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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To Which and answer were given)

Futher supplementaries to Starred Question no. 406 replied on 29 in may 1970 Re : Police firing at Dhansiri Tea Estate.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister)—
I have given reply, Sir. Only supplementaries may now be put.

Shri Maneswar Baro :— এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে খবৰ লৈ জনোৱা কথা আছিল। পুলিচে যে Firing কৰিলে কাৰ হুকুমত Firing কৰিলে ? যিজনে হুকুম দিছিল তেওঁ দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা পাইছিল নে নাই ? তেখেতে উত্তৰ দিয়া কথা আছিল, পাৰিলে জনাব লাগে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Firing ৰ হুকুম কোনেও দিয়া নাই। চিপাহীজনে Self defence ৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— এই চিপাহীজনে নিজে নিজে যে গুলিয়াব লগা হ'ল, কি কি ঘটনা সেই সময়ত সংঘটিত হোৱাৰ কাৰণে গুলিয়াব লগা হ'ল ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:— ঘটনাটো হ'ল এই যে এই বাগিছাৰ কেইজনমান মানুহক পুলিচে Arest কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে পুলিচৰ পাৰ্টিটোৰ পৰা এই মানুহ কেইজনক এবাই আনিবলৈ এই গোটেইখিনি কথা পঢ়ি দিলে স্পষ্ট হ'ব।

From 20 th October, the tea - pluckers of Dha-nsiri Tea Estate were demanding reduced working hours for them. On 24. 10. 69. the tea pluckers after returning from work, threw the tea leaves in the leaf house weithout eighment and them assembled before the garden office. They asked the Manager to announce that the working ho-urs would end at 3 p. m. Ist instead of 4 p. m. Ist as was being followed. The Manager did not comply. The workers entered the office and threatened to assault him.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:— Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has said that there was no or-der for firing but for selt defence police has fired. Again he has said that on that day the-re was an enquiry on which the police excess was mentioned. May I know whether any

action was taken against that police officer ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:—Proceedings have been drawn up against the circle Inspector.

Shri Sailen Medahi:—Sir, for dispersing mob the police had to open fire. Is there any instruction to the police for dispersing the mob they had to fire point blank just to prevent them or to threaten them ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:—Sir, previously there were order to shot person but subsequently there has been some amendments. The changes in this connection which I cannot give authoritative reply without going through the paper.

The Manager ran away, but some of the workers ransacked the office, caused damage and four employees were alleged to have been beaten. A case was lodged by the Manager at the Mazbat P. S. u/s. 147/448/323/426 I. P. C. (Case No. 5(10) (69). Police have since submitted charge sheet against 13 persons.

The management of the garden declared lock-

out from 25.10-69 at the workers under the control of the Assam Chah Shramik Union created conditions unfavourable to the management. This Union was not recognised by the management. The only recognised Union in the garden is the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha for labour and the Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha for the staff members.

On 31st October, the representatives of Assam Chah Sramik Union formally lodged complaints with the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Darrang for lifting the lock-out in the garden. The attempt of the Assistant Labour Commissioner to hold conciliation proceedings on 3rd and 11th November failed because the management refused to sit with the representatives of Assam Chah Sramik Union, as this Union was not recognised by the management.

The management agreed to lift the lock-out only on receipt of undertaking of future good conduct from the workers, but Assam Chah Sramik Union could not give any such assurance

The dispute continued and a mob of about 200 surrounded the I. N. T. U. C. temporary camp office located at the Welfare centre of the garden on 17th November, 1969. They dragged out Shri Pratap Kalita, Secretary, Assam Chah Majdoor Sangha, Dhekiajuli Branch, from the I. N. T. U. C. office and confined him about two furlongs away from the camp. On the complaint of Shri Kalita, Case No. 5(11) 69 of Mazbat P. S. was registered. Police have since submitted charge sheet in this case (u/s 147/149/448/342/323 I. P. C. against 15 persons. Out of these 15 persons, 5(five) persons were involved in the earlier case No. 5(10)69 as well.

Since this dispute involved law and order, the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang held a meeting on 20th November, 1969 at Tezpur. The Government Officials including the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Darrang, the representatives of management, the representatives of I. N. T. U. C. and the representatives of Assam Chah Sramik Union attended. It was decided in the meeting that all trade union activities should be stopped upto

15th December, 1969 and that the management should enter into an agreement with the labourers the and lift lock-out. However, the Management insisted on a bond of future good behaviour from the labourers, and the agreement arrived at the meeting could not come into affect.

As the tension continued and as it was found that a few ring leaders involved in the two cases of Mazbat P.S. (namely), case no. 5(10) 69 regarding the incident of 24th October' 69 and case No. 5(11) 69 regarding the incident of 17th November) were agitating the workers and standing in the way of restoration of normalcy, it was decided by the local police authorities that some arrests should be made on 27th November'69. Accordingly, [a Police Party with a Magistrate went to the garden on 27.11.69 at about 8.30 a. m. to make the arrests. The Police Party was in charge of Shri Nagandra Nath Saikia, the then C.I. of Police of Udal-guri Circle. In connection with these arrests one constable opened fire in self defence and in order to protect the Govt. vehicle which was

attempted to be set on fire.

Shri V. Kohli, the then S. D. O. of Mangaldai, conducted a Magisterial enquiry into the incidents of 27th November. He held the enquiry between 28th November and 3rd December, 1969. As to the firing of two rounds by Constable Niladhaj Das, the S. D. O. observed:

"I feel that the constable was subjected to the same violence that the other members of the police party were facing. In his case the probable difference was that he was separated from the rest and since the crowd was very close to the party he was manhandled. Under the circumstances his weapon must have been in considerable danger of being snatched. He may also have seen an attempt to set the vehicle on fire and under the circumstances opened fire in the way described by him. His opening fire, although unfortunate, was almost inevitable under the circumstances. The cause of the two deaths in this case seems to have been the two rounds fired by the constable Niladhaj Das. It

appears most likely that he fired in defence of self and property”.

In the circumstances described above, it will appear that the firing was unavoidable.

With regard to the acts of omissions and commissions on the part of some police officers, the S. D. O. in his report made the following adverse remarks :—

(1) The Circle Inspector Nagendra Nath Saikia had instruction to make the arrests before sunrise on 27.11.69, but he failed to act according to that instruction. The responsibility for leaving late with the force to the Tea Estate solely falls on the shoulder of the Circle Inspector.

(2) It was deplorable that when the police came to know at about 11 a.m. at the police station that two rounds were fired independently by a constable, no attempt was made to assess the damage caused by the Firing.

(3) Immediate information about the firing could not be conveyed to Tezpur and Mangal-dai as the telephone line was down. No att-

empt was made to send information through special messenger.

(4) The Circle Inspector invited trouble and got it.

Regarding the O. C., Mazbat P. S., the S. D. O. remarked that the O. C. could have tried to stop the Circle Inspector from visiting the garden late in the morning of 27th November 1969.

Form the S. D. O. 's report it would appear that the responsibility of inviting the trouble should be that of the Circle Inspector, but the O. C. as well as the Circle Inspector are responsible for failure to assess the damage after the firing as mentioned in item 2 above.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ Statement ৰ পৰা এইটো কথা দেখা গৈছে যে S. D. O. এ যিটো Inquiry কৰিলে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ পক্ষ পতিত্ব মূলক। তেখেতে D. C. ৰ দোষ থাকি বাখিবলৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। আৰু দুগৰাকী বহুৱা মাইকী মানুহক হত্যা কৰা স্বত্বেও হত্যাকাৰীক বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এই অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে এটা ন্যায়িক তদন্ত কৰিবনে? কাৰণ D. C. এ এ আইন মতে

Trade Union ৰ কাম বন্ধ কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ নাই। পৰিস্থিতি-
লৈ চাই পুলিছে যিমান শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগে তাতোকৈ
বেচি শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছে। জুই দিয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ নাই আৰু
কাৰো গাত হাত দিয়াও নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি পুলিচে
কিজানি জুই দিয়ে এনে সন্দেহ কৰি গুলি কৰি দুজনী তিকতা
মানুহক হত্যা কৰিলে। সেইটো কেতিয়াও আইন সঙ্গত হব
নোৱাৰে। D. C. এ ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰী নকৰাকৈ বা কোনো
আইন সঙ্গত Order pass, নকৰাকৈ গুলি কৰিবলৈ দিয়াটো
High Handed কাম কৰিছে। D. C. ৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ
দ্বাৰা তদন্ত কৰোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো যে
ইয়াৰ এটা ন্যায্যিক তদন্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এইটো ভালকৈ
অধ্যয়ন কৰি চাই আৱশ্যক বোধ তদন্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— এই অৱস্থাত
দেখা গৈছে যে যি জন S. D. O. এ তদন্ত কৰিলে তেওঁ প্ৰকৃত
দোষী আৰু নাৰী হত্যাকাৰীক বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি দুজনী
মাইকী মানুহক পুলিচে হত্যা কৰাটো থাকি ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা
কৰাটো অতি আচৰিত কথা। ইয়াত কোনো অগ্নি সংযোগ বা
অন্য ধ্বংসৰ অপ্ৰীতিজনক ঘটনা নঘটাকৈ এই দৰে সন্দেহ কৰি
তিৰতা মানুহৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ চলোৱাটো বৰ আচৰিত কথা।
কাৰণ পুলিচ জনৰ গাতো কোনো জখম আদি হোৱাৰ চিন
নাই ? এই মানুহ জনে কেবল ভাবিছিল যে আমাক বাধা

কৰিবলৈ আহিছে এই সন্দেহৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি দুজনী মানুহক বধ কৰিলে। এই শ্ৰমিক তিকতা মানুহ দুগৰাকীৰ জীৱনৰ কি কোনো মূল্য নাই? আজি যদি মোৰ বৈন্যিক হত্যা কৰিলে-হেতেন তেন্তে কি অৱস্থা হ'লহেতেন? এনে অৱস্থাত যদি ন্যায়ীক তদন্ত নহয় তেন্তে কোন অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে ন্যায়ীক তদন্ত কৰে? গতিকে মই কও যে High Court ৰ এজন বিচাৰপতিৰ দ্বাৰা এইটো তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— এইটো কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Re : Disturbances at Namrup

★ Shri Maneswar Boro asked :—

429. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state-

(a) Whether the attention of the Chief Minister has been drawn to the news item published in the Assam Tribune, dated 6th October, 1969 under the caption "I killed, 31 hurt in Namrup clashes, curfew imposed?"

(b) If so, how far this statement is correct?

(c) What are the main causes of the clash?

(d) How many persons were killed in that

(e) What action has been taken by the Government in this regard ?

(f) After how many days the curfew was clamped ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :—

429. (a)—Yes.

(b) —Yes, the statement is correct.

(c)—The main causes of the clash were due to—(1) murder of Jibon Chaliha alias Jawaharlal Chaliha and (2)—setting fire to two Restaurants “Oasis” and “Minerva” owned by Assamese persons by a mob of Hindi speaking people. These incidents took place on 4th October 1969.

(d)—Four persons lost their lives in Namrup incident in October 1969, uiz, (1) Jibon Chaliha alias Jawaharlal Chaliha, (2) Tosheswar Chetia, (3) Tileswar Barua and (4) Joy Kumar Tewari.

(e)—Prompt action was taken by the Government which brought the situation at Namrup

under control. Curfew was imposed. Armed Police including A. P. Battalion and C. R. P. Contingent were rushed to Namrup and the vigorously patrolled the area. After the clashes on 4th and 5th October 1969 morning, only minor and stray incidents occurred.

(f) - Curfew was first clamped at 8 a.m. on 5th October 1969 and it continued to be in force upto 5th December 1969 with varying relaxations.

Shri Maneswar Boro :— P. T. I. এ ডিগবৈত অগ্নি সংযোগ হোৱা বুলি বাতৰি পৰিবেষণ হোৱাৰ ফলত এই বাতৰিয়ে নামকপতো প্রতিক্রিয়া হৈছিল ? এই কথা সচাঁনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— কিছুমান ওৰা বাতৰি সেই সময়ত ওলাইছিল । এই কথা সচাঁ ।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogai :— মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে ৫ October তাৰিখে Carfue দিলে । আৰু Coafue withdraw কৰাৰ লগে লগে কিছুমান ঘৰ লগে লগে জ্বলি গ'ল এই কথা সত্যনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— হয় Carfue ৰ ভিতৰতো ঘৰ জলিছিল ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Sir, in reply to

429 (c) the Chief Minister has stated that the main cause of the clash was murder of four persons. That was the direct and immediate cause.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—Murder of one person and setting fire to two Restaurants.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— I stand corrected. Now, these were the immediate and direct causes of the clash. But it was stated in the newspapers that late Mr. Chaliha was returning after collecting subscriptions for Puja from the Railway Station.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— What is your question ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— I am coming to it but before that some preliminaries are necessary. My question is that the murder of late Chaliha was the immediate cause but it was largely heard and whispered—whispers are always dangerous—that this clash arose as a result of a conspiracy between some high ranking officers of Namrup Fertilizer and some influential of its As contractors to teach the Assamese people

a aleasen because they wanted employment in the Fertilizer and also contracts. Did the Government enquire about this, and if so, with what results ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— That part has not been enquired into.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—If the most important part of the affairh which might be chrenic and lead to other were things was not enquired into then it is not known what was enquired into. Government has a considerable size of machinery to enquire into these things and Government could find the cause out. I would submit for the consideration of the Chief Minister that it was the most important aspect of the matter to be enquired into and remedied it, if necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—That is your opinion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— The Chief Minister has stated that the immediate cause of the trouble was the murder of Shri Jawaharlal Chaliha and burning of two restaurants. Is Gov-

ernment aware of the fact that clashes were going on in that area since April, 1969 ? If so, what preventive steps Government took to prevent such clashes ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :—Minor incidents might have taken place. But for that police took due action.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi:—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ঔজ্জ্বল-হৰলাল চলিহা আমাৰ ঘৰৰ ওচৰতে দুৰ্গাপূজাৰ কাৰণে এখন থিয়েটাৰৰ কাৰণে “বিহাচেল” কৰি ঘৰলৈ ঘূৰি গৈছিল। আমি জনাত তাৰ আগতে কোনো ঘটনাই হোৱা নাছিল। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে তাৰ আগতে সেই ঠাইত কিবা ঘটনা হৈছিলনে নাই ? আৰু তেওঁক মাৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল কি কাৰণত ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:—তাৰ আগতে কিবা ঘটনা হোৱা বুলি জানিবলৈ পোৱা নাযায়।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi:—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে ঔজ্জ্বলহৰলাল চলিহা যোৱাৰ আগতে এজন অসমীয়া চাইকেল আৰোহীয়ে অনা-অসমীয়া বিহাৰী এজনক খুন্দা মাৰিছিল আৰু দুইজনৰ মাজত কাজিয়া হৈছিল। তাৰ পাচত এক ঠাইত য’ত বিহাৰী মানুহবিলাকে লোহাৰ বামতাল লৈ সংকীৰ্ত্তন কৰি আছিল তাত গৈ কাজিয়া কৰা বিহাৰীজনে

কলেগে যে অসমীয়াই আমাক মাৰিছে। তাৰ পাছত তেওঁ ঘূৰি আহোতে ৩ হেজাৰ বিহাৰী মানুহে দলবদ্ধ হৈ তেওঁক মাৰি পেলালে ; এই কথাটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি জনাবনে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ হাতত যিটো খবৰ আছে, সেইটোৰ মতে ৮ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখে গধূলী নামৰপৰ “জনকল্যাণ বচত কুচ” অফিচত তেওঁলোকে এখন বীৰ অভিমুখ্য থিয়েটাৰ কৰিছিল আৰু কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাত সেই থিয়েটাৰৰ উপলক্ষে এটা পাৰ্টি পাতিছিল। সেইটো Close Door Function আছিল। তাত দুই, তিনিজনমান অসমীয়া লবাই জুমি ছোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ কিছমানে অসন্তুষ্ট হয়। বোধকৰো এই কাগজখন পঢ়ি দিলে ভাল হব।

After attending the party at the Jana Kalyan Bachat Kesh Office at about 10 P. M., R. K. Jha, Kameswar Jha, Biseswar Jha and another trainee of the F. G. I. were cosing towards the thana Tin-Ali to take their meal in the lccal hotel No seener had they reached near the stone crusher machine belonging to Rau Kuber Singh than a batch of unidentified Assamese youths altercated with them and also reportedly assaulted Bisheswar Jha inflicting bleeding injuries on

his person. This Bisheswar Jha has not been available so far for his examination. Having been assaulted, Bisheswar Jha left the place of occurrence shouting "Bachac, Bachae and immediately on his arrival at the Jana Kalyan Bachat Kesh office a mob of about 25 Hindusthanis armed with lathis, iron rods etc., Proceeded from there towards the place of occurrence shouting "Khunka-Badla Khun, Bazarangbali-ki-jai" and such other was like cries. A little later, two other Hindusthani mobs also came out from Dillighat-Nagadulung areas being similarly equipped and shouting the same cries. At about 10. 30. P. M. Jawaharlal Chaliha who was then coming from the opposite direction on a motor cycle, faced the mob on the Namrup-Jaypur road at the place about 50 yards away from the Thana Tin-Ali. He stopped his motor cycle and while he was wanting to know from the Members of the mob at the front as to what was actually happening, some others from among them ruthlessly belaboured him and also snatched his motor cycle.

According to the Naga servant of Jawaharlal Chaliha who accompanied him on the moter cycle, the rieters let him off only when he had disclosed that he was a Naga and met an Assamese. Immediately after this incident, portions of the mob melted away in different directions but a portion of about 50 proceeded further towards Sonari Tin Ali and set fire to the 'Oasis' Restaurant owned by Shri Dharendra Nath Bhagawati. It was then about 10.55 P. M.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৮/৯ অক্টোবর তাৰিখে যেতিয়া Dy. Commissioner এ C. R. P. ৰ সহায়ত প্ৰায় ৩০০ বিহাৰীক arrest কৰিছিল। সেই সময়ত তিনিহেজাৰ অনা-অসমীয়া মানুহ হাবিৰ পৰা ওলায় আহে আৰু তাত C. R. P থকা স্বৰূপে ৩০০ বিহাৰীক একুৱাই লৈ যায়। এইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— তেনে ঘটনা হৈছিল।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Whether any culprit has been arrested and charge-sheet has

been subsitted and whether the presecution could find out any metive behind the crime ? If so, what is that ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Sir, more than 900 people were arrested and the cases are still at the investigation stage. The difficulty has been that in the Ejahars names are not mentioned but only groups are mentioned like Bhia-ris, Assamese etc. In this way complaints have been given and that is why it is taking time to complete the investigation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— From the Statement of the Chief Minister we are getting a small of some other things that there is a pre-planned conspiracy against certain section of the people. Therefore, may I request that instead of allowing the police to investigate, this matter may be enquired into by a high-powered Committee and to go into the details of the entire matter ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :—I think that will only increase the tension ;

it won't be of any help.

(Starred Question Nos. 430, 431 and 432 were not put and answered to as the hon Questions were about)

Re: Lands acquired by Oil India Ltd.

শ্রীভদ্র কান্ত গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :—

★ ৪৩৩। মাননীয় বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অয়েল ইণ্ডিয়া লিমিটেডে তলত উল্লেখ কৰা ভিত্তগড় মহ-
কুমাৰ মৌজা কেইখমৰ কোন কোন গাওঁৰ পৰা সৰ্ব্বমুঠ কিমান
মাটি আজিলৈকে লৈছে (১) জয়পুৰ, (২) ফাকিৰান, (৩) চাচনী
(৪) টিপ্লিং, (৫) টিংখাং, (৬) টেঙাখাত আৰু (৭) খেৰেমিৰা মৌজা ?

(খ) ওপৰোক্ত মৌজাবিলাকৰ কোন কোন গাঁৱৰ কোন কোন
মানুহৰ পৰা কিমান মাটি লৈছে আৰু মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ সহ
এখন লিষ্ট সদনৰ টেবুলত দি়ে ৰেন ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY
(Minister, Revenue) replied :—

433. (a) & (b)—A complete list is placed
on the Table of the House.

Total land aquired is as follows—

Annual Periodic
Patta Patta

B—K—L

B—K—L

Joypur 36—2—8

171—4—14

Sasoni 92—4—3

46—3—16

Tipling 282—2—3

447—4—18½

Tingkhong

18—0—3

Kheremia 571—2—14½

868—1—9

Total 983—1—8½ 1,553—0—1½

Grand 2,546—1—10

Total

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY

(Minister, Revenue) replied:—

433. (a) & (b)—A complete list is placed

on the Table of the House.

Mr. Diputy Speaker:—He will look into.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi:—দুয়োটা প্রশ্নৰে সামঞ্জস্য আছে। শিল্প মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ইয়াত যিখন Statement দিছে তাত কঠালগুৰি গাওঁ গোলাপ চন্দ্ৰ কাকতি এই নামটো। বাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ List খনত কঠালগুৰি নাই অথচ শিল্প মন্ত্ৰীৰ List খনত আছে। আমি এতিয়া কোনটো ধৰিম?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury:—কোনটো কথা কৈছে মই ধৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi:—মই কৈছো যে, গোলাপ চন্দ্ৰ কাকতি আৰু কঠালগুৰি গাৱখনৰ নাম আপোনাৰ List খনত নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury:—Revenue গাৱঁ হিচাবে অন্য নাম থাকিব পাৰে। যদি আছে সেইটো মই তদন্ত কৰি চাম।

Re : Electronic Computers

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

★ 434. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Maligaon Railway Authority has offered to lend their elec-

tonic computers for electrical and office works ?

(b) If so, what is the stand of the Government of Assam on the introduction of computers ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that electronic computers of the Oil India are being loaned out to Tea Estates ?

(d) If so, whether there will be retrenchment of staff as a result of the introduction of the electronic computers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

434. (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Oil India do not possess any Electronic Computers.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether it is a fact that the Oil India has got 4 or 5 machines ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We have

no information.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Will Government be pleased to enquire into the matter ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— It is not necessary to enquire. If there is any retrenchment of staff then obviously the matter will arise when the dispute will come to be known.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My point is that after the introduction of the electronic computers automatically there will be retrenchment of staff. May I request the Government to make an enquiry into it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— At this time it is all hypothetical.

Shri Sailen Madhi :— Is there any electronic computer in the office of the Board of Trustee of the Provident Fund Scheme ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— That question does not arise.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— How it does not arise ?

The subject is about the electronic computer. I am asking whether in the Board of Trustee of the labourers' Provident Scheme there is any electronic computer ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Sir, so far as that question is concerned a separate question may be put.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Because this organisation has been started by the Government, we went to know whether any such machine is there in that organisation - whether the Government has taken such kind of machine there ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—The question was confined to Maligaon Railway Authority and Oil India.

Shri Sainen Medhi :— The question is whether Government has got any electronic computer.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—That does not constitute the subject-matter of the question. In the question we find that reference has been made only to Maligaon Railway Authority and

the Oil India and the Govt. of Assam's stand on the introduction of computers. These are the questions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, question (a) reads : Whether it is a fact that the Maligaon Railway Authority has offered to lend their electronic computers for clerical and office works. Therefore, the question which we put is quite relevant, i. e. whether such kind of machine is therein the Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— That does not arise:

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Sir, the answer has not been given to the point. The question is whether it is a fact that the Maligaon Railway Authority has offered to lend their electronic computers for clerical and office works of the Govt. in different departments ? That is the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—The Minister has replied that the Maligaon Railway Authority has

not offered their electronic computers.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— Whether Govt. has got any information that the Maligaon Railway Authority has lent the computers to the Board of Trustees of Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Govt. has no information.

(Starred Question No. 435 was not put and answered to as the hon. Questioner was absent)

Re : Governing Body of Aided Colleges

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্র গোস্বামীয়ে সুধিছে :

★৪৩৬। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) অসম চৰকাৰে কোন কোন ক্ষেত্ৰত “সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ শিক্ষক আচৰণ বিধি তথা সেৱাচৰ্ত্ত” প্ৰয়োগ কৰে আৰু যিসকল অধ্যক্ষ, অধ্যাপক কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সদস্য, সেইসকলৰ ওপৰত উক্ত আচৰণ বিধি তথা সেৱাচৰ্ত্ত আৰোপ কৰা নহয় নেকি ?

(খ) সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজসমূহৰ গভাৰ্ণিং বডিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে সভাপতি, সচিব আৰু সদস্য মনোনীত কৰোঁতে একমাত্ৰ কংগ্ৰেছী এম, এল, এ, বা ভূতপূৰ্ব কংগ্ৰেছী এম, এল, একহে মনোনীত

কৰা বিশেষ নিয়ম আছে নেকি আৰু এনে সদস্য মনো-
নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিবা সুনিৰ্দিষ্ট নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰা হয় নেকি ?

(গ) যদি হয়, সেই নীতি-নিয়মবোৰ কি ?

(ঘ) অসমত সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ সমূহত কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ এম, এল, এ আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব এম, এল, এ কিমানজনক সভাপতি, সচিব আৰু সদস্য মনোনীত কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই সকলৰ নাম কি ?

(ঙ) উক্ত কলেজসমূহত অন্যান্য বাজনৈতিক দলৰ এম, এল, এ বা ভূতপূৰ্ব এম, এল, এৰ সংখ্যা কিমান আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নাম কি কি ?

শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীজয় ভদ্র হাগজেৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৩৬। (ক) “সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ শিক্ষক আচৰণ বিধি তথা সেৱাচৰ্ত্ত” সকলো সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষকসকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰযোজ্য আৰু সকলোৰে ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হয়।

(খ) আৰু (গ) তেনে কোনো নিয়ম নাই আৰু তেনে নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰাও নহয়। “সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ শিক্ষক আচৰণ বিধি তথা সেৱাচৰ্ত্ত” ৬ আৰু ৭ নং বিধি অনুসৰি কোনো অধ্যক্ষ শিক্ষাবিদ নাইবা তেনে কলেজৰ আন চাকৰিয়ালে কোনো বাজনৈতিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ সভ্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজৰ গভাৰ্ণিং বডিৰ সদস্য মনোনয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত “অসম সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ পৰিচালনা বিধি, ১৯৬৫ আৰু ১৯৬৬ চন”ৰ ৩ নং বিধি অনুস-

ৰণ কৰা হয়।

(ঘ) আৰু (ঙ) তেনে সদস্যসকলৰ তালিকা এখন সদনৰ টেবুলত ৰখা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, 'খ' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কোনো সু-নিৰ্দিষ্ট নিয়ম নাই আৰু তেনে কোনো নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰাও নহয় ; কিন্তু এইটো কথা সচাঁনে যে কেবাখনো কলেজৰ Governing Body ৰ সভাপতিৰ নাম Govt. Gazette ত ঘোষণা কৰাৰ পিছতো আকৌ সেই নামবোৰ নাকস কৰি অন্য লোকক Governing Body ৰ সভাপতি পতা হৈছে আৰু যি কেইজনক তেনেকৈয়ে পতা হৈছে আটাইকেইজনেই হল কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সদস্য।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer:— বৰ্ত্তমান বছৰৰ কথা কৈছে নে আগৰ বছৰৰ কথা কৈছে ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami — এতিয়াৰ কথাই কৈছো।

Shri Jay Bhadra Hagjer:— কোন কলেজৰ কথা কৈছে ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami — এনেকুৱা কলেজ আছেনে ? যিবিলাক কলেজত Governing Body য়ে সভাপতি মনোনয়ন কৰাৰ পিছতো নাকস কৰি বেলেগ এজনক সভাপতি পাতে তেনেধৰণৰ কলেজ আছে নেকি, যদি আছে কত কত ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer:— এনেকুৱা খবৰ নাই।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে নলবাৰী কলেজৰ শ্ৰীমান প্ৰফুল্ল গোস্বামীৰ ঠাইত শ্ৰীপ্ৰভাত নাৰায়ন চৌধুৰীক মনোনয়ন কৰা নাই জানো ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— ছয়োজনেই কংগ্ৰেছৰ ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— হাইলাকান্দি, নলবাৰী কৰিমগঞ্জ আৰু বহু ঠাই আছে য'ত এনেধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে ।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— এইটো কৈফিয়ৎ দিবলগীয়া হ'লে দীঘলীয়া কথাই হ'ব, আচল কথা হ'ল

M. Shamshul Huda :— 'খ' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে কংগ্ৰেছৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব M. L. A. বা ভূতপূৰ্ব M. P. ক কলেজৰ Governing body ৰ সভাপতি মনোনয়ন কৰাৰ কোনো সুনিৰ্দিষ্ট আদি নাই বা তেনে কোনো নিয়মো অনুসৰণ কৰা নাই, এই সম্পৰ্কে জনাবনে যদিও এই বিষয়ে কোনো পদ্ধতি নাই কিন্তু ব্যাপকভাৱে কলেজৰ সভাপতি ভূতপূৰ্ব M. P. বা M. L. A. ৰ পৰা মনোনয়ন কৰোতে কি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হয় ? তালৈ চকু নিদিয়ৈ নেকি ?

M. Shamshul Huda :— মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল যে 'খ' প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত দিছে যে কেৱল কংগ্ৰেছৰ M. L. A., M. P. আৰু ভূতপূৰ্ব M. L. A. M. P. সকলক Governing Body ৰ সভাপতি Secy আদি পতাটো চৰকাৰৰ বিধী নহয় কিন্তু

কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত যেতিয়া ব্যাপক ভাৱে Governing Body বিলাক কংগ্ৰেছী M. L. A. আৰু M. P. Presidentacy আদি হৈছে সেই কথাটোত চিকাৰৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— শ্ৰীচামচুল হুদা নিজেই যিং কলেজৰ মেম্বাৰ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—অসমত আন কলেজো আছে নেকি য'ত বাহিৰৰ সভাপতি আছে।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—এইটো চাব লাগিব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :—আমি এইটো দেখিছো যে এতিয়া শিক্ষা প্ৰতিস্থানত Politics মুম্বাই শিক্ষা বিভাগটো কলঙ্ক আনিছে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে এইবোৰ বন্ধ কৰিবনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :—যিমান দূৰ পৰা যায় Politics আতৰাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—তেখেতে শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কলেজ সমূহত Governing Body ত সভাপতি মনোনয়ন কৰোতে কেৱল আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ M. L. আৰু ভূতপূৰ্ব M. P. মনোনয়ন কৰাৰ বিশেষ নীতি নাই। কিন্তু এইটো কথা সচানে যে এতিয়া যিবিলাক কলেজৰ Governing body ৰ সভাপতিৰ বা সচিব মনোনয়ন কৰা হৈছে। সেইসকল প্ৰায় ভাগেই কংগ্ৰেছৰ ভাঙি যোৱা M. L. A. আৰু পৰাজিত কংগ্ৰেছী M. L. A. এইটো কথা সচানে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer — Example দিব পাবিলে
চাম ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—Nowgaon Colle-
ge বৰ পৰাই M.L.A. মাননীয় সচিবজনো সেই একেই
পৰাজিত M. L. A.

M. Shamshul Huda :— Nowgong A. D. P.
College ষিং আদি College য়েই সেই ধৰণে হৈছে নে নাই ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— পৰাজিত M. L. A.
হলেই অনাৰ্থক হব সেইটো নহয় ।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— অনাৰ্থক নে অৰ্থক
আমি শুধা নাই ; সচিব আৰু সভাপতিক কংগ্ৰেছৰ পৰাজিত
M. L. A. ব পৰা অনা হয় সচা নেকি ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer — M. L. A. ব লগত
কথা নাই কিন্তু উপযুক্ত সময় হলেই হ'ল ।

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰশ্ন-
টোৰ খ আৰু গ উত্তৰত এটা সংশোধনী আছে । এইটো মই
পঢ়ি দিছো ।

(খ) আৰু (গ) তেনে কোনো নিয়ম নাই আৰু তেনে
নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰাও নহয় । সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ শিক্ষক আচ-
ৰণ বিধি তথা সেৱা চৰ্ত্তৰ ৬ আৰু ৭ নং বিধি অনুসৰি
কোনো অধ্যক্ষ শিক্ষাবিদ নাইবা তেনে কলেজৰ আন চাকৰিয়ালে

কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ সভা হোৱাত কোনো বাধা নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতে উত্তৰটো পৰিস্কাৰ কৰি দিছে। কথাটো হৈছে যে ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ সভা হ'ব পাৰে কিন্তু অফিচ ৰখীয়া হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এইটো জনাবনে যে যিসকল কংগ্ৰেছী শিক্ষক অফিচ ৰখীয়া হৈ আছে যদি তাৰ নমুনা দিও চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লবনে?

Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali :— নমুনা দিলে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

Re : Scholarship money

শ্ৰীভদ্ৰ কান্ত গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

* ৪৩৭। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) ৯ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী 'দৈনিক অসমত' প্ৰকাশিত বাইজৰ চিঠি শিতানত "বৃত্তিৰ টকা কলৈ গ'ল, বাতৰিৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি-গোচৰ হৈছে নে?

(খ) যদি হৈছে, কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ল বা হৈছে?

শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীজয় ভদ্ৰ হাগজেৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :—

৪৩৭। (ক)—হয়, হৈছে।

(খ)—বৃত্তি পোৱা ছাত্ৰ কেইজনৰ বছৰেকীয়া পৰীক্ষাৰ খবৰ কলেজৰ পৰা নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে বৃত্তিৰ টকা অনুমোদন

কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই।

Re : Hojai College

শ্ৰীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে শুধিছে :

★ ৪৩৯। মাননীয় শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) হোজাই কলেজৰ হিচাব-পত্ৰত গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ থকা বুলি অভিজ্ঞ হিচাব পৰীক্ষক বা চাৰ্টাৰ্ড একাউণ্টেণ্টৰ জৰীয়তে উক্ত কলেজৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱাৰ কাৰণে হোজাই কলেজৰ সম্পাদকলৈ সেই সময়ৰ শিক্ষাধিকাৰে No. G (A) 5517, dated Shillong, 3rd September 1963 ত এখন চিঠি দিয়াটো সত্য নে ?

(খ) শিক্ষাধিকাৰৰ উক্ত চিঠি পোৱাৰ পিছত হোজাই কলেজৰ হিচাব কোনোবা চাৰ্টাৰ্ড একাউণ্টেণ্টৰ জৰীয়তে পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱা হ'ল নে ?

(গ) যদিহে হৈছিল, সেই সম্পৰ্কীয় বিপোর্টতো সদনত দাখিল কৰা হ'ব নে ?

(ঘ) একে বিষয়ৰ কাৰণে হোজাই কলেজৰ সম্পাদকলৈ শিক্ষা-ধিকাৰে এখন টেলিগ্ৰাম পঠাইছিল, নেকি আৰু যদিহে পঠাইছিল সেই টেলিগ্ৰামখনৰ এটি কপি সদনত ৰখা হ'ব নে ?

(ঙ) বৰ্তমান হোজাই কলেজৰ হিচাব-পত্ৰৰ বেমেজালি সম্পূৰ্ণ-

কপে আঁতৰ কৰা হ'লনে ?

শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীজয় ভদ্র হাগজেৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৩৯। (ক)—হয়, সত্য।

(খ)—হয়, গুৱাহাটী পলটন বজাৰৰ অভিজ্ঞ হিচাব পৰীক্ষক (চাৰ্টাৰ্ড একাউণ্টেণ্ট) শ্ৰী বি, এম, মুখাৰ্জীৰ জৰীয়তে পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱা হৈছিল।

(গ) হিচাব পৰীক্ষকৰ প্ৰতিদিনৰ নকল এটা সদনৰ পুথি-ভঁৰালত ৰখা হৈছে।

(ঘ)—টেলিগ্ৰামৰ নকল এটা সদনৰ টেবিলত ৰখা হৈছে।

(ঙ)—হিচাব পৰীক্ষকৰ প্ৰতিবেদনখন স্বয়ংপূৰ্ণ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় হিচাপ পৰীক্ষকৰ জৰীয়তে পুনৰ হিচাপ পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱাৰ আৱশ্যকতা অনুভৱ কৰি টেলিগ্ৰামখন কৰা হৈছিল আৰু ইতিমধ্যে হিচাপৰ আসোৱাহবোৰ শুধৰাবৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় পৰীক্ষকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন কলেজৰ সম্পাদকলৈ পঠোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— আচল কথা হৈছে প্ৰথমে Chartered accountant এ পৰীক্ষা কৰিছিল। তাত কিছুমানে objection কৰা কাৰণে আকৌ Dipertmental Auditor পঠাই Audit কৰা হ'ল। Objection প্ৰায় সমানেই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— ক'ৰ প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কৈছে যে হয়, সত্য। সেই মৰ্মে হিচাব পৰীক্ষাৰ কাৰণে

telegram খন দিয়াও সত্য বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে যে telegram খন চিঠিখনৰ আগত দিছিল নে পিচত দিছিল।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— পৰীক্ষা হোৱাৰ পিছত telegram দিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— হোজাই কলেজৰ সচীবৰ ওপৰত টকা পইচাৰ বেমেজালি হোৱাৰ গুৰুত্বৰ অভিযোগ হৈছিল। সেই লোক জন আগতে বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য Chartered accountant ৰ হিচাবমতে তেওঁৰ গুৰুত্বৰ অভিযোগ বোৰ সচাঁ। তাৰপিছত সেই লোকজনক বচাবৰ কাৰণে Departmental auditor পঠাই পুনৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱা হয়। এই সম্পাদকজনক বিপদমুক্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই Departmental auditor পঠাই পুনৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱা কথাটো সচাঁনে?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— Chartered accountant আৰু Department auditor ৰ Report টো প্ৰায় একেই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— Chartered accountant ৰ হিচাব মতে হোজাই কলেজৰ সম্পাদকজনৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্বৰ অভিযোগ থকা কথাটো সচাঁনে?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— তেওঁক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰা হোৱা নাই। এটা Objection আছিল Secretary এ কিবা কিবি কৰিব বিহাৰিছে আৰু আমাক Protection দিয়া

বুলি কোৱা কথাটো সচাঁ।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Charatered account এ হিচাবত গোলমাল পাইছিল আৰু তেওঁক বচাবৰ কাৰণেই আকৌ Departmental auditor ৰ হতুৱাই হিচাব কবোৱালে। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে এই মানুহজন কোন ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— আগৰজন বৰা আছিল আৰু বৰ্তমান আছে S. R. Dasgupta. এই টকা পইচাৰ খেলি মেলি লগাইছে by the präsident not by the Secretary.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— কলেজৰ স-ম্পাদকজনৰ নাম কি ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer :— I think, it is Mr. Bora.

Shri Pitsing Konwar :— হোজাই কলেজৰ গভৰ্নিংবডীৰ Defects Secretary হৈছে S. R. Sankar আৰু Tejury Secretary হৈছে Pushpendra Bora আৰু এই দুইজনৰ দিনতেই টকা পইচাৰ বেচি গোলমাল হৈছিল এই কথা সূচানে।

Deputy Speaker :— Mr. Konwar, how is it relevant ?

Re :— Establishment of Publcic Sector Industries in Assam

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

★ 440. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government of India has finalised its decision for establishment of—

(i) Paper-pulp Industries ;

(ii) Cement Factory at Bokajan ;

(iii) D. M. T. Polyester Fabric ;

(iv) Petro-Chamical Complex ;

(v) A Jute mill in the State of Assam under Public Sector during this period ?

(b) If so, when the works relating to these projects will be started ?

(c) Whether the Government has taken up any scheme to train up our local educated youths in different fields to man these industries ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied :—

440. (a)—

(i) Yes. (ii) Yes.

(iii) and (iv) D. M. T. Polyester Fibre is likely to be an item produced in the Petro-Chemical Complex. Details of the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex are still under study of Government of India.

(v) Government in the Industries Department is not aware of any such proposal.

(b)—For project (ii) above, preliminary work has already been started. For projects (i) and (ii) including (iii) above, it is premature to give a date now. And for the project (iv) the question does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

(d) --Does not arise.

Re : Labourers working under Duliajan Oil India Ltd.

শ্রীমতী কান্ত গগৈয়ে মুখিছে :

★ ৪৪১। মাননীয় শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) তুলীয়াজান অয়েল ইণ্ডিয়া লিমিটেডত চলিত বছৰত এতিয়ালৈকে কিমানজন লোকক অনভিজ্ঞ শ্রমিক ভৰ্তি কৰা হৈছে?

(খ) তেওঁলোকৰ নাম আৰু ঠিকনা?

(গ) তেওঁলোকক মকবল কৰাৰ কাৰণ (যোগ্যতা-অহঁতা)?

(ঘ) মকবল কৰা লোকৰ ভিতৰত কিমানজনৰ মাটি-বাৰী উক্ত অয়েল ইণ্ডিয়াই লৈছে?

শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী শ্রীবিষ্ণুদেৱ শৰ্ম্মাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৪১। (ক)—২৫ (পঁচিশ) জনক।

(খ)—নাম আৰু ঠিকনা সহ এখন তালিকা সদনৰ টেবিলত ৰখা হৈছে।

(গ)—এই অনুস্থানত খালী থকা চাকৰিত তেওঁলোকক সাক্ষাৎ কৰা পৰীক্ষা লৈ মকবল কৰা।

(ঘ)—১৭ (সোতৰ) জনক।

Re : Paper and Pulp Factory

Shri RATHINDRA NATA SEN asked :

★ 442. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) The steps taken by the Government for starting a Paper and Pulp Factory in the District of Cachar ?

(b) When the project is expected to be commissioned and the site selected for the purpose ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied :

442. (a)—The Government of India has set up a committee for an integrated planned industrial development of the Eastern Region comprising of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and N. E. F. A. Accordingly, the Working Group of Forest Based Industries of the Eastern Zonal Council has recommended a Pulp Mill (600/1000 tons per day) in Cachar District drawing raw materials (bamboo) supplies from Cachar and Mizo Hills. The recommendation is still under consideration of the Government of India.

(b)—Since the recommendation is still under consideration of the Government of India, it is not possible to state at this stage when and where the project will be commissioned.

Re : Spun Silk Mill at Jagiroad

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

★443. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has appointed agents to push the sale of quality products of the Spun Silk Mill of Jagiroad?

(b) If so, the names of the agents?

(c) What is the total amount of commission so far paid to them on invoice value?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied :—

443. (a)—The Government do not appoint any agent but the Assam Spun Silk Mills do so.

(b) & (c)—A list containing the names of Agents and the total amount of commission paid to them is placed on the Table of the House.

Re : Amounts surrendered under Art. 275

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked :—

*444. Will the Minister, T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a) The amount which have been surrendered in 1968-69 under various heads out of the grant sanctioned under Art. 275 ?

(b) What are the reasons for such surrender ?

(c) The amount that has been allotted for water supply scheme under Art. 275 grant throughout the State in 1968-69 ?

(d) Whether the amount allotted for the purpose has been spent and utilisation certificates furnished ?

(e) If not, what are the reasons ?

Shri RANENDRA BASUMATARI (State Minister, T. A. D.) replied :—

444. (a)—No amount was surrendered under any head of account during 1968-69 out of grant under Art. 275 of Constitution.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Rs. 0.25 lakh.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Does not arise.

Re : Jute Purchase Tax

ডঃ সুবেদ্র নাথ দাসে স্মৃতিছে :

* ৪৪৫। মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) Jute Purchase Tax কোন চনৰ পৰা লগোৱা হৈছিল ?

(খ) Tax লগোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা কি ভিত্তিত এই Tax ?

(গ) প্রত্যেক বছৰে কিমানকৈ এই Tax আদায় হৈছে জনাব নে ?

বিত্তমন্ত্রী শ্রীকামাখ্যা প্রসাদ ত্রিপাঠীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৪৫। (ক) The Assam Purchase Tax Act, 1967 29-5-1968 তাৰিখত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) আৰু (গ)—এতিয়ালৈকে এই Tax আদায় হোৱা নাই।

Re : Garaimari-Kalatoly Road

শ্রী এ, এন আকৰাম হুছেইনে স্মৃতিছে :

* ৪৪৬। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) গুৱাহাটী গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ (পথগৃহ) অন্তৰ্গত গৰৈমাৰী

কলাতলী পথটো মঞ্জুৰীপ্ৰাপ্ত হোৱা সত্বেও কিয় নাকচ কৰা হ'ল?

(খ) ইয়াৰ পূৰ্ণ বিবৰণ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে?

গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীআলতাক্ হুছেইন মজুমদাৰে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৪৬। (ক)—এই বাস্তাটো কেতিয়াও মঞ্জুৰী হোৱা নাই। স্থানীয় এম্., এল্., এ শাখা কমিটিয়েও ইয়াক অনুমোদন জনোৱা নাই।

(খ)—প্ৰশ্ন হুঠে। উপৰোক্ত (ক) প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ দ্ৰষ্টবা। অৱশ্যে তালিকাভুক্ত হোৱা আগচিয়া, নাওপাৰা, দেওসৰ বাস্তাটোক সলনি কৰি এইটো বাস্তা লবৰ কাৰণে স্থানীয় এম্., এল্., এ শাখা কমিটিৰ এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল।

Re : Karimganj-Tripura Trunk Road

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked :—

* 447. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the Flight and miseries of the travelling citizens of Karimganj Subdivision as a result of the Railway Gate just on the heart of Karimganj-Tripura Trunk Road?

(b) If so, whether Government have taken

any step to construct a highway over the Railway line to keep the traffic moving at all times?

(c) When such a scheme, if there be any, would be completed?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :—

447. (a) — Yes.

(b) — The matter is under examination of the Department.

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

Re : Jorhat-Kamarbandha Road

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :—

*448. Will the Minister-in-Charge of P. W. D. (R. and B) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is a proposal for handing over the Jorhat-Kamarbandha Road to the Defence Ministry, Government of India, for its development and maintenance?

(b) If so, whether any agreement to this effect has so far been arrived at?

(c) If so, when the road will be handed over to the Ministry of Defence?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :—

448. (a)—Yes, there is a proposal to hand over a portion of Jorhat-Kamarbandha Road from Rowriah to Bhalukmara, about 7 K. M. in length.

(b)—No.

(c)—This is subject to acceptance of the terms and conditions by the Ministry of Defence. The matter is yet to be finalised.

Re : Grants for Road Construction

Shri A. K. NURUL HAQUE asked :—

*449. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any specific grant year wise or for six years for road construction in areas inhabited by the Plains Tribal in Assam?

(b) If so, what is the amount?

(c) Whether any work under the said scheme

has been started ?

(d) If so, which are the areas and the amount allotted in each such area ?

(e) Whether there is any district-wise allotment of grant ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P.W.D. (R. and B)] replied :-

449. (a)—Yes, there is a specific provision under the 4th 5th year plan for road construction in Plains Tribal Areas of Assam.

(b)—Rs. 50·00 lakhs (rupees fifty lakhs) is the original provision under 4th 5th year plan for the purpose. Recently an addl. amount of Rs. 22·00 lakhs (Rupees twenty-two lakhs) has also been made available by T. A. and W. B. C. Department for construction of new roads.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—Civil Subdivision-wise break up of the fund is made as clearly indicated in the lists of schemes (Flag A and B) placed on the Table of the House.

Re: Labourers working under P. W. D.

শ্রী এ, এন, আকবাম হুছেইনে মুখিছে :

*৪৫০। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে-

(ক) গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগত (পথ-গৃহ) সমগ্র অসমত কিমান-সংখ্যক বহুৱাই কাম কৰি আছে ?

(খ) ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কিমানজনে Master Roll ত কাম কৰে ?

(গ) উক্ত বহুৱাসকলৰ (স্থায়ী) দৈনিক ও পাৰিশ্রমিক (হাজিৰা) কিমান ?

(ঘ) উক্ত বিভাগত পাঁচ বা তাতকৈ অধিক কাম-কাজ কৰা বহুৱাসকলক স্থায়ী কৰাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিছে নে ?

গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী শ্রীআলতাফ হুছেইন মজুমদাবে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৪৫০। (ক) আৰু (খ)—১২০০ আনুমানিক ।

(গ)—অনভিজ্ঞ বহুৱাব ৩.২৫ পইচা অভিজ্ঞ বহুৱাব ৪.৫০ পইচা । উপদেষ্টা কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ আৰু সৰ্বানিয় দৰ্মহা আইনৰ ধাৰামতে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহুৱাব দৈনিক হাজিৰা বঢ়াবৰ বাবে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ বিবেচনা কৰি আছে ।

(ঘ) হয় ।

Re: Water Transport in the state

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

★451. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the visit of a high power committee appointed by the Government of India under chairmanship of B. C. Bhagawati, M. P., to examine the feasibility and necessity of the Water Transport in the state ?

(b) If so, whether the said Committee had any discussion with State Government ?

(c) Whether the Government of Assam has submitted any memorandum to the Government of India emphasising the need of Water Transport in this backward region ?

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

451. (a)—Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c)—A separate note and not a memorandum

was submitted. A copy of this note is placed on the Table of the House.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Re : Bus accident at Golaghat

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

4. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item published in Natun Assamia on 4th April 1970 under the caption গোলঘাটত বাচ দুর্ঘটনা ?

(b) If so, what are the causes of the accident ?

(c) The number of persons actually injured and how many of them are serious together with the names of the persons injured ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

4. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The allegations are that the causes were due to rash and negligent driving.

(c)—Six persons were injured and one of them was serious. Names of injured persons are —

- (1) Shri Durgeswar Saikia—Driver of the Bus.
- (2) Shri Mohan Saikia—Conductor of the Bus.
- (3) Shri Sunil Choudhury.
- (4) Sari Puni Ram Das.
- (5) Shri Phanidhar Gogoi.
- (6) Shri Lakhi Rajkhowa.

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :— সেই বাচখন Public Bus নে State Transport Bus ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— State Transport.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether it is a fact that the driver who was driving the vehicle was in a drunken condition? If so whether the drivers are allowed to run the vehicle in a drunken state?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— There is no report that the driver was drunk.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether the driver was examined by the Doctor after committing the accident ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— He was injured. So, he must have been examined by Doctor.

Re : News item “Naxalites” warning to Sarania Ashram

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

5. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Assam Tribune on 4th May, 1970 under the caption ‘Naxalites’ warning to Sarania Ashram ?

(b) If so the action taken in this behalf ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

5: (a)—Yes.

(b)—Enquiry was made to find out the persons responsible for writing such a letter.

It appears that the letter is pseudonymous. Precautionary measures have been taken to give protection to the Ashramites.

Shri Mahidhar Pegu :— এই শরণীয়া আশ্রমত নম্রালাইট বিলাকে যি ভীতি প্রদর্শন করা বুলি কৈছে, সেইটো কোন প্রকারব ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— চিঠি ।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Vehicle under the disposal of Subdivisional Information and Public Relation, Officer, Goalpara

Shri MATHURA MOHAN SINHA asked :

156. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state -

(a) Whether there is a vehicle under the disposal of subdivisional information and public Relation Officer at Goalpara ?

(b) If so, what is the present condition of it ?

(c) If not, whether Government is aware of

the necessity of a van for covering the Government programmes in the Subdivision ?

(d) If so, whether Government propose to place a van at their disposal soon ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALHA (Chief Minister) replied.

156. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The vehicle is unserviceable.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Steps are being taken to replace the vehicle.

Re : Loan applied by Shri Abani Mohan Bhattacharjee

Shri BENOY KRISHNA GHOSE asked :

157. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Shri Abani Mohan Bhattacharjee of the Village Dalgoma applied for a loan of Rs. 3,750 ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Sub-

divisional Officer, Goalpara recommended his case and sent it to Shillong in the year 1967?

(c) If so, he has not yet been granted the loan applied for?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

157. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Shri Abani Mohan Bhattacharjee of Village Dalgoma has been residing out-side the Relief Camp since his migration in 1964. As per instructions of Government of India, rehabilitation assistance is strictly confined amongst such migrants living in Camps only and no loan is, as such, admissible in this case.

Re : Annual repairs of roads

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

158. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) The total amount of money granted for

annual repairs of Roads in 1968-69 and 1969-70 all over the State ?

(b) The total amount spent during these two years ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

158. (a)—The total amount of money granted for annual repairs of roads in 1968-69 was Rs. 4,06,16,180 and Rs. 4,77,43,000.00 in 1969-70.

(b)—The total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 5,42,69,173 in 1968-69 and Rs. 6,35,66,001 in 1969-70.

Re : Bridge over Kakodonga river

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

১৫৯। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ঘোৰহাট আৰু গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ সীমাৰ কডোঙা নদীৰ ওপৰত মহিমাৰাৰি নামে ঠাইত তাহানিয়েই পৰিকল্পনা কৰা আৰু বৰ্তমান ভগা অৱস্থাত থকা এখন দলং আছে চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

(খ) উক্ত কাকডোঙা নদীৰ মহিমাৰাী দলং খন গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগক লবব কাৰণে অনুমোদন জনাই স্থানীয় যোৰহাটৰ এম, এল, এ, চাব কমিতিয়ে লিষ্ট ভুক্ত কৰিছিল নেকি ?

(গ) যদি এম, এল, এ, চাব কমিতি বিভাগে লব লাগে বুলি অনুমোদন কৰিবলৈ এই দলঙৰ নাম দিছিল, তেনেহলে গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগে এই দলং খন নললে কিয় জনাব নে ?

(ঘ) এই দলং খন নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হলে নিৰ্মাণ খৰচ কিমান হব জনাবনে ?

(ঙ) এই মহিমাৰাী দলং খন এই বছৰতে গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগে লৈ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবনে ?

(চ) যদি এই বছৰ নলয় তেন্তে কেতিয়া লব জনাবনে ?

(ছ) এই দলং খন নিৰ্মাণ হলে নদীৰ দুয়োপাৰৰ ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব বুলি চৰকাৰে নেভাবেনে ?

শ্রীআলতাফ, ভুছেইন মজুমদাৰ (গড়কাপ্টানি বিভাগৰ বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৫৯। (ক) — হয় ।

(খ) — নহয় ।

(গ) — উপবোক্ত (খ) প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ মতে প্ৰশ্নাৰুঠে নহয় ।

(ঘ) — আনুমানিক ৫০,০০০ টকা খৰচ হব ।

(ঙ)—বৰ্তমান এনে কোনো আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(চ)—যেতিয়া আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হব।

(ছ)—হয়।

Re : Dak Bungalow at Krishnai

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ বাৰ্তাই সুধিছে :

১৬০। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গোৱালপাৰা মহকুমাৰ কৃষ্ণাইত এটা ডাক বঙলা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন, এই কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰেনে?

(খ) যদি কৰে, তেনেহলে কেতিয়াৰ পৰা কাম আৰম্ভ হব, অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে?

শ্ৰীআলতাফ হুছেইন মজুমদাৰ (গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৬০। (ক)—প্ৰয়োজন আছে।

(খ)—হয়; কিন্তু আৰ্থিক অনাটনৰ বাবে কামটো হাতত লব পৰা হোৱা নাই। আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা সম্ভাৱজনক হলে, এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

Re : Public Works Department roads

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

161. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of P. W. D. roads in Assam ?

(b) The total length of the Roads ?

(c) Whether they are maintained regularly and properly ?

(d) If not, why ?

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

161. (a)—1811 Nos.

(b)—19649.021 K. M.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Revenue earned from Forests Resources

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

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

(a) The total amount of Revenue earned

from the forest resources of the State during the years of 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

(b) The amount of revenue outstanding for the period ?

(c) The amount of revenue written off during the period ?

(d) The causes leading to the write off ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY
(Minister, Forests) replied :

Rs.

162. (a)—1967-68—3,24,55,979.

1968-69—3,27,18,067.

1969-70—3,65,17,189. (provisional).

(b)—1967-68—1,28,16,197.

1968-69—1,30,78,322.

1969-70—1,29,13,251. provisional.

(c)—1967-68—Nil.

1968-69—4,254.

1969-70—25,352.

(d)—1969-69—Rs. 2,472 Refund for Court

case. (2) Rs. 1,782 Due to extending Patta Land in Mohal area and for non-existence of Government land for approach road.

1969-70—(1) Rs. 415 Irrecoverable forest revenue. (2) Rs. 18,271 Irrecoverable forest revenue. (3) Rs. 6,666 Refund for Court case.

Re : Amount spent by Hajo Block during Stage I period

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked :

163. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) What was the total amount sanctioned and spent (including Central Government's contribution and loan) in Hajo Block during stage I period ?

(b) What is the amount curtailed during the second stage period ?

(c) What is the amount allowed to be spent by the said block in the post stage period ?

(d) What is the amount sanctioned in State

Plan budget for the said block and what is the amount received from the Centre as contribution this year.

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

163. (a)—The total amount sanctioned and spent including Centre's contribution was Rs. 11.98 lakhs.

(b)—According to the Schematic pattern the Stage II Block is entitled to Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 5 years, but Rs. 3.02 lakhs only was allocated and spent. So an amount of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was curtailed during the stage II period.

(c)—During the post stage II period from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1970 the Block was allowed to spend from the State's normal share Rs. 1,79,782.

(d)—Post stage II Blocks are not entitled to have any fund from the Plan budget and as such no contribution was received from the Centre.

Re : Shortage of Stocks of Batadrava Anchalik Panchayat.

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

164. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government is aware of any shortage in the stores and stocks of the Batabrava Anchalik Panchayat at Nowgong?

(b) If so, whether the Government will cause a special audit to ascertain and verify the stores and stocks of the Anchalik Panchayat?

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

164. (a)—Government is not aware.

(b)—Yes. One Officer is being deputed to ascertain the position through special audit.

1970 Re : CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER 67
OF URGENT PUBLIC NOTICE.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Next item is Call Attention. This may be postponed to an another date.

Re : COLLECTION DRIVE FOR MOULANA BHASANI.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to a new sistem published in the Dainik Asom of yesterday under the caption."

“ভাসানীৰ বাবে যোৰহাটত ধন সংগ্ৰহ।” It has been stated that some of the people particularly living in the Jorhat Char-bazar area, they are collecting money for the visit of a pak.leader, Maulana Bhasani, to China. Very recently, Maulana Vasani has made a statement declaring that Assam should also form a part of Pakistan and with that and in view he is trying to go to China. For this reasons some of the people living in this State are trying to raise fund. It has also been mentioned that some Pakistani element along with some indegenous people of this State are also

helping this people. Therefore, if all these things are true, it is a very serious matter. I want to know from the Chief Minister whether Government is aware of such kind of news ? If not, then such kind of publicity is not desirable at all. Because, this may create communal frenzy. If the news as published is correct I would also like to know who are those people making a collection drive and whether the Government has so far arrested anybody in this regard. I want to know details from the Chief Minister about this affairs.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) :-
Sir, I am sorry I cannot give the detail. But the fact is that Maulana Vasani is not a friend of Assam. That is known to all the hon. Members. It is also a fact that some elements in Assam are maintaining clandestine link with the undesirable element of Pakistan. We are keeping watch on all these matters and it is not possible for me to say anything beyond that.

MAULANA BHASANI

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, in news item specifically the area has been mentioned and a mention has also been made about few individuals. My contention is that if the news is incorrect Government should contradict it. Because this sort of news will create a havoc in the State. If the news is correct Govt. should detect those persons who are involved in this nefarious activities.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— These people are not confined to Jorhat alone. They are spread all over Assam. They are being watched and necessary action will be taken against them.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, there is a Intelligence Department of the Govt. They collect secret information. So, I say Govt. must be in the know of things. My contantion is that persons who are involved in such kind of anti-state activities, be they Hiudu or Muslim, should be arrested and put to prison bor. “যোৰহাট চকবজাৰত

MOULANA BHASANI

থকা কেইজনমান ব্যৱসায়ী আৰু ওচৰৰে ঢাকায় পঢ়ীত থকা কেইজনমান পাৰিস্থানী লোকে পুঁজি সংগ্ৰহত আগভাগ লোৱা বুলি জনা গৈছে। বোৰহাটৰ কেইজনমান বিশিষ্ট খিলঞ্জীয়া লোকে এই অভিযানত জড়িত আছে বুলি কোনো কথাই ইয়াৰ আটা-ইতকৈ আচৰিত কৰি তুলিছে।”

(A Voice : কংগ্ৰেছ পট্টি)

কংগ্ৰেছ নহয়, ভোমালোকো।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Sir, the hon. Members should realise, as a matter of fact, that we have the undesirable element all over Assam and it is not confined to Jorhat alone. We have to be careful about it.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Sir, hon. Chief Minister says, he knows. It is a secret proposition. What he has ordered, what has been done - we do not know detail. We do not know secret information. But we want to say nothing has been done. Some of these people who are mentioned by this Newspaper were some-

times friends of very influential persons of the State including sometimes belonging to Cabinet.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— Sir, hon. Members are aware that there had been arrest of persons in the past. And, even now some persons have been arrested.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Mr. Gogoi, have sought the permission of the Chair to raise such issue ? I have not given you permission.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Sir, the hon. Chief Minister has said that such underisable elements are spread all over the State involving security of the State. May I know what concrete steps Government has taken to bring these undesirable elements to book and take legal action against them so that the security of the State may not be jeopardised ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, (Chief Minister) :— Government detain them ; arrest them.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— How may persons

have been arrested ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— That is not possible to say that how many persons arrested.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Will the Chief Minister make a statement ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— No statement is necessary. The hon. member know that we are always vigilant against these elements.

Shri Premadhar Bora :— আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ লাহে লাহে নিৰপত্তা নাইকীয়া হৈ আহিছে । গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ সাধুতা বা বদাণ্যতাৰে সুযোগ লৈ এক শ্ৰেণীয়ে আমাৰ এই শত্ৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰে পৰিবেষ্টিত ৰাজ্যখনক গ্ৰাস কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু ফলত আমাৰ নিৰপত্তা নাইকীয়া হৈছে । গতিকে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অস্থ-
বোধ কৰো আৰু দাবী কৰো যে যিসকলে আমাৰ নিৰাপত্তা বিনষ্ট কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ বিছাৰিছে তেওঁলোকক কঠোৰ শাস্তি বিহাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :— চৰকাৰী ব্যৱস্থা আইন সংগত ভাৱে যিমান কঠোৰ হ'ব পাৰে সিমান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব ।

Adjournment Motion Situation Inidiscriminate

arrest by police in the name of Naxalites.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Now, I have received an Adjournment Motion from Shri Phani Bora and Shri Giasuddin Ahmed.

Shri Phani Bora :—Sir, I propose to place this Adjournment Motion under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly that this Assembly do now adjourn to discuss the situation arising out of indiscriminate arrest of persons in different parts of the State in the name of arresting the so-called Naxalites.

Sir, so far as political, technical approach of the Naxalites are concerned my position is abundantly clear and I have made it clear in this House also. The purpose of my seeking to adjourn the House is to discuss the situation arising out of it that while arresting the so called Naxalites

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Mr. Bora, please confine yourself to the admissibility of the motion

without going in the details referring to the telegrams.

Shri Phani Bora :— Yes Sir, I know it. why this motion has to be brought ? Because it is a very important and urgent matter of public importance. What is that importance ? I did not bring this adjournment motion Previously ; I have brought it to-day. Why ? Because there is no other way to place this and discuss this matter. The House has to be taken into confidence as a serious situation might arise out of these arrests. Now, the members of the S. S. P. , the members of the C. P. I. ? and members of other political parties are being arrested (some were arrested yesterday and day before yesterday) in the name of Naxalites, There is a widespread panic as a result of which ordinary democratic movement has become impossible. The situation is very urgent which calls for a discussion in the House while the House is in session. In that way this is an urgent issue of public importance. This issue cannot be dis-

cussed by any other means as the days at our disposal are meant only for certain specific purposes. It is not reviving any general debate on the law and order situation and any other thing. This matter is of urgent nature and recent origin, because I received the telegrams only last night. All other restrictions that are there in our Rules of Procedure, our motion is free from those restrictions and my motion fulfils all the conditions. Therefore, I feel that you would be kind enough to allow this motion to be discussed in the House so that the situation may not be allowed to drift towards the worse. Because, after all, we cannot allow the Government to suppress the democratic right to democratic political parties. I do not know whether Naxalites party is legal or not. But arrests are going on

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— About the admissibility only, Mr. Bora.

Shri Phani Bora :— I am explaining the position. Unless I am able to explain the urgency

of the matter then how can I expect support of the hon'ble members and also yours? That is why I want to amphasise. Apart from other things, I amphasise that if these things are continued, it will definitely create a situation where democratic funbtioning will be impossible. That is why I want that this motion to be discussed in the House so that the House can give guidance to the Government for its proper functioning in relation to this.

Shri Giascuddin Ahmed :— Mr. Deputy Skpeaker, Sir, in support of the contention of Mr. Bora on the admissibility of this Abjournment Motion I would like to submit that this is a matter of great public importance, because it affects the very functioning of this sovereign democratic Republic of ours. The Constitution gives certain rights to the citizens and democratic political parties to launch democratic movement peacefully. That cannot be prevented.

Now, Sir, we hear of a party called Naxalite — C. P. I. (M-L) who have been following

a path which is not in conformity with provisions of the Constitution and the provisions of law. Of course, Government can take certain action against them. But in doing so if the Government crosses the limit and jumps upon other democratic political parties then it becomes very much objectionable and it affects the democratic rights of the citizens and it affects the very foundation of the democracy. There is a saying “এনেইতো নাচনী বুঢ়ী তাত আকৌ ঢোলৰ বাৰি”. This Government is apt to suppress the democratic

Mr. Deputy. Skeaker :— You should confine to the admissibility only.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— I am doing it. I am explaining whether it is a matter of great public importance, I am explaining it. On the pretext of curbing the Naxelite menace the Government has jumped upon other political parties which are following democratic path for movement on different issues. That is objectionable. From that stand point, it is a matter of great

public importance ; it affects the rule of law , it affects the democracy. So I hope , you will kindly accept my contention and accept this adjournment motion.

Then again , Sir , there are other points also. Here it is said that not more than one such motion shall be discussed in one sitting. This is the only motion we have brought. It has not been discussed in the same Session. The other conditions as laid down in Rule 56 and 57 have been fulfilled. So the motion may be admitted and the House may be allowed to discuss it.

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, in support of the Adjournment Motion I would like to submit a few points. we have got absolutely nothing to say about the steps taken to curb the undesirable elements but indiscriminate arrests on the of rumour which are being spread throughout the has created a situation. It has an extraordinary situation.

★ Speech not corrected

Therefore, I submit, Sir, that in curbing the undesirable elements if some innocent people are harassed or dragged to trouble then it is a very serious matter. Sir, it is a definite matter. It has created a situation arising out of indiscriminate arrests in the name of curbing undesirable elements; it has created an extraordinary situation. Therefore, Sir, this matter is of great public importance. Sir, under rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly some restrictions have been laid down (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting. Here, we are moving only one such kind of motion; (ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion,.....

We are going to discuss only one definite matter.

(iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

The Govt. side may reply that we have

discussed this subject on Police Budget. But we have not discussed the situation arising out of the indiscriminate arrests in the name of curbing the undesirable elements.

Therefore, we havenot discussed this subject earlier and this is a fit case to be discussed through an adjournment motion.

(iv) the motion must not anticipater a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to be probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time ;

You have not appointed this matter to be discussed previously in this House.

(v) the motion must not deal with a amtter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Our motion satisfies this condition also.

(vi) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court

of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India ;

This matter is not under adjudication by a Court.

(vii) the motion shall not raise a question privilege ;

This motion does not raise a question of privilege.

(viii) that it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State.

It is primarily the concern of the State Govt.

The Government neither have declared the Naxalites illegal nor they have framed any rule to curb the undesirable elements.

Sir, I was told in Gauhati that some Headmasters and other teachers with good reputations have been arrested on the basis of list of names submitted from Shillong. When I asked the Police officer at Gauhati as to how they

could arrest these persons without any proper charges against them I was told that they were being arrested on the strength of lists sent from Shillong. They have nothing against these persons but they are being arrested and this has created a panic. The Government is using this plea as a sort of weapon. Therefore, this is a grave matter. The Government has taken this weapon in their hand to curb the other political movements and this has created a great discontentment throughout the State.

Therefore, by considering all these things, I think this is a fit case to be discussed in this House through an adjournment motion, for finding out a solution and giving clear directions to the Government for curbing the undesirable elements.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, Minister Parliamentary Affairs) :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of curbing the violent activities of the so called Naxalites came before the House

for discussion. It was discussed not only once but on two occasions. The matter came up for discussion and it was the consensus of the House that the Naxalite activities should be curbed and the persons behind this movement should be severely dealt with. In pursuance of the wish of the House and also taking into consideration the insecure position of law and order of the State the Government is trying to stop such kind of activities and the leaders who have been found behind this movement are being arrested. These arrests are going on for some time and as far as our information goes the persons who have been arrested, These are direct allegations against them and, as such, Sir, when the matter is continuing for some time, no adjournment motion can lie on that score.

Sir, I am now reading from the More's in support of my above Confutation.

It also appears that the situation has been continuing for a long time. Nothing suddenly has arise to justify an adjournment motion. (S.

S. More - page 469).

Therefore, Sir, that is a continuing action and nothing suddenly as arisen and so it does not come under the purview of an adjournment motion.

The contention of the Hon'ble Members from the other side of the House has been that some people who are not connected with the Naxalite movement are being arrested. The question is not that the arrests are being made in pursuance of curbing out Naxalite activities, have been brought by the Hon'ble Members. Therefore, Sir, that point can be agitated in some other form, if any innocent person is arrested, there, he may file an appeal either to the Government or in a Law Court. They can set remedies in some other forum but it does not come within the purview of an adjournment motion.

Again, (S. S. More-Page 474) matters of Law in which appeal is provided, have been held as not fit for being agitated or discussed by an

adjournment motion. Therefore Sir, if some persons were arrested without sufficient reasons, he can have remedy in the court of law and he can agitated before the court for remedy but not by an adjournment motion. Then again, Sir, matters which come under the purview of ordinary administration of justice or maintenance of ordinary law and order, that does not come under the purview of an adjournment motion. Sir, I am reading from Practice and Procedure of Indian Parliament. At page-473, it states - "it must not be a matter of ordinary administration of law. Motions have been disallowed because the matters raised by them involved no more than the ordinary administration of law". It has come in the course of ordinary administration of law and to prevent the violent activities committed by some of the people, some people have been arrested. Therefore, any arrest made in the course of administration of ordinary law cannot come under the realm of an adjournment motion. Then again, Sir, I am reading from the same Book. At page-474, it is stated - "The following matters have been held to

be matters of administration of law and as such not fit for moving an adjournment motion in the Central Legislature: The arrest of a candidate for the Assembly, Detention of a member of the Assembly under Defence of India Act. Arrest and detention of members of Parliament". Therefore, these things do not come under the purview of an Adjournment Motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, before you give your ruling on this, may I make a submission. It appears that the hon. Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs has not taken into consideration the specific points which were raised from this side of the House. The specific point raised is a situation of panic which has, of late, been created and intensified by wanton arrests of persons under the name and garb of suppressing Naxalites.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Panic against whom?

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya :— Panic among the ordinary peace-loving citizens who inspite of their being conscientious to the contray

do not fall prostrate before the Congress leaders. There are two types of people - one type is against the present Congress administration but for some reason or other, they fall prostrate to the Congress leaders. As against this type of people, these are people who seeing Congress misrule and hearing seen that the Congress is mis-governing the country, protest against them. But whoever protests against Congress misrule is not necessarily a Naxalite. Only those people are Naxalites who take resort to anarchism, gangsterism or terrorism with the ostensible declaration of attaining some political ends. But then there are other people who criticise the governments for their misrule. Now, if those people who take to gangsterism, or terrorism or anarchism, if they are suppressed, then, nobody is going to object to it because that type of suppression by the authority becomes a necessity for the maintenance of peace in the society. But when taking advantage of the slogan for suppressing Naxalism, wanton violence and terror-

ism is let loose by the government, that becomes a very serious, abnormal and urgent situation which this House cannot ignore. It has been said that those people who are in no way violent and nothing has been said against them, they are being arrested simply because they are critical about the Congress misrule, and they are being arrested on a large scale on a large scale. For example, in a particular area which my friend, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has cited in that particular area of Ghograpar, there is not a single instance of any violence but there a big number of People have been arrested. Why? Due to Naxalism? No. The fact of the matter is that there are two groups. In connection with panchayat and other matters, there was a group-rivalry between these two groups. That group which is known or passes as the Congressmen, that group has got some pull in Shillong in the highest quarter, and therefore, in order to wreck vengeance on their political opponents,

they have created a phobia of Naxalism at Ghograpar in Assam. As a result of this, those who are against the Congress misrule or Congress corruption, these people have been arrested as Naxalites including Headmaster and Asstt. Headmaster of the Government High School, students and peasants and they have been locked up in jail. They would be kept in the thana for 3 days or so for interrogation. Nothing has been found against them. The Hon'ble Minister has now said that some people have been arrested against whom direct allegations are there. If direct allegations are there, let them be brought for trial. If there is any evidence against them of committing anything wrong under section-121 IP.C. or so, let them be brought for trial and let them be given maximum punishment for that. I have absolutely no objection in that case. But if in the case of people who ultimately shall not be charge-sheeted and who ultimately shall not be found guilty and thereafter would be released, then what will be the repercussion in the minds of the people

in the country about this administration. Therefore, in order to avoid that, it is necessary that while government have unlimited power to wield, they should be cautious in dealing with them. Allegation from this side is that there has been callousness on the part of wielders of power in the matter of discharging all its duties and responsibilities. Arrests have been wantonly made and very recently a great panic has been created where not only those who are in favour of terrorism but those who are in favour of democratic public movement, even, they are now threatened. Therefore, this is really an urgent matter. If from the government side, this assurance would have been there that in the matter of persons arrested, utmost caution will be there; if there would have been that assurance that those who have been arrested, their cases will be disposed of within a specific time, and if there is any evidence against them, they would be brought for trial within 2/3 days and if after preliminary investigation it is found that there is on evide-

nce for bringing them for trial, they would be discharged, then it would have been shared from this side. But in the absence of this assurance government itself, appears to be involved for creating this panic. Therefore, this is a very urgent and serious matter. This Assembly cannot sit tight and ignore this. That being so, probably, 2/3 hours' time may be necessary to discuss this matter threadbare. In that context, you may kindly consider whether this is a really urgent matter so as to warrant a discussion by this House.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Sir, I went to inform the hon. Member that from the side of the government, it has been instructed that utmost restraint would be exercised in arresting persons connected with this sort of activities. It is not the intention of the government that because of some political affiliations, persons should be arrested only persons who are connected with violence only, they have arrested Sir, I beg to submit that the batch of people referred to by Shri Bhattacharyya arrested on the

first day of the begining of the operation. They have been arrested probably on the 29th April.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— They have been arrested day before yesterday,

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— I am mentioning about the frst batch. The first batch was arrested on 28th or 29th April. In course of search made in thies conretion some escplo-ines books, anpers and others things have beed discovereb.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, he being the second Head of the Govt. he is also not aware of the entire situation. That was the information from the intelligent people.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhar :— Sir, as the Hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya suggested that the Govt. were going to take political advantage or our intention is the situation these to make the situation a political issue. I want to make it clear that if any innocent person we arrested then they could represent to the Govt. and Govt. could look into the case. If there is any excess low-

in the Govt. will now look into it. I suggest, as this matter has been brought before the House that, the Hon. Leaders of the Opposition may have a conference with the Chief Minister and in course of the discussion all the view points may be discussed and some way may be found out but not by way of all Adjournment Motion.

Shri Phani Bora :— Sir, with regard to his last suggestion on this matter may be considered. But the argument he advanced is something untenable. He said it is a continuous matter. We have brought this Adjournment Motion on a specific question in continuation of the process of arrest and certain excesses are being committed which is a problem and of public importance. That everybody is arrested and I apprehend Sir, they have instructed the administration to be very careful but what I have heard and what I am reported is if there is a peasant movement anywhere where some party appears they say. Here the Naxalites are infiltrated. The whole thing is now under the Naxalites. My friend, Shri Bhattacharyya has given some instances of rivalry with regard to the

management. If this is going to be utilised as Naxalites then it is the darkest day in front of us. I want to discuss this matter. It is not a continuous matter that we have brought here. The one thing I very much object is that the minister says that if there is any wrong done to any individual he should appeal as a specific case to the Govt. It is not possible for a democratic political movement. If it is suppressed in the name of Naxalites and if hundreds of people are arrested then it is not possible for every individual to come for relief. While suppressing the Democratic Movement not relief could be possible. This matter, of course should be elaborately discussed, in this House and some ways should be found out for the purpose of correct handling of the situation and not by suppressing the Democratic movement. I think you will consider and give a favourable judgement in favour of this Adjournment Motion to discuss this matter in the House itself.

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Sir, Minister

* Speech not corrected

for Parliamentary affairs has said that there should be a conference with the Chief Minister to discuss about this matter. Now if he agree there are certain anomalies also. More so, that Sir, in yesterday's paper a news has been published like that....of the High school has been arrested. As he has agreed that there should be a conference to discuss threadbare the whole matter there should not be any objection to discuss this matter in the House.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you like you can take vote. At least 4 illuminating speeches have been heard from that side of the House. Therefore Sir, if you so desire have it done by ringing the bell and take the vote.

THE ASSAM MINISTERS, MINISTERS OF
STATE AND DEPUTY MINISTERS' SALARIES
AND ALLOWANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— I have passed on to item No. 3.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, (Minister Fi-

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nance :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam
Ministers' Ministers' of State and Deputy Ministers
Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970,
be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Motion moved.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, the Bill
as it comes, appears to have a very limited scope
in the statement of objects and reasons. Under
the existing provision of the Act, the Ministers
only are entitled to free medical attendance and
treatment ; the members of their families are
not entitled to the same.

Therefore, by this amendment it is pro-
posed to extend the medical treatment ben-
efit to the members of their families also. In
regard to this we also propose to move some
amendments to the clause. At this stage I wou-
ld only like to say one thing that the Ministers,
State Ministers and Deputy Ministers Salary and
Allowances Act has been amended several times,

and whenever any contingency arises, an amending Bill is brought. Similarly, the rules made thereunder have also been amended several times. May I suggest that so far as the Acts of this nature are concerned, these should be consolidated and some sort of a Code should be made. Sir, already we have got Assam Code Volume I and Volume II. Similarly a classified Code may be made wherein will be found the legislation with regard to the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members and the rules made thereunder, and also if there is any Executive Instruction, that may also be there. If that codification is done and a Manual is prepared it will be handy and it will be easy for the Departments to deal with the matter. Sometimes it so happens that because of not only ignorance but even because of oversight certain things are done which ultimately appear to be ridiculous. For example, While it was in the air that probably Ministers families also will be

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entitled to get medical treatment benefit some State Minister, when he purchased some contraceptive pills for his wife, thought that the transaction might be in his name and he submitted a bill. Actually contraceptive pills are not swallowed by the Minister himself but by his wife and so naturally when the A. G. found that the bill is in the name of the Minister and the Minister being a male it was not only objected to but there was a lot of fun in that office. These things some times do take place not willingly but through oversight or due to omission. Therefore, it will be in the fitness of things that henceforward when the family members of the Ministers will be entitled to the medical treatment benefit, probably even the male Ministers may be eligible to purchase contraceptive pills for their wives and present the bill for payment. In this connection when that particular amendment will come I shall have

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the opportunity to speak but at this stage I would only say that why should we consider that Allopathic is the only system of treatment? When you are bringing in amendments, why do you bring it piece-meal? Why should you not consider the matter as a whole? For example, our Minister-in-charge of Finance will bear me out - although it is purely a personal matter and he will kindly excuse me - that in his family there was some ailments and he tried his best with Allopathic but and Homoeopathic but could not get any redress and ultimately it was an Ayurvedic Kaviraj who treated and became successful. Therefore, if in a particular case Ayurvedic treatment can prove to be efficacious Bill should not be respected? Why should one be not allowed to have Ayurvedic treatment? For example, if our venerable Minister-in-charge of Law thinks that Unani system of treatment should suit him well, why should he not be allowed to take recourse to Unani system of

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treatment? I should like to know why Government should not consider that aspect that treatment should not be confined to a particular system of medicine only and why should it not be extend in order to cover all systems like Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani?

Then again we find that some things have been left to the rules, as to who will constitute a family. Why the Act should not say what is a family? The Act itself may say that the family may mean not only the wife and children but may include the grand children also because in the case of the Ministers there is no superannuation age. Though there is a retirement age for the Government employees but so far as our Ministers are concerned, the retirement age is only their death. So, there may be so many grand children who may be living with the Ministers and may be living in a common mess. Why should they not get the medical treatment benefit? I would like to say that the

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Government should consider a more comprehensive Code not only with regard to the Ministers, State Ministers, Deputy Speaker but also the members should be brought within the same pattern because they all of the same type. Therefore probably if one consolidated Bill with regard to the medical facilities be brought or one particular clause is incorporated in the different statutes then probably that will save a lot of misunderstanding and also that will be easy for comprehension both for the persons concerned, that is to say, what would be deriving the benefit and also for those who would be passing the Bills. That is all I would like to observe at this stage. I propose to move an amendment when the time comes but at this stage I would only like that the grand children should be included and all systems of medicine should be there.

★ Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the contention

* Speech not Corrected

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expressed by our leader I would like to make a few submissions. I cannot say that it is a good thing because when the people in the corners—as we have told the other day—were being deprived of their legitimate due in respect of medical treatment. The minimum treatment they ought to have received from the Government, they are deprived of it, and we are going to take certain advantage out of it. But my single voice will not change the mind of the entire House. Sir, after all we are people's representatives and we are directly responsible to the people, whether as Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker or as Members.

Therefore, we must have a clean slate in all respects because if there is any misunderstanding in respect of these facilities to be given either to Ministers, Deputy Minister Speaker, Deputy Speaker or hon. Members, the image of the people's representative will be lost. Sir, as I have already said that when thousands of people are dying

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in various places for want of medical treatment, and though we are responsible to provide them with medical treatment, on the other hand, we have failed to do so. So, at the time of availing such advantage from the State, we must search our own hearts whether we are morally entitled to have such benefit? We must search our hearts before we are going to have this benefit. So, my earnest appeal to the hon. Members is that we must search our hearts whether we have a moral right to avail of such facilities.

The second thing as I have already said is that we should express our concern and make all efforts to that the minimum medical facilities should be given to the men at a distance. The other day the Minister said that even for beds and other things sufficient financial assistance is not there, and he also confessed that during the last 23 years of independence, the

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Government has failed to give the minimum medical facilities to the common people. Therefore, Sir, I feel that it pricks my conscience whether it would be proper for us at this stage to have such facilities. I am expressing my own opinion and this has to be looked into very carefully. Already there are charges outside the House against the Ministers and against many of us. The criticism is going on in the newspapers and else cartoons have been published in what way the Ministers and hon. Members are justified enough to take advantage for their own good from the State Exchequer. So, all these things are to be looked into. Therefore, we must try to have a clean slate of our conduct. It is my earnest appeal to all hon. Members that we must make sincere efforts to give the minimum medical facilities to the common people - let us take the oath that minimum medical facilities should be extended to

the common people living far away from towns' dispensaries and hospitals. Only then we will be justified to have the facilities and the Bill be given effect to other-wise not, we may pass this Bill but its effect may be kept in abeyance. That is my point No. 1.

Point No. 2, the term 'family members' is a very vague term, Sir, nobody should and can act like a God. Even the most pious man like our Minister-in-charge of Law, whom we consider to be very pious, honest and truthful, faced trouble. My contention is that he had to act under heavy pressure; he had to misguide the House, for which, I am sorry to say, he had to face the privilege motion. Sir, circumstances may be there with all of us. Even assuming that we are all honest there must be circumstances which compel us to do something. Therefore, these circumstances have to be considered. I, therefore, fully agree with the contention expressed by my leader that there should

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be a comprehensive Bill for all of us. There should not be separate Bills for Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Therefore, I Submit that before giving effect to this Bill, the Ministers and hon. Members may be asked to submit the list of their family members to the office, to you or to the Secretary of the Assembly, with their names, age and other things and this should be made applicable to the officers also because there are reports that the medical facilities given to the I. A. S. officers have been misused. Therefore, as it is incumbent on the part of the officers to submit the names of their family members, so also it must be made incumbent for the Ministers and hon. Members barring the Speaker and Deputy Speaker to submit the list of names of their family members so that the office can keep a record. This would prevent the misuse of medicines. For Example, the medicine meant for the

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wife has been including the reimbursement bill as if the Member has consumed that medicine though in fact, this medicine is meant for maternity purposes. Therefore, on this we are going to bring in amendments later on, and I hope the Govt. will take into consideration our observation that we have made in this regard - No. 1, whether we are morally prepared to have such facilities by depriving thousands and lakhs of needy people in the rural areas of their medical benefit. Secondly, there should be a comprehensive Code of Conduct for all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Point No. 3 is that there should be compulsory Code of conduct that all of us should submit a list of the family members. Fourthly, until Government are in a position to extend the minimum medical benefits to the common people who are numbering lakhs and lakhs in the villages, the effect of the Bill should be kept in abeyance.

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Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) :— Sir, the House Committee of the Assemble recommended free medical treatment to the Members of the Assembly. The whole thing arose from that. Now if the members are given this benefit, and if the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and Ministers are not given who are also Members of the Assembly, the Position is some what anomalous. We want to bring the whole thing squarely together. That is why we have brought this amendment Bill because the rights of the various categories are different. Now, therefore, it has been rightly said that there should be uniformity in the matter of the rights and benefits for the Members as well as for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. That suggestion will be considered.

So far as the fringe benefits are concerned, for instance house tax, furniture etc. of Ministers, medical treatment of Government servants all these are provided under the Rules and for this

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reason we wanted to put in the question of 'family' of the Ministers under the rules. Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya has raised a question—instead of leaving it to the rules it should be provided in the bill itself. Social amenities are question which go on extending as society advances and the legislation which covers any amenities are to be changed later on. Therefore, there is an advantage in keeping flexibility in providing in the rules. If the hon. Member feels very rigidly about it we will not have any objection to put it in the Act itself. But whenever we want to extend the benefits we will have to bring it before the House. It is not true that we have given the benefit to the I. A. S. only; we have given the benefit to other employees of the Government.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua :— The medical benefits are confined to the capital only and have not been extended to all the other places

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in the plain districts.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : - What I am saying is that if we want to take the social benefits as a whole at a time the burden becomes so difficult—not merely financial but also administrative. Therefore uniform extension of this benefit in all places is not found feasible. We have to take a phased programme. When Govt of India introduced the E. S. I. scheme they immediately put contributions from every factory owner; but in extending the benefits they had to do it phasewise. I know there are factories continuing to pay contributions for the last 10/12 years but getting no benefit from the E. S. I. scheme. I am one with the Hon'ble Member that so far as low-paid employees are concerned, their case would not go by-passed by giving benefits only to the high salaried people. The intention is physical arrangement on the basis of which we can cover the people we want

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to cover. So the financial memorandum shows the extent. About Rs. 52,000 is likely to be involved so far as the Assembly Members salaries are concerned. In modern society, when we deal with masses it is not the individual but the average which forms the basis of calculation and in dealing with masses average is more correct. hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya has suggested that grandchildren are to be brought in. Then this figure will not be accurate.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah:— I have great grandchildren. What about them ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Your sons can take care of them. The suggestion made by Shri Bhattacharyya is not for the great grandchildren. He has confined himself to three generations only. We should calculate the health need on the basis of the husband, wife and the children. We do not count grand-children. My su-

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ggestion to Shri Bhattacharyya would be that since social benefits are intended to be progressively extended, therefore, at this stage if we take the definition of the members by including the grand-children in that case we would be trading upon the estimates, correctly other wise the estimates will have to be redrawn. If the Hon'ble members agree that the definition of the family may be relegated to the rules then it would conform to the pattern which we are now evolving to the various categories. If the Hon'ble members feel rigidly, I have no objection.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Another aspect of it I hope I would not be misconstrued. The Minister has brought several other bills in this session to augment the financial resources, and by all these bills cultivators who have 8 bighas of land or a little more have been included. What would be the reaction of the people when they say that these fellows have taxed these

cultivators..... only for their own gain. At the same breadth on the same day we are bringing this bill for Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker for medical expenses, on the same day you are bring this bill in which the agriculturists are being taxed. What would be the public reaction ? Has the Minister taken this aspect of the matter into consideration ? Will he have the sanity to withdraw this bill today ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— This bill arose as a result of recommendations of the House Committee of the Assembly.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— Is there any recommendation of the House Committee ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Yes, yes, The House Committee recommended for the medical facilities to the Members of the families of M. L. As.

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— I am talking of the

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inpoortunity of the fact.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Are the hon: Members trying to find whether this bill can be withdrawn or not ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— We are also Members of the House Committee. (Interruption in Assamese) We do not know when that recommendation was made by the House Committee.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— That is another matter. Whether it is within the knowledge is not the question here. The Members might have suggested something. (Voices : We have no knowledge about it. It should be found out). What I am saying is that in the matter of extension of these social benifits I think the people who pay taxes will not object. They did not odject when the salaries of the members were increased and that it was increased at the time when certain taxation measures were

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taken. What the people want is that their representatives should function most efficiently. The M. L. As have series of services to discharge and therefore they must be absolutely efficient, and to make them efficient these benefits are to be given. I think the people in the countryside will not object saying that these benefits are given at the cost of the people (Interruption) ... If a person is in good health his efficiency will be maintained. If the health of his family is good then also the efficiency of the individual will be maintained. (Laugheter).....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (M) :— in English.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— কিমান চনৰ কিমান তাৰিখে House Committee য়ে Recomand কৰিছিল ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মোক দিয়া injournation খন House Committee য়ে recommend কৰিছিল । তাৰিখ মনত নাই ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— The real point is not the cure but to prevent ailments

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and to prevent the ailments medicines are necessary. Therefore simply because these benefits to the members of the Legislature, Ministers, Ministers of State, Speaker and Deputy Speaker are given that there will be reaction, I do not agree to that. We are trying to extend these benefits to the working class also. But so far as the self-employed people in the countryside is concerned that advantage is not there. Their number is very large and the medical facilities to the people in the countryside at this stage may not be possible. But our aim is to extend it throughout the countryside. But it should be gradually extended and in doing so there should no discrimination. Now, Sir I leave it Mr. Bhattacharjee whether he likes to go for the bill as it is or the families should be defined in rules and omit the idea of grand children for the time being, or if the hon. members still feel that it should be rejected then in that case also we may agree to that also, or decide whe-

ther it should left to the Rules making committee because there are certain other members also. For example one Govt. servant of Mangaldoi found to be drawing Rs. 1600/- per month in the way of medical bill. This is very extraordinary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— There is one big officer draw Rs. 2,500/- as medical bill in one month.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Sir, a Point of Order. Whenever any hon. Member speak he must address the Chair. That is the rule.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We are talking at a person it does not mean that we are addressing him. Now, these rules also will come to the Assembly for the purpose of subordinate legislation and the hon. Members will be able to keep track of the whole matter. With these words I humbly submit to the House that these bills may bepassed as they are and

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request the hon. members of the Opposition not to press for amendments.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— The amendments are not yet moved.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— In that case it will be difficult for us to accept. As regards the Ayurvedic, and the other system of medicine I am of the same opinion with Mr. Bhattacharjee. It is a pertinent amendment which he brought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Order, order. I should have mentioned it at the appropriate time. Here is a message from the Governor of Assam in this connection I recommend under Article 208 (3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Now the Question is that the Assam Mini-

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ster's, Ministers of State and Deputy Minister's
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be taken into Contribution.

(The Motion was adopted)

ADJOURNMENT

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

(After Lunch)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. (Minister Fince)
Sir, I move that the Assam Ministers, Minis-
ter's of State and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and
Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be taken into
consideration, clause by clause.

*Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Mr. Spea-
ker, Sir. I beg to move that in clause II the
explanation shall be substituted by the following,
namely, explanation I.

I. For the purpose of this section the expression in
"the member of their families" shall mean and inclu-

* Speech not corrected.

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de their wives and un-married children living in common mess.

II. Those who are entitled to free medical attendance and treatment may take the same from any registered physicians of their choice, Apathic, Ayurvedic unani Homeopathic and medical bills of prescriptions of such physicians are reimbursable.

Sir, during the first reading of the Bill the Minister in-charge has brought in some principle for discussion. One such principle was the question of relevance of social amenities to public servants and also public personnel. Now, in my opinion, there is a difference between those who are in permanent service and those who are public individual but who serve only for temporary or for a very short period. Now, you will find, Sir, that the development of parliamentary system of Government and the amenities and privileges enjoyed by Ministers or Parliamentarians have come as a matter of evolution. In the early history,

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parliamentary democracy, it was only the well-to-do who could come to the legislature or who could be Ministers. As a matter of fact, the rights and privileges of the House of Commons began to create and assert from the time of the Whig ascendancy and this Whig represented the rising and growing Bourgeois class. They came in conflict with the landed aristocracy. The landed aristocracy had been ruling England and the King of England as the head of the hierarchy of landed aristocracy. He used to have the domain but though that was the position the growing trend was rising pitch of the Bourgeois. In that way it was the commercial and later on industrial classes which was really the growing classes, growing not only in riches but also in social and political influence. And, it was from their time that the power and privileges of the Parliament began assertive. They did not require any money from the public exchequer for their maintenance or for the

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maintenance of their families. As a matter of fact, it was the public exchequer which had to depend primarily on contribution, voluntary or involuntary, from them, and their effort was to minimise that contribution. From that came the theory of 'no taxation' without representation. Hence, in the early days of parliamentary Government the question of payment to the Members of Parliament not to speak of medical and other amenities did not arise at all. It was absolutely unnecessary even here in India, I mean, even in some of the States of India, when parliamentary system gradually came to be injected into our social life and in our political life originally the Members were not paid. It was gradually felt that this legislature should not be the exclusive domain only of those who have got vast properties, either as big landlord or as big industrialist or as big commercial magnet. There was a time only in England but also in India when the majority of the legisla-

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ture came from what it is called liberal professional classes, that is to say, from the classes of Doctors and Lawyers.

For a few days in a year they would come here, give sermons about kindness, sympathy and fellow-feeling for the poor, but for 300 days out of 365, for every single case they would be charging Rs. 11,000/- or so. For most of the year they would be busy amassing a big wealth and only for a few days, preferably on Saturdays or those days when no case is posted, they would come to the legislature and make fiery speeches and utter very kind words about the common people and then again go away to earn thousands! But gradually it was felt that the legislature should not be monopolised by those who have got a lot of money, that the legislature should also be open to those who live as common people and, therefore, they should have the necessary wherewithal to be able to

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maintain themselves and their families so that they may not have to do their living by some extraneous means, so that they may not have to go on doing chamber practice either as ukils or bam ukils. Because, Sir, there are not only licensed ukils but bam ukils also and some times they have more busy practice than the licensed ukils. Therefore, Sir, it was thought necessary that the legislators should get what is their due, that their families should also be properly looked after.

(A Voice :— Are you narrating praliamentary history ?)

Yes, this is an aspect of the history of the development of parliamentary democracy. Not only in England, but also in India the legislators began to be paid. Sir, it is very surprising how some people behave, Those who get thousands by their liberal profession they also do not sacrifice their salary and allowances.

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For example, if I do not draw my salary nobody can force me to do so. I will say "I will not draw my salary. Let it remain in the public exchequer for the benefit of the common people". Even you cannot force me to take my salary. It is upto me either to accept or not to accept my salary and allowances. But I shall not only earn my thousands by practice or some other means, I shall also continue to draw my salary and other allowances without sometime doing my duty here, not even attending the House. Their case was different. But to ask what will be the reaction of the people outside if the family members of the present-day legislators are given medical aid does not make much sense to me. The common people have more commonsense than we think they have. Provided we function properly, provided we do not behave in a corrupt manner, the common people will never grudge [giving the legislators

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what is necessary for their ordinary livelihood. But if we do not do our duty, if we behave in a very irresponsible manner and the common people get the impression that instead of serving their cause we are only after money and privileges, they will certainly grudge it. Sir, I for one - speaking as an individual - I am not afraid of any repercussion among the common people. Sir, it is my humble opinion that there will be no adverse reaction when the common people will see that their representatives if they had practised and pursued their profession, they would have earned much more. Sir, certainly there are people who can earn even Rs. 5,000/- a day, and even my humble self can earn at least Rs. 50 a day. Therefore, if I serve properly here my constituents will not mind if medical facilities are provided. If I fall ill or if my wife falls ill. Therefore, my individual submission is that the people expect that the Ministers, the Deputy Ministers, the Speaker, the Deputy Spe-

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aker and the Members of the Legislature should serve the people properly, efficiently, honestly and diligently. If we do this, the people will not grudge to give what is due to us, On principle I am in favour of giving these facilities to everyboby who is serving the people.

Then, Sir, the question may be come Well, you are speaking about your own amenities, what about the teeming millions ? That question I may also ask "What about the poor clients ? What about the poor litigants ?" I for one I may not be taking which I think to be unjust. But even is a just case do I serve without fees ? At that time my conscience does not prick : What about the poor man who cannot pay ? His case is just. What percentage of cases I am serving free ? As practising lawyers, have we ever searched our hearts and thought in what manner we discharge our duties to our clients ? So, all this gallery play is nothing but hypocsisy when we say that the people will react very

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badly if we take these medical facilities.

Then, Sir, comes the question whether we should have them before we can give to every humble citizen the same facilities. That is a very big question - whether we should have Rs. 350/- every month when our per capita income is probably Rs. 300/- for the whole year; whether we are justified in taking 12 times higher as we are taking. Sir, if you want us to serve the people efficiently and honestly, which they expect of us, then we must keep ourselves in good health. And the people will not grudge us the wherewithals to make an ordinary livelihood and to give us the best possible medical facilities. You can server the people if you go on suffering. If your family suffers when you are here and you are not sure whether your family will get proper medical assistance, you will not be in a proper frams of mind to discharge your duties here. While we talking of Government employees, because they are charged

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with the responsibility of the Government they should get proper pay and allowances and proper medical facilities. While we say that the people in general should get increasing quantum, I think, Sir, it is only meet and proper that not only the family members of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, but the family members of all including every legislator should be there. Every legislator should at least be in a position that wherever he may, but if his father or any member of his family fall ill they will be getting adequate medical help. So I am in favour of extending it to the family. I am saying it in this connection little elaborately because I do not propose to speak on other bills which are of the same nature. For example, with regard to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker's Salaries and allowances Bill and so on. Only because the bills are separate, the amendments are to be put separately. But the principle underlined is the same.

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(a voice : what about grand and great grand children ?)

I shall come to the question of grand children. Now I have only answered that aspect. Second thing is why should we bother about the family? If others who are not legislators, can be looked after in the usual way in the hospitals, why there should be special care for us? Because in the course of duty, the legislators, Speaker, Deputy Speaker. Ministers, they may be away often time from their family and while they are away they should not have this mental difficulty with them. What will happen with regard to his family will not bother him. If we happen to know that after all arrangements are there, we will be free from that mental agony. For that reason I am not in favour of extending it to the other Government servants. The Government servants are permanent and they are under some contributory scheme. If the Ministers were here permanently this separate measure would not have

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been necessary. But because their period of service is temporary, rather purely temporary some special provision has to be made. Then comes the question why should we not limit to the rules? After all, as the Minister said, the social requirements go on changing and these should be elastic. After all the rules are made by the Executives only subject to scrutiny by the Subordinate Legislature Committee. The point is, ordinary matters and details are concerned here; second is the principle involved. For example, what will be constitution of a family, that is a matter of principle; and what system should be recognised, that is also a matter of principle. So far as the matters of principle are concerned, these cannot be left for the rules. So far as the details are concerned, for example, what would be the registered or recognised Ayurvedic Physician, whether he should be one of the recognised by the Assam Board of Medicines or may be in State Board, these details may be

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left for the rules. So far as matter of principle they should not be left for rules; they should be decided by the legislature itself. Therefore, I have not said that nothing should be left for rules. As a matter of fact, in amendment, instead of one, I have suggested two, as to what would constitute a family and the other what system should be recognised. One respectable member made fun of the grand children and all these things. I know so far as this gentleman is concerned, he may have grand children, but not only the grand children even his children are so well established in life and living so independently that they will not require any help from it. So far as others they also do come within the ambit of what I have suggested. By members of family I mean the wife and unmarried children living in a common mess.

(a voice : unfortunately one may have invalid son also). That may be considered. There

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should be something others. What I have said I have tried to explain. I do not claim Sir, that what has come within my purview is exhaustive or inclusive and that there cannot be any addition or alteration. I think, I have that arrogance. This may be considered reasonable, this may be considered unreasonable; this may be considered adequate, this may be considered inadequate. This is a different matter altogether. What I have said when I have brought this amendment I have thought something I have my own and I think that I am trying to place. I have said, for these reasons, that there is my wife probably nobody will object. My children, sometimes it may happen that my married sons also may be dependant on me. After all somewhere some line has to be drawn. Therefore, I have tried to draw a line. After all it is expected that you are in a position to take the responsibility of your wife or of the children whom you are bringing as a

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result of the marriage. This is why some line has to be drawn. For example, a man becomes major on attainment of 18 years of age. But on the 364th day he is not major. Why should this big difference be there by one day? Here a line has to be drawn. Therefore, here I have drawn the line of marriage as dependent or non-dependent. One hon'ble friend says that there may be non-minor or major. But I have not probably used the word major or minor. It shall mean and include their wives and unmarried children and grand children.

I have not used the word 'major' or 'minor'. I only expect that if unfortunately somebody's son is deprecate of incapacitated then he will see that a girl is not killed for the satisfaction of his son's having a wife. So, he will remain an unmarried child. I hope I am clear. A son who is incapable of looking after himself, will also be incapable of having a wife.

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So, though he may be 22 or 25 years of age, if he is so deprecatе that he cannot earn his living or cannot live separately, than he will get the benefit. I have only drawn a line there may be to a certain extent arbitrarily but somewhere or other a line has to be drawn. And I have drawn that line by saying 'major' or 'minor'. I have brought in the question of dependant or non-dependant. I have brought in the line on the assumption that those only will remain dependant who cannot but be dependant. Those who can be independant cannot be considered as dependant but if he cannot be independant then he will be considered as dependant and he will get the benefit. It may so happen that somebody's son or daughter may be dead and the grandchildren may remain with the Minister or the Deputy Minister. If the grand childran is living in the family and under the protection of the Minister than why should, he or they should not get it because

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the standard is that he is to be unmarried and he is to live in a common mess. If the father or the mother be independant then naturally the children will not remain as dependant with the Minister. Such case will not be many and let us hope that there will not be any. But if some such contingency arises that provision may be there. It will have absolutely no big financial implication. I am only making a submission and my own submission will not naturally prevail. There may be some other views also. There may be some contingency in which the grand children may be living in a commonmess and under the Minister's protection. In such cases when his wife or his children dependant on him would get the facilities then the poor grand childran also should get it. This does not mean that everyone should get it. So, what I have said in explanation (1), whether it is acceptable or not acceptable to the House it is a different matter, but I have done

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it not arbitrarily, I have none it with some ideas.

The second thing is, I am glad that the Minister was good enough to agree to it on principle. Here, in our State, why in our State, in the whole of India we find that at present the Medical Departments of the different States and also of the Union Government, these departments are under the charge of one Director of Health Service. He is invariably an allopathic man - he may be a good doctor or may be a bad doctor - because he is unsuitable anywhere else he is placed as a Director. Whatever that may be, whether he is a good doctor or a bad doctor, the man who sits as a Director of Health Services is invariably, at least with our State, an allopathic man wedded to that very system and he thinks that all others are quack. Officially he thinks so but when he himself falls ill, he goes to the Kaviraj for treatment. When his children or his grandchild-

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ren falls sick they are sent to the Homeopath or may be sometimes to the unani Hakim but in his official capacity, so that he may prove to be the real representative of his tribe, that is to any to the alopatics, he will deride all other systems and lastly, I am very sorry to-day the Health Minister is not here, I would have been glad to say it in his presence, in our State it would have been better if the Legislature would not have passed the Homeopath Act, and, if the Ayurvedic system would have been abolished. The Director of Health services, instead of assisting this system, standing as a stumbling block against these systems, I for one, unfortunately, is a cronic patient you may say. I am not keeping good health for many years. I have never tried Homeopathic or Unani treatment but I have tried all sorts of alopathic treatment, my ailment is of stomach and the intestine and I find that the alopathic treatment gives only a temporary relief it does

not cure. So, after about 30 years I have taken recourse to the treatment under ayurvedic system and I am glad to say that I have found some improvement in my health. In other words, so far as my own physic, my own constitution is concerned, I find that the Ayurvedic system has worked a tonic. It may be probably because that system has developed in our climate, that system has developed according to the surrounding circumstances of ours. Therefore, probably in some diseases, in some ailments this system serves better. There may be other ailments where the allopathic system serves better. In the case of children, they say, that homeopathic system is suited best. Now, Sir, persons to persons this may differ, from age to age it may differ but whatever it may be all these are recognised systems. But when the question of reimbursement of the question of bearing the expenses come, then no other system except the allopathic is recognised. So, as I said this forenoon also, I

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am told, subject to correction, that our Finance Minister himself found good result, better result from the use of the ayurvedic treatement then from the alopathic treatment. I understand that our Chief Minister also did and in my case, I have already said, I have testified. I have absolutely no bad opinion about alopathic-they have excelled in some branches. For example, in surgery, though there was a Susruta, now probably Ayurvedic system cannot compete with alopathic surgery but there are some ailments where Hemeopath or Ayurvedic system work better. Why then these systems should not be recongnised in case of the Ministers or Members of the Legislature ; and if they are not to be recognised, why this legislation has been passed. So, this is incongruous, in my opinion. When we have passed this legislation, we should respect them for these purposes. Another aspect is, as I have already said, with

regard the physicians. I should have the liberty to use the physician of my own choice for some reasons. One reason is that a particular physician having treated me for years, he has known my system; he has been acquainted with my physique; he knows the root of my ailments and therefore he can appreciate my condition better than one brand new doctor. But here is another reason. Well. Ministers or member of the Legislature—they are political beings and they have got their political rivals and we know that with all respect to the medical profession—there are medical men for whom no crime is prohibitive. We have heard about the pakur murder case where it was a physician who injected plague germs and thereby killed the men. We have heard about the Bhawal Sanyasi case where it was a physician who had administered arsenic and tried to do away with the life of that Zamindar. We heard the other day about a Professor of Medicine of Assam who certified a 35 years you-

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ngman of Fancy Bazar as an old and descre-
pit and in such is hopeless condition that our
grand old man presiding over the Law Ministry
even without refferreing the matter to the
Chief Minister.....(interruption).

Dr. Surendra Nath Das : Sir, on a paint of
clarification.....

মাননীয় সদস্যই কেবল ডাক্তৰৰ বিপক্ষেই কৈ আছে নেকি ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— He certi-
fied that he is a diseased man and he is
so unfit that he is not be sent in jail but
he is to be released. Not only in this country
but in Russia immediately after the revolution
there were so many doctors utilised for political
murders and therefore so far as the politicians
are concerned they are to be careful about the
choice of their physicians. Therefore it should
be free for everybody to use his own physician
and not necessarily bind him to a particular
set of physician. This is one reason. Therefore,

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I have said that those who are entitled to free medical treatment, they may have treatment from any registered physician of their choice, allopath homoeopath or ayurved as medical bills with prescription of such physicians are reimburseble. One may criticise a doctor; he is not criticising all doctors. I am criticising one doctor who make false medical certificate, who killed that man in Pakur's case. I am criticising this doctor, who instead of honouring his honourable profession, who are blacksheep in their profession. abused their profession. As for example, according to our own Consitution every man has the right to utilise the services of doctor of his own choice. such should be the case with regard to the.....

(interruption).

G. S. Bhattacharyya :— English.

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ আৰু কেইবা খনো বিল আছিল। এজন সদস্যই যাতে কম সময় আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি অলপ মান দৃষ্টি ৰাখে যেন।

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Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— For clari-
fication.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I beg to
submit that I very much appreciate the eagerness
or the anxiety of the hon' Member to participate
in this Bill or any other Bills. As far as
I am concerned or we are concerned, we have
that patience to hear them as long as they
want to speak. But so far as Bills are concerned,
our rules are clear. Nobody has any right to
obstruct or create noise because that will create
a very bad precedence. Our rules are very
clear and I hope Hon'ble members will kindly
reciprocate some attention as they expect it on
their part. Afterall everybody should have the
freedom of speech in this House, and with
regard to time, our rules are very clear. This
Bill may or may not be passed today ; this
may be or may not be passed in this Session.
But everybody should have the freedom to speak.
At any rate, I can appreciate the

anxiety of the hon' Member to finish up the business of the House and I shall try my best to be as brief as possible. So long it is relevant I should be allowed to speak in this matter. Practically, speaking, I have covered the points in which I have placed in my amendments. Whatever may be the definition ; the definition should be given by the legislature. I am not one who would like to leave it to do the Rules, without giving a guideline. If the legislature thinks that the definition of the family should be restricted, let the legislature give that guideline. If the legislature thinks that it should be only wife and minor children, let it be so. If anybody does not want to hear me, he may go out ; I have the right to continue as long as I like. If somebody goes on shouting from back, is it becoming. There should be limit of all these sorts of interruption.

I think I have covered my point regarding the definition of the family and all these things. With these few words I resume my seat.

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Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— In supporting this amendment I want to make a few submission. Here in this amendment Sir, many members have expressed their dissatisfaction about this amendment. Because members of their families include their wives but in addition to that their wife -cum- husband. There may be a lady member also. As the also being a member she is also entitle to have the facilities to look after her husband in respect of medical treatment. Apart from that as I have already suggested If we not properly, If we discharge our duties sincerely for the benefit of the people no people have any grudge.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— For the purpose of Govt. servant the family include one wife. Because under the Govt. rule a man is prevented from marrying twice. We have made rule. This is the definition for the Govt. servants. Family include one wife, fully dependant

daughters, dependant parents, son fully dependant, un-married sister. These are the categories.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Now, if we discharge our duties and responsibilities sincerely and honestly for the betterment of the society I think nobody will grudge, if you take this facilities. I have said in the morning that before we take such kind of advantages we want assurance from the Govt. that Govt. will give maximum facilities, whatever possible with their resources for giving medical facilities to the common people. Unless we do so, unless we are in a position to give the minimum medical facilities to the down-trodden masses we have got no moral right to avail such kind of facilities. We also must see that the same facilities are given to the down-trodden masses. That has to be looked into very carefully. When we approach the Govt. for certain purpose for the fulfilment of the grievance of the workers or the employees

that means low-paid employees the question of financial stringency is there. We want to know from the Finance Minister what explanation he will give to the public. Recently you have amended the salaries Bill upto certain amount. Now you are going to take the medical facilities costing annually huge amount where is the fund? We are bound to extend this benefit to the down-trodden people. We are always depriving the low-paid employees. In the year 1959 we have started the Contributory Health Service Scheme for the low-paid employee but inspite of repeated demand made by the Grade IV and Grade III employees Association that has not been extended throughout the State. If you cannot bring the salaries of the low-paid and highly paid governments at par and if the gap is not minimised that will be a great injustice to these categories of Govt. servants.

The average facilities that we are to give in an independent country to a low paid Government

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servant, Fourth Grade or Third Grade and also compare it with the facilities that are given to a man living in the rural areas, we will find that there is a big gap, both economical and psychological. Sir, when we are aiming at a socialistic pattern of society and when we want to give equal facilities to all, I submit that we should make endeavours in that direction. Sir, our Finance Minister is an experienced person and so he should tell us how we can convince our people when we cannot give them the minimum facilities. Sir, we will be getting this benefit at the cost of the State Exchequer and when the people will pay this money, they will do so in the hope of getting some return ; We must give them something in return. If we fail to do so, then I do not think we have any moral right to enjoy this benefit.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Sir, may I point out one thing to the hon. Member? Sir, in the case of Ministers and M.L.As, they are

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all temporary people and nobody can say that he will be elected again and nobody can say that he will be Minister again. Essentially the term of Ministers and M.L.As is temporary and therefore, we have not made it contributory. So far as the Government servants are concerned, theirs is a contributory scheme, but so far as the mass people are concerned, we shall have to go in for some sort of schemes and that is bound to be an insurance scheme - health insurance scheme. But that will require existence of Doctors in the rural areas. At present we do not have so many Doctors in the rural areas, and therefore, any scheme of insurance will not be feasible at this stage and we will have to go slow in the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whatever may be should go in a process and we must be able to explain to the people that we are going in a process. Therefore, I want the break-up from the Finance Minister as to what amount we have

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spent during the last five years for the high officials of the Government by way of medical facilities, what amount we have spent for the low paid Government servants and what amount we have spent for an individual in the rural areas. Unless we do that, we have no right to such kind of facilities. Of course, the Minister said that we are all temporary people but the benefit will continue because the House is a continuous body and the Cabinet is also continuous. Therefore what we do, it will directly affect our future generation. Therefore, we must place all the facts and figures before the people so that they may know the actual position, and that there should be a Code of conduct for the Ministers and M.L.As so that there may not be any misunderstanding in the minds of the people. Therefore, my whole contention is that the amendment which we are going is to avoid further complications. I have already in the morning that nobody is perfect and therefore, is somebody is

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tempted to do certain thing, he may do the opposite thing under different circumstances. Therefore, before passing this Bill we must show to the people that we are going to undertake an insurance scheme for them for giving them minimum medical facilities which they did not get during the last 22 years.

With these observations I commend the amendment.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ইংৰাজ অহাৰ আগৰে পৰা আমাৰ দেশত আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা আছিল। এই আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতি এতিয়াও স্পষ্ট ভাবে থাকিব লাগে। ইংৰাজ অহাৰ আগতে এই আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা বহুত উন্নত আছিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে Tyfoïd জ্বৰ এটা বৰ উৎকণ্ঠ জ্বৰ। ইয়াক ছৰাবোগও বোলে। এই বেমাৰ হলে মানুহৰ গাৰ ছাল পৰ্য্যন্ত ছিগি যায় আৰু ককিলা মাছৰ দাঁৰ লগাই আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা কৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—আমি আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা accept কৰিছো।

(A voice — কিহত accept কৰিলে)

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Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah :— ধনুষ্ঠকাৰ হলেও এই
আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসাৰ পৰাই ভাল কৰা দেখা যায়। এই আয়ুৰ-
বেদিকৰ অংশ হিচাপে গাঁৱত ওজা আছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহক সাপে
খুটিলে ওজাই জাৰি ভাল কৰিব পাৰে ত্ৰব্য গুণতথাসো ভাল
কৰে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ যে গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ শ্ৰীহিতেশ্বৰ শৰ্মা নামৰ
লৰা এটাক কেটিসাপে খুটিলে আৰু চিভিল চাৰ্জনে মৰা বুজি
declare কৰিলে। হাজোৰ ওচৰৰ এজন বেজ আহি জৰা-কুকা
কৰি ভাল কৰিলে। বড়িয়া কুকুৰে কামুৰিলেও বেজে ত্ৰব্য গুণ
বনৌষধিৰে ভাল কৰে। Homeopathic চিকিৎসাটোও ধৰিব
লাগে। এই চিকিৎসা সস্তা আৰু অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

* Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ নিজ-
ৰে শৰ্মা হৈছে মই এতিয়া কিবা নতুন কথা কব পাৰিম নে
নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে অন্তৰত অলপমান কৰ্পনি লৈ থিয় হৈছো।
আৰু শূদ্ৰক বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমি আয়ুৰ্বেদিক লৈছো।
এই কথাটোৰ ভিতৰতে মই ভাবিছিলো যে একো নকওঁ। কিন্তু
নকলে মোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ নৰজে। তেখেতে কৈছে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক ললে,
আয়ুৰ্বেদিকৰ এখন কলেজ পাতিলে। তাত কি হ'ল— এলিউপে-
থিক স্কুলাই ললে। আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখিনি কৈছে
সেই কথাখিনি প্ৰাণিধান ৰোগ্য আমাৰ ডাক্তৰ সকল ভাল। কিন্তু
তেখেত সকলে যদি এলিউপেথিক ডাক্তৰ সকলক ডাক্তি নধৰে তেন্তে
They will be lesser Doctors.

* Speech not corrected

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আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক কলেজ পাতিলে কিন্তু তাত এলিউপেথিক Hostel পাতি class পাতিলে কিয় ; দেশখনত আৰু ঘৰ নাছিল নে কি ? এটা কথা ভাবিলে দুখ লাগে আমাৰ চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰায় ১ যুগেই বাজত কবিলে। তেখেতে যদিও কেতিয়াবা বাজত এবিৰলৈ ভাবুকি দিয়ে কিন্তু সাহস নকৰে। তেখেত আহিছে শিৱসাগৰৰ পৰা। নিজৰ ঠাই, যি ঠাইত আহোম সকলৰ বাজতৰ কালত আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসাই ওতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰিছিল, সেই বেজবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়া সকলৰ জাতিৰে ঘৰৰ মানুহ হৈ তেখেতে শিৱসাগৰত আয়ুৰ্বেদিকক প্ৰাধান্য নিদিলে।

আনহাতে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসকক ৰূপ চাৰি কুৰি দিছে। এইটো কি কাম কৰিছে ! এই কথাটো বৰ ওপৰিধান যোগ্য। মই আশাকৰো যিবিলাক System আছে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক, হোমিওপেথিক আৰু ইউনানি এইবিলাক আমি সহ্য কৰিব পাৰো। অসমৰ যিটো দেশৰ গছ-গছনি ভেঁজ আদি এইবিলাক আমি সৰুৰে পৰা খাওঁ আৰু আমাৰ শৰীৰে মানে। মাকৰ গাখীৰৰ লগত ভীমকল খাই যি কেইটা লবাই ডাঙৰ হয় সেই কেইটা লবাইহে দেশখন বাখিব পাৰে গ্লেকচো খাই ডাঙৰ হোৱা লবাই নহয়।

এতিয়া মই বিনীত ভাবে অনুৰোধ কৰো এইবিলাক Research কৰিব লাগে। এবাৰ আয়েঙ্গা চাহাবক কোৱাত এইবোৰ

দুৰ্বোধ্য কথা বুলি কলে। এতিয়া আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি
এঘাৰী কথা কৈছে আমি এইটো ধৰিছো। মানে ভাহানিখন
ধৃতবাধুই মৰম কৰা ছলেৰে ভীমৰ মূৰটো চেপি ধৰাৰ নিচিনা
যেন নকৰে। আজি-কালি আধুনিক যুগৰ বহুতে এই কথা নাজা-
নিব পাৰে। এশ পুত্ৰৰ শোকত ছথিত হৈ ধৃতবাধুই ভীমক
মৰম কৰিবলৈ মাতি নিয়াত ভীমক ত্ৰীকুঞ্চই লোহাৰ ভীম এটা
দিলে আৰু সেইটোকে ভাঙি পেলালে। এতিয়া যেন তেখেতে
সেইদৰেই আয়ুৰ্বেদিকক ধৰি তাক চেপি নামাবে। এতিয়া কথা
হৈছে এই যে মই এই বিলখন আনিব লাগে বুলি কোৱা নাই।
দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত ৩ খন বিলৰ খাজানা আছেই। এই
খাবলৈ নোপোৱা বুঢ়া গৰুৰে কেকোৰা নাঙলটো চলাই আধা
বিঘা মাটিত খেতি কৰি পৰিয়ালক পোহ পাল দিব নোৱাৰা
সেই মানুহ কেইজনলৈ আজি আমাৰ চকু গৈছে। মই কৈছিলো
যে এই বিল কেইখন একে উশাহতে ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত লগাব
নালাগে। লগালে সুস্থ পৰিবেশ নহব। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ rea-
ction ছিলঙত যেতিয়ালৈকে বাজধানী থাকে তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি
নাভানো। তেখেত সকলৰ পৰামৰ্শ কেইটা আমাৰ মেছাৰ সকলৰ
ওপৰত বন্ধকী দিছে। গতিকে তাক বেগিব ভোটত তেওঁলোকে
পোটোকাটো পাব।

ভাৰোপৰি আৰু এটা কথা আমি এসময়ত প্ৰদেশ কংগ্ৰেছ

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Executive Committee ত দৰমহা বঢ়োৱাৰ কথা কৈছিল। সেই কমিটিত মই President আছিলো মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী উপস্থিত নাথাকিলে এইবোৰ কথা কবলৈ বেয়া লাগে। তথাপি মই ইয়াত কবলৈকে আহিছো আৰু ৫৫০ টকা খাই নকলে নহব। আজি আমি এইখিনি টকা লৈ আজি আমি কি কৰিছো? কাম কৰিছে প্ৰমোদ গগৈ, বৰা ডাঙৰীয়া আদিয়ে। অন্য বিশেষ কাম একো নাথাকিলেও বাইজক লৈ গৈ চৰকাৰী মাটিকে বেদখল কৰি ভাল পায়। কাৰণ পাবিলে সত্ৰকাম কৰা নোৱাৰিলে বদ কামকে কৰা, নিষ্কৰ্ম হৈ বহি নাথাকিব। মই ভাবো বদনাম কৰিলেওটো কেইজনমানে অন্ততঃ মোৰ নাম লব আৰু সেইদৰেই মোৰ নামটো বাইজৰ মাজত ভীয়াই থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ Opinion হৈছে যেনেকৈ লোকে মোক সন্মান কৰিব খোজে কবক ময়ো তাকেই আশা কৰো। কাৰণ—

Be you to others kind and true as you would others to be kind you.

ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই এই কথাষাৰ কৈছে। এতিয়া কথাটো হ'ল— শুনিবলৈ বৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুত নহয়। আমি ৫৫০ টকা দৰমহা পাও— তাৰ বাবে বাইজক আমি কি দিব পাৰিছো বা কিবা এটা সজ ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও কৰিব পাৰিছোনে? আজি এই Administration ৰ কাৰণেই বাইজৰ কোনো কাম আমি কৰিব

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পৰা নাই। দুই এজনে কয় — যিয়ে যিহকে কওক এই নোহোৱাতো
আমাৰ মনত হতাশৰ কথা নাই। কিন্তু যেতিয়া কেইজনমান
মুচিব লৰাৰ T. B. হ'ল Hospital ত গৈ দৰৱ নাই। তেতিয়াই
মনত হতাশাৰ ভাৱ আহে। আজি গাঁৱৰ মানুহে লেফাকা এটা
পঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। মই কেইগৰাকীমান তিৰতা গোটাই ঘৰতে তাঁত-
শাল পাতিবলৈ কলো। কিন্তু তেতিয়াও আমাৰ Administrator
ৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো সহায় নাপায়। এইবিলাক সিবাৰ (আকৌ)
Election নোহোৱালৈকে কোনেও নকৰে। জানেযে যত্ন নকৰেই
আনকি মোৰো যত্নৰ ক্ৰটি হৈছে। আমি বাইজৰ ৫৫০ টকা
খাইছো। কিয় খাইছো? এই ৫৫০ টকা খাইও আমি দৰৱ
জাতি যোগাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। যিবিলাক গাঁৱত কৰবাত Hos-
pital আছে দৰৱ নাই, বা য'ত ডাক্তৰ আছে Hospital
নাই। এইবিলাক কথা ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কোনেও নাজানে।
যি কোনো আৱশ্যকীয় দৰৱৰ কাৰণেই Hospital ৰ পৰা Pres-
cription দিয়ে আৰু দৰৱ কিনি আনিবলৈ কয়। যি বিলাক দৰৱ
কিনি আনিবলৈ কয় কোনোবাই এইটো খবৰ ৰাখিছেনে যে,
কোনো পৰিয়ালৰ আজি ৫৫০ টকা উপৰ্জন হয়। আমাৰ নিচিনা
দৰিদ্ৰ মানুহবোৰৰ, যিবোৰ দৰিদ্ৰ মানুহৰ মাত্ৰ ৮ বিঘা মাটি
থাকে তাৰ ভিতৰেৰে ৩০% দিব লাগে। একেটা পৰিয়ালৰ যেনি-
বা ৮ বিঘা মাটি আছে— সেই পৰিয়ালটোৱে বছৰ দিন খাব
পাৰে, বছৰ দিনৰ কাপোৰ লব পাৰে, বছৰ দিনত এপালি

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দুপালি ঔষধ কিনিব পাৰে বা তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালী পঢ়ুৱাব
পাৰে সেইটো কোনোবাই খবৰ ৰাখিছেনে ? আজি ৮।১০।১৫।১৬
বিঘা মাটি থকা মানুহৰ খবৰ কোনোবাই লৈছেনে ?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি গাঁৱৰ কি কথা নাজানে ? আপুনি
আমাৰ সদস্যৰ সজাতি দল দিয়ে কিন্তু আটাইবোৰ কথাতে আ-
পোনাৰ Conscience থকাতো এই বিলাক ফলবতী নহয় কিয় ।
আজি কিমান মানুহৰ লৰা ছোৱালী পঢ়ুৱাবলৈ বা এজোৰ জোটা
কিনিবলৈ সমৰ্থ আছে ? তেনেহলে এই অৱস্থাত সেই ১০ বিঘা
মাটিৰ ওপৰতে আমাৰ চকু কেইটা কিয় ? সেইকাৰণে মই কৈছো
আমাৰ ছিলঙৰ Reaction আৰু গাঁৱৰ Reaction দুয়োটাই
বেলেগ । সেইকাৰণে মই যেতিয়া বিভূমন্ত্ৰীক কৈছিলো তেতিয়া মোৰ
অনুশ্ৰুনা হ'ল যে, নোকোৱাহেতেনেই ভাল আছিল । বুঢ়া মানুহ
কাম নাই, কাজ নাই সেইকাৰণেই কলো । সেইকাৰণে এতিয়া
ভাল নলগা হৈছে ।

আজিৰ দিনত অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপুনি অধ্যক্ষ কাৰনেই নকয় ।
কোৱাটো বৰ আহুকাল । এতিয়া মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীগোবিন্দকৰ
ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কথাৰ এটা Standard ৰাখে । কিন্তু তেখে-
তেও এতিয়া যি কয় তেখেতে যি ভাষা কৰে, মই বহুত
বছৰৰ আগতে কিজানি ১৯২৭ চনতে ওকালতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছিলো ।
আৰু স্বৰ্গীয় কেৰামত আলি, অক্ষয় সেন আদিক মই চেমনীয়া

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উকীল হিচাবে যি কৈছিলো সেই কথাখিনিয়েই যেন মোৰ কানত
এতিয়া পৰিছে। সেইটো যেন এতিয়া মোৰ আগতে পৰিছে।
কিন্তু শ্ৰীগোবিন্দৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নিচিনা বিচক্ষণ লোকৰ
Petty fogging নাথাকে বা থাকিবও নোৱাৰে আৰু এই কথাটো
থকাও বেয়া। এইটো মানুহৰ থকাটো বেয়া।

সেইকাৰণে এতিয়া Rules কৰিব খুজিছে। এই Rules
ৰ কথা সকলোৱে কব নোৱাৰে। এটা কথা আমি জানো যে,
আমাৰ “মেকুৰীতকৈ নেগৰ দীঘল” হব নালাগিব। কাৰন Ru-
les ৰ Excessive delegation কৰিব নালাগে। যমক ঘৰ নেদেখু-
ৱাব। কেৱল Rules পাচ কৰাটোকেই নাভাবিব। আজি এই
কেইবছৰে কি কৰিলে? যিখিনি কৰিলে সেইবিলাকৰ কথা
ভাবক। যি বিলাক Rules ৰ Drafting কৰিলে সেই বিলাক
Drafting ৰে যদি খুব বিচক্ষণেৰে এই দেশখনৰ কথাবোৰ ভাল
কৈ কৰিলেহেতেন আৰু মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে যদি কাৰো ভাল বেয়া
মুখলৈ চাই নাথাকি এটা পৰামৰ্শ দাখিল কৰিলেহেতেন তেতি-
য়াহলে সুখী হলোহেতেন। আমাৰ বৰ আত্মকাল। এই ডাঙৰ
আত্মকালৰ মাজতে মন্ত্ৰীসকল বাধ্য হৈ এৰি দিবলগীয়া হয়।
কিন্তু সেই সকল with best of intention অসমত বেচি
ভাগ সময়তে Suitable নহয়—

সেইকাৰণে with best of intention আজি যি কেইখন

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বিল আনিছে আৰু তাত যি কৰিছে সেই বিল কেইখনৰ কথা
পুনৰ কম— যেতিয়া Stamp bill আনিব। এই বিল বিলাকত
আমি দুখীয়া বাইজক মাৰিহে। আমি ৪ জনা দিলেই সীমা কৰি
লব পাৰিছিলো। সিদিনা এজন মানুহ আহি মোক এই কথা
কলত মই কলো যে “যোৱা, আগৰ এক অনাৰ ঠাইত যেনি-
বা এতিয়া চাৰি জনা কৰিছে। তেতিয়া তেওঁ মোক কলে
“চাব, আপুনি ক’ত আছে এতিয়া ৬ (ছয়) টকা লাগে”।
আজিৰ দিনত ক্ৰমান্বয়ে দুখীয়া বাইজক মাৰিবলৈ কাৰাবাবহে কৰা
হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে ইয়াৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত আজিৰ এই বিলখন
বৰ সাময়িক হৈছে বুলি ভাবিব নোৱাৰো। আজি অফিচাৰ
বিলাকক Permanent কৰিব পাৰে। সেইকাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ He-
alth scheme কৰিব পাৰে আৰু আমাৰ Minister সকল
বা আমি Member সকল Temporary সেইকাৰণে Health
Scheme নহয়। আজি P. W. D. বিভাগত বা ধনৰ অভাৱত
বা যোগান বিভাগত যি বিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ
Health scheme কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি যোগান বিভাগত
তি ২৥ (আঢ়ৈ) হাজাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী, যিসকলে ১৫০/১০০ টকা
দৰমহা পায় সেই সকলক Permanent নকৰে কিয় ?

কিন্তু ইয়াত এতিয়া আমাৰ Medical Minister নাই।
আমাৰ Tripathy এ কয় যে আমাৰ Dispensary আছে

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ডাক্তৰ নাই। এইটো খবৰ তেখেতে কৰিছিলে যে 'আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহৰ লবাই এই Medical কলেজ কিখনত কিমান Admission পাইছে? আমাৰ চিলাংৰ পৰা High Power কমিটি কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু এতিয়া Medical college ত Seat পায় নে নাপায় সেই কথাৰ Explanation call কৰিছে।

আমাৰ Medical College ৰ Rule কিয় বদলি হয়? আজি তেনেহলে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্রীয়ে কিয় কয় ডাক্তৰ নাই বুলি? ইয়াৰ Admission-Rule কিয় ইমান বদলি হয়? ইয়াৰ এটা যত্ন থাকিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ যত্ন নাই।

আমাৰ অসমত তিনিখন Medical college আছে; যোৱা বছৰতে বোল কৰা হ'ল? এই বোল বিলাক কি কৰিছে বা কোনোবাই পঢ়িবলৈও পাইছে বুলি ঈশ্বৰৰ নামলৈ কব পাৰেনে? যাতে থলুৱা লৰা বিলাকক বঞ্চিত কৰিব পৰা যায় তেনে ধৰনৰ বোল হৈছে বুলি ভাবিব পাৰি কাৰণ তাত আমাৰ কিমান লৰাক চাকৰী দিয়া হৈছে। অৱশ্যে মই কাকো কোৱা নাই মোৰ ছুটা নাতি লৰাও ২% মাৰ্কচ কম পালে। সেই কাৰণেই Admission নাপালে। মই ভেটিয়া Agriculture পঢ়িবলৈ কলো। আমাৰ Admission আদিত বোলে Selection Board আছে। এই যদি Selection Board আছেই তেন্তে সেই মতে Admission আদি নিদি Backdoor Method এ কিয় দিয়ে?

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এই বিলাক Select committee ৰ দ্বাৰা কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটো কথা কৈছে যে
আমাৰ Hospital আছ ডাক্তৰ নাই এই কথা একেবাৰেই
লুপ্তায়। মই এই বিলাক কাকো আঘাট দিয়াৰ কাৰণে কোৱা
নাই মাত্ৰ মনৰ দুখতহে কৈছো। আমাক যি সকলে বিশ্বাস কৰি
প্ৰতিনিধি কৰি পঠাইছে সেই সকলৰ বিশ্বাস বন্ধা কৰিব পাৰি-
ছোনে? পদে পদে তেওঁলোককে বিশ্বাস ঘাটকতাহে কৰি আহিছে।
Particularlly আমাৰ দেশৰ Employment ৰ Potenciality
বঢ়াবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছোনে? আমি টেক্স বঢ়াইছো, অন্যান্য সকলো
বঢ়াব পাৰো। কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই।
সেই কাৰণেই কৈছো যে বৰ্তমানৰ এই পৰিপেক্ষিতত কিছু কৰিব
পাৰিলেও সেইটো একো হোৱা নাই আমি M. L. A. সকলে
৫৫০ টকাকৈ পাইছো। অন্যান্য সা-সুবিধা পাইছো কিন্তু সাধাৰণ
মানুহ বিলাকক কি সুবিধা দিছে। দুখন চাওঁৰ পুতেকৰ T. B.
হল। এইদৰে বহুতৰে T. B. হল। মই ভালেমানৰ নাম দিব
পাৰো। কিন্তু Hospital লৈ গলে কোনো ঔষধ নাই। ইয়াৰ
কাৰণ কি? এই ঔষধ কি কাৰণত Hospital ত থাকিব নোৱা-
ৰে? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি দেখিছো আমাৰ দেশখন তিলে তিলে
তললৈহে গৈছে। আমি মৰিবও পাৰো কিন্তু যি সকল বেচিদিন
জীয়াই থাকিব সেই সকলে দেখা পাব দেশৰ অৱস্থা কেনে হয়।

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অৱশ্যে কলিকালত বেচি আয়ুস ভাল নহয়। তেখেত সকলে দেশৰ দুৰ্নীতি দেখা পাব। চীনাৰ আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত আমি দেখিছিলো যিবিলাক মানুহ তেজপুৰৰ পৰা ভাগি আহি গুৱাহাটী পোৱাত তেওঁলোকক চিনিব নোৱাৰা হ'ল। সেই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy :— Sir, the discussion has narrowed down in the sense that we are agreeable to accept the amendment which says those who are entitled to free medical attendance, medical treatment may take the same from any registered physician belonging to any system such as Aelopathy, Homeopathy or Ayurvedic. This is acceptable. So far the other one is concerned I have already read out the practice with regard to the Govt. employees. In case of Govt. servants family includes one wife, sons fully dependant, daughters dependant not married and fully dependant parents. if the hon. Members agree that this is also acceptable.....

(Interruption)

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Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— There are some who posses two wives.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We have accepted monogamy and not to encourage polygamy. (Voice : Not for all.) I am sorry not for all the sections of the people. Now, in view of this if the hon. members agree we may put the amendments or I may be permitted to send it to Rules Committee. So far as health is concerned 'Bas' is not the remedy. If there are more children we should discourage to have so many children. Sir, if Shri Bhattacharjee I think.....

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, in view of the trend of the House I may withdraw the first part of my amendment provided the House grants me leave.

Mr. Speaker :— Has the hon. members leave of the House to withdraw ?

(Voice :— Yes, yes).

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Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I beg to move that Clause II as amended shall form part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is Clause II as amended shall form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted).

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that Short title, Clause I, enacting formula, preamble and the title of the Bill form part of the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— (Minister, Finance) :— Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Ministers' Ministers of State and Deputy Minister's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970 as amended be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970 as amended be passed.

(The question was adopted.)

(Amendment) Bill, 1970

Mr. Speaker :— There is a recommendation under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I beg to move that Speakers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill 1970, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Here also I beg to move my amendment, I beg to submit in view of what has been there in the earlier bill, the second part of my amendment may be accepted. With regard to the rest I beg leave of the House to withdraw.

Mr. Speaker :— Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw ?

(Voices : Yes, yes) The leave is granted.

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(Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. The question is the Assam Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970 be passed.

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that Clause I, enactment formula, preamble and the title of the Bill do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted.)

THE ASSAM DEPUTY SPEAKER'S SALARIES
AND ALLOWANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970.

Mr. Speaker :— Here is a message from the Governor, which runs as follows :

“Raj Bhavan
Shillong

Dated, the 28th March, 1970.

I recommend under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment)

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Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd/- B. K. Nehru.

Governor of Assam.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Sir, I move that the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration.

(b) I move that the Bill be taken into consideration, clause by clause.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I beg to move my amendment to Clause II with the same observation.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I accept it.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— In view of the fact that explanation II has been accepted, I beg leave of the House to allow me to withdraw explanation No. I

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(The Leave is granted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I move that the clause II as amended do form part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that the clause II as amended do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Then, the short title, clause I, enacting formula, preamble and the title of the Bill form part of the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Speaker :— motion moved. The question is that the Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as amended be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

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Salarie's and Allowances (Amendment) Bill 1970

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :— Sir, I move that the Assam Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. Here is a message from the Governor whice runs as follows :

“Raj Bhavan

Shillong

Dated, the 28th Marce, 1970

I recommend under Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Legislative Assembly Member's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd/-B. K. Nehru,

Governor of Assam.”

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration, clause by clause.

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and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, I beg to move my amendment to clause II with the same observation.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I accept it.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— In view of the acceptance of the explanation II, I beg leave of the House to withdraw explanation No. 1.

(The leave is granted)

Mr. Speaker :— The question is that the clause II as amended will form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Then the short title, clause I, enacting formula, preamble and the title of the Bill form part of the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Legislative Assembly Member's Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1970, as amended, be passed.

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Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1970

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Legislative Assembly Member's Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1970, as amended be passed.

(The motion was adopted).

THE ASSAM LAND REVENUE AND RENT
(SURCHARGE) BILL, 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I move that the Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill, 1970, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. Here is a message from the Governor which runs as follows:

“Raj Bhavan,
Shillong,

Dated, the 24th March, 1970.

I recommend, under the provisions of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, the consideration of the Assam Land Revenue and Rent (Surcharge) Bill, 1970, by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Sd. B. K. Nehru
Governor of Assam

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Bill, 1970.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Bill even at this stage. Sir, as has been stated in the preamble, the Government thinks" it expedient to provide for the levy of surcharge on land revenue and rent assessed in the State of Assam" and as stated in the statement of objects and reasons, "with a view to augmenting the resources of the State it is proposed to levy surcharge on the land revenue or rent at a flat rate of 30 percent of the land revenue or rent. Hence the Bill."

So, from the statement of the Objects and Reasons and also from the preamble it is very clear as to why this Bill has been brought. The only purpose of the Bill is that the Govt. wants money, more money and that money they want to have by taking it from the poor cultivators. That is the sum and substance of the Bill. The substantial clause is clause 3 and the subsequent

clauses are only the corollaries. Now, Sir, what does this clause 3 say. "Every person holding land measuring 10 (ten) bighas or more directly under the State Government shall be liable to pay a surcharge on land-revenue or rent, as the case may be, at the rate of 30 per cent of the land revenue or rent of all classes of holding in addition to the land revenue or the rent payable by him." This is the substantial clause. While I object to the Bill lock stock and barrel because it goes against the very fundamental principle and also which is purported to be taken by the Govt., not to speak of other democratic parties. What is that fundamental principle? The principle is that so far as the poorer sections of cultivators are concerned, they should be free from paying land revenue;—that is the fundamentally accepted principle of our society today. Now, why that is necessary? Because, so far the society is concerned there are different strata of people, different sections of income earners, one may be a cultivator, another may be an industrialist, still another may be a commercial man, another worker and

so on and so forth. So far as land is concerned, it is a think on which a man makes an earning. If he be a wage-earner and unless and until his annual income reaches Rs. 5000 he need not to pay any income tax. I think at present the exemption limit is Rs. 5000/-. Previously I think it was Rs. 4,800/. Now, so far as the peasantry is concerned, if on a plot of land, say 12 bighas, he has got an annual income even of Rs. 3000/- he is already to pay a revenue. Over and above that, a surcharge of additional revenue or rent is sought to be imposed on him. several Governments have abolished the system of land revenue. In some States, even in some Congress ruled States, this has been abolished upto a certain limit. For example, in Mysore, those who hold land upto 15 bighas, need not pay any rent or revenue at all. And, probably, when the Gupta Ministry was there in the U.P., they also decided so upto a certain limit. Now, in Bihar also the same is the case. That being so, if some

Congress Organisation Govt., Congress rightist Govt., and also non-congress Govts., all these different types of Govts, if they feel the necessity of abolishing even the system of land revenue upto a certain limit. is it not a retrograde step in Assam on the part of the Govt. which say it is more progressive then the Organisation Congress, to impose even a surplus to the limit of 30 per cent even on those peasant who holds 10 or 12 or 13 bighas of land.

Therefore, the issue is very simple. It is an oppressive measure; it is an oppression on a back which cannot bear it. If, instead of the system of land revenue, a system of graded agricultural income tax would have been brought, probably that would have been more judicious and justified. What should be the cardinal principle of taxation? A tax should be imposed to that extent that the payee can bear it. Now, this will break the backbone of the peasantry and by breaking the backbone of the peasantry

Bill, 1970

we are breaking the backbone of the State's economy. I hope, the Government will not misunderstand me that I am speaking this as a radical slogan and for gallery play. I am speaking it from a realistic point of view. What is the general position of the vast majority of the people? Leaving aside a very small insignificant minority at the top, what is the general economic condition of our people? They are mostly poor peasantry or landless labourers who depend for their livelihood on the lands of others. So far as the stable society is concerned overwhelming majority of Assam peasantry will be those who hold land, say, below 15 bighas or so. Those who have got land enough for one pair of bullocks and one plough they are the backbone of a stable society. It is mainly on them that our future capital formation, stability and progressive move of an society is dependant.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Minister,
Finance :— I learn from the Revenue Minister

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that average land holding is 8.03 bighas.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— That may be.

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— I do not accept it. He cannot go unchallenged. It must be challenged. Sometime it was given 53. odd of our population have less than one acre of land. Average it is much smaller than that. How the Finance Minister could give the national per capita income of our people taking into consideration of the income of the tea estates and the oil companies along with the income of our poor cultivators. You, Finance Minister, cannot carry any further statistics like that.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I am very grateful for strengthening me (Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— He has not strengthened you).

Shri Debeswar Sarma :— I am surprised that this respected friend is incapable of taking

facts. You will see who gave the figure; they are the same people who gave the statistics of agricultural produce in my constituency. The Statistics Department submitted another. The Statistics employees and officers went house to house, they put down the names. The figures given by the Agriculture are fictitious. Why they cannot challenge the statistics figure? Rather challenging.....

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) :— That is quite wrong. Some assessment was made in the year 1967-68. The Agriculture Department does not collect any figure.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I am very grateful to the Hon'ble member to my left.

Shri Debeshwar Sarmah :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Agriculture বিভাগে যিটো Figure দিছে যে তুলাপাতত ধান হয় আৰু ধান পায়, আৰু তাকে লৈ ইয়াত Contradict কৰিবলৈ সাহস পায়।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— চাব, এইটো Figure Statistical Hand Book ত প্রকাশ পাইছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— তেখেতে ক'ব পৰা কৈছে
কব নোৱাৰো, কিয়নো ইয়াৰ দুইটা Figure মিছা। কাৰ ঘৰত
কিমান দিয়া হৈছে Figure দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু প্রকৃততে নোহো-
ৱা কথা।

Shri Lakshmi prasad Goswami :— Agriculture Mi-
nister হিচাবে কব পাৰো যে Statistical Hand Book
ত দিয়া Figure সত্য।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Hand Book ৰ কথা
কোৱা নাই। “চাইক্লোষ্টাইল” ৰ কথা কৈছো, ১৯৬৭ আৰু
১৯৭০ চনৰ মাজত বেচি Defference নাই।

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— ১৯৬৭ চনৰ পিচৰ
পৰা এইটো Statistical Deptt. এ দিছে। Agriculture
deptt এ Figure দিয়া নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— তেনেহলে Minister
এ ক'ব পৰা কৈছে যে bumper শস্য হৈছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Statistics বপৰা।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— ক'ত কেনেকৈ হৈছে
কেনেকৈ জানিলে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— অসম Govt. ৰ

Statistics বিলাকত facts & figures দিছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :—মই এটা হিচাবৰ কথা কৈছো।
তিতাবৰত I. R. আৰু Irrigation ৰ figure Agriculture
বিভাগে দিছে যিয়েই নহওক সেই কিতাপত ভুল হৈছে। St-
atistics ৰ সৰু এখন কিতাপ পাইছো কিন্তু এখন ডাঙৰ কিতা-
পো পাইছো। তেখেতে সেইখন দেখিছে নে নাই?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— দেখিছো।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I do not
propose to go to there matters as to whether
and how far the statistics given by the small
book is correct or incorrect. While amending but
by no means accepting what the Revenue Min-
ister has said that the average holding is 8.03
Bighas, which is only an average, here there
are some who have got thousands of bighas in
some estates and there are again others who
have not the least. If this one thousand-walla
and the man who has nothing are added and
then divided by 2 it comes to 500. It does
not carry us anywhere.

Because the fact remains that a vast percentage, a big percentage of our peasantry have got no land and a small percentage have got big plots of land. The point is that the real backbone of our Assam Society is constituted by that poor-peasantry section, neither those who are too big nor those who are absolutely landless but by those sections who are generally termed as poor peasants and these poor peasants or the lower middle peasants generally have lands just sufficient or nearabout required for one plough and a pair of bullocks of the Assam Brand. So, they generally come within the limits of holding of 10 bighas or a little more. On the strength of otherwise of this strata of society in our State will depend the progress of our State—that is the thesis I wanted to place. Now, it is exactly on this section of the people that the axe has been directed. What will happen? We have found in the long discussions, in this long and marathon session that our economic plight is deplorable. We have seen that our State is in grave debt to the Central

Government. We have seen that every year, for interest alone, we have to pay more than 10 crores of rupees. We have seen that the Government have advanced or loaned out amounts which go to crores and crores of rupees. On that account the Government is to get several crores of rupees per year. While on the one hand we are compelled to pay to the Government of India the interest every year amounting to more than 10 crores of rupees we are not realising those which we are entitled to get so far as the State Govt. is concerned. Therefore, if the Government would have been really careful and mindful to strengthen the economy and its funds, the proper move would have been how to realise all the loans and advances that are lying overdue with many people, many of whom can afford to pay.

The second thing is, on a previous occasion I have shown that the Government has itself made many investments, so called investments and

all these investments have been so to say put to 'sinks'. For example, in the State Electricity Board, huge amounts of money, crores of rupees are lying and they are to pay interest. Now, this Government has been pleased to grant them moratorium so they may keep the unnecessarily big army of Engineers and paraphernalia. No doubt that the then Chairman of the State Electricity Board, whose name we have told would be written in letters of gold, that Chairman of the Electricity Board thought that his dignity required him to ride a vehicle the cost of which was about Rs. 700,000/- or more. In this way every year we have been allowing to remain unrealised and in moratorium crores of rupees and there are so many establishments or firms where the Government has got its money locked or lost and as a result of this who are suffering ? They are the poor cultivators whose back is overburdened with various kinds of taxes and cesses yet on them this axe has to grind ! More-

over, if these people do not accumulate capital gradually in what way we shall build our cottage industries, with which we shall increase our revenue? So, purely from the financial point of view, if you look to the matter, I think, it is a bad economy because we are going to kill the hen which is laying the golden eggs. No doubt we are very hungry, no doubt we need a lot of money to-day but if we kill the very hen or the very duck which lays the golden egg then there it will end because this measure will impoverish and break the poor peasantry of Assam. That is purely from the financial point of view. Then from the agrarian development point of view. We have been spending quite a lot of money under the the Head 'Agriculture'. We have been also saying all along that if we want to industrialise our State, special attention should be given to make such industries which are agriculture-based. In other words, some sort of agro industries should be our targets-that we have often said. But where-from these agro ind-

ustries will grow ? Where will the agriculturists find its fund ? Why do you not instead raise the rate of the agricultural income tax at the higher slabs and thereby get some more money from the big tea estates ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— That we have already done.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacheryya :— Why do you not raise a little more ? You are concerned about their tea !

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi :— Ours is a rate highest in the whole country—62% as against 50%.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— And ours is the land which gives the best tea in the whole of India and in appreciation of that, the Government of India has incresed the excise duty and other cess on Assam tea. It is true that ours is the biggest supplier of tea on behalf of India and it is for this reason that having denied everything to the State of Assam, the

Central Government is taking away the whole cream. Now, the Central Government cannot be allowed to completely eat up the whole thing— they should be suitably pressed for our capital formation, for our basic and permanent economy. Why should we also not find out ways and means of getting things from those who can bear it ? Ours is a very bad taxation policy. It tells very heavily on those who cannot bear it. Then Sir what is the meaning of bringing 10 bighas ? We are talking of bringing some ceiling— it may be 50 or 60 or 75 bighas— whatever it may be. We are thinking of abolishing intermediaries in land. In spite of our abolishing the intermediaries on land, we are thinking that 50 or 60 or 75 bighas of land may be necessary for good agriculture, for improving the agriculture. That being so, while on the one hand we acknowledge that some economic holding is necessary and that economic holding for the purpose of improving the agriculture, for the purpose of industrialising the agriculture should be 50 or 60 or 75 bighas. On

the other hand, we are going to say that anybody who holds more than 10 bighas must be punished. How can we do it ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— It is not punishment it is privilege.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Yes. who have got a lot, for them to pay tax is a privilege ; no doubt that is a privilege but those who cannot bear it, for them it is a punishment. My point is— if they could have sufficient to spare, then I would not have bothered. Those who are rich has to pay income tax or agricultural income tax because they are considered to be a privileged class ; but those who are not of that strata of the society, for them, tax is a burden and not a privilege. Therefor, as a matter of social measure, this is oppressive and obnoxious. This morning, the Minister in connection with another Bill was pleased to say that the Government in a democratic society moves with open eye towards the social requirements,

social urges and social trend. What is the social trend in the country? The social trend in the country is—atleast in the profession of socialism, that is to say, so far as the common people are concerned, they should have the means to live, not being in a position to be exploited by others. Now, these people who hold lands, 10/15 bighas they are not exploiters; they are not using their capital or means of production for exploiting the labour of others. Therefore, if you really want to go towards the the socialistic path, then catch hold of those who utilise the human power for exploitation, who use their means of production for their own fattening at the cost of common people. Unfortunately, however, this proposed measure goes in the opposite direction, and the rate fixed at the very initial stage is high enough—almost one-third ' that is too big. I do not want to take any more time of the House because so many other friends want to speak. I only want

to say that this measure being against established and growing social rights, this being against the fundamental interests of our State's economy, this proposed measure being also against the possibility of capital formation, this measure directed against stable strata of our State's society, this measure needs to be withdrawn in the interest of the State.

★ Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখনত অসম চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান সময়ত দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল কৰাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান নতুন কৰ লগাব বিচাৰিছে আৰু Financial memorandum ত কৈছে যে additional revenue of 50,000 in estimated annually by the proposed levy on the surcharge of the land revenue or land at a flat rate 30% of the land revenue or land.

এই বিলখন এই সংকটাবস্থাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিপন্থী। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা বেয়া, এইটো ঠিক কথা। কিন্তু অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল কৰিবলৈ এই অধিবেশনৰে কৰ-কাটলৰ বোজা উত্থাপন কৰিলেই নহব। কাৰণ এই কৰ-কাটল কৃষকসকলৰ ওপৰতহে পৰিব। বাজাখনৰ

★ Speech not corrected

আৰ্থিক অনাটন দূৰ কৰাৰ অথচ কোনো উপায় চৰকাৰৰ হাতত নাই নেকি ? আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল কৰিবলৈ যিবিলাক মানুহৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটল লগোৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ আটাইবিলাকেই কৃষক । কিন্তু যি সকল লোকৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটল লগাব পাৰি সেই সকলৰ ওপৰত কোনো কৰ-কাটল চৰকাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা নাই । আনহাতে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ মূল ভেটি হৈছে কৃষি । প্ৰায় ৮০ জন মানুহে কৃষিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে । কিন্তু আজি কৃষকৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা বেচি । কাৰণ যদি আমি কৰ-কাটলৰ ফালে চাওঁ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত বিশেষকৈ কৃষকৰ ওপৰতহে বেছি কৰ-কাটল বঢ়োৱা হৈছে । অসম চৰকাৰৰ ১৯৭০-৭৬ চনৰ Budget in brief খনত ১৯৫০-৫১ চনত সৰ্বমুঠ আয় আছিল ১ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকা, ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনত ২ কোটি ৫ লাখ টকা, ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ২ কোটি ৭৭ লাখ টকা, ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনত ৫ কোটি ৪৯ লাখ টকা, ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৫ কোটি ৪ লাখ টকা, আৰু ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ৮ কোটি ২ লাখ টকা গতিকে ১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰা এই ২০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত কিমান বোজা বাঢ়িছে দেখা গৈছে । ১৯৫০ চনত খাজনা আছিল ১ কোটি ৯০ লাখ টকা আৰু ১৯৭০ চনত হৈছে ৮ কোটি ২ লাখ টকা । গতিকে যোৱা কেইবছৰ বাঢ়িয়েই থকা দেখা গৈছে । প্ৰায় ৪ গুণ বাঢ়িছে ।

দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষকৰ

যিটো আবেদন সেই দখলাস্ত বিলাক চাবলৈ গলে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ কৃষকৰ খাজনা বহু পৰিমাণে বাঢ়ি গৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— Fee simple tea Grant যিবিলাক আছে তাৰ ওপৰতহে tax দিয়ে। সেই কাৰণে tax বাঢ়িছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:— এতিয়া আমাৰ মাটিৰ খাজনাবো যথেষ্ট পাৰ্থক্য আছে। কৃষিত মাটি আৰু চাহবাগানৰ মাটিৰ মাজত খাজনাৰ পাৰ্থক্য আছে। চাহবাগানৰ মাটিৰ খাজনা কম। অথচ উপাৰ্জন বেছি হয় চাহবাগানৰ মাটিতহে। শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ যোৱাবাৰ জবীপৰ পিচত চাহবাগানৰ প্ৰতি বিঘা মাটিৰ খাজনা হৈছে প্ৰায় ১৫০ টকা।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi:— যি বিলাক tax বাঢ়িছে তাত include কৰে—

Actually land revenue demand is Rs 2½ crores, and it has become so much because we have included in this Headland revenue, royalty on crude oil, premium on land, arrear collection etc.

* Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:—সেইকাৰণে এতিয়া—অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, যেতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যি যিনি সময়ত চাহবাগানৰ

* Speech not corrected.

মাটি আৰু কপিত মাটিৰ খাজনাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰাৰ্থক্য বৈ গৈছে—
এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাতো খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত আকৌ ইমান কৰ-কাটল বঢ়া-
ই দিয়াৰ কোনো যুক্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ যি অৱস্থাত
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সবহভাগ প্ৰদেশতে বৰ্ত্তমান চিন্তাধাৰা বা ব্যৱস্থাত খেতি-
য়কৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটল যিমান দূৰ পৰা যায় কমোৱাৰ কাৰণে
চৰকাৰ বিলাকে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। যিবিলাক প্ৰদেশত বামপন্থী
চৰকাৰ আছিল তেওঁলোকেও ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। আনকি যিবি-
লাক প্ৰদেশত কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰ আছে সেই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেও
কিছুমান প্ৰদেশত তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটল বা খা-
জনা যিমান দূৰ কমাব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।
সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান কৃষকৰ ওপৰত খাজনাৰ উপৰিও নতুনকৈ
কৰ-কাটল লগোৱাৰ প্ৰশ্নই উঠিব নোৱাৰে আৰু কোনো কাৰণতে
সমৰ্থন যোগ্য নহয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— বামপন্থী চৰকাৰ
মানে কেবেলা-বেঙ্গলৰ কথা কৈছেনেকি?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— ভাত Small-land-
holdings ত উঠাই দিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত— খাজনাৰ উপৰিও
কৰ-কাটল লগোৱা হৈ থাকে। কিন্তু আমাৰ পৰামৰ্শ হৈছে যে,
আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যাৰ ১৫ বিঘালৈকে কপিত মাটি আছে সেই
মাটিৰ পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ খাজনা উঠাই দিব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ যিটো
বৰ্ত্তমান খাজনা ব্যৱস্থা সেইটোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন বিচাৰো, কাৰণ

বৰ্ত্তমান খাজনাৰ যিটো ব্যৱস্থা এই ব্যৱস্থাত কোনো বৈজ্ঞানিক ভিত্তি নাই। ইয়াৰ লগত বৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ খাজনা ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ পৰামৰ্শ হৈছে যে, যি সকলৰ ১৫ বিঘা মাটি আছে তাৰ পৰা খাজনা সম্পূৰ্ণ উঠাই দিব লাগে আৰু যাৰ ১৫ বিঘাৰ ওপৰত মাটি আছে তাৰ খাজনা অনুযায়ী কৰ লব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ফলত যিসকল লোকৰ মাটি কম তেওঁলোকে এহাতে খাজনা বেহাই পাব আৰু আনহাতে যিসকলৰ বেচি মাটি সেই সকলে সেই পৰিমাণে কৰ দিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰোপৰি এই কৰ-কাৰ্টল তোলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যি লোকচান হয় তেনেকৈ লোকচান নহয়। গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত যেতিয়া আমাৰ কৃষক সকলৰ অৱস্থা অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত অতি বেয়া— আৰু এই কথাটো চৰকাৰেও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে, আমাৰ দেশৰ কৃষক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা শোচনীয় অৱস্থাত আছে— এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাত সেই দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষক সকলৰ ওপৰত যি সকলৰ ছুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নাই— সেই কৃষকসকলৰ ওপৰত এনেকুৱা কৰ-কাৰ্টল বঢ়োৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যিখন বিল আনিছে সেইখনৰ দোৰ্খোৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো।

আমি দাবী কৰিছো আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ কৃষকৰ স্বার্থৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি এই বিলখন প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ এই

কথা আমি জানো যে, এই বিলখন ভোটা-ভোটত পাচ কৰে—
তেতিয়াহলে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া ভয়াবহ হবলৈ বাধ্য। আজি এই
বিলখন বিধান সভাত পাচ কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু বাইজৰ মাজত
গৈ এই বিলখন পাচ কৰিবলৈ এই চৰকাৰৰ ক্ষমতা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এই ৪০ লাখ
টকা যেনেগ বেলেগ Head ত দিছে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া,
আমি দাবী কৰিছো যে, এই বিলখন আনি চৰকাৰে আমাৰ
দুখীয়া কৃষকসকলৰ প্ৰতি ঘোৰ অন্যায় কৰিছে। আমি দাবী
কৰো যে, এই দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষকসকলৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি এই বিল-
খন চৰকাৰে উঠাই লব লাগে, প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিব লাগে বুলি
দাবী জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

★ Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ
মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখন বিল আনিছে সেইখন বিৰোধীতা
কৰি মই দুৱাৰাৰ মান কব খুজিছো।

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এতিয়া কৈছে মাটিৰ যিটো ordinary
খাজনা সেইটো দুই কোটি ৮০ লাখ টকা পাইছেগৈ। তথাপিও
এই কথা কব লাগিব যে মাটিৰ খাজনা তোলাৰ যি প্ৰথা সি
অবৈজ্ঞানিক। আমি মাটিৰ খাজনা ২ কোটি ৮০ লাখ টকা দিয়াৰ
পাচত যি সকলে মাটিৰ খাজনা দিছে— তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি আমি

★ Speech not corrected.

কি কৰিছো ! তেওঁলোকলৈ আমি ঘূৰি চাব লাগিব ।

এই চৰকাৰে বুকুত হাত দি কব পাৰেনে— যোৱা ২৩ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত এখন গাঁৱত এটা এল, পি স্কুলৰ সাজি দিছে চৰকাৰৰ নিজা খৰছত । মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক সুধিব খুজিছো যে যোৱা ২৩ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত অসমত এনে এখন গাঁও আছেনে— যিখন গাঁৱত সকলো খৰছ কৰি এখন স্কুল সাজি দিছে ! — নাই দিয়া ! বাইজে ঘৰ সাজি দিয়ে, $2\frac{1}{2}$ বছৰ শিক্ষকক দৰমহা দিয়ে, তাৰো পাচত সিধা খুৱালেহে চৰকাৰে স্কুলখন লয় । য'ত বহুতো ভেঞ্চাৰ এল, পি স্কুল আছে, য'ত বাইজে শিক্ষকক চাউল দাইল আদি সিধা খুউৱাৰ পাচত হে লৰা ছোৱালীক পঢ়োৱাৰ মুন্যতম দায়িত্বখিনি লয় । অৰ্থাৎ, এই বাইজৰ ওপৰতে কৰ-কাৰ্টল লগাবলৈ এই বিলখন আনি ওপৰৰি কৰ-কাৰ্টল লগোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ এই চৰকাৰৰ নাই ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰদেশত অৰ্থনৈতিক ভাবে যিবোৰ মাটিৰ গোট এটা পৰিয়ালক পোহ-পাল দিবৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত নহয় তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা কেইটামান খাজনা তুলি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু বাকী বোৰৰ চিন্তা কৰিছে । মই আশা কৰিছিলো অসমতো এই ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব আৰু Organise চৰকাৰ হ'ব । কিন্তু এতিয়া শাসক চৰকাৰে নিজ-লিঙ্গপা এৰি ইন্দিৰা বাদী হ'ল । এই চৰকাৰে এনে এখন অসমাজ বাদী বিল আনিব পাৰে বুলি মই ভবা নাছিলো । আজি অসমৰ শাসক সকলে নিজ-লিঙ্গপা

এৰি দি ইন্দিৰাব খটত চহী কৰিলে—

এতিয়া Surcharge কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা কিমান টকা পাব ? বছৰি ৫২ লাখ টকা ইয়াত পাব। কিন্তু অকল মটৰ ভেহিকেলৰ টেক্সৰ পৰা ইমান টকা উঠাবলৈ বাকী আছে, ইনকাম টেক্স বাকী আছে। কিন্তু এই টেক্সখিনি বাকী কৰিছে কোনে ? —যিসকলে দিব পাবে সেই সকলে। কিন্তু গাৱঁৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে State tax দিবলগা হৈছে। কলমটো, চিয়াহী দোৱাতটো, কিতাপখন কিনোতেও টেক্স দিব লগা হৈছে। যিসকলৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব লাগে সেইসকলৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই কিয় ? মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ খৰছৰ ওপৰত আৰু অন্যান্য খৰছৰ কাৰণে যি সকলৰ টেক্স assecs কৰা হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ হতুৱাই পইচা তোলায়। এইদৰে চাপ্তাই বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দোকানৰ পৰা পইচা তুলি বস্বে কং-গ্ৰেছলৈ পঠাইছিল আৰু এই বিষয় ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই chall-ange কৰিছিল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Tax department ৰ পৰা tax বা চান্দা হিচাবে কেতিয়া লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— High court আৰু Civil court ত এজন ব্যৱসায়ীৰ পৰা ৭ লাখ টকা আদায় কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কোনো হেঁচা দিয়া নাই অথচ মাক দিয়াৰ হে চিন্তা কৰিছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— সেই ব্যৱসায়ী জনে ২ লাখ টকা দিবলগীয়া আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যই যি প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছিল মাফ দিয়া হ'ব কিন্তু মাফ কেতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— আকৌ Guest control ৰ কাৰণে এটা নিয়ম কৰিছিল সেইটো হ'ল ৫০।৬০ জনতকৈ বেচি মানুহ হলে ৫ টকাকৈ tax দিব লাগিব। কিন্তু এতিয়া বন্ধ হ'ল।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এইটো Palite চলি থকা অৱস্থাত হে আছিল, এতিয়া নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— সেইখন, Guest control হ'ল যে, ৫০ জনৰ ওপৰত guest হলে প্ৰতিজনৰ ওপৰত ৫ টকাকৈ লগোৱা হ'ব কিন্তু সেইটো এতিয়া উঠাই দিয়া হ'ল, সেইটো আকৌ introduce হ'ব লাগে। অথচ মাটিৰ ওপৰত এই কথাটো চিন্তা নকৰিলে।

মাননীয় সদস্য Shri Sarmah ডাঙৰীয়াই টিকট নিবিচাৰে সেইকাৰণে তেখেতৰ বিপদ নাই। কিন্তু আপোনালোকে অহা ৭২ চনৰ কাৰণে টিকট বিচাৰিব গতিকে মই আশাকৰো। বিন্ধমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দেশৰ ভৱিষ্যত চাওক কৃষকসকলৰ ভৱিষ্যত চাওক আৰু নিজৰ ভৱিষ্যতলৈ চাওক। এই খিনিকে কৈ এই বিলখন উঠাই ল'ব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো।

★ M. Shamsul Huda :— মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি কৃষক আৰু খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ ওপৰত Surcharge ৰ নামত যি টকা বিচাৰিছে এই বিলাকৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি মই দুআযাৰমান কৰ বিচাৰিছো। আজি চৰকাৰৰ লাজ থকা হলে এই বিলখন লুঠা-সেহেতেন। যোৱা বছৰ এই কৃষক আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত যি জুলুম যি শোষণ আৰু অত্যাচাৰ এই কৰ-কাটলৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিছিল আজি তাৰ পাচতো এই বিলখন লাজ থকা হলে চৰকাৰে লুঠালেহেতেন। এই চৰকাৰৰ লাজ নাই কাৰণ এই চৰকাৰে নাক কাটি নকৈ operation কৰাই থৈছে।

(Voice from different quarters)

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Huda , you should come to the point by avoiding expretions which are not no much digniified here.

Shri Phani Bora :— তেখেতে কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে যে নাক কাটি plastic surgery কৰিলে surplus হয়।

M. Shamsul Huda :— উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশত কেৱল খেতিয়ক সকলে আজি কৰ-কাটল দিছে। এইটো এটা পুঁজিবাদী শাসন চলোৱা চৰকাৰ। ইয়াৰউদ্দেশ্য হ'ল কেনেকৈ পুঁজিবাদ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা চলি থাকে। খেতিয়কৰ বাহিৰে অইন বিলাক বাচি গৈচে অথচ আমি দেখিছো আকৌ আজি Surcharge

★ Speech not corrected.

নামত কি আনিব খুজিছে— কৃষকৰ ওপৰত । অথচ দেখা যায় এই চৰকাৰে কোটি কোটি টকা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই, কৰিবৰ ইচ্ছা নাই । ইয়াত আমাকো কৈছিল প্ৰায় ৮৬৪ টা case ৰ tax চৰকাৰে আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই কাৰণ আৰু এই প্ৰসংগত প্ৰায় কেবা কোটি টকাও tax সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা নাই । আজি আমি আকৌ দেখা পাম যে Vehicle Tax ৰ টকা আদায় কৰিবলৈ এতিয়াও বাকী আছে বাবে parchesse যিটো Tax সেইটো আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই । চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় ২ হাজাৰ মান State Transporte Bus আছে তাত ১৪ লাখ মান টকাৰ tax দিয়ে আৰু ইয়াৰ ৬ হাজাৰ মান বাকী আছে আকৌ private Bus ৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ১৫ লাখ মান টকা এতিয়াও আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই । এতিয়া আকৌ চৰকাৰে সেই Bus ৰ মালিক বিলাকক বিশেষ সুবিধা দিব আৰু সেইকাৰণে এই Vehicle tax টো Merged কৰিব বিচাৰিছে ।

এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত দিছিল— ৩০৮৮.৭৭০ টকা এই ধৰণে আজি কোটি কোটি টকা এই সময়ত বাকী পৰি আছে, আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু আদায় কৰা ইচ্ছাও নাই । সেই সময়ত আদায় নকৰি কৰ-কাটল আদায় নকৰি ধনী বিলাকক সুবিধা দিয়ে আৰু আন হাতেদি দুখীয়াৰ মূৰত টাঙোন মাৰিছে আৰু দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰতেই বেচি ভাগ টেক্স লগাই আছে— এইদৰে আজি প্ৰায় ২৩ বছৰেই দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰত tax লগাই আছে ।

আজি এই Sell-tax বোৰ কেবল দুখীয়া খেতিয়কসকলেই দিব লাগে। আজি বজাৰত বস্তু কিনোতে খেতিয়কেই ভাবিব লাগে মটৰ গাড়ীটো tax বাঢ়িছে তাৰো খেতিয়কেই tax ভৰিব লগা হয় সকলোতেই এই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বিপদ বেচি অথচ এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক চৰকাৰে কোনো সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। আজি দেখা যায় চিকিৎসা বিষয়তো দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। য'ত Hospital আৱশ্যক তাত Hospital নাই আৰু Hospital থাকিলেও তাত ডাক্তৰ নাই। চিকিৎসাৰ অভাৱত দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী তিবো-তাৰ T. B. হৈ হাওকাও ফুটা হৈ গৈছে আজিয়ো তাত কোনো ধৰনৰ সহায় আগবঢ়োৱা নাই। টকা-পইচাৰ অভাৱত খেতিয়কে ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক স্কুললৈ পঠিয়াব পৰা নাই; পইচাৰ অভাৱত আনকি নিজৰ লবাকো অইনৰ ঘৰত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। নিজৰ জীয়েককো পইচাৰ অভাৱত বন্ধক দিয়াৰ উদাহৰণ আছে। আজি সেই খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত শতকৰা বা p. c. tax লগাব বুলি কৈছে।

(A Voice— যিজন মানুহে জীয়েকক বন্ধক দিছে তেওঁৰ ১০ বিঘা মাটি নাছিল।

অথচ কোনো ধৰণৰ সহায় সুবিধা কৃষক শ্ৰেণীক চৰকাৰে দিব পৰা নাই। আজি যিসকল কৃষকৰ একচনা পট্টাৰ মাটি আছে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা Bank ৰ পৰা কোনো ধৰণৰ Loan

আদি নাপায় গতিকেই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে কাবুলীৰ পৰা আৰু মহাজনৰ পৰা টকা ধাৰ লৈ ফলত বেচি সূদত সেই টকা বছৰত ধাৰ মাৰিবলগীয়া হয়। বছৰত ২০০ টকা ধাৰ মাৰিব লগা হয়। আজি কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে অসমত আজি জলসিঞ্চনৰ অভাৱত অসমৰ খেতিপথাৰবোৰ মৰুভূমিত পৰিণত হৈছে। চৰকাৰে জলসিঞ্চনৰ জৰীয়েতে খেতিপথাৰত পানী যোগান দিব পৰা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এই জলসিঞ্চনৰ কাৰণেই এই tax বিলাক লগোৱা হৈছে।

M. S. Huda :— খেতিয়ক সকল আজি সকলো ফালৰে পৰাই বিপদত পৰিছে খাবলৈ নাপাইয়ো মৰিছে ঔষধ পাতিব কোনো ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব পৰা নাই পানী যোগান দিব পৰা নাই খেতিকৰিবলৈ। খেতি কৰিবলৈ হালৰ গৰু কিনিবৰ কাৰণে গোটেই মৌজাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১০ টা মৌজাত Loan দিছে, আৰু টকা দিছে মাত্ৰ ৪০০ টকা এহাল গৰু কিনিবৰ কাৰণে। আজি এই ইমান সুদীৰ্ঘ যোৱা ২০ বছৰে যিমান কৰ-কাৰ্টল লগাইছে সেই অনুপাতে কোনো সুবিধা চৰকাৰে এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক দিব পৰা নাই গতিকে এই যি মঞ্জুৰী প্ৰস্তাবটো আহিছে তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker,

while opposing this Bill I want to make certain submissions. Now, it has been found that the main burden of the taxation that has been imposed during the last 22 or 23 years of Independence has fallen upon the common people. Sir, in this connection,

(Voices) Sir, the Finance Minister is disturbing.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—I am sorry, I did not mean to disturb, I only want to attract the attention of Mr, Bora.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—I have already said that the burden of taxation, though in theory the Minister-in-charge of Finance and the Govt. want to realise taxation on the basis of socialistic pattern of society, has fallen on the poorer sections much more than on the capitalist groups of the society. Sir, according to my own calculation, if we take the first year of the First Plan as the base year, we will find that the increase of taxation in the State is 500 per cent, and this mainly falls on the poorer

sections of the people. On the other hand, it has also been found that this Govt. is aiming at the cultivators as their target of exploitation. Now, they will bring this measure in order to make up the deficit. Sir, I have already said that there are so many other resources if the Govt. is willing to tap e.g. like the forest resources etc. Then the question of imposing more taxes on the common people cannot arise at all.

In this connection I would like to mention here that the maximum contribution of taxation here in the State is from the cultivators. Though the Govt. has said that the maximum contribution to tax collection is from the capitalist groups but Govt. has failed to realise huge arrears of taxes. Sir, during the last few years the arrears of taxes accumulated to the tune of 3.98 lakhs and the Govt. has been able to realise only one lakh out of this arrear. Why is this? The Govt. has at its disposal so many officers and

the whole machinery is there. Though the Finance Minister has denied that there is a lacuna, yet the Govt. is giving a long rope to the capitalists because at the time of their need they will be getting certain monetary help? Otherwise why these people could not be punished when there are rules, Acts and the Court for default in payment of such huge arrears?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—The other day, I pointed out that our position is third; we are better in the realisation Position than the Govt.?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—But which is more advanced in respect of development and other spheres? Now, as we have discussed the other day, the huge arrears occurred as a result of the failure of the Govt. machinery either by the Finance Department or the Law Department. As such we have incurred a heavy loss from the Purchase tax when the case has gone to Supreme Court. The Govt. of India has given

clearance. Now, on the false plea and intantionally the the Govt. machinery has committed mistake, they have given a long rope to the capitalists and the case went to the High Court and even then the Govt. has not taken any step for which we are incurring heavy losses.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— The case is still pending in the court.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :-- Now, the time has come when these people will realise their position ; they will understand the intention of the Govt. that in the name of a welfare State these things have been done. Then they will jump upon the Government.

Sir, apart from that, I would have admitted provided the Govt. is in a position to give the maximum facilities to the cultivators. There is the Seeds Corporation, the Agro-Industries Corporation, the Fertilizers Corporation, the irrigation facilities. But these are only on paper. What are the facilities this Govt. has been giving to

the cultivators for increased Production. Sir, if you assess it carefully, you will find that the help that has been given to the cultivators during all these years is minus zero, and as I have already said, the taxation measures and the burden of taxation is increasing day by day where as the living index is also increasing day by day and the per capita income of the State is the lowest in the country. Minister must see the example of other States and he should realise that compared to the taxation measures adopted how much industrial development has taken place here in this State. Therefore, I do not find any reason why the Govt. should have any right to impose taxes on the cultivators. Moreover, Sir, the Govt. is advocating or asking us to do this way or that way for certain purpos. They will say that there is no fund and the Finance Minister is expert in putting a barrier on the expenditure of education scheme. What about the administrative

expenses ? We agree that economy is to be maintained as far as possible. If there would have been economy in the administration then this question of imposition of more taxes will not arise. Therefore, unless we follow certain ideals it will not be proper to tax people in this way. This Govt. is expert in saying that they are utilising public money for the betterment of the people and that economy is to be maintained. But the other day, you have seen the amount surrendered for non-utilisation. They have surrendered nearly 28 lakhs. On the other hand they would say that there is no money, and the Finance Minister is coming with the deficit budget. My whole contention is that unless the Govt. is in a position to improve the lot of the cultivators, it has no moral right to impose any tax on the cultivators. Therefore, I hope the Govt. will realise the difficulties at this stage because, as we have said as we have said by imposing this way we are giving a long rope to the capitalists. For instance Shri Bowri of Shill-

ong has to pay about two lakhs of rupees as salestax. He appealed to the High Court but his appeal was rejected and he was ordered to pay. In the meantime this Govt. has given him help by way of loans etc. from the Financial Corporation. Why does not the Government make rules debarring such defaulters from getting financial help from Financial Corporation. This shows that this Government is not following the socialistic pattern of theory though they preach it from house tops. My whole contention is that poorer section of the people should not be made poor. They should also be allowed to enjoy the benefits of independence, they should be given chances of improving their standard of living. If the Minister is keen to follow the socialistic pattern he should immediately the bill.

Shri Phani Bora :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am fundamentally opposed to this, and, as a matter of fact, I think, nobody should pay any money to this Government because they are incapable,

now come down here. These birds have come here inside the House itself—there are the bats sitting in front. Sir, some hon. Members from the Opposition stated that this is quite in contrary to the announcements made by the Ruling Congress about the socialistic pattern of society. If it is their intention of sabotaging the ideals of socialism by talking about socialism through means as adopted, then of course it is upto them. I want to tell the Government that what they have been doing is to increase the land revenue. If you want to increase the land revenue increase it by 30%. We are saying that the land revenue should be abolished and a kind of income-tax should be introduced. This is the only line, scientific means in the modern society to augment the resources. augment the resources. I do not know whether it was a political stunt or otherwise or it was from heart our Revenue Minister made a statement sometime back that Govt. is going to abolish land revenue upto 15 bighas or so. I do not know wheter it is

the surcharge. This would be inhuman. For these reasons I would ask the Government to take the opinion of the peasantry.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Because of floods or other natural calamities four crores of rupees have remained unrealised.:

Shri Phani Bora :— It has remained unrealised because it cannot be realised. If you are to realise then you get the bones only not even the flesh. How could you realise revenue when they do not get any return out of their land. So far as the Bill is concerned....

Mr. Speaker :— The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd June 1970.

Shillong,
The 1st June

U. Tahbildar
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.