was the Chairman of the Municipal Board in the relevant period ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: That information is not with me. Perhaps Mr. D. N. Sarma, but I am not quite sure.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: May I know what purpose these bullocks served ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Haulage of bullock carts.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Is it not a fact that expenditure on these bullocks has exceeded by seven times the expenditure for similar bullocks in Gosala and this appeared in newspapers?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I do not have the comparative figures for Gosala bullocks, but here the average works out at Rs. 3 per bullock per day.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Does not the Chief Minister consider the expenditure of Rs.1,17,598 to be too exorbitant?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As a matter of fact I find in my own house that for a cow, excluding the cost of grass, we have to spent about Rs.1.50 per day for other food. Therefore, I have agreed to have an enquiry into the matter.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: May I know what is the remuneration of the bullock-keepers per day?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: That is not with me.

Mr. SPEAKER: That also does not arise.

Re: Embankment on River Puthimari

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked:

*1335. গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ (ই, এণ্ড, ডি) মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (a) পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ মথুৰাটৰি তঙাৰ পাচত কিয় নদীৰ ভাঁজ কাটা হ'ল?
- (b) পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ মধুকুছিত যিটো ভাঁজ কাটা হ'ল এইটো খাল কিমান দীঘল, কিমান বহল আৰু কিমান গভীৰ হ'ল?
- (c) কিমান মানুহে তাত কাম কৰিলে? কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ল?
- (d) পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ মধুকুছিত নদীৰ ভাঁজ কাটিব যোৱা আটাইবোৰ মানুহে টকা পাইছেনেকি?
- (e) যদি পোৱা নাই, কিয় কাম কৰা মানুহবোৰক দৰমহাৰ টকা দিয়া নহ'ল?

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

135. (a)—No loop cutting was done but the work of diversion channel was taken up for diverting the main current away from the breach and taking a part of the flow downstream of the breach to facilitate work of closing of the breach.

মথাউৰি ভণ্ডাৰ পাচত কোনো ভাঁজ কটা হোৱা নাছিল। ভণ্ডা ঠাইত কাম কৰাৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে নদীৰ প্ৰধান সুঁতিটো ভণ্ডা ঠাইৰ পৰা ভাণ্ডিৰ ফালে আঁতৰাই নিবৰ কাৰণেহে এটা খাল (Diversion channel) কটা হৈছিল।

(b)—The diversion channel provided was 650 ft. long, 70 ft. wide and 8 to 9 ft. deep.

এই খালটো (Diversion channel) ৬৫০ ফুট দীঘল, ৭০ ফুট বহল আৰু ৮ ফুটৰ পৰা ৯ ফুট দ।

(c)—The total number of persons who worked on test relief basis is 2,814 and total expenditure incurred was Rs.66,664.

এই খালটোত সৰ্বমুঠ ২,৮১৪ জন লোকে কাম কৰিলে আৰু ৬৬,৬৬৪ টকা খৰচ হ'ল।

(d)—All the persons engaged departmentally in Muster Roll have already been paid.

বিভাগে নিয়োগ কৰা সকলো লোককে হাজিৰা বহীৰ জৰিয়তে টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

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

ওপৰত দিয়া (d) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰৰ পিচত এই প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA: যিটো Diversion খাল খান্দিলে সেইটোৱেদি পানী নগ'ল। সেইটো খবৰ চৰকাৰৰ আছেনে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: সেইটো খবৰ চৰকাৰী ভাৱে পোৱা নাই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: সেই ঠাইলৈ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় নিজে গৈছিল। লগত মই আৰু শ্ৰী শৰ্মাও আছিল। তেখেতে দেখি আহিছে যে পানী নগ'ল। এই কথা সঁচানে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: মথাউৰি ভাঙিছিল বাৰিষা আৰু Diversion channel তেতিয়াই খনা হৈছিল। মই গৈছিলো খালি তেতিয়া channel টো silted হৈ গৈছিল।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: মন্ত্ৰী যাওঁতে তাৰ মানুহবোৰে কৈছিল যে পানী নিয়াৰ বাবে অফিচাৰ সকলে চেপ্টা নকৰি মানুহকহে বন্ধা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে নুশুনিলে। ফলত পানীও নগ'ল আৰু ৬৬ হেজাৰ টকাও নষ্ট হ'ল। এই কথা সঁচানে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: এইটো পৰীক্ষামূলক ভাৱেহে কৰা হৈছিল। ইয়াত অকৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ কথা নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এই পৰীক্ষা কিমান দিন চলিব ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: এই বাবেই প্ৰথম হৈছে ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA: যোৱা আগষ্ট মাহৰ ২৩ তাৰিখে মথাউৰি ভাঙিল, সেই সময়ত শালি খেতিৰ ভৰ সময় । সেই সময়ত ভাঙটো বন্ধা কাম নকৰি ফচল বন্ধা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল । সেইটো নকৰাৰ ফলত বহুতো বাইজৰ ফচল নষ্ট হ'ল আৰু চৰকাৰী ধনৰ অপব্যয় যে হৈছে, সেইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: মই আগতেই কৈছো যে এই স্থতিটো খান্দিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছিল, মথাউৰিটো বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ আৰু মথ উৰিটো বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা হলে তাৰ দাতিত থকা মাটি আৰু শষ্য সকলো বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা হ'লহেঁতেন । কিন্তু মথাউৰিটো বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা নহল । গতিকে সৎ উদ্দেশ্য লৈ কাম কৰা স্বত্বেও খেতি আৰু মাটি বন্ধা নপৰিল ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA: এই ভাঙটো বাট পোনা ই দিবৰ কাৰণে বাইজে যোৱা দুবছৰৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন-নিবেদন কৰি আহিছে । তেতিয়া চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল সকলে বাইজক ধমকি দি কলে যে কেনেকৈ বানপানী ৰোধ কৰিব লাগে, আমি জানো । অথচ ২৩ আগষ্টত আকৌ সেই বান ভাঙিল । আকৌ যি সকলে শ্ৰমদান কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল, সেই সকলে টকা নাপালে; কিন্তু যিসকল মানুহৰ নাম লিষ্টিভুক্ত কৰা হ'ল, সেই সকলক বাতাবাতি payment দিলে আৰু বাকী বিলাকক payment নিদি খেদি দিয়া হৈছে, সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: চাৰ, প্ৰশ্নটো বৰ দীঘলীয়া হৈছে, তাৰ উপৰি কেবাটাও প্ৰশ্ন একেলগে লগলগাই সোধা হৈছে । যি হওক সেই মথাউৰিটো বহুদিন আগৰ পৰাই ভাঙিবলৈ ধৰা চকুত পৰিছিল । বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা স্বত্বেও বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা নহল । তাত খাল খান্দিবলৈ যিবিলাক মানুহৰ নাম লিষ্টিভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে, সেই বিলাকেহে কাম কৰিছে; চৰকাৰে যিসকল মানুহক কামত লগালে, তেওঁলোকক সম্পূৰ্ণ বকমে মজুৰী দিয়া হৈছে । তাত test relief ৰ জৰিয়তে সেই কাম কৰিবলৈ বহুত মানুহেই গৈছিল, কিন্তু যিবিলাক মানুহে কাম কৰিলে তেওঁলোককে লিষ্টিভুক্ত কৰা হৈছিল আৰু মজুৰীও দিয়া হৈছিল । যিবিলাকে কাম নকৰি গুচি গ'ল তেওঁলোকক মজুৰী দিয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নঠে ।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : Test relief হিচাবো কামটো কৰা নহ'ল কিয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেইটো কাম test relief হিচাপেই কৰা হৈছিল ।

Re: Low pay scales in Karimganj Acquired Estate Administration

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

*136. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Third Grade employees and field incumbents of Government under Karimganj Acquired Estate Administration are very much low paid?
- (b) Whether Government have received several representations from those staff for consideration?
- (c) If so, what immediate redress Government propose to render to these incumbents?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that some enhanced scale of pay has been proposed for these staff?
- (e) If so, from which date the new scale will be given effect to?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue, etc.) replied.

136. (a)—No. They are drawing the pay and allowances specially sanctioned for the acquired estate employees which are at par with other similar pay-scales recommended by the Government in 1959.

(b)—Yes.

(c), (d) & (e)—The following are 3rd Grade Staff, Field Staff and Fourth Grade Staff—

3rd Grade Staff	Field Staff	4th Grade Staff
U. D. Assistant,	Naibs, Tahsildar	Night Guards,
L. D. Assistant,	Mohorirs,	Tahsil Peons,
Typists,	Surveyors,	Office Peons,

Of them, all the 3rd Grade Office Staff, some office Peons and Tahsil Peons are getting revised scales as per Pay Committee Report, 1964. The Naib, Tahsildars (i.e. Assistant Naibs) Mohorirs, Surveyors and Night Gaurds could not be given revised scales as these posts have been left out by Pay Committee 1964. District authorities have submitted proposal for revision of their pay scales and the proposal is under examination of Government.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : Sir, since the reply is that the proposal is under the consideration of the Government, I would not like to put supplementaries ; but may I know from the Government whether this particular Department 'Acquired Estate Administration' would be merged with the Settlement Department ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: In course of time will be merged :

Re: Second Sugar Mill at Barpathar.

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

* 137 মাননীয় সমন্বয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(a) অসমৰ দ্বিতীয় সমন্বয় চেনিকল এটা গোলাঘাটৰ বৰপথাৰত বহুৱাব সিদ্ধান্ত চৰকাৰে লৈছে নেকি?

(b) যদি লৈছে, ইয়াৰ কাম কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ হব?

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

137। (a) তেনেকুৱা কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(b) প্রশ্নই নুঠে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: সেই অঞ্চলটোত কিমান কুঁহিয়াৰ উৎপাদন হয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: তাত কুঁহিয়াৰ কিমান উৎপন্ন হয় সেইটো পৰীক্ষা কৰা নাই।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: বৰপথাৰত যথেষ্ট কুঁহিয়াৰ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে দ্বিতীয় চেনিকলটো তাত তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কিবা কথা আছে নেকি?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: তেনে কোনো কথা আমি বৰ্তমানে চিন্তা কৰা নাই। অৱশ্যে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব পাৰি।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: তাত এটা Sugar Mill হব নে নহয় সেই বিষয়ে কো-অপাৰেটিভ বিভাগৰ পৰা Survey কৰিছিল, সেই কথা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : তেনে ধৰণৰ Survey হোৱা কথা মই শুনা নাই।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: তাত কোনো সুবিধাজনক যানবাহন আৰু পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থা নথকা কাৰণে সেই ঠাইত প্ৰতি বছৰে কেইবা লাখ মৌন কুঁহিয়াৰ লোকচান হয় সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: তেনে লোকচান হোৱা কথা শুনা নাই। ডেবগাঁও চেনি কলৰ কাৰণেও তাৰ পৰা কুঁহিয়াৰ অনা হয়

Re: Meeting of the Planning and Administration Committees of the Sibsagar Mohkuma Parishad

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked: ..

*138. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) How many sittings of both Planning and Administration Committees of Sibsagar Mohkuma Parishad have been held since inception till date ?

(b) How many sittings of Mohkuma Parishad were held within the same period ?

(c) Whether the Deputy Commissioner attended meetings of the Mohkuma Parishad since inception of Standing Committees ?

(d) What is the percentage of attendance of officers in Standing Committee and Mohkuma Parishad Meetings ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [Minister of State, Development (P. and C. D.)] replied:

138. (a)—(i) Planning and Administration Committee—Four sittings since inception on 28th January 1966.

(ii) Agriculture Production Committee—Three sittings since inception on 28th January 1966.

(b)—Ten sittings since 28th January 1966.

(c)—No.

(d)—In Planning and Administration Committees held on:—

8th June 1966	..	..	..	42 per cent.
5th October 1966	..	..	..	63 per cent.
10th December 1966	..	..	..	59 per cent.
28th March 1967	..	..	..	42 per cent.

In Agriculture Production Committee held on:—

22nd July 1966	..	..	..	100 per cent.
25th November 1966	..	..	..	75 per cent.
28th March 1966	..	..	..	80 per cent.

In Mohkuma Parishad meetings held on :—

25th April 1966	..	..	..	20 per cent.
9th June 1966	..	..	..	Nil.

25th June 1966	..	..	..	13 per cent.
5th August 1966	..	..	..	60 per cent.
24th August 1966	..	..	..	40 per cent.
30th September 1966	..	..	..	20 per cent.
28th November 1966	..	..	..	6 per cent.
15th December 1966	..	..	..	27 per cent.
9th May 1967	..	..	....	Nil.
26th May 1967	..	..	..	6 per cent.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক
মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বহুত percentage পানে, কিহৰ percentage ?

Mr. SPEAKER: প্রশ্নটোতে বিচাৰিছে ।

Re: Non-availability of Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheet in the State

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

- Why Galvanised C. I. Sheet is not available to the Public ?
- Why several Government administrations, both Central and State, have been storing huge stock of C. I. Sheets depriving the general Public ?
- Whether the Government will decontrol C. I. Sheets both black and galvanised ?
- If not, why ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply)
replied:

139. (a)—The G. C. I. Sheets are not available due to restricted production for want of Zinc since Chinese aggression in 1962.

(b)—Different Departments of the State Government have to store their quota of C. I. Sheets received direct from Government of India for their departmental purpose.

(c) —Yes, Government of India have already decontrolled B.C.I. Sheets with effect from 4th February 1967 and G. C. I. Sheets from 1st May 1967.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Since the Government of India have already decontrolled B. C. I. sheets, may I know whether the Government of Assam will also follow suit?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Sir, we have already done that.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Why then even now there are some amount of B. C. I. sheets in the Subdivisional headquarters awaiting disposal?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: These were received before decontrol was effected and these will be distributed as controlled commodities.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Are Government aware that some C. I. Sheets which were coming on Government account are being sold at Calcutta?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: I am not aware of that.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Will the Government please make an enquiry as to whether huge quantities of C. I. Sheets are being sold at Calcutta through the Trade Adviser?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH:...If the Hon'ble Member gives me the details, I shall definitely enquire.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I expect the Government to come up with a notification or a press note that C. I. sheets have been decontrolled so that we may, the Hon'ble Members, can get rid of the headache of being always pressed by the people?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: That has already been published.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Since B. C. I. Sheets have also been decontrolled, will the Government please make arrangements for making available these B. C. I. Sheets in the Assam market?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, that will not help. Our experience is that so far as the States remotely placed like ours are concerned, scarcity will remain. Even when the commodity was controlled, it did not come in time. Therefore, this difficulty, I suppose, will remain.

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA: Since the Government has decontrolled C. I. Sheets, has any step been taken for the availability of C. I. Sheets in the State?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Now that it is decontrolled, the trade channel can bring it and sell it to the public.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Since the de-control order was passed, whether the Government of Assam has received any application from any individual or firm for granting them license for bringing this commodity ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not necessary.

Re:..Training of Assistants in the Assam Secretariat

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: asked:

*140 Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What arrangement has been made for training of Assistants in the Assam Secretariat ?

(b) What Manuals and Rules relating to finance are taught to the trainees ?

(c) When the Manuals and Rules were prepared and formed ?

(d) Whether they are amended and brought in line with the provisions of the Constitution of India ?

(e) If not, when Government propose to do so ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

140. (a)—Training is imparted to the assistants in the Assam Secretariat Training School. For facility of training, the trainees are divided into two groups. The training is part time for a batch of about 25 assistants of each group at a time according to a prescribed programme and scheme of training.

(b)—The Manuals and Rules relating to finance taught to the trainees are —

(i) Assam Fundamental Rules and Subsidiary Rules.

(ii) Assam Financial Rules.

(iii) Assam Contingency Manual.

(iv) Treasury Rules and Subsidiary Orders.

(v) Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 1960.

(vi) Budget Manual Vol. I.

(vii) Assam Pension Manual.

(viii) General Provident Fund (Assam Services) Rules.

(ix) Account Code, Vol. I.

(c) Most of the Manuals and Rules were prepared between 1936 and 1940.

(d) & (e)—Some of the Manuals and Rules have been amended from time to time to conform to the changed conditions under the Constitution. The question of amendment of all the Manuals and Rules is under consideration of Departments concerned.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, in view of the need of the hour to cope with the administration, may I know whether Government considers it necessary to amend the manuals as early as possible?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, actually a large number of these manuals are being amended, and the present position is that the Fundamental Rules and Subsidiary Rules have been revised by the Finance Department from time to time to bring them on the lines of the Constitution. Assam Financial Rules are under revision of the Director of Accounts, Assam. The revision is expected to be completed in about 3 months. Assam Contingency Manual is under revision in the Finance 'E' Department. Treasury Rules and Subsidiary Orders are under revision in the Finance Department. Delegation of Financial Powers Rules were revised in 1960 under clause (3) of Article 166 of the Constitution. Budget Manual has already been revised by the Finance Department in 1960 to bring the rules in line with the requirements of the Constitution. Assam Pension Manual—important questions are under consideration in the Finance Department. Detailed rules will be revised in the light of the decisions to be arrived at. General Provident Fund (Assam Services) Rules have been amended from time to time by the Finance Department to bring them on the line of the Constitution. Accounts Code Vol. I contains directions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the matter of Accounts under Article 150 of the Constitution of India. Amendments to such directions can only be made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is it a fact that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules which have been amended are not in conformity with the Constitutional Provisions?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have no information like that.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Who were the instructors giving training to the Secretariat Assistants and what are their qualification?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There were two teachers of the rank of Under Secretary for imparting training in group A and B. At present one teacher is engaged for teaching in both groups. The names of the persons are not with me now.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is it a fact that due to dearth of teachers the training institute which has been set up for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the administration has not served the purpose? If so, whether Government will please take up a definite scheme to appoint some qualified persons for imparting training?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The hon. Member is correct. The Training School has to be improved very considerably and the number of admission increased.

Re: Procurement of paddy by Government

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

- (a) What was the total quantity of paddy procured by the State Government last year up to this time ?
- (b) What was the total requirement of paddy last year in the State ?
- (c) What is the total requirement of paddy this year in the State of Assam ?
- (d) What is the target of procurement this year in the State ?
- (e) What is the total quantity of paddy collected so far by the State Government ?
- (f) What steps have been taken by the Government to fulfil the target of paddy collection and to meet the State requirement of commodity ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

141. (a)—A quantity of 51,84,427 maunds of paddy procured last year till 31st May 1966.

(b)—About 6,83,77,376 maunds of paddy was the total requirement last year.

(c)—About 7,87,63,939 maunds of paddy is required this year.

(d)—10,00,000 maunds of paddy has been fixed as the procurement target for this year.

(e)—About 25,98,5349 maunds of paddy was procured through the different agencies from 1st November 1966 to 31st May 1967.

(f)—To intensify procurement Government have undertaken a procurement drive and have taken all necessary steps for (1) dehoarding rice/paddy, (2) prevention of smuggling of rice/paddy and unauthorised deals thereon and movement thereof, (3) declaration of stock of rice/paddy has been reduced from 100 maunds to 50 maunds and the district officers have been authorised to requisition excess stock of rice/paddy excepting the stock needed by the producers and the genuine consumers for their consumption and seize all undeclared stock and (4) placement of all district staff of Supply/Agriculture/Co-operative/Panchayat and Community Development Departments under the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers for quick and thorough execution of this drive till 30th June 1967. This has already yielded good results in procuring paddy as well as checking the rising trend in prices.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Whether it is a fact that Government took full responsibility to feed the industrial areas and the railways and whether Government are aware of the fact that there is no stock in the tea gardens at present ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The hon. Member is not correct. We had a meeting the other day with the planters and we found that all of them have stocks till the end of June and some gardens have stock till the middle of August also. July allotment has already been made to them.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Is it not a fact that the Tezpur circle has got stock upto 30th June and there is no stock for distribution on 3rd July ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Allotment for July has already been made.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it includes the quantity of paddy procured by the Police Department ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: No, the Police came only after 31st May.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, is it not a fact that the Government has introduced the D. I. Rule 125 for submission of declaration by the cultivators ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary, that has been already discussed.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, the Minister did not clarify. Hence may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to withdraw the D. I. Rule 125 for submission of declaration by the cultivators ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: There is no such proposal.

Re: Investigation Embankment and Drainage Unit of Cachar

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

*142. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the investigation operations of Embankment and Drainage Unit of the Government only function in the Subdivision of Karimganj in the District of Cachar ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that this Investigation Branch has no business to do either in Silchar or Hailakandi Subdivision ?
- (c) Why then the Headquarters of this Investigation Branch has been kept at Silchar town instead of installing the same in Karimganj town itself to benefit the working, supervision and minimising travelling allowance expenses of the Officers ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to remove this branch to Karimganj from Silchar immediately ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied:

142. (a)—No. The operations of the Cachar Investigation Embankment and Drainage Division cover the whole district of Cachar and part of United North Cachar and Mikir Hills District.

(b)—No. The Silchar and Hailakandi areas are also within the purview and jurisdiction of the Cachar Investigation Embankment and Drainage Division so far as investigation work is concerned.

(c) & (d)—Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

Re: Dighily Bund

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked:

*143. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether the Dighily Bund is a concrete one?
- (b) If so, the amount sanctioned for this bund?
- (c) How many acres of land will be benefitted by this bund?
- (d) Who were the contractors?
- (e) Who submitted the plan and estimates for the said bund?
- (f) By whom the bills were passed for final payment?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, etc.)] replied:

143. (a)—This is an earthen bund with a sluice culvert of size 10' x 8" at Chainage 12,800'.

(b)—Rupees 59,800 (including the sluice culvert).

(c)—About 2,500 acres.

(d)—Shri Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury and Shri Badan Chandra Bora.

(e)—The Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Embankment and Drainage Division, Gauhati.

(f)—Same as reply to (e) above.

(এ) এইটো মাটিৰ বান্ধ এটা sluice culvert সহ পৰিমাণ দীঘে ১০ ফুট, পুতলে ৮ ফুট আৰু ১২,৮০০ ফুট চেইনৰ ভিতৰত।

(বি) ৫৯,৮০০ টকা (sluice culvert ধৰি)।

(চি) প্ৰায় ২৫০০ একৰ মাটিত ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা লাভ পাইছে।

(ডি) শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ চৌধুৰী আৰু শ্ৰীৰদন চন্দ্ৰ বৰা।

(ই) নামনি অসমৰ E and D বিভাগৰ Executive Engineer গুৱাহাটী।

(এফ) ওপৰত দিয়া (e) উত্তৰৰ লগত একে।

Shri MANESWAR BORO: বাইজব মতানত নোনোৱাকৈ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়েই এই বাক বন্ধোৱা ঘটানে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতিয়ে এই বাক কবাইছে। বাইজব মতানত লৈছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰে।

Re: Promotion of Non-Gazetted Co-operative Officers

Shri M. A. MUSAWWIR CHAUDHURY asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that lower grade non-Gazetted officers in the Co-operative Department are promoted only after passing the Departmental examination?
- (b) What is the number of Co-operative Officers in the State in Gazetted rank?
- (c) Whether Gazetted officers in the Department are also required to pass any Departmental examination for promotion to the next higher post?
- (d) If the answer to (c) above is in the affirmative how many such Gazetted officers have passed Departmental examination and how many have been promoted to the next higher posts till now?
- (e) If the answer to (c) above is in the negative how many such Gazetted officers have been promoted to the next higher post?

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

144. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Fifty-nine.

(c)—Yes, unless one has passed it while in a lower post or is otherwise exempted or not required to pass it.

(d)—Fifty Officers who are holding gazetted rank now, passed Departmental examination while serving in the present posts or lower posts. Nine Gazetted Officers were not required to pass Departmental examination. Their designations and reasons for their not being required to pass the Departmental examination in the Co-operation Department are contained in a statement placed on the Table of the House.

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

Re: Rising Price of Chemical Fertilizers

Shri GOVINDA KALITA asked:

*145. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) At what rate the prices of chemical fertilizers are rising from the early part of 1965 to June 1967?
- (b) What are the reasons for this rise?
- (c) Whether Government propose to lower the price in the interest of growing more food?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

145. (a)—The prices of different fertilizers as fixed by the Government of India since early part of 1965 up to June 1967 are furnished in the statement placed on each Member's Table (which would indicate the rate at which the prices of chemical fertilizers are rising).

(b)—The reasons for rise in prices of chemical fertilizers are mainly devaluation, increase of labour cost, increase in the price of gunny bags, railway freight etc.

(c)—The price of fertilizers is fixed on All-India basis and the State Government have no scope to reduce it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, is it a fact that the Government of India is going to give a subsidy at subsidised rate of 170 per ton for distribution of fertilizers to the cultivators?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Government of India has not indicated the intention of giving subsidy to the cultivators on subsidised rate.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, the hon. Member wants to know whether Government of India is going to give fertilizers to the agriculturist at subsidised rate?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : No.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether such scheme is going to be introduced by the Government of Assam?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Government of Assam has no such scheme to give subsidy at subsidised rate. But, so far as carriage is concerned, we have decided to give certain amount as subsidy.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, has the Government of India discontinued this subsidy for carriage of fertilizers to the distant areas in Assam?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: The Government of India has discontinued.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister since when it was decided to discontinue?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Since last year. I cannot give the date now.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : যিটো বিক্ৰী দাম, সকলো জিলাতে একে ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI : অসমৰ সকলো ঠাইতে একে ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, in the statement submitted by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that on first January it was raised to 7,600 which is abnormally high. Sir, what is the reason for such an increase ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is about urium.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: The reason is the same as has been given.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for discontinuing the subsidy by the Government of India ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I want notice.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the rate fixed for ammonium sulphate for different Industries in Assam ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I want notice, Sir.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : এই বিক্রী দাম সকলো সময়তে একে নহয়, এইটো সঁচানে ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Carriage subsidy দিয়া হয় । সেই বাবে Hills Districts আৰু Plains District ত অলপ, differ কৰে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : কি percentage ত subsidy দিয়া হয় ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, in the hill Districts there is provision for the transport subsidy to the extent of Rs.50.00 per ton of fertilizer and in the plains districts, the transport cost beyond 40 miles is fully subsidised.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, the Minister says that the subsidy has been discontinued. The point is that this money is given by the Government of India in the Plan itself to subsidise the price.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether carriage subsidy that you are giving is given by the Government of India in the Plan itself ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, the State Government have taken some measures to reduce the cost of fertilizers by giving transport subsidy.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: Ammonium sulphate, uria আৰু superphosphate ৰ বিক্রী দাম গোটেই কেইখন জিলাত একে বুলি কৈছে তাৰ বিক্রী দাম per Kg. কিমান ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Per Kg. কিস্তি
দায় সেইটো work out কৰা নাই। সেইটো অঙ্ক কৰিব লাগিব।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I find from the statement given that on 1st February 1966, the price of Ammonium Sulphate i.e., item No.1 was 355 and the same was Rs.437 on 1st April 1967. That means the price has gone up by more than 82 rupees per on. Will the Minister explain the reasons for such abnormal rise?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have already given the reasons, namely that the price is fixed by the Government of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has given the reasons in reply (b).

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Will the Minister make an enquiry whether there is provisions made by the Government of India to give subsidy to the cultivators?

Mr. SPEAKER: Why do you burden Government with so many enquiries?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have already replied to this question, Sir.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI খেতিয়কক fertilizer
ধাৰলৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: আছে।

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: যোৱা পাচ বছৰত
তেনেকুৱা ধাৰ কিস্তি দিয়া হৈছিল?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: That is a new question.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: চাৰ, মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Price of fertilizer is fixed on all India basis and the State Government have no scope in it.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: চাৰ, মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে—Whether Government propose to lower the price in the interest of Grow More Food?

Mr. SPEAKER: এইটো কৰা হৈছে All India basis ত; তাক lower কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The State Government can subsidise if they have the fund and thus reduce the prices for the cultivators.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Lowering the price and giving the subsidy are two different things. As I have already indicated in the reply we want to give the subsidy in transit cost of fertilizers.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: এতিয়া fertilizer বিক্রী করিবনৈ Agent কোন?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: এইটো এটা নতুন প্রশ্ন।

Re: Completion of proposed Roads of Golaghat Subdivision during the Third Five-Year Plan

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

*146. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state —

(a) Whether all the proposed roads of Third Five-Year Plan for Golaghat Subdivision have been completed?

(b) If not, what are those roads yet to be completed?

(c) Whether the Government will be pleased to state the names of the roads proposed to be taken up?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to take adequate measures to complete those incomplete roads within this financial year?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

146. (a)—No.

(b)—A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Perhaps the Hon'ble Member wants to know the road works to be taken up during the current year. If so, the works on all incomplete works will be continued during this year to the extent funds permit.

(d)—Yes.

Re: Kidnapping of Border People by Pakistan Border Security Forces

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that on 20th February 1967 night, 25 Schedule caste inhabitants of village Gobindapur, under Karimganj Police Station, were kidnapped by East Pakistan Border Security Forces and were freed in the night of 21st February 1967?

- (b) Is the Government aware of the circumstances and reasons leading to such kidnapping on the eve of the general election that took place on 21st February 1967 in Karimganj North Constituency within which the above village falls ?
- (c) If so, what are the reasons ?
- (d) Whether the Government has taken up this matter with the East Pakistan Government ?
- (e) If so, what are the results ?
- (f) Whether Government has taken up that issue with the East Pakistan Government and to what result thereof ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

147. (a)—On 21st February 1967 morning, 27 Indian nationals (13 adults and 14 minor children) of Gobindapur village, under Karimganj Police Station, whose houses are situated just on the demarcated Indo-Pak boundary were rounded up by E. P. R. and taken to Illampur (E. P). They were, however, released the same evening.

(b) & (c)—Apparently this was done just to deprive the adult persons of exercising their franchise in India on that day.

(d) (c) & (f)—A protest was lodged with the East Pakistan authorities at the Sector Commanders' level, but no reply appears to have been received from them so far.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, when no reply is given against the protest from one Government to the other, whether this Government propose to find out some other ways and means to make the East Pakistan Government give the reply?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, the normal procedure is to reply to the protest. When no reply has been received we are sending protest, at the Government level to the Government of East Pakistan.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: In view of this recurring trouble in village Govindapur which is situated very close to East Pakistan is it not possible to create some such barrier on either side so that these unfortunate inhabitants of that area do not suffer for all time to come ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As a matter of fact we proposed to post a fencing all along the boundary. But that did not materialise.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, this is a very very small boundary which will hardly be three to four furlongs and whether Government consider it necessary to seal this area so that the East Pakistan people may not come all the time and enter this village only to disturb the scheduled caste people who are living in this area ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: We will examine the matter.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Whether there is any Border Security Post in that particular area, if so, how in the very nose of the Security men these people have been kidnapped?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There are posts but there are gaps also and these people took advantage of it.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: The Security Force has been kept inside the village Kurikhala and naturally when situated in the rear part of Govindapur they cannot keep watch over Govindapur village.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Considering the necessity of having this area protected from East Pakistani harassment, will Government be pleased to open another Security Post in Govindapur area for the security of the people there?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: We will examine both the suggestions.

Re: Complete sealing of Assam's International Border

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH asked:

*148. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

Whether any step has been taken by the Government to completely seal Assam's International Border with Pakistan, Burma and China so that smugglers of foreign goods, infiltrators and hostiles trained in guerrilla warfare in Pakistan and China are effectively prevented from entering this State through those Borders?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

148.—The State has no common border with China. Indo-China border is being guarded by the Army. The Assam-Burma border is also being guarded by the Army and the Assam Rifles. The Assam-East Pakistan border is being guarded by the B. S. F. which is now under the control of the Central Government.

The B. . S. F. as well as the Army work in close liaison with the State Government. The questions of smuggling of foreign goods, infiltration and all other acts of border violations are discussed in the State Level Co-ordination Committee Meeting. Besides, intensifying border patrols, the number of the B. S. F. Out Posts in the border has been increased. In more vulnerable areas, some Watch Posts have

been set up in depth also to check in filtration. In the riverine areas, besides opening River Police Stations, the Police is also equipped with engine boats and country boats to facilitate patrolling for prevention of infiltration, smuggling and other undesirable activities. For prevention of smuggling, besides Customs officials, the personnel of the B.S.F. and the Police Officers of Border Police Stations have been empowered under the law to search for and seize smuggled goods.

Re: Discharge of Under-Matric Teachers

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked:

*149. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government propose to discharge the under matric teachers who passed T. T. Examination in 1962, but have not got facility to pass P. T. Examination, from their services this year?

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

149. No.

Re: Deportation of recorded voters to Pakistan

Shri M. A. MUSAWWIR CHAUDHURY

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA

} asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the names of Shri Hussain Ali, son of late Mia Mahammad and his eight family members are recorded in the N. R. C., vide entry against house No.10(a) of village Moritoli under Mouza and Police Station Lahari-ghat in the Nowgong District?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that said Shri Hussain Ali and his wife and son were recorded voters?
- (c) Whether it is fact that the said persons have been deported to Pakistan?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

150. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. Their names were recorded in voters' list of 1966.

(c)—Yes.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

*Re: Indian Oil Workers Union***Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked:

180. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government received any representation from the India Oil Worker's Union, Duliajan in Dibrugarh Sub-division ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) The contents of the representation ?

(d) What steps have been taken by the Government in this behalf ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

180. (a)—Only a copy of resolution regarding recognition to the Union by the Management.

(b)—On 20th March, 1967.

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

(d)—Oil being a Central Subject, the State Government cannot take any action in this regard.

*Re: State Co-operative Processing Industries Board in Assam***Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA** asked:

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

(a) Whether there is a State Co-operative processing Industries Board in Assam ?

(b) If so, when this Board was constituted ?

(c) How many times the Board met since its constitution ?

(d) What are the functions of the Board ?

(e) How many Co-operative processing Industries are there in Assam ? (Please state the names)

(f) Whether it is a fact that Government selected some places for establishing Co-operative Rice Mills and Oil Mills ?

(g) Who is in overall charge of Co-operative processing Industries ?

(h) Whether there is any Board consisting of officials and non-officials and experts as members to advise these Industries?

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

181. (a)—Yes. There is a committee.

(b)—In May, 1963.

(c)—Once in 6th June 1963. It set up a Sub-committee for examining proposals regarding establishment of new rice mills or acquisition of existing mills, consisting of Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Director of Industries, representatives of Apex-Bank, and Apex Marketing Society, Director of Statistics and representatives of the societies sponsoring the scheme for processing Co-operatives. It was not necessary for the committee to meet again as the work relating to the setting-up of rice mills was being dealt with by the said Sub-committee and as there are also separate Advisory Committee or Board of Managements for the processing Industries, e.g., Ginning mills ; Jute Mills and Sugar Mill. It is proposed to re-constitute the Committee and call its meeting at an early date.

(d)—The Functions of the Board are—

- (i) To advise Government regarding the policies for development of the processing Co-operatives in the State.
- (ii) To suggest ways and means to promote setting up of processing Co-operatives.
- (iii) To suggest measures for co-ordinating the activities of various processing co-operatives and for their efficient and smooth functioning.
- (iv) To suggest ways and means for marketing of products of such Co-operative Societies.
- (v) To make such other recommendations as the committee might deem necessary or to advise Government on matters relating to Co-operative processing as may be referred to it.

(e)—A list of Co-operative processing industries in the State is placed on the Table of the House.

(f)—The Rice Mills are indicated as serials 1.31 of the Statement above.

(g)—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is in overall charge of Co-operative processing Industries and is assisted by a Joint Registrar. If and when necessary, assistance of officers of Industries Department is called for.

(h)—No. Each society has a Managing Committee and is free to approach the officers of the concerned department for advice and technical guidance if and when necessary.

Re: Admission to Regional Engineering College, Rourkela on Assam's quota

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:

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

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegation that students are getting admission to the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela on Assam's quota without ever being in Assam, as published in the *Assam Tribune*, dated April 4, 1967 in the "Letters to the Editor" column under the caption "Justice denied".

(b) What is the annual quota for Assam in the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela?

(c) Whether Government propose to supply the names of the students of Assam with their father's names who got admitted into the said College in the last 3 years?

Shri JAY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied:

182. (a)—The State Government has only 48 scholarships annually for Under-graduate studies in Engineering outside the State. All applications for such scholarships are considered in a Selection Board set up by Government and the scholarships are awarded on the basis of merit only to permanent residents of Assam, for Under-Graduate studies in Engineering outside the State, including the Regional Engineering College at Rourkela. The admissions to the Regional Engineering College at Rourkela are made by the Principal of that College purely on the basis of merit. 50 per cent of the total number of seats in this College are reserved for the State in which it is situated. The balance of 50 per cent of the seats less than the seats allocated for the Union Territories, go to the various States on population basis.

The students from Assam who qualify for admission on merit are selected by the Principal against the allocation made for Assam on population basis. These seats may go to others if they cannot qualify for admission.

(b)—There is no fixed quota as stated in reply to question (a) above.

(c)—A list is placed in each Member's Table.

Re: Fishery Co-operative in Assam

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

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

- (a) Whether there is any fishery Co-operative in Assam ?
- (b) What is their total number ?
- (c) Whether Government give any subsidy and loan to these Co-operatives ?
- (d) What are the *criteria* to sanction subsidy and loan to these Co-operatives ?
- (e) Whether there are some fictitious Fishery Co-operative Societies in Assam ?
- (f) Whether Government registered Fishery Co-operatives are formed by actual fishermen ?
- (g) Whether the Apex Bank renders any financial assistance to the Fishery Co-operatives ?
- (h) Whether the Reserve Bank of India recommended the Apex Bank to finance Fishery Co-operatives ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to help and give proper guidance to the local fishermen through Co-operation ?

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

183. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The total number as on 30th June 1966 is 257.

(c)—No.

(d)—A copy of the Rules of the Fishery Department governing the principles and fixing *criteria* of Fishery Co-operative Societies for granting subsidies is placed on the Table of the House.

(e)—No case of fictitious Fishery Co-operative Societies has come to the notice of this Department.

(f)—Yes, majority of the members of registered Fishery Co-operatives are actual fishermen.

(g)—The Apex Bank does not give credit directly to any Fishery Co-operative. If any Co-operative Central Bank invests its fund in providing working capital to any fishery Co-operative, the Apex Bank is ready to consider on merit, each case for sanctioning higher credit limit to the concerned Central Bank to enable it to achieve its total loaning programme.

(h)—The Reserve Bank of India has no objection if resources of any Central Bank or that of Apex Bank are utilised for providing working capital to Fishery Co-operatives and is also agreeable to grant higher credit limits to the Bank, for the purpose.

(i)—This matter is under consideration of the Fishery Department.

Re: Acquisition of land in connection with Buridihing Bund at Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

১৮৪। বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (এ) ভিক্ৰমগড় মহাকুমাৰ কাকিয়াল মোজাব টিপাম কাকিয়াল গাওঁৰ বুঢ়ী-দিহিং নদীৰ সোঁপাৰৰ মথাউৰি বন্ধাবৰ বাবে কিমান বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল?
- (বি) কোন কোন লোকৰ কিমান মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হ'ল; তেওঁলোকৰ নাম?
- (চি) ক্ষতিপূৰণ বাবদ কিমান টকা দিয়া হ'ল, আৰু কাক কাক দিয়া হ'ল?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

১৮৪. (a)—25B-2K-1L.

২৫ বিঘা, ২ কঠা, ১ লোচা ।

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

লগত দিয়া বিবৃতি অনুসাবে

(বিবৃতিটো হাউচৰ টেবুলত দিয়া হৈছে)

Re: Cost of Protection works of the Puthimari embankment

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked:

১৮৫। মাননীয় গড় কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ (ই, এণ্ড, ডি, শাখাৰ) মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে:—

- (এ) ১৯৬৬ চনৰ ২৩ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে মধুকুছিৰ পুথিমারী নদীৰ মথাউৰিৰ যি ভাঙন হ'ল সেই ঠাইত কিমান লাখ বস্তা (Gunny bag) খৰচ হ'ল।
- (বি) পুথিমারী নদীৰ তিতকুৰীত যি ভাঙন হ'ল সেই ঠাইত কিমান লাখ বস্তা খৰচ হ'ল?

- (চি) ১৯৬৬ চনত বানপানীৰ পৰা পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ মথাউৰি বন্ধা কৰিব যাওঁতে কিমান লাখ বস্তা খৰচ হ'ল? আৰু বস্তা সমূহৰ কাৰণে কিমান (লাখ) টকাৰ বিল পাচ কৰা হ'ল?
- (ডি) মধুকুছিত মথাউৰি ভাঙনৰ ঠাইত কিমান জন ঠিকাদাৰক মেৰামত কাম দিয়া হ'ল? ঠিকাদাৰ সকলৰ নামবোৰ অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে?
- (ই) কিমান জন ঠিকাদাৰে মধুকুছিত ভাঙনৰ কাম কৰিলে? কিমান বিল পাচ কৰা হ'ল? কি কি কামত বিল পাচ কৰা হ'ল?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control etc.) replied:

185. (a)—The total number of gunny bags used is 4946.

মধুকুছিত মুঠ ৪৯৪৬ খন বস্তা খৰচ হ'ল।

(b)—The total number of bags used is 22975.

তিতকুৰিত ২২৯৭৫ খন বস্তা খৰচ হ'ল।

(c)—The total number of bags utilised in the protection work of Puthimari embankment from Gandhibari to outfall (both banks) totalling 84 miles during 1966 floods is 2,63,000 and the expenditure incurred was Rs.2,23,560.

গান্ধীবাৰীৰ পৰা নদীৰ মুখলৈকে পুঠিমাৰীৰ (সম্পূৰ্ণ ৮৪ মাইল) মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে ২,৬৩,০০০ টা বস্তা লগোৱা হয় আৰু তাত ২,২৩,৫৬০ টকা খৰচ হয়।

(d)—A statement showing the number and names of Contractors engaged is placed on the table of the House.

মধুকুছিত কাম কৰা ঠিকাদাৰৰ নামৰ তালিকা পৰিশিষ্টত দিয়া হ'ল (তালিকাখন হাউচৰ টেবুলত দিয়া হৈছে)।

(e)—The number of Contractors, nature of work done, etc., may be seen in the statement referred to in (d) above. The total number of bills passed for temporary restoration work including protection measures is 31 and the total number of bills passed for permanent restoration work is 10.

মধুকুছিত কাম কৰা ঠিকাদাৰ সকলৰ নাম আৰু কামৰ তালিকা উপৰোক্ত 'ডি'ত উল্লেখ কৰা পৰিশিষ্টত চাব পাৰে। অস্থায়ী মেৰামতি কামৰ কাৰণে ৩১ খন আৰু স্থায়ী মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে ১০ খন বিল পাচ কৰা হৈছে।

Re: **Result of the M. A. Examination of Gauhati University**

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there has been alarming fall in the percentage of pass at the M. A. Examination Under the Gauhati University?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to set a Committee to study the causes of this alarming failure?

(c) If so, when?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied:

186. (a)—No. Not alarmingly. A statement of results for the last five years placed on each member's Table.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: **Recognition of Pre-University Colleges in Assam**

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the P. U. Colleges in Assam are not recognised as Colleges?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the P. U. Colleges in Assam do not get any financial aid from the Government?

(c) If so, why?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied:

187. (a)—Yes.

(b) Governments grant are not given to an independent P. U. Class College except those in backward Hill areas and women P. U. Class Colleges.

(c)—Generally a P. U. Class with the exception in the cases of backward Hill areas and P. U. Class for women, has comparatively a large number of students and the strength of the required teaching staff is relatively less. As such fee income derived is expected to be adequate to maintain the required number of teachers and any short fall in income can and should be met from sources other than Government grants.

Re: Number of Power Pumps and Tractors in Mankachar Development Block

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM asked:

188. Will the Minister of Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Power Pumps and Tractors in Mankachar Development Block and Anchalik Panchayats?
- (b) How many of them are functioning and how many of them are lying idle?
- (c) What is the price of each Tractor?

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

188. (a)— (i) Power Pump 14 Nos.
 (ii) Escort Tractor 1 No.

(b)—Out of 14 power pumps, 12 are in the field and 2 are in the Headquarter. 4 pumps out of 12 in the field are out of order at present. The Tractor is lying unused for want of suitable candidate to work as driver.

(c)—The price of the tractor is Rs.17,452. The price of implements required for use with the tractor is Rs.13,730.

Re: Revenue payable by Brahmaputra Tea Estates

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

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

- (a) What is the total amount of Revenue payable by the Brahmaputra Tea Estates, Golaghat Subdivision?
- (b) Whether the owner of the said Tea Estates has paid the entire amount of Revenue upto 1967?
- (c) If not, what are the reasons?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

189.(a)—Total amount payable for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is Rs.1,76,101.07 p.

(b)—Not yet, a balance of Rs.1,43,999.61 p. is still outstanding.

(c)—As the owner of the said Tea Estates failed to pay-up the entire Revenue, Baki'ai and Land Sale proceedings were started against him for recovery of the arrears. But the Assam Board of Revenue by their order, dated 15th March, 1966 stayed the above proceedings on an appeal filed by the owner against the rate of assessment of Revenue made during the Re-settlement Operation, pending final disposal of the appeal.

Re: Primary Health Unit in Dibrugarh Sub-Division

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked:

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

(a) How many Primary Health Units are functioning in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(b) Whether sites for the proposed Barbarooa, Lahowal Health Units have been selected ?

(c) If so, when the construction will start ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister Health) replied:

190.(a)—Three.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Plan and Estimate in respect of Lahowal Primary Health Centre is under examination. For Barbarooa Primary Health Centre Plan and Estimate have not yet been received as the same could not be prepared by the P. W. D. for non-receipt of land.

Re: Conditions of Copyists Service

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN asked:

191. Will the Minister, Law be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether working conditions of the Copyists of all categories are the same with those of the ministerial Officers ?

(b) Whether copyists enjoy same pay, etc. with ministerial officers ?

(c) Whether *Ad-hoc* benefits as allowed to ministerial officers are admissible to the Copyists ?

(d) If not, whether Government propose to upgrade the Copyists to the position of the ministerial officers ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law) replied:

191. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government.

Re: Outbreak of Rice Hipsa in North Lakhimpur Sub-division.

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA: asked:

192. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there was a severe out-break of Rice Hipsa on Ahu and Sali crop in North Lakhimpur Subdivision in 1966 ?
- (b) If, so what was the loss in production as a result thereof ?
- (c) What were the preventive steps taken against further spread of the out-break of Rice Hipsa at that time ?
- (d) Whether Government took any step to help the peasants to fight the pests ?
- (e) If not, why ?
- (f) Who is responsible for not taking appropriate steps to protect the crop ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that these pests are still in dormant stage in some parts of Naoboicha, Bihpuria and North Lakhimpur area in alarming proportion ?
- (h) Whether Government has taken any steps to destroy the pest before the rain sets in this year specially in the 'Dolony Area' which do not belong to any individual peasant ?
- (i) If not, why not ?
- (j) Whether Government has accepted the recommendation of the seminar held on the 18th and 19th April 1967 on Rice Hipsa attended by the Workers of Development Block, Anchalik Panchayat and Goan Panchayat organised by the Subdivisional Officer, Agriculture ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture)
replied :

192. (a)—Yes.

(b)—About 21 thousand acres were affected and the loss was estimated at 10 to 15 per cent of reduction in yield.

(c)—In order to prevent further spread of pest, farmers were assisted to undertake spraying in affected crop.

(d)—Yes. A sum of Rs.26,880 was granted for free distribution of pesticides which was channelised through the Panchayats.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Appropriate action was taken with all available resources.

(g) Yes. The pest also hibernates in alternative hosts like grasses.

(h)—Farmers were encouraged to burn grasses (Dal) and in some areas this was done. State Entomologist is examining how the problem could be tackled and some special programme is proposed to be taken up this winter on the basis of his recommendations.

(i)—Does not arise.

(j)—We have not so far received any copy of the recommendation of the seminar said to have been held but necessary measures have been taken to undertake spraying of the affected area.

Re: Purchase of second hand boiler by Kaki Co-operative Marketing Society.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR asked:

193. Will the Minister-in-charge, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Chairman, Kaki Co-operative Marketing Society purchased an old second-hand boiler at the cost of Rs.85,000 from a local Rice Miller?

(b) Whether any tender was called before such purchase?

(c) Whether the Managing Committee of the Society is aware of this?

(d) When the last General Meeting was held?

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

193 (a)—Yes, the Chairman Kaki Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., purchased one second-hand boiler and one Steam Engine from a private party at a cost of Rs.82,100.

(b)—Yes. Copy of notice inviting quotation is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—On 29th August 1963.

Re: Construction of Revetments, spurs for protecting the town of Dibrugarh

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:

194. Will the Minister, P. W. D., E & D., be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that in the year 1955-56 at the time of the construction of Revetments, Spurs, etc., for protecting the town of Dibrugarh, three Divisions, namely, Materials Division, Works Division and Piles Division were engaged in the work?

(b) Whether Government is posted with the allegation that the Officer of the Materials Division, in collusion with the contractor supplying boulders/stones, inflated measurements, manipulated records and thereby derived illegal benefit to the tune of about Rupees twenty-two lakhs ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that as many as twenty-two cases arising out of the misappropriation of the said amount of Rs.22 lakhs of Government money under sections 120B, 420, 477A of the I. P. C. and under section 5(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act are still pending ?

(d) Whether departmental proceedings have been drawn up and concluded against the guilty officers ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D., E. & D.) replied :

194. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, allegation to that effect against 12 (twelve) Officers of the then Materials Divisions were received by Government Services of five of them have since been terminated in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Besides the Criminal Proceedings still pending against them, no departmental proceedings were drawn up against them.

Re: Amount of taxes and levies collected by the Tangla and Kharupetiaghat Town Committee.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY asked:

195. Will the Minister, Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total amount of taxes and levies collected by the Tangla and Kharupetiaghat Town Committees since these committees were established ?

(b) What kind of taxes and levies these two Town Committees have levied since these two local Bodies came into being (Please give details separately for each Town Committee)?

(c) What is the total amount lying outstanding (Please state separately for each Town Committee) ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

195. (a)—Rs.73,989.61 Paise—Tangla.

Rs.3,31,178.13 Paise—Kharupetia.

(b)—The Taxes levied by Tangla Town Committee are:—

(1) Holding Tax.

(2) Latrine Tax.

3. License fees on the following trades and professions are also levied:

(1) Manufacture of bricks.

(2) Rice Mills

(3) Timber Depot.

(4) Jute Godown

(5) Cinema Hall.

(6) Coal Depot.

(7) Kerosine Depot.

(8) Matches Co. (Excluding 100 Gross).

(9) Soda Water Factory.

(10) Arms and Ammunition—stock of.

(11) Slaughter House.

(12) Soap Factory.

(13) Pan—Ghumti.

(14) Bakery Factory.

(15) Confectionery Factory.

(16) Motor Work's Shop.

(17) Petrol Depot.

(18) Fire Wood Depot.

(19) Mechanical Powers (Works shop).

(20) Battacha Factory.

(21) Hawker.

4. License fees on Hotels and Tea Stalls.

(1) Hotels.

(2) Tea-Stalls.

5. License fees on Carts and Carriages.

- (1) Bi-Cycle.
 - (2) Tri-Cycle.
 - (3) Wheel Barrows.
 - (4) Bullock Carts.
 - (5) Buffallo Carts.
 - (5) Rickshaw Driving License.
 - (7) Pony
 - (8) Horses.
- } ... animals used for riding or burden.

6. Leasing of Hat Bazar and Ponds.

- (1) Bi-Weekly Market
 - (2) Daily Market
 - (3) Fishery Ponds
 - (4) Cattle Ponds.
- } These are sold on Public auction on the basis of annual lease.

The taxes levied by Kharupetia Town Committee are House Tax, Light Tax, License fees are also levied on Trades and Professions (Tea Stall, Bakery, Fuel Depot, Timber Depot, Cinema Hall, Soap Factory Market, Slaughter houses, Pounds, Jute Storage, Petrol Depot, Coal Depot, Petrol Pump, Kerosine Depot, Diesel Pump) Animals and Vehicle (Bullock Carts, Pony-Carts, Bicycle, Wheel Barrow, Cycle Rickshaw).

(c)—The total outstanding amount of taxes of the Tangla Town Committee Rs.47,012.68 (Rupees Forty thousand twelve and paise sixty-eight) only.

Total amount of outstanding taxes of Kharupetia Town Committee is Rs.33,311.15 P. only.

Re: Repairing of Road from Bashbari to Mathanguri of Kamrup District

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

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

- (a) Whether the road from Bashbari to Mathanguri was repaired during the last three months ?
- (b) If so, the amount incurred thereon ?
- (c) Whether the work was done through any contractors ?

- (d) If not, whether it was done departmentally and the reasons therefor ?
- (e) Whether the works were done by individual contractors ?
- (f) Whether Government will make an enquiry as to the genuineness of the number of workers actually employed and paid for?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests) replied :

196. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rupees 806.00 P.

(c)—No.

(d) As the work falls inside the sanctuary (Manas) and the interest of the sanctuary and the wild lives, it was undertaken departmentally.

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

(f)—There appears no sufficient ground for such an enquiry.

Re: The difficulties of timber merchants of Kokrajhar

RANI MANJULA DEVI asked:

197. Will the Minister, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Is it a fact that due to heavy railway freight charges the timber merchants of Kokrajhar find it extremely difficult to compete with the neighbouring timber merchants of Fakiragram, Sapatgram, Bongaigaon and Basugaon in the same district of Goalpara ?

(b) If the Government propose to contact the Railway authorities to do away with the discrimination and encourage healthy competition to keep down the prices of timber ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forest) replied:

197. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter has been taken up by the Chief Conservator of Forests with the Chief Commercial Superintendent, N. F. Railway, Pandu.

Re: Digging of tanks at Charphuli Forest at North Kamrup Division

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

198. Will the Minister in-charge, Forests be pleased to state—
- Whether it is a fact that tank has been dug at Charphuli Forest south of Mathanguri in North Kamrup Division?
 - Whether it is also a fact that payment in this connection has already been made without the completion of works?
 - If so, what is the amount paid up till now?
 - What are the reasons for doing this work departmentally and not through individual contractors?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forest) replied :

198. (a)—Yes.
 (b) & (c)—No. The amount of Rs.7,782.50P. was paid during 1966-67 on completion of the work.
 (d)—As the work falls inside the Manas Sanctuary, and in the interest of the sanctuary and the wild lives, the work was taken up departmentally.

Re: Arhar Dal supplied by M/S Shaw Wallace & Co., declared unfit for human consumption.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked:

199. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—
- Whether it is a fact that the entire stock of Arhar Dal supplied by M/S Shaw Wallace and Co., at Dibrugarh was declared unfit for human consumption?
 - If so, whether that stock has been destroyed or utilised other wise?
 - If utilised, in what way?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

199. (a)—All the 4 wagons of Arhar Dal supplied by M/S Shaw Wallace and Co. have been declared unfit for human consumption by Public Analyst.
 (b)—The stock was neither destroyed nor utilised for human consumption.
 (c)—Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Re: Death of a person against a Minister's Car.

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI: যোৱা শনিবাৰৰ দিনা কোনোবা এজন মিনিষ্টাৰৰ মটৰে এজন মানুহ মাৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে আমি কিছু জানিব পাৰোনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :Regarding the question made by Shri Bhdadreswar Gogoi therer is no rule according to which this question can be put in the manner it has been put. It is an important thing. Tomorrow if you give proper notice the question will be replied to.

Leave of absence to a Member on ground of illness

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received information from Shri Durgeswar Saikia, a Member of this House, who is lying ill since 4th of May that he has been advised by the Doctor to take rest for some days more in the Civil Hospital. I think, the House will have no objection to condone his absence during this Session.

(Voices: Yes. Yes.)

The leave is granted.

Voting on Demands for Grants

DEMAND No. 12

23—POLICE

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I have been talking about reasons of my opposing the Cut Motion. I don't connive the short-comings of the Police Organisation. I was myself a victim of injustice done by some officers of this Department who had no balance of judgement. Yet, Sir, I am opposing this Cut Motion. And what are these Cut Motions? Most of them are proposals for economy cut. I have heard several speakers in the Opposition speaking that the Police Budget really needs a cut or reduction. Sir, I am one of those who believe in complete disarmament of armies of the nations and also a total ban on internal policing. I have taken the words of the Father of the Nation in their literal meaning when he said that that Government governs best which governs the least. But, Sir, what is the objective reality of the present situation? Have we attained that stage of moral attainment when we can do away with all these controls of individual liberty? We have seen that all those countries including the countries whom we all hold to be progressive countries had introduced more and more controls. Sir, in fact in the present context of the present world position we cannot afford to be complacent; we have to be vigilant and more vigilant. Therefore, Sir, internal policing had to be strengthened and Army strength had to be increased in almost all the countries. Particularly in Assam what is the position now? The entire District of Mizoram is in turmoil. Assam Nagaland border, to speak the least, is in the same position as on a volcano just going to erupt and also the situation in the Assam Pakistan border is very tense. To add to this all the political issues and even economic issues have now-a-days come to influence the law and order situation in the State. Sir, viewed in this context can we afford to be complacent or even thrifty and say that the expenditure on the Police Head should be curtailed? On the other hand, Sir, I feel more funds should be made available under this Head if necessary for strengthening the posts and outposts in the border areas instead of reducing it and also for the strengthening of the Police Stations in the troubled areas within the State.

Sir, regarding the Administration of the Police Department I agree—with the Speakers who preceded me that it requires to be streamlined in accordance with the ideals we are to pursue. What are the ideas

we are to pursue? If I am allowed to quote Kautilya, the great political seer of ancient days the duties of the State in respect of law and order were two-fold—one is prevention and the other is punishment of crimes. While it was conceded that prevention was better than punishment, about punishment he said: "if punishment is of lenient type the subject lose confidence on the State and if the punishment is stricter than the crimes committed then there is bound to be a revolt". Sir, when Sita was telling about Ram she said that his policy was the policy of বজাদনি কঠোরনি মৃদুনি কৃষ্ণাদপি etc. i. e. for those who were evil-doers it was fiercer than the thunder and for the righteous it was softer than the flower. If these were the ideals before us then there are many things to be done to bring the force to this line of thinking and action. But, Sir, when I heard the criticism of the Government policies on this score it came to my mind that possibly we have confused about the policy we have been following and the implementations of the same. Sir, I do not hold any brief for the Police. (first ring). Sir, when the Opposition criticises that the Police is not implementing the policies, I quite understand, appreciate, but when the policy of the Government itself is challenged I fall short of understanding. Is not our Government presided over by a kind-hearted but firm man Shri B. P. Chaliha, the Chief Minister? Was he not trying his best to follow these ideals? Have we not heard him saying the other day in reply to a question about the Golaghat incident that he had instructed the Police not to open fire if possible. This was the right spirit. The spirit should be to secure justice and justice should always be mixed with human kindness. (*Interruption*). I do not justify all the actions that have been done by the police. I only say that the erring personnel alone do not represent the entire force, I also say that erring personnel should be pulled up with all firmness and without hesitation. In fact there lies the secret of the success of administration, when one is found lagging he should be adequately dealt with. Sir, in this connection I should also like to point out the difficulties under which the Police Administration is functioning. Sir, amenities particularly of the lower rank are not adequate and the training facilities are also not upto the mark and without proper training can we expect an efficient administration and functioning of the Police Department. Much has been said about corruption in the Police Department. Sir, to me it appears to be a national malady. Unlike in 19th Century or early part of 20th Century the nation has recorded a decline in the later part of the 20th Century all throughout not only in Police Administration but also in the Civil Administration, nay in all walks of life. Corruption is a resultant of the falling standards in our moral stamina and economic strength. Sir, we have to wage a total war against all these things. What is needed in these days is proper leadership. Sir, I am constrained to say that we have failed since after the death of the Father of the Nation to inspire the nation to higher ideals. This is not a party question. This has to be tackled as national problem. Sir, I hope with co-operation of all concerned we will be able to bring in a kind of revolution, a revolution against falling standards of morality and efficiency and we will be able to get away from all these voices and shortcomings.

Sir, we have been speaking about the Police doing the job of preservation of present social order. It is exactly for which they are meant. If we have failed to bring a change in the social order it is not the police, it is we politicians who are to be blamed. Sir, from the Opposition Bench there were a good deal of criticisms about the failure

of the police in respect of preservation of individual liberty. They have raised the questions that the Government could not protect the liberty of the people and the law and order machinery failed. Sir, I can boldly say that the Congress Government in Assam preserved the liberty of the people and maintained the law and order better than in many other places. If for nothing else at least for preserving peace and order in the society and stability of the State we claim a little credit. Otherwise the people would not have voted us to power for twenty-five consecutive years. In no other country having a parliamentary form of Government one party ruled for such a long period (*Interruption*).... If some day we are to go out of power for some other reasons we shall go out only to come back again with renewed vigour to achieve our goal—the goal of establishing a Socialistic order of Society based on democracy and through peaceful means. With these words Sir, I commend the original grant for acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, now the Chief Minister will reply.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must express my thanks to the Honourable Members who have participated in this debate and particularly to Shri Hiralal Patwary for pointing out some mistakes in our Budget. Sir, the Honourable Member the other day had pointed out some entries in the Budget and I have since enquired into these matters. With regard to the D. I. Gs. it seems, Sir, the mistakes actually occurred much before and as a matter of fact the number of D. I. Gs. in 1966-67 should have been 5 and not 3. As a matter of fact our 1966-67 Budget was also to some extent wrong. Sir, there are five permanent posts of D. I. G. When the Government of India took over the border security duties, the post of D. I. G. Border was kept in abeyance. Hence for 1966-67 the Department made provision for four posts.

In the Budget of 1966-67 the number should have been shown either as five or as four. But by mistake the figure was shown as three.

After the Mizo Hills disturbance, the post of D. I. G. Border was filled up as D. I. G. in-charge of Southern Range.

In the current year's budget the wrong figure of 3 was carried forward.

This year's provision for D. I. Gs. is Rs.22,000 higher than last year. Of the Rs.22,000, Rs.18,000 and odd are for increments at Rs.100 per head. Also last year's provision was lower due to not filling up the post of D. I. G. Border till end of June 1966.

Referring to to page 102, Sir, the number of D. S. P. this year should not be 3, it would be one as last year. The Honourable Member may observe that the last year's provision of Rs.10,990 stands reduced to Rs.6,449 this year. Sir, this is a mistake in the figure. Last year's expenditure increased due to drawing of arrear pay due to 1964 pay revision which has been excluded this year. I thank the Honourable Members for pointing out these mistakes and, Sir, I assure the House that we are trying to see that these mistakes do not take place in future.

***Speech not corrected.**

In course of the debate the law and order situation of the State was discussed. In this connection, Sir, I would like to submit that there were a number of personal references made to some individual officers and their conducts. These officers do not get the benefit of explaining their position to this House, therefore, I consider it my duty at the first instance to read out about the particular cases mentioned by some of the hon. Members and then I would submit whatever I have got to say with regard to these matters.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Sainen Medhi, referred to our Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Branch, about some alleged actions taken by him on some of his subordinate officers. I would read out the explanation which I have received in this regard from him and there was also a reference with regard to posting of Police Guards at the residence of his father. Although, we have no report of any complaint against this officer from any subordinate staff, however, the matter was ascertained from the D. I. G. Special Branch. His explanation is as follows:—

“Government has not received any complaint or report alleging that any subordinate staff was assaulted by the D. I. G./S. B. With a view to prevent the possibility of any leakage of secret information and check unauthorised entry of persons into the premises of the Special Branch Office, security measures were of late further tightened up. Guards were posted in the office premises for maintenance of sharp vigilance round the clock and written instructions issued about the nature of duties the Guards were required to perform. On 4th June 1967 though it was a Sunday, the D. I. G./S. B., visited his office at about 10-30 A.M. and found Gate No. 2 remaining open without any sentry on duty there. The sentry in the opposite gate (Gate No. 1) when questioned said that the sentry at Gate No. 2 left for home at 10 A.M. without being relieved. The A.S.I. in-charge of the guard was then called and when he was being strongly shouted and taken to task by the D. I. G. he ran away. A little later, however, the A. S. I. appeared before the D. I. G. in his office chamber and apologized for his remissness in duty and asked to be excused. The A. S. I. was accordingly let off with a warning”.

“It is a fact that security guards were provided for some time at the residence of Shri Lala Dey, father of the D. I. G. (S. B). This is, however not the solitary instance but in a few other cases of private individuals similar security arrangements had to be made by the State Government. in public interest.” Sir, Shri Lala Dey was a candidate for the Shillong General constituency in the last general election. Unfortunately, during that time some troubles were created and there were incidents of stone throwing at the residence of Shri Lala Dey. Therefore, for reasons of security some Police guards were put in his residence.

Then, Sir, a question was raised with regard to the marriage ceremony of some children of the Inspector General of Police held at Mangaldoi, I would humbly submit to this House that it is very unfortunate if we go to the question as to where a particular officer's children marriage ceremony was held. That is entirely a private matter and I can assure the House that although the I. G. P.'s daughter's marriage might have been held at Mangaldoi where his son is working, the I. G. P. never took any undue advantage from any Police Officers or anybody else. May be that some officers might have gone there and as in the usual

nature of our society they might have rendered some kind of service. But I wonder how far this criticism is justified.

Some hon. Members raised some questions with regard to various cases. The information requires a long time to collect, however, I as a matter of fact have obtained all the information. Shri Kehoram Hazarika wanted to know about the case against Shri Mahendra Kalita and Balendra Hazarika. This matter was also taken up by hon. Member Shri Phani Bora. I have made enquiries into the matter. Our report is that this case has no connection with the food movement but after my talks with Shri Phani Bora I am given to understand by him that it is a case which is a part of the food movement cases. I have issued instructions that these two persons may be released unless the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Police concerned has no special objection to do so. (Shri mati Pushpalata Das in the Chair).

Madam, about the unfortunate Tezpur incident, as I have said the other day, we had detailed discussions with the public representatives who came here, and I hope, I have been able to satisfy them with regard to the steps we are taking with regard to that situation. We have no information that the Additional S. P. of Darrang is a communal minded man. As regards the allegation against the Court Inspector of Golaghat and the A. S. I. of Golaghat, we have no facts to show that the Court Inspector on the date of the Golaghat incident was out of the Station and with the S. D. O. went towards Bokajan in connection with the drive for paddy procurement. We have sent our Additional Chief Secretary to make enquiry into all these matters and if we find anything wrong with our officials, we will certainly take suitable steps.

Hon. Member Shri Medhi, I think, wanted to know about the Dogs Squad. Sir, investigation with Dogs Squad is a recognised practice all over the world. So far as our State is concerned, we have just begun with it. We brought two dogs, and unfortunately, one of them died. Then another two dogs were taken and put under training. But these two days unfortunately did not respond to the training; therefore they had to be returned. Now we are going to purchase two pups from the Bengal Police. These dogs have detected in the meantime as many as 8 murder cases, one case of dacoity with murder, seven burglary cases and one theft case. So far as the expenditure is concerned, it is like this:

1963-64	..	..	Rs.5,261.
1964-65	..	..	Rs.5,309.72.
1965-66	..	..	Rs.5,150.26
1966-67	..	..	Rs.5,466.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): On a point of clarification, Sir, when I asked this question, I did not know fully well that the dog was dead. But the fact is that in spite of the death of the dogs, the expenditure is going on at the same rate.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: That is what I am explaining. After the death of one dog two dogs were brought for training; they were actually put under training. But later on it was found that these dogs were not responding to training. To that extent the expenditure is infructuous. Because we had to return these two dogs, and now we are going to purchase another two dogs from the Bengal Police.

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: গোলাঘাটৰ court Inspector ৰ নাম যোৱা নাছিলো। Circle Inspector ৰ নামহে লৈছিলো।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I beg your pardon. It is the Circle Inspector.

So far as the dog squad is concerned, we are yet to form a squad and at this stage when we are training the dogs, some infructuous expenditure naturally takes place, i.e., this particular expenditure for these two dogs which had to be trained and later on returned as they were not responsive to training. This is an infructuous expenditure but we have to bear it and there is no alternative.

Hon. Member Shri Kamini Sarma mentioned about the murder of a young man at Goreswar on 24rd March 1967. At about 8 p. m. on 24th March 1967 while Phanidhar Rajbanshi with some others of Village Rampur under Tamulpur Police Station was reading Dharma Shashtra in the house of Budhiram Rajbanshi of Goreswar Out Post then one unknown man with a Khukri in his hand appeared there and left the place without saying anything. Some persons present there suspected and followed him to watch his movements. When the unknown man arrived at the gate of Pacharam Rajbanshi and when he saw the persons following him the unknown man injured Rajat and Pacharam with the Khukri and another Taru Rajbanshi who protested. Then on hearing cries others who followed, assaulted the man with lathis causing injuries for which he subsequently died. The case I. P. C. was taken up at Tamulpur Police Station against the unknown Nepali man and subsequently Case No.8(4),67 under Section 148/149/302 I. P. C. was also taken up against the villagers of Rampur who assaulted the Nepali man on the report of the investigating Officer, S. I. B. N. Hazarika of Goreswar Out Post. Both the cases were properly investigated and supervised by superior officer and final report had been submitted as accused dead and evidence insufficient respectively.

Madam, Shri Sarma made also another reference about a case of seizure of Corrugated Iron Sheets. On 22nd May 1967 in the house of Shri Gopal Chandra Roy of village Rangafali under Nalbari Police Station under orders of Magistrate, Nalbari 24 Corrugated Iron Sheets were seized by Police as suspicious property as no account could be produced nor any explanation adduced on demand. There was no house or shed under construction anywhere inside the compound of Gopal Chandra Roy who fled away before arrival of Police. His eldest son Aswini Roy and other members of the family and leading people of the village were present at the time of seizure. Regarding seizure of Corrugated Iron Sheets the Magistrate of Nalbari has been moved for sanctioning prosecution of Gopal Chandra Roy for illegal possession of the same, and the Magistrate's order is awaited.

The same Hon. Member made another reference to an incident that took place at Murara village on 16th June 1967. Madam, on 16th June 1967 at about 8/9 A. M. while Chandi Kakati, Daya Kakati and Dandi Kakati were ploughing a disputed land, their opposite party led by Buta Ram Kalita obstructed and a simple 'marpit' took place. Before departure of Police to the Police Out Post both parties Buta Ram Kalita and Chandi Kakati appeared at Rangia Police Station. Injured persons were sent to Rangia Hospital. Case No.10(6)/67 under section 325/324, I. P. C. was registered against Chandi Kakati, Daya Kakati and Dandi Kakati on the Ezahar lodged by Anil Kalita, son of Buta Ram Kalita. Injured Buta Ram Kalita had to be sent to Gauhati Medical College Hospital on 17th June 1967 for X-Ray as suggested by the Medical Officer, Rangia.

The O. C., Rangia Police Station visited the P. O. on 18th June 1967. The case is under investigation.

With regard to deportation, hearing some Hon'ble Members, I get confused. While some Hon'ble Members say categorically that this is a problem which has to be tackled and must be tackled, but when action against this problem is taken they always criticise. So far we are concerned, we think that this is a problem about which we have to be always aware and take appropriate measures against it. When the Hon'ble Members accuse Government that this is an action against Muslims, I do not follow whether by this general type of allegation they desire the Government to ignore this problem; what they want the Government to do? The detection of infiltrants is not an easy matter particularly because of the background. A large number of cases may be cited in which Pakistanis entering our country with Pakistani passport again concealing their passport secured Indian passport when the issue of passports under instructions of the Government had to be given very liberally and there are instances when their names are found in the National Register. I would be quite prepared to accept any constructive suggestion from the Hon'ble Members. It is never the intention of the Government to harass any body, but at the same time we cannot ignore this problem, and, I think, Sir, we will have to live with this problem because unfortunately Pakistan is not friendly with us. We do not know their motives and intentions, and we must always remain on guard.

Sir, about the Anti-corruption Department's activities some of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know what has been done by this Department, I would like to give some of the figures which I have got. During the year 1966, 218 cases were enquired into and registered against 144 enquiries of 1965—the increase of more than 50 per cent appears to be mainly due to the fact that the public confidence in the Organisation to meet corruption is increasing. Altogether 148 cases were disposed of in 1966 inclusive of enquiries pending from the previous years. Of these in 52 cases departmental action has been suggested—against 45 Gazetted Officers and 37 Non-Gazetted Officers. A criminal case for conspiracy, cheating etc., was instituted against a Civil Surgeon, 2 Non-gazetted Officers of ministerial cadre of Medical Department and a big firm of All India Repute who were jointly found responsible for the alleged commission of the offence. The case is subjudice in the Court of Special Judge, Nowgong. In three criminal cases instituted by

Anti-Corruption Branch, which were subjudice in the Court of the Special Judge, Gauhati from previous years, one S. D. O., P. W. D., and three Sectional Officers were convicted in November 1966, and were sentenced to R. I. for 5 years each. One Deputy Director of Supply was also dismissed from service on charges of corruption during the year 1966. The State Vigilance Commissioner who also directs the Anti-corruption Branch to enquire into corruption cases already submitted his first report for the year 1965 to the Government. The second Annual Report for the year 1966 will also be laid before the legislature in due course.

The criticism against the Police may be broadly classified into the following: (1) The police expenditure is high; (2) that Police is not efficient enough; (3) the public relation of the Police is far from satisfactory; (4) that there is great corruption in this Department, and so on and so forth.

Sir, it is true that the Police expenditure in this State is high, but I would like to submit that if the Hon'ble Members appreciate the geographical situation of the State and what is happening in the borders of our State and the problems which are peculiar to this State, I am sure they will understand that it will be very wrong under the present conditions to reduce the expenditure on Police. After the year 1962 we have a number of air-fields which are always to be guarded, we have also other objects of military importance which are to be guarded day and night, the lines of communication, bridges, railway lines all these have to be guarded and the burden has fallen on the Police. In addition to that unfortunately we are living with the problem of the Nagas. It is very unfortunate that this problem is not solved although all that the Nagas wanted have been given to them. They asked for a separate State, it was given to them but the problem remains as it is — the problem for Nagas has increased, the problem for Assam has increased, the problem for India has increased. Similarly, we have in our hands the problem of the Mizos. So under the present conditions it will be very wrong if we decide to reduce our strength of Police. Some Hon'ble Members have suggested that the strength of the Police in some places should be increased very considerably because the present strength is not enough.

I also know that. There are suggestions that in order to bring efficiency the Police Stations should be provided with vehicles. I know these are very necessary things. But what is our capacity of spending? Whatever we have been doing now we are doing because we have found that we must do these things at least. Sir, many things have been said against the police as well as the administration. Sir, I would certainly very bravely claim one thing and that is that in spite of having the largest number of peculiar problems, in spite of the geographical situation and in spite of unfriendly attitude of China and Pakistan, Assam administration and Assam Police stood the test. Therefore, when the hon. Members make an out-right condemnation of the administration of the police I suppose that is not justified. But I admit, there is inefficiency in the Police. The Hon. Members, both from this side and that side, have compared the Assam Police with London Police and said "why not Assam Police is like the London Police?". But how much is paid to a London police? A Bobby gets almost the same salary as a Superintendent of Police in our State. Now can we spend this much?

Sir, with regard to the Police housing also, it is pretty bad. We have been trying to improve the conditions, but still it is pretty bad. Therefore, outright condemnation of police or administration would not bring efficiency or remove corruption. I am glad that the hon. Members have criticised the Police and administration. I wanted the criticisms because I wanted to know what are the difficulties they have been experiencing. Even the individual instances which they have pointed out, I assure that we will pursue them because we have to pursue them. Therefore, what I beg of this House is not to make outright condemnation. After all if we have to leave this place to-day, you will have to come to this side and you will have to manage the administration with these people because you are not going to bring people from outside. Therefore, let us bring the police to the proper standard and improve the administration and let it be our common objective.

Sir, I agree with the hon. Member Shri Phani Bora that there should be change of attitude on the part of the Police. I have no dispute with him. I think some changes have already taken place but more changes are necessary. The police must feel and realise that they are the servants of the people. Therefore, we have no difference on this point. But so far as persons are concerned, we have to draw people from our own society, and in order to improve the efficiency there should be proper training, and we have to increase the training facilities. Sir, as I said in the morning, during the question hour, the present Secretariat Training School is not enough and we want a big and efficient Training School. Similarly the Police training College needs a lot of improvement, and we want more training centres. It is in this way we will have to improve our Police force.

Sir, Government have come into very serious criticism with regard to Mizo Hills situation. As a matter of fact, Government have been blamed and there were many insinuations against the Government with regard to what has happened in the Mizo Hills and what is happening there. Sir, I think I made my position very clear in my speech on the 5th of March 1966 which I had the privilege of delivering in this House. What was our approach to this problem and what is our present approach to this problem, I made it very clear. The hon. Members might agree or might not agree but so far as our views and beliefs are concerned, I made them very clear in my speech on the 5th March 1966, and it is also there in the proceedings and therefore, I need not place it on the table of the House.

In this connection what the august House wanted me to do is to solve the question of political problem of the Hill areas. That question is before the House even to-day and if anybody can find out a proper solution of this problem, he will be doing a great service to the country. I hope, Sir, the ensuing joint discussion which is proposed by the Union Home Minister would produce good results and permanent solution to this problem. But so far as the Mizo Hills problem is concerned, bearing political problem, the other problem is, they say, "Why did you not strike before and why did you wait"? I would like to put a question to Mr. Stanley Nichols-Roy, would he have supported us if we had taken early police action or army action? Or would any of his colleagues on that side have supported us? All that we got from them, even after the action, was outright condemnation. Therefore, if any action had been

initiated earlier, well, they would have blamed the Government much more. Sir, I have never heard them even condemning the M. N. F. activities. All that they said was that it was very unfortunate. But "unfortunate" is not enough. Did you condemn them? Did you support the Governmental action after the M. N. F. had revolted and taken arms in hand? You did not. Therefore, my submission is that if we had taken action earlier, you would not have lent me support. Moreover, what was the situation at that time? At that time we were threatened by China and Pakistan and we had limited force. Assam had not adequate force to take up big operation anywhere. In any case we have explained our position.

The hon. Member Shri Stanley Nichols-Roy wanted to know about Shri Lamuia. He was a Hindi Teacher and was suspended from 5th July 1963. His case was enquired into by the Principal, Basic Training Centre, Aijal and formal order of his dismissal was given on the 23rd May 1966. During the period of his suspension, he was given subsistence allowance at the rate admissible.

A large number of hon. Members have made very constructive suggestions along with their criticisms as well. I can assure them that their suggestions will certainly be given due consideration. Sir, I would like to say that honourable member Shri Phani Bora has charged the Government about utilisation of police forces for political purposes. Further he also wanted to know some reports of some individual persons. But, Sir, I am sorry. No administration nowhere can disclose such reports. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot disclose such reports.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, I raised some specific questions the reply of which should either be denied or confirmed.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No matter whether there is denial or confirmation, you will get the reply.

Sir, as regards Defence of India Act and Rules are concerned the honourables members might have some views on this matter. There are some people, even I know in the party to which I belong, who think that the D.I Rules and Emergency should be withdrawn. But, there are many who think that it should not be withdrawn. The other day, the Union Home Minister has given his impression with this regard. I do not like to say over what the Union Home Minister has said.

There is a reference about the incident at Shillong. Sir, it is true that Shillong has some incidents and as a matter of fact, there is periodic-wise incident. We have increased our patrols and with the co-operation of the public we hope we will be able to maintain law and order here. Then the question arises how to free the police from the evil corruption? Certainly, one method would be that if the administration be efficient, the scope of corruption would be reduced to a great extent. These are matters on which it would be wrong on my part to give a precise reply straightway. After all, it is the problem which is confronting the leaders of the country and I am glad that the honourable members have kept us conscious about it. They are also giving their suggestions with regard to it. We must try to evolve some

measures by which this corruption should be removed, or at least reduced considerably.

Some honourable members have suggested that the Police-Manual should be reviewed. I would like to say that in this connection that the work is being taken up in hand. For the information of the honourable members I would like to say that after the Chinese Aggression of 1962, Government of India has been helping us with a number of police battalions. The likely expenditure for these battalions are not to be borne on our shoulders. These are borne by the Government of India. With regard to the expenditure of the border, we got re-imbursed a considerable amount in the past. Now, it has been taken up by the Government of India. Regarding the expenditure incurred on Pakistan Border, Nagaland Border etc., we are getting a part of the expenditure we asked for. But we have not got the expenditure incurred for the Mizo Hills. It is still under consideration of the Government of India. Sir, we will have more occasions of replying the various questions raised by the honourable members in connection with police, since the discussion relating to law and order situation is not complete. For to-day, I would like to conclude my speech with a request that the cut motion be withdrawn.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, on a point of clarification at Tangla Railway Station, the Railway police in-charge threatened the Station Master. Sir, will the honourable Chief Minister note it down to make enquiries?

Shri BIMAIA PRASAD CHALIHA: Did the honourable member mention it the other day?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: I have already mentioned it the other day.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him reply other questions.

***Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY:** Sir, on a point of clarification. The Chief Minister stated that Mr. Lamuia, the Vice president of M.N.F. was suspended on 5th July 1963 and was dismissed on 23rd May 1966, that means, almost three months after the rebellion which started on 28th February 1966. Do we, therefore, understand that Government continued to pay him whatever subsistence allowance, not only upto 28th February 1966 but even upto 23rd May 1966? If so, what was the reason and why no enquiry was made? Why no enquiry was made into the dismissal of an obvious officer holding a post in the Political Department of the Government?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I think the gentleman has avoiding the explanation for the purpose of proceedings, or he was taking lot of time to avoid the explanation for which delay took place. I will look into the matter.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second point is that whether he was actually paid even after the rebellion started i.e., on the 28th February. He was only dismissed on the 23rd May, that is almost three months. That means that he was being paid for this period?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I do not think he was paid but I will obtain the full information.

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA: চাৰ, এইটো কথা পৰিষ্কাৰ হোৱা নাই যে বঙাকালি গাঁৱৰ under Nalbari P. S. শ্ৰীগোপাল চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়ৰ ঘৰত ৰাতি ১১-৪৫ মিঃ বজাত ধান আনিবলৈ গৈছিল পুলিচ। ৰাতি গিৰিহঁতক অৱবোধ কৰি ৰাখিলে। গিৰিহঁতে যেতিয়া ডকাইত বুলি চিঞৰিলে সেই ৰাগতে পোতক তোলাৰ কাৰণে আৰু ধান নেপায় টিনপাতকে আনিলে। ১০ ফুটি ১৫ খন আৰু ৮ ফুটি ৯ খন। এইদৰে অন্যায় ভাবে জুলুম কৰাৰ বাবে case দিছে। যদি তদন্ত কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে জনসাধাৰণ বৰ অসন্তুষ্ট হব।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই মকদ্দমা যদি আদালতলৈ যোৱা নাই তেন্তে কিবা এটা কৰিব পৰা হ'ব, যদি গ'ল তেনেহলে বাহিৰা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা টান হ'ব।

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো কথা কলে সেইটোৰ পৰা এবাই যোৱা যেন লাগিছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিজে অনুসন্ধান কৰা নাই। পুলিচ বিভাগে যি পঠাইছে তাকে উত্তৰ হিচাপে কৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্যই ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কৈছে যে পুলিচ সকল গৈছিল ধান আনিবলৈ। যেতিয়া ধান নেপালে তেতিয়া টিনপাতত হাত দিলে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ জৰিয়তে পুলিচ বিভাগে যি কৈফিয়ৎ দিছে সেইটো check কৰি সেই সম্পৰ্কে তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে যেতিয়া নিশ্চয় তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব। যদি মকদ্দমা হৈছে তেতিয়াহে অসুবিধা হ'ব।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: গত ১২।৬।৬৭ তাৰিখে হাতীয়ে খোৱা গাঁৱৰ কিছুমান মানুহক V. D. P. ৰ মানুহে ৰাতি অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। তাৰ ভিতৰত ছনবীৰ দৰ্জিৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া। ৰাখাল বিশ্বাস নামৰ এজনে মাৰ খোৱাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে কাৰণ হাতত S. S. P. সদস্যভুক্ত কৰা ৰচিদ বহীৰ পাত এখন পাইছে। এই বিষয়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে একো নকলে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: V. D. Partyৰ কথা সাধাৰণ হিচাপে কবলৈ গলে গোটেই প্ৰদেশতে তেওঁলোকে ভাল কাম কৰাৰ ৰেকৰ্ড আছে। সেই বুলি নকওঁ যে মাজে মাজে তাৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান গাওঁৰক্ষী বাহিনীৰ লোক অন্যায় কামত লিপ্ত হোৱা নাই। এইটোৰ বিষয়ে জিলাৰ পৰা খবৰ আনিব লাগিব আৰু সেই খবৰ আনিহে মাননীয় সদস্যক জনাব পাৰিম।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want certain clarification regarding the question of Pakistani infiltration. The Government has made a declaration that there are about 2 and half lakhs of Pakistani infiltrators in Assam and up till now nearly 2 lakhs have been deported and there are some persons who left Assam on their own accord. I think the Government have no accurate figure of those who left Assam on their own acccord. Will Government make a survey about the persons who left Assam on their own accord so as to get the correct number?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: We will try to make an estimate about the figures. But what is the problem now and how we will do that I cannot tell the hon. Member right now because we have to find a practical way of doing it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: (Turning to the Opposition). Are you withdrawing any of the Cut Motion? There are 7 Cut Motion and one is economic cut motion.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: All the Cut Motions may be treated as one.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the economic Cut Motion on behalf of all moved by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. That the total provision of Rs.11,41,58,500 under Grant No.12, Major Head "2.3 Police" at pages 82-106 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.3,99,25,430 i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.11,41,58,500, do stand reduced by Rs.3,99,25,430.

(The House divided)
Ayes

1. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami,
2. Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi,
3. Shri Bhubaneswar Barman,
4. Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi,
5. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika,
6. Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava,
7. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua,
8. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya,
9. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed,
10. Shri Govinda Kalita,
11. Shri Hiralal Patwary,
12. Shri Jalal Uddin Ahmed,
13. Shri Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya,
14. Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma,
15. Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya,
16. Shri Kehoram Hazarika,
17. Shri Lakshya Dhar Chaudhury,
18. Shri Maneswar Boro,

19. Md. Matlebuddin,
20. Shri Mohidhar Pegu,
21. Shri Nameswar Pegu,
22. Shri Phani Bora,
23. Shri Premadhor Bora,
24. Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi,
25. Shri Romesh Mohan Kouli,
26. Shri Rothindra Nath Sen,
27. Shri Sailen Medhi,
28. Shri Sarat Chandra Rabha.
29. M. Shamsul Huda.
30. Shri Sonaswar Bora.
31. Shri Tazammul Ali Laskar.
32. Shri Zahirul Islam.

Nocs

1. Shri Maulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury.
2. Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar.
3. Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar.
4. Shri Ataur Rahman,
5. Shri Azizur Rahaman Chaudhury.
6. Shri Bazlul Basit,
7. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.
8. Shri Bishnuram Medhi.
9. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya.
10. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya.
11. Shri Biswadev Sarma.
12. C. G. Karmakar.
13. Shri Chatrasing Teorn.
14. Shri Dandiram Dutta.
15. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

16. Shri Dhani Ram Rongpi.
17. Shri Dharanidhar Chaudhury.
18. Shri Gajen Tanti.
19. Shri Golok Chandra Patgiri.
20. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora.
21. Shri J. B. Hagjer.
22. Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan.
23. Shri Jagannath Singha.
24. Shri Jogen Saikia.
25. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.
26. Shri Lakheswar Das.
27. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami.
28. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.
29. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury.
30. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.
31. Shri Malia Tanti.
32. Rani Manjula Debi.
33. Shri Manik Chandra Das.
34. Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha.
35. Shri Mathia Tudu.
36. Shri Mera Chouba Singha,
37. M. Moinul Haque Chaudhury.
38. Shri Nakul Chandra Das.
39. Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan.
40. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.
41. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain.
42. Shri Paramananda Gogoi.
43. Shri Prabin Kumar Chaudhury.

44. Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury.
45. Shri Prafulla Chaudhury.
46. Shrimati Pranita Talukdar.
47. Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
48. Shri Pushpadhar Chaliha.
49. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah.
50. Shri Ranendra Basumatari.
51. Shri Ratneswar Konger.
52. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar.
53. Shri Sai Sai Terang.
54. Sri Sarat Chandra Goswami.
55. Shri Satindra Mohan Dev.
56. Shri Surendra Chandra Baruah.
57. Shri Surendra Nath Das.
58. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali.
59. Shri Tilok Gogoi.
60. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan.
61. Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order, The result is.

Ayes 32, Noes 61.

The Cut Motion is lost.

I now put the main demand.

The question is that a sum of Rs.8,59,45,100, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.11,41,58,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of Head "23—Police".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

DEMAND No. 73

"109—CAPITAL OUT LAY ON OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam I beg, to move that a sum of Rs.40,76,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.54,35,400) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the Head, "109—Capital outlay on other Works Outside the Revenue Account".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

There is a Cut Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: We are not going to move.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs.40,76,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of Rs.54,36,400 necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the Head "109—Capital Outlay on other Works Outside the Revenue Account".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEAMAND No. 74.

"114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES
A—ROAD TRANSPORT"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.34,67,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.46,23,800) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 or the administration of the head "114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes—A Road Transport."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

There is a Cut Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: We are not going to move.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the question. The question is a that sum of Rs.34,67,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.46,23,800) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March 1968 for the administration of the head "114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes—A—Road Transport".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 78

"Q—LOAN AND ADVANCES ETC.,—(I—LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES)"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam I beg to move that a sum of Rs.21,64,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.28,86,000) necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "[Q—Loans and advances etc.,—(I—Loans to Local Bodies)]".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

There is cut motion.

Shri LAKSHYA DHAR CHAUDHURY: We are not going to move.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs.21,64,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.28,86,000) necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans advances etc., (I—Loans to local Bodies)."

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 87.

["Q—LOANS AND ADVANCES ETC., (X—HOUSING LOANS)"]

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker,, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam I beg to move that a sum of Rs.9,07,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.11,90,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment in during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc., (X—Housing Loans)-"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved:

There is no Cut Motion.

Then I put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs.9,07,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.11,90,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc., (X—Housing Loans)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND No. 93.

["Q—LOANS AND ADVANCES ETC.—(XVI—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS AND ADVANCES)]

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.2,00,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the "year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head Q—Loans and Advances etc.,—(XVI—Miscellaneous loads and advances.)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. There is no cut Motion.

I put the question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.2,00,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and advances, etc.,—(XVI—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances)".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 29.

"35—INDUSTRIES—III—MAJOR INDUSTRIES"

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.4,71,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charges to complete the sum of (Rs.6,28,800) necessary to defray the charges which will be come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head, "35—Industries —III—Major Industries."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

There are cut Motions.

[Sarvashri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, Dulal Chandra Barua, Promode Chandra Gogoi, Kamini Mohan Sarma, Md. Azad Ali, Phani Bora, Benoy Krishna Ghose, Jatindra Mohan Barbhuiya, Zahirul Islam, Premadhar Bora, M. Shamsul Huda, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, Kandarpa Narayan Banikya, Sailen Medhi, Rothindra Nath Sen, Bhadreswar Gogoi and Sonaswar Bora moved:]

That the total provision of Rs.6,28,800 under grant No.9, Major head "35—Industries—III—Major Industries, at page 302 of the Budget do reduced to Re.1 i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,28,800 do stand reduced to Re.1 (To raise a general discussion to criticise the Government for its failure to develop the Industrial progress in Assam and also to stop wastage)]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:

Shri LAKSHYADHAR CHAUDHURY: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ পৰা যি মন্তব্যৰ দাবী তুলিছে তাৰ মই সম্পূৰ্ণ বিৰোধীতা কৰোঁ আৰু লগতে এই মন্তব্যখন এটকা চিকাৰ কপটলৈ নমাই দিবলৈ এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰোঁ। মই আশা কৰোঁ অসমৰ বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতিলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি দল নিৰ্ব্বিশেষে এই প্ৰস্তাৱত সম্পূৰ্ণ গঁহাৰি জনাব।

উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে যে অধঃপতনৰ পথ মুকলি কৰিছে তাক আমি বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ সমালোচনাতে ইঙ্গিত দি আহিছিলোঁ। দৰাচলতে এই উদ্যোগ বিভাগটো নামতহে উদ্যোগ বিভাগ হৈ আছে। এই বিভাগত অপচয়, অপব্যয়, অব্যৱস্থা এনামি সাধুত পৰিপূৰ্ণ হৈছে। তদুপৰি এই উদ্যোগৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আয় সমূহি বঢ়া নাই—বৰং টুটিছেহে। এই উদ্যোগত অসমৰ খলুৱা লোকে কোনো বিশেষ সুবিধা লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেয়েহে মই ইয়াক 'পমুৱা উদ্যোগ পাম' নামেৰে অভিহিত কৰিছোঁ।

উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত 'অসম উদ্যোগ বাতৰি' নামৰ পুস্তিকাখনত চলন্তী-ভাৱে উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ জয়গান আৰু যশস্যা প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাইছে। কিন্তু মই তাৰেই এই পাত লুটিয়াই কব খোজোঁ যে এই বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগ বোৰত দুৰ্নীতিৰ যি ব্যভিচাৰ চলিছে তাক স্বৰ্ণবিলে গাৰ নোম শিয়ৰি উঠে। চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্ম্মাণি পোৱা এই ২৩ খন বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগৰ কথা ইয়াত উল্লেখ আছে। এই বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগে লাখ লাখ টকা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য লাভ কৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ সদব্যৱহাৰ হৈছেনে? কেতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। তিনচুকীয়াৰ 'মিলটন মোৰ' কোম্পানীৰ পাৰাৰ কুখ্যাত ব্যৱসায়ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে গোচৰৰ কোনো মীমাংসা নহল। অথচ এই কোম্পানীক ব্যৱসায় আৰু চৰকাৰৰ সকলো সুবিধা আগৰ দৰেই দি থকা হৈছে।

Primary Nickel কৰিবলৈ কোনো **Arun Metal Industries** (গুৱাহাটী)ক ১ লাখ টকা দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু এই নামৰ কোনো অনুষ্ঠান গুৱাহাটীৰ উদ্যোগ পামত দেখা নাযায়। ই হেনো বতাহতে চলি আছে। **Milk Powder** আদিৰ কাৰণে দিয়া প্ৰায় একলাখ টকা দিয়া **National Trading Co., Gauhati** ক'ত অৱস্থিত আৰু কিমান উদ্যোগিক কাম কৰিছে তাক চৰকাৰে কব পাৰিবনে? এইবোৰ পাপলগা অপচয়। সেয়ে মই জোৰ দি কব বিচাৰোঁ উদ্যোগৰ নামত এই ভেকোভাওনা আৰু দুৰ্নীতিৰ বাহ বচনা কৰাতকৈ উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ ব্যয় সংক্ৰোচন কৰি এই টকাৰে কৃষিৰ কামত চৰকাৰে আগবাঢ়ি অহা উচিত।

Bagoria Metal Industries এ যি অন্যায় কৰি আছে তাক ক্ষমা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। চৰকাৰৰ পৰা **Copper, Zinc**, আদি মূল্যবান ধাতুৰ পামিট লৈ এই কোম্পানীয়ে **Welding Rods** কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব লৈছিল। কিন্তু **India Gas Company**ৰ পৰা **Weilding Rod** কিনি এই কোম্পানীয়ে চৰকাৰৰ চকুত ধুলি মাৰি এই মূল্যবান ধাতু বাহিৰত বিক্ৰী কৰি আছে। অথচ এই **Copper** আৰু **Zinc**ৰ অভাৱত সৰ্থেবাৰীৰ বনুৱা কাৰীকৰসকল বহি থাকিবলগীয়া হৈছে আৰু অসমৰ ঐতিহ্যপূৰ্ণ এটি ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰৰ অক্ষমতা আৰু অদূৰদৰ্শিতাৰ ফলত লুপ্ত হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে।

ক্ষুদ্ৰ উদ্যোগৰ নীতি অনুসৰি ৫ লাখ বা ৭।১ লাখৰ মূলধনৰ উদ্যোগকে ক্ষুদ্ৰ উদ্যোগ পামত ৰখাৰ যি নীতি চৰকাৰে বিধান কৰিছে, সেই নীতি অনুসৰি কিনাবলৈ গুৱাহাটী উদ্যোগ পামত কাম হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ তোষণ নীতিৰ সহায়ত বহুতো বৃহৎ উদ্যোগে ইয়াত স্থান লৈ চৰকাৰৰ কৰৰ ফাকি দি আছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে—

Assam Aluminium Conductor Private Ltd (Industrial Estate) নামত যি উদ্যোগ অনুষ্ঠান আছে তাৰ কাহিনী আৰু বুৰঞ্জী বৰ বহুসময়। এই অনুষ্ঠান সঁচাকৈয়ে ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোগ নে? যদি ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোগ নহয় তেন্তে ক্ষুদ্র উদ্যোগ পামত ই স্থান পোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি? এই অনুষ্ঠানত চৰকাৰৰ 80% ভাগ চেয়াৰ থকা কথা নিশ্চয় সঁচা। তেন্তে চৰকাৰে এই অনুষ্ঠানৰ কাৰ্য্যাবলী আৰু হিচাব নিকাচৰ বিষয়ে কিবা চকু বাখিছেনে? মই নিঃসন্দেহে কব পাৰো যে এই অনুষ্ঠানে Aluminium wire কিনাৰ যি Import Licence পায় তাৰ কেতিয়াও সদব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই। এই Aluminium wireৰ বাহিৰত চাহিদা বৰ বেচি, সেই কাৰণে এই সকলো বোৰ অসমৰ বাহিৰত বিক্ৰী হৈ আছে। কিন্তু কোম্পানীৰ খটীয়ানত সদায় লোকচান দেখুৱাই চৰকাৰৰ চকুত ধুলি মাৰি আছে। কালাপাহাৰত (গুৱাহাটীৰ) থকা Ajit Seria Industriesএ Copper wire কৰাৰ কাৰণে আজি কেইবা বছৰো পৰা আটাইতকৈ বেচি Copper পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাই আহিছে। এই Copper wire অসমৰ Electricity Boardক যোগান ধৰাৰ চুক্তিও আছিল। কিন্তু বৰ্ডে বছৰে বছৰে এই Copper wire বিচৰা স্বত্বেও বৰ্ডক এই অনুষ্ঠানে Copper wire যোগান ধৰা নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ এজন প্ৰভাৱশালী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই Copper দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা বিষয়া সকলে কিছুদিনলৈ বন্ধ কৰাত অনুশোচনা কৰি— ব্যৰ্থত অন্তৰেৰে চোকা মন্তব্য কৰি পুনৰ দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে।

Electrical Meterৰ উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে State Electricity Boardৰ পৰা যি Meter factoryৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা খেদি গলে দুৰ্নীতি, অপচয়, অপব্যৱ, আৰু অপব্যৱহাৰৰ বাহিৰে একো পোৱা নাযায়। এই অনুষ্ঠানৰ সাধু আৰু বৰৰ উপকথাতকৈও আনোদজনক। ইয়াক বোধকৰো Electricityৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ সময়ত ফঁহিয়াই আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব। কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এইখিনিতে সন্ধিয়াই থওঁ যে Electricity বিভাগ আৰু Electricity বিভাগৰ উদ্যোগত Meter factory, হোৱা ভিতৰুৱা কাৰ্য্যকলাপ অনুসন্ধান কৰিলে আমাৰ বয়সৰ কিয় সদ্যজাত শিশু সকলৰে Blood pressureৰ উত্তৰ হ'ব।

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

তদুপৰি উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ বৰঞ্জী ফঁহিয়াই চালে কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতে এই বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্যক সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেয়ে মই এই অনুদান ১ টকালৈ নমাই দিয়াৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰিছো। কাৰণ অসম উদ্যোগ বিভাগে যোৱা ১৫ টা বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ইত্যাদি কৰিবৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা লাভ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সেই লাইচেনচ সমূহৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্ত্তমান ৫ খন মানেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে উঠাই লবলৈ ওলাইছে। এটা চিমেণ্ট কাৰখানা স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে তাৰো খৰচ পৰিলগৈ প্ৰায় ৮০ লাখ টকা। অৰ্থচ আন আন প্ৰদেশত ঠিক এই ধৰণৰ চিমেণ্ট ফেক্টৰি কৰোতে প্ৰায় ৪২ লাখ টকাৰ ভিতৰত হয়। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা এইটোৱে যে সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰথম যিটো জাৰ্মান কোম্পানীক এই চিমেণ্ট ফেক্টৰিটোৰ ঠিকা দিয়া হৈছিল তেওঁলোকেও এই ফেক্টৰিটো ৪২ লাখ টকাতেই লৈছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকক ১৪ লাখ টকা অগ্ৰীম স্বৰূপেও দিয়া হৈছিল। (Advance against contract and supply of machineries) কিন্তু তাৰ পিছত কেনেকৈ agreement ও contract হোৱাৰ পিছত আকৌ সেই একেই contract আন এটা Companyৰ লগত ৬০ লাখ টকাত হবলৈ পালে লগতে কি কাৰণত ১৮ লাখৰ অধিক টকা দ্বিতীয় এটা কোম্পানীক দি একেই ধৰণৰ আৰু একে standardৰ machineryৰ ওপৰত খৰচ কৰি অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হ'ল

সিও এক বিৰাট বহুয়া যেনেই লাগে। তাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰথম কোম্পানীক দিয়া ১৪ লাখ টকাও কিয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগে দাবি কৰি আদায় কৰিবলৈ সাহ নেপালে এইটোও এটা আচৰিত কথা। গতিকে দেখা গ'ল যে অসম চিমেন্ট ফেক্টৰিত ৩৮ লাখ টকা দেখে দেখকৈ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হ'ল যাৰ ফলত এই ৩৮ লাখ টকাৰ সুদ ধৰিলে বা লোকচানৰ শিতানলৈ নিলে দেখা যায় যে এই চিমেন্ট ফেক্টৰী অহা ৪০।৫০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত লাভৰ ঘৰলৈ যোৱাৰ কোনো আশাই নাই।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও Assam Gas Company নামৰ উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ কাম বন নোহোৱা এটা কোম্পানীয়ে বহি বহি অলেখ টকা খৰচ কৰি আছে। এই কোম্পানীটোৱে আৱন্তনিৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে ক'তো এক ঘনিটাবো গেচ সৰবৰাহ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

সচাকৈয়ে আচৰিত কথা যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ বিভাগ, ভিজিলেনচ কমিচন ইত্যাদি চেৰ বিভাগ থকা স্বত্বেও কিয় চিমেন্ট ফেক্টৰি আৰু গেচ কোম্পানীৰ কাৰ্যকলাপত বৰ চকু দিয়া নাই, সচাকৈয়ে ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা।

***Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱতো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুঘাৰ কম।

শিল্পৰ হকে চৰকাৰে যি আঁচনি লৈছে, তালৈ নগৈ মই প্ৰথমে আমাৰ Industry Director হিচাবে যি জনক লোৱা হৈছে, তেখেতৰ বিষয়ে দুঘাৰ কম অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত যিবিলাক Industry Director আছে তেওঁলোক I. A. S. অফিচাৰ। আমাৰ অসম দুখীয়া,—আমাৰ অন্তৰ বহল, আমি দিবলৈ ভাল পাওঁ। আমাৰ Director জন সাধাৰণ Graduate.

চৰকাৰে প্ৰথমে কৈছে যে অসম এখন শিল্প প্ৰধান দেশ হিচাবে তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি লবলৈ আমাক এজন সুদক্ষ Director লাগিব। কোৱা হৈছিল যে বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা হ'ব; আমাৰ অসমত তেনে মানুহ পাবলৈ নাই।

অসমক এখন শিল্প প্ৰধান ৰাজ্য গঢ়ি তোলাৰ কাৰণে এজন সুনিপুণ ডিৰেক্টৰৰ আৱশ্যক বুলি চৰকাৰে বিজ্ঞাপন দিছিল আৰু সেই হিচাবে এজন ভাল নিপুণ লোকক বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা কথা আছিল। ১৯৫৬ চনৰ পে কমিটিৰ মতে ১,০০০-১৫,০০ টকালৈকে দৰমহা আছিল। তাৰ এই ডিৰেক্টৰৰ দৰমহা ১২,০০-১,৫০০ টকালৈকে দিলে। কি কাৰণে দিলে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ দিছিল—

- (1) The person concerned should have wide experience.
- (2) The person should have special technical qualification having adequate knowledge of the subject to be dealt with.
- (3) The person should have wide experience in industrial knowledge.

কিন্তু শেষত এই প'ষ্টটো এজন সাধাৰণ গ্ৰেজুৱেটকেই দিয়া হ'ল।

(A voice: বিলাত কিবত)

নহয়, তেখেত প্রথমতে Boiler Inspector আছিল। তেওঁক আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিলাতত প্রশিক্ষণ লবলৈ পঠাইছিল। ফল হিচাবে বিলাতলৈ শেনটো হৈ গ'ল আৰু ফেঁচাটো হৈ উলটিছিল। উপাধি নাপালে। আগতে তেওঁৰ দৰমহা আছিল ২৫০-৬০০ টকালৈ। এইজন মানুহকেই ডিবেক্টৰ হিচাবে লৈ চৰকাৰে ১,২০০-১,৫০০ টকালৈ দৰমহা দিছে। এই বিলাক কাম কৰা চৰকাৰৰ উচিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন শিল্প প্ৰধান কৰা দূৰৰ কথা, চৰকাৰৰ Favouritism or nepotism বহে প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। তাৰ পিচত Director of Accountsৰ কাৰণে কষ্ট একাউন্টেন্ট লাগে বুলি advertise কৰিলে। তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে কি কৰিলে আনি নাজানো।

বন্দুকৰ কুন্দা তৈয়াৰ কৰাত যিবিলাক কাম হ'ল, এই বিভাগত ডিবেক্টৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি অভিযোগ হ'ল, সেই বিলাক তল পৰিল। মিনিষ্টাৰৰ Favourit Director জন বন্ধা পৰিল। কষ্ট একাউন্টেন্ট জনৰ Suspension হ'ল। এনে অৱস্থাত দেশৰ Assam Gas Company গঠিত হৈছিল, তাৰো কাম নহল। তেওঁলোকে এই কাম হাতত লৈ Electricity Board ক দিলে। ইয়াত প্ৰায় ৩৫ লাখ টকা কৰিলে। পাইপ লাইন বহুৱাব কাৰণে ৪০।৫০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি উপদেষ্টা অনা হৈছে ইউৰোপৰ ফ্ৰান্সৰ পৰা। এই বিলাক পাইপ অনাৰ সময়ত কোনো পৰামৰ্শ লোৱা হোৱা নাছিল। কেনেকৈ এই বিলাক কামত আগবাঢ়িব? নেচাৰ্চ চফৰাগাচ কোম্পানীৰ পৰা এই পাইপ বিলাক আনোতে ২৫ লাখ টকা খৰচ হৈছিল। এই যিবোৰ pipe অনা হল তাৰ কাৰণে ২৫ লাখ টকা ব্যয় হ'ল। pipe ৰোৱ Electricity Board এ নিজে নানি Khemchand নামে এজনক ঠিকা দিছে। সেইবোৰ এসময়ত দুলীয়াজানৰ Oil India Ltd. এ unfit বুলি reject কৰিছিল।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister Industries): এবাৰ ফ্ৰান্সৰ কেনোবা কোম্পানী এটাক উপদেষ্টা কৰিছিল।

***Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** Expert আনিছিল। কিন্তু সেই expertৰ মত নোলোৱাকৈয়ে সেনচোৱা কোম্পানীয়ে দুৰ্গাপুৰৰ পৰা কিনি আনিলে। বহুৱাবৰ সময়ত বিজেক্ট কৰি গুচি গ'ল। এইবোৰ জানি শুনিও চৰকাৰে মনকাণ নকৰাটো দুখৰ কথা।

আমাৰ ঘৰৰ ওচৰতে যিবোৰ শিল্প বহিছে তাত আমাৰ পৈতৃক সম্পত্তি হেৰুৱাইছে। যতৰোৰ কাৰখানা হৈছে তাত আমাৰ মাটি গৈছে। সেইবোৰৰ লগতে আমাৰো উন্নতি হব লাগে। কিন্তু সাধাৰণ পিয়ণৰ কাম এটাৰ কাৰণেও কেৰেলাৰ পৰা মানুহ আনিছে। যাব মাটি বাৰী গ'ল তাৰ কাৰণে কোনোৱে চোৱা নাই। এইবোৰ চকুৰ আগত ঘটিব লাগিছে। আমাৰ দেশত শিল্প কৰাত আমাৰ বিৰোধীতা নাই। কিন্তু থলুৱা মানুহৰ লাভ হোৱা নাই। আৰু কোটি কোটি টকা অপচয় হৈছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion moved from this side under the head "Major Industries", I want to make certain observations in this particular subject. Sir, you are fully aware of the fact that the economic development of this frontier State is very insignificant. We are entering

the Fourth Five year Plan but we have progressed very little. We expected maximum economic development from industrialisation, but we have found that the schemes that have been taken up remained schemes in paper and have not materialised, nor have these given any economic benefit to the State. Every year we are borrowing money with a view to utilising it to the fullest extent for industrial development *vis-a-vis* economic development of the State.

But, Sir, as a result of this we are not getting anything out of it. I should say, while the Government is keen to start new Industries and while the entire country is going to renovate the industrial policy through which the State economy and the economy of the country can be geared up, we have found that the result of all the years of the plans is zero in respect of economic development. (*A voice: Huge zero, full of zeros*)

Now, Sir, in the three Five-Year Plan, Vol. No.1, Page 38, we find a list of industries. Here we get the Public Sector—

1. Spun Silk Mill.
2. Natural Gas Distribution and Transmission for domestic and industrial use (Lakhimpur District).
3. Natural Gas Fractionisation Project, Namrup.
4. Ceramic Plant (Goalpara-Garó Hills areas).
5. Meter Factory, Shillong.

Private Sector

6. Cement Factory, Cherrapunji.
7. Associated Industries Ltd.
 - (a) Cotton Spinning Mill.
 - (b) Super Phosphate
 - (c) Mixed fertiliser.
 - (d) Sulphuric Acid.
 - (e) Sulphur dioxide (Gauhati).
8. India Carbon Ltd., Calcined petroleum coke (Gauhati).
9. Assam Hard Board Ltd., Hard Board (Gauhati.)
10. Galvanised pipes (Sibsagar) etc., etc.

Sir, in this way we expected that during the plan at least some of the projects that have been mentioned in the particular book, would have been taken up by the Government to give certain economic benefit to our people, but nothing so far has come out.

Sir, here again, in the Study of Plan Achievement and Programme for 1967-68, they are repeating the same thing. Sir, it would not be unparliamentary, if I say that Government has nothing practically, they are only giving some sort of sermon always by saying that, they are going to start industries, or industrialisation of the State, so on so forth. But everything is static. No importance is given and nothing of the sort has come up till now. The amount in the form of loan received from the Government of India is not utilised properly. What we are earning out of that loan? We are neither in a position to give the economic benefit to the people, nor we are earning anything out of it. I clearly remember what my friend Shri Khagen Barbaruah who is no more in this House, has said in this House.

Sir, with due apology, I would like to say that they think that some of the honourable members are here only to criticise. Do they think that only they have the real patriotism and we have not got the same? I want to ask the honourable Minister in-charge of Industries, what industrial development has taken place in the State during the last 20 years of Congress, though the potentiality of resources in this State are supreme in India? Every time our present Finance Minister who was in-charge of Industries, has given us hope that we are going to get the Paper Pulp Industry, but, Sir, you will be surprised that has not come up till now. I clearly remember in the year 1964, while discussing on budget, I specifically mentioned about this particular industry. Sir, there is a huge wastage of raw materials in the State. Those States like Kerela, Bombay, Andhra, U. P. and West Bengal, have no sufficient raw materials, but they have their paper Mills in each State. But you will be surprised that even in Rajasthan which has no raw materials at all, has also got such kind of paper Mills. May I pose a question, Sir, why it is so? I want to know from the honourable Minister in charge of Industries, how long he will continue with only statements? It is something like that they will always make some statements and we will only hear. Sir, the other day, I have clearly stated that Nagaland which is a new State, is going very fast in respect of Industrial development. But, here we have heard that only licences have been issued to somebody, but they could not do anything and so on and so forth. Sir, I want to remind the honourable Minister in-charge of Industries that if they are not going to utilise the raw materials which are available in the State in plenty immediately, these raw materials may not be available after a few years. Sir, you know well that in Nagaland people are encouraged to develop this industry. I am referring to the place where bamboos and other materials are available for setting up paper pulp mill, but they are going to be destroyed soon. The Government is also proposing to rehabilitate some people in the forest reserves which will destroy the raw materials. In this way, a time will come when actually the Government is going to set up the paper Pulp industry, there will be no raw materials available at all. Sir, in this connection, when I put some questions regarding certain policies, the Government replied that they have withdrawn or cancelled it. But my information is that the policy is still there. Raw materials are exported from the State under some bogus name. I, therefore, request the Government to capture those areas which are full of raw materials for the paper pulp industry. If the Nagaland Government being an organ of a new State which is neither aware of the industrial processes nor matured internally can lead us, why our Government is not in a

position to set up a paper pulp industry in this State? Why our Government is not able to convince the Government of India for getting help from them and thereby to solve the problem of unemployment in our State. We have enough agricultural land here from which we can get enough raw materials in respect of jute. Why could not we start jute mills in co-operative sectors on co-operative basis? Sir, some of my friends have referred to the coal industry of this State in course of the Budget Discussions. In this respect our Government have done nothing. It has gone to somebody. Our blood has gone out of the body and we are exploited. How can we tolerate? Sir, the coal industry is one of the richest industries. The British extracted gold after gold from this industry and they have exploited us to the fullest extent. Sir, here I am referring about the coal fields of Ledo and Margherita and here also we are having enough coal in K. and J. Hills but nothing has been done in respect of exploitation of these raw materials. Sir, we have been assured a number of times by the Government that survey has been made to find out the raw materials in order to start industries in the industrial sectors but I do not know whether the survey has been made or not. Sir, in that way the industrial policy of the Government is going on and in that way this Government is going to lead us for Industrial Development. Sir, in this respect I would like to point out that certain industries were to be established in Jorhat on experimental basis in the form of public or private industries purely on the merit of the raw materials available there. Sir, if things are led on to experimental basis only and if the economic development is expected to be carried out only on the experimental basis, you would certainly appreciate what consequences our State will face. Where can we stand and in what way can we progress? In this respect, I must refer to an editorial which says clearly that Assam's performance in the industrial sector is hardly satisfying. It has been recorded by a survey covering the period 1959 to 1964 which roughly coincides with the most active phase of the industrial process in this State. Assam's percentage share of the factories in the large scale sector in India declined from 5.1 to 4.2 of productive capital invested in the sector from 3.9 to 2.3, employment from 2.4 to 2.0, value of output from 3.3 to 2.0 and value added by manufacture from 4.1 to 1.6. This shows that whatsoever growth there was in the sector during the period it was much slower than that of the rest of India. It is a very authentic statement. This has clearly proved that nothing has been achieved in spite of spending a huge amount of money. We have simply assumed as to the industrial development. But in fact we are simply dreaming. In that way we are trekking to catch the moon, while nothing worth the base exists in reality. Sir, in this connection, I would like to mention that the other day the Hon'ble Minister very sarcastically asked me whether I would like to go and see some of the industrial projects. Yes, from this side of the house, we are always very keen to see the industrial projects. We expected at the time while we were new members that we should find really the industrial projects. But what we find to day? We find only buildings and I do not know in what way this budget has been prepared. It is very surprising. This side of the House would have no objection provided industrial development really means development in the true sense of the term. In the matter of major industries, a very big amount has been spent under the head "Establishment". Do we really mean business? Or is the

money that that has been spent meant only for some sort of paraphernalia.

Sir, the growth rate of agriculture in Assam is deteriorating due to faulty planning and land resources have not also been utilised sufficiently. At the same time, population has also increased. This is occasionally referred to by Government unless there is optimum rate of population growth and unless of course, the family planning becomes effective, there cannot be any decrease of population. Therefore, Sir, we must give at least 50:50 per cent for agriculture and industrial development. That means 50 per cent must be sent to industrial projects for industrial development and the other 50 per cent to agriculture. We must use our influence in that direction but in this respect also nothing has been done. Apart from that, what we find? There are so many industrial enterprises. But there is no planning. Sir, planning is the basis of industrial development. Sir, suppose we are going to have meter factory or cement factory. In that case, distribution of work to the people comes in. Where are the people who will man these industries? Sir, I have repeatedly told the Minister that there should be co-ordination between Agriculture and Education, there should be plan in a proper way. If these industries are to be set up, we should see that they are set up with the indigenous people. So long we are to depend on outsiders. Sir, in respect of factories we are to bring people from outside, we are to borrow people. These borrowed people came here with a borrowed heart. They will never come here and do things sincerely as we desire them to do. As I have already told, we are getting nothing out of it. For instance, for the cement factory, we had the fortune of having the present Minister-in-charge of Industries who took us there. But what we saw? We saw big buildings, machines are there. We do not understand about the workings of the machines. But what we have heard is that the raw materials are to be brought from outside. Their cost of production is higher than what we bring cement from outside. Therefore, there should be proper planning and there should be proper survey before the industries are set up. We should see that the industries are set up with the minimum cost of production, then only we should start the industries. We should not try to go to the moon when we know fully well that it is not possible. We are to go and see the schemes that have been taken up. Let us take at least two or three by phase. What we have seen is repetition of the same thing, and the result is zero. Therefore, I humbly suggest to the Minister-in-charge of Industries, and I hope he is also very keen, to reorient the whole industrial policy if he is really sincere about it and he really means business. He should start at least two or three industries with a determination during this plan period.

Sir, apart from that also we have seen the industrial policy that has been adopted in Kerala. There they are going to reorient all these things in order to give the maximum encouragement to the industrialists. I hope the Minister-in-charge, if he is very keen, should have this sort of approach. I hope he will see in what way he can give incentive to the industrialists both in the private and public sectors. Apart from that it is also seen that it is our habit, we the Assamese people are not in a position to do anything. We are very lazy. Who are responsible for that? If the leaders are lazy, the people will become more lazy. Therefore, I feel that instead of borrowing capital and other agencies

from outside, it is better to have capital with co-operative formed with local people and give them incentives to do these things. In that way, because our capital is shy, we are not in a position to have accumulated capital because we have not been given the chance to accumulate capital. Therefore, Sir, it is our responsibility to organise and accumulate capital. Then and then only we shall be able to do something for the industrial development of the State. Sir, as regards communication we are far backward compared to other States in India. Unless we develop our communication no industrial development in this state can be brought about. We have seen in the proposal that the Government is contemplating to start another Cement Factory at Bokajan. My submission is that please do not jump haphazardly. Unless you are sure about it that you will be able to do justice to the project and make the scheme successful one then do not proceed with the scheme. In the name of industrialisation haphazard project should not be taken up.

Sir, in spite of having so many Officers as Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, etc., Government have appointed another senior I.A.S. Officer as Special Officer in the Industries Department to maintain *liaison*. I fail to understand why this Officer has been appointed. This is a sheer wastage of public money. We will not mind if the Government appoint more and more officer but at the same time they produce proportionately more goods.

Next, Sir, as regards the practice followed in the matter of granting licence to the people and also giving loan it is far from satisfactory. Government should revitalise the policy and there should be a machinery to go into the depth, and enquire in to the matter whether the money given as loan has been properly utilised or not. Sir, we have a very big share in the Associated Industries. But what is the output? It is very negligible. We have made rich people more richer. Similarly in the Hard Board also we have given a huge sum of money. Sir, we have given the money to someone who has no interest at all to bring about economic development of the state. Therefore, Sir, let me submit that let there be no industrialisation. We will pull on this way or that way. But mis-utilisation of raw materials in the name of exploitation of raw materials must be stopped at all cost. We may tolerate such thing in the House but the people outside will never tolerate in view of the growing unemployment and downward trend on rural and urban economy in the State. Therefore, Sir, before it becomes too late I caution the Hon'ble Minister -in-charge of Industries who is a youngman and new Minister to take guard against all these hazards and bring out rapid industrialisation in this economically backward State. I am ready to co-operate with him in this venture. Sir, you will find at pages 24 and 25 of the Assam Economic Survey of 1965 industrial output is zero. In this book Government themselves have criticised the actions of the Government. They have not found out the real truth and what are the defects that hinder the industrialisation of Assam.

Sir, Assam is rich in minerals and industrial raw materials. For want of proper survey, proper industrialisation of the State could not be made. Sir, I would submit to the Government that they should make a proper survey of the raw materials available in Assam, and have the project report prepared and then approach the Central Government

either to give us finance for such industry or the Central Government themselves should take up the industry in the public sector.

I Regarding Sillimanite industry also, Sir, who is exploiting the thing? It is the people from outside. Government of Assam did not take the share of Sillimanite Company. Even they did not like that this Company will be housed in this State.

Sir, we are very happy that erstwhile Finance Minister of Assam is now there at the Centre as the Minister-in-charge of Industrial Development. We should take advantage of this position, and urge upon him the need for industrialisation of Assam. Sir, Government of India has taken a right decision that is use of power by the industries. They want renovation of industrial policy.

Sir, time is very short. I also do not like to take much time of the House. In fine, I would say that the industrial policy followed by the Congress Government for 20 years is practically misnomer and they should rectify it for the industrial development of the State.

Shri BENOY KRISHNA GHOSE: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কর্তন প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কবি কব খোজো যে উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ আগতে বিশেষকৈ তিনিটা কথাটো লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে। সেই কেইটা হৈছে, উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা ঠাইত উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে কেচা সামগ্ৰী পোৱা যাব নে নেয়ায়; সেই ঠাইৰ থলুৱা মানুহৰ নিয়োগত সুবিধা হব নে নহয় আৰু উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰীৰ বজাৰ আছে নে নাই। এই কেইটা কথাটো লক্ষ্য নকৰাৰ কাৰণেই আজি Jack Boardৰ উৎপাদন বন্ধ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াত কৈছে যে “The Jack Board Factory had to suspend production temporarily for want of market. Various attempts to get market are under way.” যদি বজাৰ নাই তেনেহলে কিয় প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰিছিল?

এই উদ্যোগত যি Expert দৰকাৰ হয় সেইবোৰ আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহৰ মাজৰ পৰা বিদেশত Training দি Expert কৰি লব লাগে আৰু যেতিয়ালৈকে থলুৱা Expert নেপায় তেতিয়ালৈকে উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠাকে কৰিব নালাগে। গতিকে কেচা সামগ্ৰী, থলুৱা লোকৰ নিয়োগ আৰু বজাৰ এই তিনিটা কথাৰ প্রতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিহে উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে।

Highlight of Assam's Third five year plan পুস্তিকাত যি মেপ দিছে তাত দুখন জিলাত কোনো শিল্প নাই। সেই দুখন জিলা হৈছে গোৱালপাৰা আৰু দৰং। গোৱালপাৰাত প্রচুৰ পৰিমাণে raw materials পোৱা যায়। বিশেষকৈ Paper Mill আৰু Jute Mill বহুৱাবৰ বিশেষ সুবিধা। কাৰণ raw material প্রচুৰ আছে, শ্ৰমিকৰ কোনো অভাৱ নাই আৰু বজাৰ অসমতে আছে।

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত প্রচুৰ মৰাপাট পোৱা যায়। পাটমিল কৰা কথা আছে, কিন্তু কেতিয়া হব, সেইটো জনা নাযায়। এই মিলৰ বাবে কিছু মাটিও ৰখা হৈছিল। কিন্তু পাটমিল কিয় নহল মই জানিব বিচাৰো। গোৱালপাৰাৰ পৰা কাঠৰ কাৰণে বহুত ৰাজহ পায়। তাত কাঠৰ ফেক্টৰিও কৰা উচিত।

***Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিল্প বিকাশৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম চৰকাৰে যি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। যোৱা ২০ বছৰ ধৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি বিলাক সম্পদ আছে, সেই বিলাকক ভিত্তি কৰি তেনে মূল শিল্প গঢ়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তেনে বলিষ্ঠ আঁচনি দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাই।

এইবাৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত আমি আশা কৰিছিলো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চাৰিওফালে সম্পদৰ সম্ভেদ পোৱা গৈছে—তাত ভিত্তি কৰি চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা এখন আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব, যাৰ ফলত আমাৰ ৰাজ্য অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ লগতে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব। চৰকাৰে এই ৰাজ্য-খনলৈ লক্ষ্য নাৰাখি বৰ্তমান বাজেটৰ আঁচনি লৈছে বুলি অনুমান হয়।

মুঠৰ ওপৰত আমাক শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবঢ়াবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ কোনো আঁচনি নাই। চৰকাৰৰ Economic Survey of 1966ত পোৱা যায় যে ১৯৬০ চনত আমাৰ পেট্ৰলুমে ভাৰতৰ শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ অসমে দিয়ে। কয়লাও আমাৰ প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে আছে, এই সকলো বিলাক Economic Reportত আমি পাইছো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কি আঁচনি লৈছে সেইটো আমি গভীৰ ভাৱে চাব লাগিব।

লক্ষীমপুৰ, শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত, যিকিৰ পাহাৰ আৰু খাছীয়া জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰত কয়লা প্ৰচুৰ পোৱা যায়। লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাত পৰিমাণ বাঢ়িছে। বাকীবিলাক জিলাত কমিছে। কয়লাৰ যে এটা উজ্জ্বল ভৱিষ্যত আছে তাক নকলৈও হব। বাজেটত যি আঁচনি আছে, তাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যি কয়লা আছে তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৱহাৰ নহয়।

আমাৰ যি শিল্প আছে, সেই বিলাক যদি উন্নত কৰিব খোজো, তাত বেচি কয়লা লাগিব। চৰকাৰে এনে আঁচনি লোৱা নাই যে সেই কয়লা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে আমি জনসংখ্যাত কম হলেও আমাৰ সম্পদেৰে আমি কিন্তু শীৰ্ষস্থান অধিকাৰ কৰি আছে। তেল আমাৰ যি পৰিমাণে ওলাইছে, ভাৰতত এনে কোনো প্ৰদেশ নাই যি তেনে দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। চাহ শিল্পৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ নিচিনা আন কোনোৱে দাবী কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

এই শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেলৰ বিষয়ে যি দেখিছো, স্বাধীনতাৰ ২০ বছৰৰ পিচত আমাৰ অসমৰ পৰা বিদেশী শিল্পপতিয়ে লাখ লাখ টকা লৈ যায়। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল যে সেইবিলাক জাতীয় সম্পদত পৰিণত কৰিব। যোৱা ২০ বছৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰ বা অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা এনে কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ নাই যে শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব পাৰে। অসম চৰকাৰে কব যে সেইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কথা; কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ হিচাবে তেনে কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত পেচ কৰা নাই। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি বিদেশী শিল্প আছে, শিল্প উদ্যোগবোৰ বিদেশী পুঁজিপতিৰ পৰা জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে—এনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ আমি নাপাওঁ। (Voice—পুঁজিপতিক ক্ষতিপূৰণ নোহোৱাকৈ নেকি?) আমাৰ চাৰিওফালে যি বিলাক দেশ আছে যেনে বৰ্মা—আদি আমাকৈ পিচত স্বাধীনতা পায়ো শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিলে। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত ভাৰতত বিদেশী শিল্প জাতীয় কৰণ কৰা কোনো আঁচনি আমি দেখা নাই। ১৯৫৭ চনত অসমৰ সম্পদ তেলৰ শোধানাগাৰ বাহিৰত তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে, মাত্ৰ সৰু শোধানাগাৰ এটা অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ দাবীৰ অনুকূলে দিছে। আমাৰ কেচা মালেৰে অসমৰ বাহিৰত সম্পদশালী কৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কোনো অধিকাৰ নাই। অসমৰ পৰা ২১১০ শ মাইল পাইপেৰে নি শোধান কৰিব পাৰে।

এইটো আমাৰ সংকীৰ্ণবাদৰ কথা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বাৰাউ নিৰ শোধনাগাৰৰ আমি বিৰোধীতা কৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ সম্পদেৰে যদি আৰু এটাও তাত শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰে, আমাৰ তাত কবলগীয়া নাই। অসমৰ খাৰুৱা তেলৰ পুং সম্পদৰাজি অসমৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ শোধনৰ কাৰণে শোধনাগাৰ ইয়াত পতাটোৱে অসমৰ বাহিৰে বিচাৰে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰৰ কথা আছিল আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তাৰ উত্তৰ দিছিল আৰু তেনে এটা শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ কথা নকলে। তাৰতৰ সকলো ৰাজ্যতকৈ অসমত তেলসম্পদ বেচি। ২৮।৩০ লাখ টন খাৰুৱা তেল অকল শিৱসাগৰৰ কদ্ৰসাগৰতহে পোৱা যাব। সেই কাৰণে অসমৰ বাহিৰে আশা কৰিছে যে, তাৰ শোধনৰ কাৰণে দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰ অসমতেই হ'ব লাগে আৰু ই খাৰুৱা তেল ওলোৱা স্থানতেই হ'ব লাগে। অসম চৰকাৰে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জোৰ কৰিব লাগে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যে কৈছে ডিগবৈত ওলোৱা তেলৰ সবহভাগ অসমত ব্যৱহাৰ নহয়। সেইটো কাৰণ হ'ব নোৱাৰে—দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন ইয়াত হ'ব নোৱাৰাটো। বাৰাউনিত যি তেল শোধন কৰা হয় সেই তেল কি বিহাৰতেই ব্যৱহাৰ হয়? সেইদৰে 'ভিলাই তীখাৰ কাৰখানাত যি তীখা উলিওৱা হয়, সেইখিনি কি মধ্য প্ৰদেশতেই ব্যৱহাৰ হয়? এইবিলাক সমগ্ৰ ভাৰততেই ব্যৱহাৰ হয়। কাজেই, অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জোৰ কৰি ধৰিব লাগে যাতে, দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰ এটা অসমত হয়। অসম চৰকাৰে এই নীতি লৈ সোনকালে, সময় থাকোতেই ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিলে ভাল হয়। নহলে ১৯৫৬ চনৰ শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে যি আন্দোলন হৈছিল, তাতকৈ অধিক শক্তিশালী আন্দোলন বাহিৰে কৰিব কাৰণ আমাৰ সম্পত্তি আমাৰ ইয়াত স্থাপন হ'ব লাগিব। এইটো কোনো বকমৰ সংকীৰ্ণ ভাবৰ কথা নহয়।

আৰু এটা কথা, এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কওঁ যে লাকুৱা আৰু কদ্ৰসাগৰত যি গেচ সম্পদ দিনে নষ্ট হ'ব ধৰিছে তালৈ চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য কৰা নাই যেন লাগিছে। এই গেচ সদ-ব্যৱহাৰৰ চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই। এই গেচ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে, নামৰূপৰ দৰে আৰু বহু পৰিমাণৰ বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন কৰিব পৰা যায়। এতিয়ালৈকে এনে ধৰণৰ কোনো আচনি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ দেৱলীয়া নীতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ বিলাক এইদৰে নষ্ট হৈ যাব লাগিছে।

(সময়ৰ সংক্ষেত)

তাৰ পিচত, যিবিলাক উদ্যোগ ৰাজহুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে পাতিছে, সেই বিলাকৰ সবহ ভাগেই লোকচান দিছে। কাৰণ এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ পৰিচালনাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি চৰকাৰে ৰখা নাই। ৰাজহুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত এইদৰেই বহুতো উদ্যোগ অৱহেলাৰ ফলত নষ্ট হৈছে।

(সময়ৰ সংক্ষেত)

এই প্ৰসঙ্গত আৰু এটা গুৰুতৰ কথাটো আঙুলিয়াওঁ—সেইটো হৈছে এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহত আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহবিলাকক উপযুক্ত স্থান দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ১৯৬৪ চনত যিখন চাৰ্কলাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে, তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাক এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহৰ কামৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। আনকি O. N. G. C. ত চকীদাৰৰ চাকৰি পৰ্য্যন্ত দেৰাদুনৰ পৰা অনা হৈছে। এই বিলাক বেমেজালি যাতে নঘটে, আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহে যাতে এই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

***Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA:** আজি আমাৰ শিল্পমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰি, সেই প্ৰসঙ্গতে দুই এঘাৰ কথা ক'ব খুজিছো। শ্ৰীযুত প্ৰমোদ গগৈয়ে কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে। ময়ো অনুভৱ কৰিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শিল্পৰ

ভৱিষ্যতৰ ওপৰত। দেশৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে শিল্পপ্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহৰ সাফল্যতাৰ ওপৰত। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন যে সকলো কালৈ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে পিচপৰা, এই কথা নকলেও হব। আমাৰ ইয়াত যি দুই এটা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হৈছে, সেই বিলাকত কিছুমান আঁসোৱাঁহ অনুভৱ কৰিছো আৰু তাৰ শুধৰণি দৰকাৰ। আপোনালোকে জানে আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰত O. N. G. Cৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে আৰু শিমলুগুৰি, মৰাণ, লাকুৱা, ৰুদ্ৰসাগৰ আদি ঠাই তেলৰ ওপৰত ওপঙি আছে আৰু এই সম্পদ যদি উপযুক্ত ভাৱে উদ্ঘাটন হয়, তেতিয়া হলে ই অকল অসমৰেই নহয় সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰে সম্পদ হৈ উঠিব। এই সম্পদৰাজি উচিত ভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰিলে অসমৰ শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব।

আজি শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠানবোৰ কবোতে আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাবো কিছু পৰিমাণে সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু petrol উদ্ঘাটন কবোতে অন্যান্য যিবোৰ আনুষঙ্গিক বস্তু পোৱা গৈছে সেই ancillary বস্তুবোৰৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক এইবোৰৰ বিষয়ে কোৱাত অহা এক তাৰিখত বিভাগীয় কৰ্ম-চাৰী সকলৰ এখন সন্মিলনপতাৰ কথা কৈছে। এই শিল্পৰ দ্বাৰা যদিও দেশৰ উন্নতি হৈছে আনহাতে খেতিয়ক সকলক দেখিলে চকুপানী ওলায়। একোডবা সোণালী পথাৰ নাইকীয়া হৈ গল। আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত বিৰাট ফেঁকৈৰী ঘৰ হৈ পৰিছে। পিচে য'ত এবিঘা মাটিহে দৰকাৰ তাৰ ঠাইত তেওঁলোকে ৪৫ বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। আৰু সামান্য মাত্ৰ মূল্য দিছে। কেতিয়াবা আকৌ ৪-৫ বছৰৰ মূৰত ঘূৰাই দিয়ে আৰু ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্যকে নেপায়। Jute Mill, Paper Mill হৰ বুলি বেঙণি দেখিছো। আমাৰ ইয়াত এতিয়াও কিছুমান খনিজ সম্পদ সিচৰতি হৈ পৰি আছে। তাৰ ৪-৫ টাৰ Project report শিল্প বিভাগতে পৰি আছে। আমাৰ সোভাগ্যৰ কথা যে আমাৰ এজন অভিজ্ঞ ডিৰেক্টৰ আছিল, শ্ৰীশুশীল কুমাৰ বৰুৱা আৰু তেখেতেই সেই Project report কেইটা দাঙি ধৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত Ceramic report চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে, সোণৰ খনিৰ report চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই সম্পদৰাজি উদ্ঘাটন কৰি দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি বঢ়াব পাৰে।

আমি এটা দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰ পাতিব লাগিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জনোৱাও হৈছে যে অসমত যিমান petrol ব্যৱহাৰ হব সেই অনুপাতে দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰ হব নোৱাৰে। মই কওঁ যে যদি ইৰাণৰ পৰা petrol আনিব পাৰে তেন্তে অসমৰ পৰা তেল নিব নোৱাৰাৰ কোনো কাৰণ থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাক আভুৱাতৰা কথা হৈছে।

চৰকাৰে এটা Meter Factory কৰিছে। তাত মিটাৰৰ যিটো দাম ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে সেই হিচাপে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বজাৰত compete কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই মিটাৰৰ quality ভাল নহয় অথচ দাম হলে বেচি।

আজি অৰ্থনৈতিক গাঠনি টনকীয়া কৰিবলৈ হলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব। সেইবাবে licence দিবৰ সময়ত নিয়ম ৰাজি দিব লাগে যাতে শতকৰা ৭৫ ভাগ চাকৰি থলুৱা মানুহক দিয়ে। পশ্চিমবঙ্গত এনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আজি অসমৰ হৰিণাৰ মাংসই বৈৰী হৈ পৰিছে। প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ ইমান বেচি যে সেইবোৰ উদ্ঘাটন কৰিবলৈ শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হৈছে যদিও অসমবাসীয়ে চকুপানী টুকিবলগা হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে শিল্প মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

***Shri SAILEN MEDHI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্রী লক্ষ্য চৌধুরী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্পন কৰি দুঘাৰ কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে।

এখন দেশ সমৃদ্ধিশালী হৈ উঠিবলৈ শিল্প যে মুখ্য তাক নতুনকৈ নকলেও হব। এই শিল্প আৰু উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম পিচপৰি আছে। উদ্যোগ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ যে ইয়াত বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱ বা মানুহৰ অভাৱ সেইটো নহয়, কাৰণ এই চৰকাৰৰ দূৰদৃষ্টিৰ অভাৱ চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্নীতি সকলো ঠাইতে সোমোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমি দেখিছো, কোনো শিল্পই গা কৰা নাই। অসমত আজি ২০ বছৰে সকলৈ হলেও কিছু উদ্যোগ যে আছে সেইটো নিছা নহয়। কিন্তু অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত অসম পিচ পৰা। কেচা নাল যোগান ধৰিব পাৰে। অসমত কিছুমান উদ্যোগ বিকাশ হলেও বিদেশৰ কেচা নাল লৈহে ইয়াৰ উদ্যোগ বিকাশ হৈছে, কেচামাল বিদেশৰ পৰা অনা কাৰণে অসমে তুলনামূলক ভাবে আনৰ লগত ঠিয় দিব পৰা নাই। অসমত উদ্যোগ বিকাশ কৰিবলৈ হলে, কৃষিজাত কেচামালৰ আচনি লোৱা উচিত হব। আমাৰ মৰাপাটৰ কল, চেনি কলৰ কথা আগতে ভবা উচিত আছিল। মৰাপাটৰ কল চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও কৰিব পৰা নাই। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত অসমৰ কাৰণে যি টকা বৰাদ্দ কৰা হৈছিল, সেই টকা ঠিক ভাবে খৰচ হৈছে নে নাই? অসমক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰি তোলাত ভাৰতলৈ যাতায়তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভয়লগা হৈ আছে। আমাৰ ইয়াতেই যদি বস্ত্ৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পৰা যায়, আমাৰ অসম অগুৱাই যাব পাৰিব। কিন্তু চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি চোৱা হয় নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। বৰং লৰা-ছোৱালী দুই এজনক কামৰ পৰা খেদিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। আজি নতুনকৈ পাচ কৰা Electrical Engineerৰ অৱস্থা বৰ দুখ লগা। তেওঁলোকৰ নিয়োগৰ কাৰণে উদ্যোগ বিভাগে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা দেখা নাই। গাৰলীয়া আৰু ঘৰুৱা শিল্পত কোনো মনকান দিয়া নাই। আজি হাজো আৰু গৰ্থে-বাৰীৰ Metal Industry যেনে তাম, পিতল কাহৰ বাচন তৈয়াৰ কৰা সকলৰ দুখ-লগা অৱস্থা হৈছে। সেই বাচনবোৰৰ সববাহৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। অন্ততঃ চৰকাৰী অফিচ আৰু তেনে উদ্যোগবোৰত বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে কাহ-পিতলৰ বাচন ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিও কিছু সহায় কৰিব পাৰে।

আনফালে ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত যি দেখা আমাৰ এই উদ্যোগ বিভাগত যি টকা ব্যয় হৈছে সি প্ৰায় ৩৩ কোটি টকা তাৰে ৭.৫ কোটি টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ধাৰ লোৱা হব, মোট ২১.৯ কোটি টকা ধাৰ হিচাবে লব লাগিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক প্ৰতি বছৰে কিমান টকা দিছে সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰা দৰকাৰ হৈছে। আমাৰ যি টকা ধাৰ হৈছে এতিয়া মূল অংশ এটা পৰিশোধৰ কাৰণে দিব লাগিব।

১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ২৪ কোটি টকাৰ ধাৰৰ ঠাইত ৪ কোটি টকা দেখুৱা হৈছে; ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত ১২.৬৬ কোটিৰ ঠাইত ৪.৭৭ কোটি দেখুৱা হৈছে, ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনত মাত্ৰ ৭.৩৯ কোটি টকা দেখুৱা হৈছে। গতিকে বাজেটত যি দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই মতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে মোটা এটা অংশ ধাৰৰ সুদ হিচাবে লৈ যাব। উদ্যোগ বিকাশ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি স্বাৱলম্বী হব পৰা নাই আৰু পৰমুখাপেক্ষি হৈ চলিব লগা হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী খণ্ডৰ বিবিলাক কাম হাতত লৈছে—সেই বিলাকৰ আশানুকূপ ভাবে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰতো চৰকাৰৰ অপব্যয় হৈছে। তাৰপিচত মই চৰকাৰক এই কথা জনাব খুজিছো যে বিবিলাক চৰকাৰে ধাৰ দিছে—বিশেষকৈ ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতিত লোক সকলক সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই উদ্দেশ্যত চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগে। উদ্যোগ কৰণৰ নামত কিছুমান এনে কাম চৰকাৰে কৰিছে, যাৰ ফলত নিজকে হেয় কৰা হৈছে আৰু ৰাইজৰ চকুত বেয়া বকমে দেখা দিছে। Industrial Co-operativeৰ নামত

একলক্ষ টকা ধাৰে দিছিল আৰু এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত ১৯৬৩ চনৰ পৰা হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰা হোৱা নাই।

(সময়ৰ সংক্ষেত)

এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত একোজন কংগ্ৰেছী আছে। আৰু এটা কথা কব খুজিছো যে উদ্যোগ বিকাশ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি বিলাক লোকলৈ সাহায্য আগ বঢ়োৱা হৈছিল—সেই সকল লোক আমাৰ ইয়াৰ স্থায়ী লোক নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে টকা-পইচা লৈ অসমৰ বাহিৰলৈ গুছি গৈছে। এই কথা মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীজ্ঞানাই কৈ গৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্য উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহু পিচপৰি আছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীক জনাও যেন, নতুন উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাল পৰিচালনা কৰি উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰ যাতে স্বাবলম্বী হব পাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ ৰাখি, ভাৰতৰ মানচিত্ৰত অসমক স্থায়ী কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ চিন্তা কৰে আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ঘটা বেমেজালি আৰু দুৰ্নীতি সমূহ দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে, মই কৰ্ত্তণ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

***Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য, শ্ৰীযুত লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৰ্ত্তণ প্ৰস্তাৱ উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুই আঘাৰ কথা কওঁ। অসম চৰকাৰৰ উদ্যোগ নীতি এনেকুৱা হৈছে যে, এই উদ্যোগ কাৰ কাৰণে—আমাৰ কাৰণে নে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ কাৰণে কৰ নোৱাৰো।

(A voice: বাহিৰৰ কাৰণে)

আমাৰ উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰ হ'ল আনন্দ অধিকাৰী আৰু মন্ত্ৰী হ'ল বিশ্ব শৰ্মা।; দুয়োজন লগলাগি আনন্দৰ অধিকাৰী বিশ্বকৰ্মা। ৰাজ্যিক উদ্যোগ—মিটাৰ ফেক্টৰী পতা হ'ল। এইটো মিটাৰ ফেক্টৰী নহয়—মৃত্যু ফেক্টৰী। এইটো কামত লগা নাই। যিবিলাক প্ৰজেক্ট চৰকাৰে ললে, তাত থাকিল তুল। এনেবিলাক উদ্যোগ নকৰাই ভাল। আমি সদায় শুনিব পাওঁ যে খাদ্যৰ অনাটন, তাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী বানপানী, ইয়াৰ উদ্যোগ বিকাশৰ পথৰ অন্তৰায় চীনাযুদ্ধ। ক'বাতনো এনেকুৱা কথা হ'ব পাৰেনে? এই বিলাক কথাই চৰকাৰে কয়। জেকচ্ বোৰ্ড ফেক্টৰী খুলিলে তাৰ বজাৰ নাই বুলি বন্ধ কৰিব লগা হ'ল। এইবিলাক বৰ দুখৰ কথা। এই উদ্যোগ বিলাকৰ পতিসকল আৰু মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ মাজত অসাধু সম্পৰ্ক ঘটিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ তদন্ত কৰি এই সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ফলত অসমৰ সম্পদ নষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ লাগে। ডেবগাঁৱৰ চেনিকলৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয়। কুঁহিয়াৰ নাই ওচৰত। বৰুৱাবামুণ গাঁৱৰ পৰা কুঁহিয়াৰ আনিব লাগে। খেতিয়ক সকলে ইয়াৰ সুবিধা পোৱা নাই।

তাৰ পিচত শিলঘাটত 'যুটমিল' খোলাৰ কথা হৈছিল। কাম হোৱা নাই। কামৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান ইটা তৈয়াৰ হৈছে। ভগা গুদাম ঘৰ এটাত 'যুটমিল' খুলি ৰখা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা ২৥ মাইল মান আঁতৰত ৩০০ বিঘা মাটি তাৰ কাৰণে। অন্য ঠাইত উপযুক্ত মাটি থকা স্বত্বেও V. G. R. এটাত লৈছে। কেৰেলাতকৈ গুটি দীঘল হৈছে।

আমাৰ যি চাহ শিল্প আছে সেই শিল্পই যি পৰিমাণ বৈদেশীক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জ্জন কৰিব লাগে তাক কৰা নাই। এই শিল্পৰ লাভাংশ নি তেওঁলোকে দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাত চাহশিল্প গঢ়িব লাগিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ শিল্পৰ অনায়াস কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে ইয়াৰ উপাৰ্জন অন্য ঠাইত থাকিব নোৱাৰে। এই শিল্প অতি সোনকালে জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিব লাগে। যদি নাচেৰে চুয়েজ খাল জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে চাহশিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই।

Defence বিভাগক Rifle butt যোগান ধৰোতে অসম চৰকাৰৰ এজন বিষয়াৰ অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু Tent pole সেই দৰেই দিয়া হৈছিল। পিচে প্ৰতিৰক্ষা বিভাগে গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰত্যাখ্যান কৰিলে কিয় ? ইয়াৰ ভাল তদন্ত হব লাগিব।

Shri PHANI BORA: Mr. Speaker. Sir, Everybody expected that at least, during the course of so many years of Independence, Assam would have to some extent developed in the field of industries. Now, we are discussing about major industries, but this is only in name. Whereas there is no existence of major industries whatsoever under the head of Major Industries, we are discussing the Directorate and the Administration in this respect. Sir, I want to draw the pointed attention of the Government that this State as it exists to-day, has natural resources to develop major industries like development of small mining, Oil and Petrol Chemical Industries, Gas-based industries, large scale Ply-wood industries, paper pulp industries, the sugar and jute industries etc. For all these industries we have raw materials here in our State. But still in respect of development of industries this State is the most backward in India. It is a disgrace and shame on the part of the Government and on the part of the Administration who is ruling for the last 20 years and having so many potentialities and availability of raw materials in the State, for not having development of major industries here in our State. Are the Government so narrow-minded ? I do not know how to explain. It seems we are lacking in perspective and lacking in everything. Sir, even a small Refinery that was established in this State, was the outcome of the fight of the entire people of the State and for that many people had to go to the jail. We had to observe Hartals. After all that we got the small Oil Refinery. I am not going to say that nothing has been done by the honourable members from the other side of the House, with a view to get the refinery. They have also done many things to achieve the refinery. They were also interested, every child was interested and every son of the soil, I mean, people living in this State were also interested. But their interest is not safeguarded; I am not going to repeat all those things again. Sir, this State is exploited ruthlessly by the capitalists and our Government is always depending on the capitalists of India as well as foreign countries. We are suffering from lack of funds, lack of perspectiveness and lack of resources. Whatever resources we have got they are exploited by the foreigners. Why can we not nationalise the Digboi Oil Industry ? What prevents the Government of India to do so ? If they can nationalise Oil industries in Burma, why the Government of India cannot do so there ? I know Assam Government has no power, but they can press upon the Government of India to do so. Is the Central Government always adopting a step-motherly attitude towards this State ? They do not come forward with a big plan to establish big industries in the State, and without establishment of industries in the State in the public sector, there is no possibility of development of this State in the matter of Industrialisation. I am happy to note that the Congress Government are always talking of developing industries in the State sector in the State. But then it is merely talk; what practical steps they are taking ? At least in reality they have not been able to show anything to their credit. Sir, we have seen the resources that are still being tapped by the foreign capitalists and unless we try to bring them to the hands of the State Govern-

ment, we cannot afford to establish State sector industries even if it is the most urgent need as realised by the Government itself. Realisation will not do. Practical steps have to be taken. Therefore, I think this Government is incapable of taking any practical steps. I know many other States in India which are taking foreign collaboration in the matter of building up industries based on the reality in those States. But our Government is completely unable to take this opportunity. If we can properly impress upon the Central Government then we can take advantage of building up certain industries in the State. I ask the Government to take certain steps in the direction of taking of help and mobilising of help for establishing very essential industries in the State like chemicals, mining of coal and cement factory. There are tremendous possibilities to establish these industries in the State. Now, we are going to set up certain industries but the works are held up, I am told, because of non-availability of cement, Sir, whereas in this State we are to produce cement to the extent not only to meet the demands of the State but we can also afford to meet the demands of other States. But this Government is never ready to divert their attention to this industry. What explanation this Government can give to the people? I think they cannot give any explanation. It is only sheer incompetency and lack of vision that led to this kind of bankruptcy in the matter of building up of industries.

Sir, as I said, this State is neglected by the Centre. And our Government are not able to impress upon the Centre. That is why it is neglected. Or it is due to the fact that we are living in the farthest corner of the country. That is why we are suffering. But there is another thing for which we are suffering, and that is complete corruption. I will give one example. In the last Assembly session also I raised that. The then Minister of Industries told me that I am ill informed. He tried to contest when I quoted a letter that in spite of clear advice from the Revenue Department, the Industries Department purchased a plot of land from a former hon. Member of this House, Shri Debendra Nath Sarma and that the Minister said that he did not give any such advice. Sir, he did give some advice and that was categorical advice that a particular plot of land should not be purchased. And it was purchased. Is it not nepotism? Is it not corruption, a shameful corruption and the persons who are responsible for the kind of corruption should be punished? Sir, I say they have no right to function in the public life whether as Minister or Government Officer. I say that this is a clear case of corruption. Sir, if any son of a father has got the courage to contest it let him do so, I say nobody has courage to accept my challenge. I was told that the money was returned; but the money was not returned. I said it and nobody can deny that the money was not returned. Whereas to the public outside it was said that the money was returned but to my knowledge, it was not returned till to-day. Moreover, a cheque was issued in the name of returning the money, but immediately after issuing of the cheque, a letter was addressed to the bank not to cash the cheque. Sir, these kinds of people are considered to be the leaders of the society; these kinds of people are considered to be the rulers of the society. Sir, to prove my contention, I will read out to this House certain portions of the letter of the Revenue Department which prevented the Industries Department from purchasing that particular plot of land. Here is the letter. Please hear it. Sir, on enquiry it was found (*Vide 8*) that an area of 39B. 1K. 2L. of Dag No.53/426 of village Daksh ni

Gaon was settled on 2nd June 1945 under order of S. D. C. on annual lease with Shri D. N. Sarma. Though the land now lies in a tribal belt the tribal belt was not formed in 1945. But the lease was non-renewed in 1957-58 on the ground that it was lying fallow. Shri Sarma objected against this non-renewal. On the objection petition, the A. S. O. on 8th August 1961 reported that the area was hilly and that the pattadar had no possession but that no show-cause notice was served upon the pattadar and that, therefore, the cancellation was irregular. On this ground, he recommended setting aside the original non-renewal order and the S. O. accordingly did so on 22nd September 1961. After setting aside the non-renewal order, the proceeding should have started for issuing show-cause notice according to law, and if the case shown was satisfactory then the annual lease should have been restored. Instead he proceeded straightway to restore the lease. Restoration order was recorded in the Chita on 8th June 1962.

On 15th December 1961, Shri Sarma submitted a petition for conversion of the annual lease into periodic. On 8th June 1962, the A. S. O. Shri P. Bora, reported that the land was fit for conversion and suggested a premium of Rs.196 only. It is curious how the A. S. O. had reported on 8th August 1961 that the land was hilly and the annual pattadar had no possession, and on 8th June 1962 the same A. S. O. reported that the land was fit for conversion. The rule for conversion lays.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

Adjournment Motion

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *Re:* PROPOSED STRIKE BY- GRADE III AND IV EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERN- MENT AIDED COLLEGES

Mr. SPEAKER: There is an Adjournment Motion in the name of Shri Rothindra Nath Sen. He will speak on the admissibility of the Motion.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN Sir, finding no other alternative than to come before this House through you I table this Adjournment Motion since the matter is one of extreme public importance. Sir, just to explain this I have got to make a mention why this matter is of urgent public importance. Sir, All Assam College Ministerials Association after waiting for long 10 years has decided and submitted a memorandum stating that they are resorting to continuous strike from 1st of July 1967. Sir, you know July is the most busiest month for all the Colleges. In that month students take new admission in the Colleges. Then again, Sir, within August if the audited accounts and stock report are not sent to D. P. I. the deficit grants will be forfeited and so on and so forth. In view of this urgency, Sir, this Adjournment Motion has been tabled. Now, Sir, a question automatically arises that unless the incident takes place the Adjournment Motion cannot be admitted. In anticipation of particular incident the Adjournment Motion cannot be pursued. I agree to this, Sir. But my point is that if the Chief Minister or the Education Minister would take the opportunity of calling the members of the Association in between 1st July and some settlement

is arrived at so as to avert the strike this, will save us from the catastrophe. My submission is that, Sir, Education Department should come forward and do something so that the ensuing strike could be averted. That is why, Sir, the Adjournment Motion is sought for.

Shri JOYBHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall do no better than refer to the letter, dated 22nd June 1967 from the General Secretary of the All Assam College Ministerials Association. The letter reads like this. The letter is addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.

"With reference to your letter No.G.P.C.2/63/125, dated 14th June 1967, I have the honour to inform you that the Association as a reciprocal measure have decided to keep the decision of the General Strike in abeyance with the hope that the Government would make an early announcement.

All units of the Association are informed accordingly to refrain from the Strike."

There is another circular issued by the General Secretary of All Assam College Ministerials Association to the Units.

"The Director of Public Instruction, Assam, has informed our Association that the matter of revision of pay scale has been considered at the highest level and a decision is going to be taken very shortly. He has further requested the Association to refrain from its contemplated General Strike.

As a reciprocal measure, we have decided to keep our decision of a General Strike in abeyance with the hope that the Government would make an early announcement etc., etc....."

Sir, in view of this I do not see any reason why an adjournment motion need be moved at this time. The Association has not given any time limit as the hon'ble mover of the Motion has stipulated.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Have you not received this memorandum (showed raising the hand) from the Association ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The point is very simple. Has the Association informed you that they would keep the strike in abeyance ?

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: On a point of information, Sir. May I draw the attention of the Minister to a letter of the Education Directorate, dated 12th February 1962 No.G.P.C.26/60/1230 wherein it is said that the question of revision of pay scales of Office Assistant, etc., of Aided Colleges in the State will be considered by the Government after the general election of 1962 ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether the strike decision has been kept in abeyance ? I am asking the Minister.

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER: Yes, Sir, according to letter, dated 22nd June 1967 received from the Association.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Then, that's alright.

Calling Attention to A matter of Urgent Public Importance (News-Item in Naton Asamiya, dated 7th June 1967 about unabated killing of Rhinos in Kaziranga

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Soneswar Bora, Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi and Shri Atul Chandra Goswami. Any one of them will speak.

Shri SONESWAR BORA (Golaghat): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ কাৰ্য্যবিধিৰ নিয়মাবলীৰ ৫৪ অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী আমি অসম বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰাৰ নিমিত্তে এই জ্ঞাননী দাখিল কৰিছো। বিষয়টো অত্যন্ত জৰুৰী আৰু জনস্বার্থৰ আৱশ্যকীয়। বিষয়টো হল দৈনিক অসমীয়া বাতৰি কাকত “নতুন অসমীয়াৰ” ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৭ জুন সংখ্যাৰ সংবাদ “কাজিৰঙাৰ গড় নিধন কাৰ্য্য অব্যাহত”।

গতিকে আৱশ্যকীয় কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰি বাধিত কৰিব।

ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যে.....

Mr. SPEAKER: হৈছে, আৰু পঢ়িব নালাগে। ৭ তাৰিখৰ ‘নতুন অসমীয়া’ কাকতৰ সংবাদ—“কাজিৰঙাৰ গড় নিধন কাৰ্য্য অব্যাহত” বুলিলেই হব।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister Forests): কাজিৰঙা সংৰক্ষিত বন। ইয়াত নানা বৰকমৰ বন্য জন্তুৰ ভিতৰত আপুৰুগীয়া বিশ্ববিখ্যাত গড় থাকে। এই সংৰক্ষিত বনখনৰ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় যত্ন লোৱা হৈছে। ‘নতুন অসমীয়া’ কাকতৰ ৭।৬।৬৭ তাৰিখৰ যি বাতৰি প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে সেই সম্বন্ধে মই সদনক আশ্বাস দি কওঁ যে, মাজে সময়ে চিকাৰী বিলাকে বিনাশ সাধন কৰিছে যদিও এতিয়াও কাজিৰঙাত বহুসংখ্যক গড় আছে। অলপতে এগৰাকী বিশ্ববিখ্যাত আমেৰিকান তাত্ত্বিক থকা গড়ৰ সংখ্যা ৩৬০ টা পাইছিল। কাজিৰঙাৰ বাহিৰেও ওৰাং, মানাহ আৰু আৰু বেচি হব বুলি অনুমান হয়।

এটা খৰ্গ থকা গড় পৃথিবীত নোহোৱা জন্তু। এই নিধ জন্তু কেৱল অসমৰ এটা অঞ্চলতহে আছে। আৰু সেইটো হৈছে কাজিৰঙা। এইবিধ গড় ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ কাৰণে বছৰি ৩ টাতকৈ বেচি নধৰাটো ঠিক কৰা হৈছে। এসময়ত গোটেই কাজিৰঙাত ৮।১০ টা ফলত এতিয়া গৈ অকল কাজিৰঙাতে ৩৬০ টা হৈছেগৈ। চৰকাৰে কঠিন ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ স্বত্বেও বেআইনী ভাৱে গড় মাৰিছে। বোৱা ৪ মে তাৰিখে ২টা গড় মাৰিলে। আৰু মানহ গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত ১৯ জন বেআইনী চিকাৰী আৰু সাহায্য কৰা ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ২টা মোকদ্দমা কেছাৰীত কৰা হৈছে আৰু বাকী কেইটা তদন্তাধীন। ১৯৬৫ চনত আটাইতকৈ বেচি গড় মৰাৰ কাৰণে সেই সময়ত যি সকল বিষয়া তাত আছিল তেওঁলোকক বদলি কৰা হ’ল। এতিয়া যাতে ভালকৈ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষন কৰিব পাৰে সেই বাবে তাত এজন D. F. O. নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: ১৯৬৫ চনত বেচি গড় মৰা কাৰ্য্যত বিষয়াসকল লিপ্ত আছিল বুলি সন্দেহ কৰেনেকি?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: বিষয়াসকল লিপ্ত আছিল বুলি সন্দেহ কৰা নাই। কিন্তু যি পৰিমাণৰ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে কৰা নাই।

Resolution Re: Election of three Members to the Assam Town and Country Planning Advisory Council

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now elect three Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly from amongst its Members to the Assam Town and Country Planning Advisory Council under Section 3(1)(x) of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act 1959 (Assam Act 11 of 1960).

(The motion was adopted. The Secretary was to notify the time and date for holding the election, if necessary)

Decision of the Speaker on the allegations made by a member against the Minister, Agriculture.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is my decision on the allegation made by the Honourable Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua against Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister, Agriculture, etc.

On 15th June 1967, in course of the discussion on the demand under the General Administration, hon. Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua made an allegation against Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister in-charge of Agriculture. Shri Barua informed me about his intention of making the allegation as required under Rule 279 (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly and a copy of this was forwarded to the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister-in-charge of Agriculture was also informed about the allegation which was proposed to be made by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. In course of his speech, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua made the following allegations:—

“Sir, political corruption is deep-rooted in the administration. There may be certain officers who want to deal with matters in a just and proper way, but sometimes they have to cater to the whims of Minister. In this way corruption comes in. In this connection, Sir, I have already intimated to you that I am going to bring an allegation against a Minister. Sir, departments are there to decide about certain matters in respect of supply of commodities, etc., I am going to refer to a recent instance of corruption in the Agriculture Department. Sir, there is one company called the Tata Fisson Company, who used to supply pesticides for distribution through Messrs Rallis (India) Limited, stationed at Gauhati, whose local representative is Mr. Nath. You will be surprised to hear, Sir, that this company is supplying goods in the air because no such thing reached the destination till today. Moreover, Sir, 25 tons of pesticides is sufficient for all the districts. But by taking illegal gratification this Government has allowed this firm to supply more than what is our requirement. It has been continuous process. Sir, I am sorry to say that the Minister of Agriculture, who was once leader of the Opposition, he himself raised this question in 1963 about supply of pesticides through Mr. Nath. But now the Minister has taken Rs.30,000.00 from that firm.

(Mr. Speaker looked at Shri Barua).

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I have already informed you Sir, and have followed the rule.

Mr. SPEAKER I have got that but I hope you are speaking with full responsibility about it.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, Sir, I am speaking with full responsibility”.

The allegation consists of three parts:—

- (1) That the Rallis (India) who supplies pesticide to the State of Assam gets money without supplying the materials;
- (2) That the prices are fixed and orders are given without calling for tenders and that whereas 25 tons of pesticides are sufficient for Assam, more than that quantity is indented by taking illegal gratification.
- (3) That a sum of Rs.30,000.00 has been taken as illegal gratification by the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, from Rallis (India).

This House agreeing with the Leader of the House and the Chief Minister wanted me to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the allegation. I, on the very day during the sitting of the House sent two letters—one to Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and another to Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister-in-charge of Agriculture, to place all the relevant papers before me so that I could start the investigation immediately. The Agriculture Minister submitted the relevant file containing the alleged orders at 4-10 P. M. on 15th June 1967. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua prayed for time to place the relevant papers. In the evening Shri Dulal Chandra Barua informed me that he would require certain files, viz:—

- (1) the file dealing with the purchase of pesticide from Rallis (India) during the years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67.
- (2) All the correspondences by the Agriculture Minister with the Company up-to date;
- (3) All the orders of the Minister on the subject up-to-date ; and
- (4) to get hold of the number of cheque.

I called for all the papers immediately.

He also requested me to extend few days time so as to enable him to supply the facts and documents in support of his contention in

the above matter. I immediately called for the files from the Secretary, Agriculture, Shri K. K. Phukan. In the evening Shri Barua telephonically complained that the files were taken by the Agriculture Minister and there was chance of manipulation. He made this complaint next day in the House too. The files were submitted to me by the Agriculture Secretary on the 16th June 1967, at about 12-30 P.M. There was no correspondence directly made by the Agriculture Minister with the Company. The main file was submitted to me as stated earlier on 15th June 1967, at 4-10 P.M. I have gone through the files in the presence of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and I did not see any manipulation. Further, most of the files deal with the periods before the Agriculture Minister, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, took the oath of office on 16th March 1967. Therefore, there is not much force in the contention that the Agriculture Minister or the Secretariat manipulated that file. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, in his letter, dated 21st June 1967, made an allegation to the effect that the files were taken from the Department by Shri I. Barua, brother-in-law of the Chief Minister and Shri R. Phukan, brother-in-law of the Agriculture Minister in a private Car No. ASK-27 at about 4 P.M. from the Agriculture Directorate to the residence of the Minister where a Government peon was also with them. In this connection I made enquiries from Shri Sailen Medhi and Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar, M. L. A. and could not get any support directly bearing on this point. Shri Barua also did not give the name of the peon who was supposed to have gone in the car to the Agriculture Minister's residence with the files as alleged. I gave him assurance that the name of the peon would be kept a secret and also assured him that he would not be taken into task by anybody for giving the evidence. Shri Barua in spite of it could not give me the name of the peon and by his letter, dated 24th June, 1967, he expressed his inability to give further details. The Secretary, Agriculture, and Director, Agriculture, have flatly denied that the files were taken away on 15th or 16th June 1967 by the Minister or by anybody on his behalf. They asserted that these files were with them except the one given to me on 15th June. So the allegation of manipulation and the carrying of the files by Shri I. Bora and Shri R. Phukan has not been established.

When Shri Dulal Chandra Barua made the allegation against the Agriculture Minister on the 15th June 1967, on the floor of the House, I asked him whether he was making the allegation with full responsibility. He asserted so. The Minister, Agriculture, also explained his position in this matter on 15th June, 1967, on the floor of the House and denied the allegation. His statement is as follows:—

“Sir, on a personal explanation I may be allowed to speak a few words.

I am surprised to hear such a false allegation. During the course of the three months I am in office I do not remember to have come across any such Company. The hon. Member wrote a letter to you about this with a copy to me that he wants to raise certain discussion of the General Administration about this allegation and then I wrote to know the allegation and he has written to me about the allegation. I have written a note to the Secretary, Agriculture Department with the allegation and what the Secretary replied to is this:—

For purchase of pesticides, advertisements are issued calling for tenders. The tenders are scrutinised by a Purchase Board consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Additional Director of Agriculture, Secretary, Agriculture or his representative, Secretary, Finance or his representative and Director of Industries or his representative. The Purchase Board approves the rates and parties for different varieties of pesticides. The names of the parties and their rates are communicated to the District and Subdivisional Agriculture Officers and Block Development Officers, who directly place orders according to their requirements.

The Directorate of Agriculture at Headquarters does not make any purchase of pesticides. The Director of Agriculture (Headquarters) has not purchased any pesticides during the last year and up till now this year.

M/S Rallis (India) Ltd., is the sole distributing Agent for India for pesticides manufactured by Tata Fisson.

The Director of Agriculture at Headquarters has not placed any orders on this Company for supply of pesticides in the current financial year up-to-date.

Rallis (India) Ltd. are also the distributing Agents for the fertilisers (ordinarily Superphosphates) produced by the Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., of Chandrapur, Gauhati. M/S Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd. are a concern in the private sector partnered by the Assam Government. The prices of fertiliser were fixed by Government of India, now this is being done by the Fertiliser Association of India, and anybody who need superphosphates shall have to purchase from Rallis (India) and at the price fixed by the Association. The practice is in many respects like fixation of price and distribution of cement.

No superphosphates have been purchased by the Directorate of Agriculture at Headquarters in the current financial years up-to-date.

So, Sir, the charge is baseless. I think, the hon. Member has been misled by some interested party. I am sorry to say that the allegation is baseless and false.

In spite of it Shri Dulal Chandra Barua pursued his contention that the Minister had taken a sum of Rs.30,000.00 from Rallis (India). I cautioned him about his responsibility and yet he pursued the charges. The charges, therefore, assumed seriousness and Shri Dulal Chandra Barua whose position is that of a complainant has to establish the charges. On 16th June 1967, Shri Barua gave me a document marked MA/7/67/386, dated 24th May 1967, bearing the following information:—

“Director, Agriculture

Metacid 50, as will appear from the list of results enclosed herewith, contains maximum efficiency. It should, therefore, be included in our approved list, if not already done so. This pesticide should immediately be referred to North Lakhimpur.

Sd./- L. P. GOSWAMI,
Minister, Agriculture.
24-5-67.”

(Below this, written in green ink by the Director of Agriculture).

"Send telegram to S. D. O. NL. recommending the pesticide. Send copies to all other D. A. O's and S. D. A. Os'.

Sd./- P. S. M.

D. A.

Letter No.PDO/5/67-68/105, dated 29th May 1967.

Addressed to all D. A. O's and S. D. A. O's asking them to purchase metacid 50.....

By order of the Director, a list was cyclostyled for the Purchasing Board of approved pesticides with Tata Fisson as First in the List."

This document is in the file and Shri Barua has seen the same.

In the letter to me under Rule 279(a), Shri Dulal Chandra Barua's main charge was that the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture had taken a sum of Rs.30,000.00 (illegal gratification) through the third man, namely, Shri Nath, a local Representative of the Rallis (India) on the 4th May 1967, by giving monopoly of pesticide to the Agriculture Department and this had been done without calling for tender. On receipt of the information that allegation would be made against him, the Agriculture Minister requested me to request Shri Dulal Chandra Barua to supply me with the specific allegations so that he could collect the information for reply. This was the specific allegation and this allegation was made in the speech.

I have gone through the relevant files and papers necessary for determining the veracity of the allegation and have also examined the Secretary, Agriculture, Director of Agriculture, District Agricultural Officer, Gauhati, Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, North Lakhimpur, Deputy Director of Agriculture, K. & J. Hills, Director, Community Development, Shri Bimalendu Nath, Local Representative of the Rallis (India) and Shri S. B. Roy, Regional Manager, Rallis (India,) Shri Sailen Medhi, M. L. A. and Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar, M. L. A.

On 21st June Shri Barua also gave me a written statement through our Secretary. On 22nd June 1967, Shri Barua gave me also a tape recording of the alleged conversation between the Agriculture Minister and one Shri Nath of Rallis (India).

There is a scheme for plant protection implemented by the Agriculture Department and the scheme includes the use of pesticide to control pest. The scheme provides funds for staff, vehicle, purchase of equipments and purchase of pesticide and also some grants for selling pesticide at a subsidized rate. The Government Department (Secretariat concerned) issue sanction, for the scheme as requisitioned by the Director of Agriculture in accordance with the fund provided in the Budget. The scheme is implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture. The pesticides are generally sold to the public through the Panchayat both at cost and at subsidized rates. As provided under the Delegation of Financial Power under the rules, 1960, the Director of Agriculture is

advised by a Purchase Board consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Secretary, Agriculture, Secretary, Finance and the Director of Industries. The Director of Agriculture issues notices calling for tenders for supply of pesticide. These tenders are placed before the Purchase Board. The types of pesticide, prices of the different types of pesticides and the parties are approved by the Purchase Board. The Purchase Board also approves the Agents for the supply of pesticide. The Director of Agriculture furnishes the names of the Agents and the prices approved by the Purchase Board to the District Agricultural Officer, Subdivisional Agricultural Officers and Block Development Officers. These Officers make purchase of the required quantity of pesticide and they also buy fertilizer. No orders are placed by the Directorate nor is any payment made by the Directorate. The District Agricultural Officers and the Subdivisional Agricultural Officers purchase small quantities of pesticides for demonstration. The Block Development Officers purchase for the sale to the public at full rate and subsidised rate through the Panchayats. The Director of Agriculture makes allotment of funds to these officers in the field according to their requisition. This is the procedure for purchase of pesticide required for the control of pest, as explained by the Secretary, Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture and the Director of Panchayats have corroborated this. The Minister of Agriculture in his reply to the charges on 15th June 1967, stated this. The Director of Agriculture has not purchased any pesticide last year and up till now this year. I have also not been able to find correspondence between the Minister of Agriculture and Rallis (India) as alleged by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua in the file, nor any order for purchase of pesticide from the Rallis (India) by the Minister. The Minister said he did not write such letter at any time to the Rallis (India). The Secretary and Director of Agriculture have also affirmed this. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has not been able to produce any such letter before me.

Rallis (India) is the distributing agent of Tata Fission, one of the biggest producers of pesticide in India. Rallis (India) submitted tenders to the Director of Agriculture along with many other firms and some of their products along with the products of other firms were approved by the Purchase Board for supply of pesticide to the District Agricultural Officer, Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, Block Development Officers and the supply arrangement is to be followed till September 1967. The Purchase Board met on the 14th November, 1966, and 15th March 1967. There was also a meeting of the Purchase Board in April 1967, and I have seen the proceedings of that meeting. There is nothing in the proceedings to show any favouritism to any party. Therefore, the contention that price was fixed and party approved without calling for tenders is not borne out by papers on record.

There is no quality control of pesticide and there is no quantity of pesticide fixed for Assam. Assam can have any amount of this. Only the price is fixed by the Purchase Board. Rallis (India) is also a Monopoly Agent for supply of fertilizers (superphosphates) of the Associated Industries which is a private sector industry where Government have also shares. Fertilizers are purchased by the Agriculture Department at prices fixed. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister, Agriculture, took oath of office on 16th March 1967. I have very carefully scrutinised all papers produced before me for the period from 16th March 1967 to 15th June 1967, and I could not find any order or paper which is incriminating.

minating or which can be taken exception to. He cannot be held responsible for any order—if there is any—of his predecessor. I have also called the Agricultural Officer, Gauhati, who told me that he had not placed any orders for the supply of pesticide with any party up till now. The Subdivisional Agricultural Officer of North Lakhimpur, Shri Tarini Kumar Goswami, was also examined by me. He has flatly denied that he has purchased any pesticide amounting to Rs.40,000.00 this year. On 20th June 1967, he has placed orders with the Tata Fission to supply pesticide worth about Rs.1,000.00. He further agreed that some of the Block Development Officers might have placed orders with Rallis (India) this year which may come to only Rs.15,000.00. The Block Development Officers purchased this pesticide direct from the Agent. I have also ascertained from Sri Bimalendu Nath and Shri S. B. Roy, Representative and Regional Manager of Rallis (India) respectively as to the amount of pesticide supplied by them to the State of Assam. According to them they supplied pesticide worth Rs.2,12,769.10 P. in 1964-65, in 1965-66 Rs.2,57,396.13 P. and in 1966-67 Rs.310,040.35 P. According to Mr. Roy they supply pesticide worth about Re.1. crore in the Eastern Region and out of this, Assam takes pesticide worth maximum Rs.4 lakhs only and they get commission at the maximum rate of 10 per cent i.e. Rs.40,000.00 only. They have an establishment for which they have to spend about Rs.25,000.00. So, from Assam they get net profit of about Rs.15,000.00 only. I have also been told by these Representatives that they have never met Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister of Agriculture, personally or on phone. When Shri Nath was examined, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister, Agriculture came to my Chamber. From the demeanour of Shri Nath it was clear that he did not know Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister of Agriculture, previously. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami also could not recognise Shri Nath. Therefore, Shri Nath having met Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, before the allegation was made does not appear to be based on facts. Shri Roy also categorically stated that he has never met Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami up till now. He was under the impression that Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury was still continuing to be Agriculture Minister. They have also said that 90 per cent of the indent for pesticide are received from the Block Development Officers. Shri Roy and Shri Nath admitted that they came to Shillong on 5th June to sign a contract with the Agriculture Department, but they have categorically stated that they did not meet Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami either personally or on phone. There is nothing on record or by suggestion to disbelieve this statement. On the other hand, Shri Barua has stated that on 4th May 1967, the Representative of Rallis (India), Shri Nath, met the Minister of Agriculture.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: I said 4th June.

Mr. Speaker In your main allegation which was given to the Minister you have stated 4th May. Shri Roy did not come to Assam in May 1967, or in April and there is no evidence to show that Shri Nath who does not recognise Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister, of Agriculture, met him on 4th May 1967.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua on 16th June gave me a copy of instruction issued by Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami on 24th May 1967, to the Director of Agriculture. This instruction is to be found in file No.PDO/5/66-67-68. The file deals with the purchase of pesticide and

fungicide under the plant protection scheme. This instruction is regarding Metacid—50. The Minister instructed the Director of Agriculture that this should be included in the approved list of pesticide and this pesticide should be immediately referred to North Lakhimpur for the protection of crop from the present epidemic prevailing there. The Director instructed his office to send a telegram to the Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, North Lakhimpur recommending the pesticide and also to send copies to other District Agricultural Officers and Subdivisional Officers. There is also an order, dated 25th May, 1967 to draft tender notice for Metacid. This is only but regular. This approval of Metacid by the Minister is based on a letter from Shri G. Sharma, Entomologist, Assam, Jorhat, at page 106 of the file. The letter was addressed to the Additional Director of Agriculture on 30th September 1966. The letter reads as follows:—

“With reference to your letter cited above I have the honour to state that Malathion and Methy Parthion (Metacid 50) were tried with satisfactory results against certain test insects. Metacid was found very much successful for killing not only adults but also grubs of Rice Hispa in their tunnels and Malathion was found safe and suitable insecticides for control of pests of fruits and vegetable crops. Malathion 50 per cent Dust (Premium Brand) was tried against *sitophilus oryzae* and was found very much effective with 100 per cent ill within 24 hours. From toxicity point of view this is one of the safest insecticides now in the market. Both these products (Malathion and Metacid) may be included in our approved list of pesticides”.

It appears on the basis of this recommendation the Minister approved inclusion of Metacid in the list of pesticide. He only by his order, dated 24th May 1967, wanted this to be referred to North Lakhimpur where pest epidemic of a virulent type was detected. What is most important is the fact that no order for Metacid was placed by the Agriculture Minister and Mr. Nath of Rallis (India) says that they do not deal with Metacid. They have only a substitute for Metacid, namely, Rogor which is an allied product and which has been suggested to the Agriculture Department for being considered. Therefore, the allegation of taking Rs.30,000.00 for Metacid—50 has not been borne out by facts and it is denied both by the Department and Rallis (India.)

The next document which is relied upon by Shri Barua is mentioned in his letter, dated 21st June, 1967, namely KDA/PP/4/67-68/425-26, dated 22nd April, 1967 issued to all Blocks intimating them to purchase pesticides from Tata Fisson. I have been able to find out a copy of the letter which reads as follows:—

“With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that Bill No. ER/76, dated 14th July 1964 of M/S Tata Fisson Ltd., for Rs.709.80 have been forwarded to you vide this office letter No. KDA/Acctt./65-66/5404, dated 11th July, 1965 for final payment from your end. Now as per instruction of the Additional Director of Agriculture, the payment of the above bill have been made from this office and you are requested not to pay the amount to the party concerned. Moreover, you are requested to credit the sale proceeds to Treasury and submit your Challan to the undersigned for record in support of the payment of the above bill.”

Such a letter was found in some other files of some other districts. Mr Barua informed me that the reference was not correct, but he has not given me any new reference. It is clear from the letter that there is

no mention of purchase of pesticide from Tata Fisson. Therefore, this letter does not support his case in any way. Shri Barua also referred in his letter about file No. KDA/Acctt./44/-66-67/DAOs Office, Gauhati. I have gone through the file also and could not find out anything relevant to the issue nor regarding Metacid or purchase of pesticide from Tata Fisson or about illegal gratification.

On 18th May, 1967, the Entomologist, Assam, Jorhat, issued a letter to the District Agricultural Officers and Subdivisional Agricultural Officers on the subject of use of Metacid—50 for control of Rice Hispa. The letter reads as follows:—

“I have the honour to inform you that Metacid 50 (Methul Marathon) has been found effective in our trial experiments for the control of Rice Hispa both in adult and grub stages, when used at a dilution rate of 1 m. l. per litre of water. This insecticide is therefore recommended for use for control of Rice Hispa. General precautions needed for all toxic preparations should be carefully observed. Metacid—50 is a product processed by Buyer (India) Ltd. and this may be had from M/S Drugs India, 15, Lamb Road, Gauhati—I their stockist for Assam.

As regards the price of this product for Government supply I am taking up this matter with the Director of Agriculture, Shillong, and this will be communicated to you in due course.

The Block Development Officer of your district/Subdivisions may also please be informed accordingly”.

This letter also does not speak of purchase of Metacid from Rallis (India) or from Tata Fisson. It only speaks about the availability in Drugs India with which Shri I. Borah and Shri R. Phukan mentioned in Barua's letter are connected. Shri Barua in his letter has spoken about some payment to the Drugs India by invoice 0160, 0159 on 29th March, 1967. I have verified these payments and those payments are small outstanding amounts of Drugs (India) for materials supplied long before Shri Goswami took over his office. Therefore, there is no document in evidence to show that Rallis (India) has been favoured by the Department and particularly by the Minister to prompt them to give Rs.30,000.00 as illegal gratification. There is nothing irregular in approving Metacid as pesticide. Rallis India has been the supplier of pesticide on the recommendation of the Purchase Board since a few years back and nothing new has been ordered from them after Shri Goswami took over office. Further for earning a profit of Rs.15,000.00 per year, I wonder whether any firm or Rallis India's standing will offer Rs.30,000.00 as gratification. It is also not true that Assam's need is only 25 tons of pesticide. Rallis (India,) according to them has been supplying every year more than 100 tons as per indents of the Block Development Officers.

This leads to the last proof of the deal between Shri Goswami and Rallis India—that is the tape recording of the alleged conversation between Shri Goswami and one Shri Nath of Rallis (India.) Shri Barua did not tell me about the tape recording on 15th June.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : How is this I told this not to you but to the Secretary on the 15th How is this ?

Mr. Speaker:— On 16th June, he told me that there was some tape recording of the conversation, but did not produce that to me. Perhaps

this was not with him then. On 22nd he gave me a tape record and I played the same. The only conversation that was in the tape was this:—

কোনে কৈছে ?

এঁ

মিনিষ্টাৰ নহয় নেকি ?

এঁ

মিনিষ্টাৰ নহয় নেকি ?

ওঁ

নগদ্বাৰ, মই কালি ৰাতি আপোনাক নেপালো। মই নাথৈ কৈছো।

কোন নাথ ?

বেলিচ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ নাথ, বস্তুটো পালে নহয় ?

কি কৈছে ?

এই যে ব্ৰিচ।

এঁ

ব্ৰিচ। আপুনি গোস্বামীয়ে কোৱা নাই জানো ?

কৈছো।

মই বেলিচ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ নাথৈ কৈছো।

ওঁ।

বস্তুটো পালে নহয় ?

আপোনাৰ নাম কি ? পুৰা নাম।

বিনলেন্দু নাথ।

আপুনি গুৱাহাটীত কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আছে ?

উলুবাৰীৰ পৰা আছে। উলুবাৰীৰ পৰা আছে।

বেলিচ ইণ্ডিয়াত চাকৰি কৰা কিমান দিন হ'ল ?

তিন বছৰ হ'ল।

অসমীয়া কব পাৰেনে ?

অনপ অনপ পাৰি।

আপুনি লক্ষ্মী প্রসাদ গোস্বামীক চিনি পাইনে ?

মই আজি দেখিছো ।

আগতে লগ পাইছেনে ?

পোৱা নাই।

লক্ষ্মী প্রসাদ গোস্বামীৰ লগত কেতিয়াবা টেলিফোনৰে কথা হৈছিল নে ?

নাই।

লক্ষ্মীপ্রসাদ গোস্বামীক pesticide ৰ বিষয়ে কেতিয়াও কথা কোৱা নাইনে ?

নহয়।

It appears the person who talked to him was one Nath of Rallis (India.) Shri Barua did not produce Mr. Nath before me nor did he name the person from whom the tape was obtained. There is also no verification that the tape was recorded before 15th June and more accurately on 4th May. Without these information and proofs such evidence is not legally admissible. Even then I played the tape.

Shri Nath was examined by me. I played also the tape in his presence and asked him whether he recorded any conversation on the tape. He denied the same. He also denied his voice. He says that he cannot speak such Assamese. Therefore I recorded certain answers from him in Assamese on the tape so that if necessary this may be compared by any Member who wants to do so. I am definitely of the opinion that Mr. Nath cannot speak such fluent Assamese and that the voice of "Nath" of Rallis India in the tape is not the voice of Shri Bimalendu Nath. It must be the voice of somebody else who impersonated Mr. Nath.

Secondly, even assuming that the conversation did take place and it was recorded it does not say anything except "Tris" and whether this "Tris" has been received by the Minister. There is no reply to this. On such evidence it will be highly dangerous to accuse a person of receiving illegal gratification. A man cannot be hanged on suspicion merely and the suspicion that might be caused by the tape record is not even valid suspicion.

In this connection, it would be important to note that on June 18 Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami sent a complaint and this was received by my Private Secretary and I received the same on 22nd June, 1967. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami complained that on the morning of 18th

June 1967 that is after the allegation was brought in the House he was at Gauhati. At about 7 A.M. at Phone No.3944 he got a ring from one person from Shillong who introduced himself as Nath of Rallis India. He started his talk as follows:—

Nath—মিনিষ্টাৰ নহয় জানো ?

My reply—হয়, আপুনি কোনে কৈছে ?

Nath—চাব, মই বেলিজ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ নাথ, কাগজত এইবোৰ কি ওলাইছে বুজিব পৰা নাই

My question—বেলিজ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ কোন নাথ বুজি পোৱা নাই, আপোনাক কি লাগে ?

Nath—চাব, মই বেলিজ ইণ্ডিয়াৰ নাথ—কাগজত এইবোৰ কি ওলাইছে বুজি পোৱা নাই।

My question—কি হ'ল পিছে ?

Nath—ত্ৰিচতো পাইছে নহয় ?

My question—কি ত্ৰিচ ?

Nath—সেই যে পঠিয়াইছিলো ত্ৰিচটো।

My question—ক'ৰ ত্ৰিচ তুমি পঠিয়াইছা ?

Nath—মই আপোনাক বিচাৰি আহিছিলো—আকৌ লগ পাম। কাগজত এইবোৰ কি ওলাইছে বুজিব পৰা নাই।

My question—তোমাৰ পুৰা নাম কি ? (avoided)

Nath—বস্ততো আকৌ নাপালে নেকি ?

My question—কি বস্তু ?

Nath—সেইটো মই আগৰ মিনিষ্টাৰৰ হাতত দিছিলো ?

My question—কি বস্তু দিছিলে আগৰ মিনিষ্টাৰৰ হাতত ?

Nath—১০ তেওঁ ৰাখিলে।

My question—What nonsense you are talking ? Let me know your name.

Nath—ভাল, মই আকৌ লগ পাম।

So, these were the questions and answers given by him. The talk was in Assamese. He also rang up Shillong Telephohe Enquiry and enquired wherefrom the call was booked. He was informed by the Shillong Enquiry that the call was through Public Call Office No.200. When he wanted to know the name of the caller, Shillong Enquiry could not give the name as it was not necessary for them to record the name of the caller in the Public Call Office. I am told Shri Goswami has lodged a complaint to the Police on this score. Shri Goswami sent me a report regarding this telephone call on 22nd June 1967. He says that the matter was enquired into in the local Post Office and one Jayanta Kumar Chakravarty who was on duty and who booked the call for Nath was contacted. From the entry in the Register it was seen that a call was booked to Gauhati Telephone Nos. 3944 (of Shri T. N. Phukan) and 5908 (of M/S. Drug India) at 0005 hours, it was cancelled at 0015 hours, again it was booked at 0020 hours and cancelled at 0030 hours on 18th June 1967. Again at 0632 hours (on 18th June 1967) a call was booked to the above numbers and the call was matured at 0640 hours. He was further reported that two persons went to the Post Office for the call. One of them was tall and fair looking and about 40 years old. The other is shorter than the other".

I have not been given any proof by Shri Barua that this tape recording was done before 15th June except the casual mention of a tape recording on 16th June. It is not impossible that someone interested in creating evidence recorded the tape to lend corroboration to the allegation. It cannot be regarded as impossible that the tape record Shri Barua obtained from somebody was recorded after the event *viz*, after the 15th June designed by and with the set purpose of making this evidence. If so, this is a serious matter and should be thoroughly proved to find out the real facts. If, as suggested that the tape record was of a conversation by a different man to create evidence, nobody can be safe in this society and evidence will be created in this manner to assail the character of any man. It is therefore necessary in such a matter to have a strict proof of a person who records the conversation, the date and time of the recording and also the number of telephone from where the recording was done. This may be secret information but nonetheless this is very important for the purpose of ascertaining the veracity of the tape recording and coming to a definite decision of such importance. In the absence of these proofs it will be dangerous if not most unjust to believe such recording.

The Representative of the United Bank at Gauhati informed me that neither Rallis (India) nor Tata Fisson have any account with them at Gauhati. He also informed me that no cheque or draft of Rallis (India) or Tata Fisson has been cashed in April, May and June, 1967. Shri Barua could not give any number of the cheque although he mentioned about encashment of the cheque at United Bank, Gauhati. Shri Roy Regional Manager, Rallis (India,) has categorically denied that he put his signature on the overleaf of the cheque. In the circumstances, the story of the cheque cannot be believed.

On the whole, I have no proof that Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami has taken Rs. 30,000.00 as illegal gratification from Rallis (India) and the allegation is baseless and false. I also did not find any proof that he had written any letter to Rallis (India.) There is no evidence to show that Rallis (India) has taken money without supplying goods. However,

this matter may be further enquired into. This does not affect my decision on the main issue of taking bribe because these supplies were made before Shri Goswami took over office and therefore if there were certain irregularities Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami cannot be victimised for the same. It will be proper for the Agriculture Minister to have a thorough probe into the matter of these supplies and let this House know whether there is any truth in the allegation that the Rallis (India) paid even though goods were not supplied for the period upto 1967 March. I am sorry I had to take some time in disposing of this matter. We should remember that while justice delayed is justice denied, justice rushed through is also justice perfunctory.

This is my decision on the allegation made by the Honourable Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua against Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Minister, Agriculture, etc.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 27th June 1967.

Shillong,

The 29th October 1962

U. TAHBILDAR,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.