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Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

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REFERENCE

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M on Tuesday, the 4th July 1967.

PRESENT

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B. A. (Cal), M. A. (Cantab), Barister-at-law, Speaker, in the Chair, 11 Ministers, 6 Ministers of State, 2 Deputy Ministers and 92 Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Starred Questions

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Sales of Bazars under Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

*222 Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the sales of Bazars under the Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad were held after the Panchayat Amendment Act, 1967 came into force from the 11th April 1967?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad refused to apply the Panchayat Amendment Act, 1967 in the sale of the Bazars under it?

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

222. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Act of 1967 came into force from 11th April 1967. The notice for sale of Bazars in Nowgong District was issued on 5th April 1967 and dates for sale by auction were fixed from 8th to 13th May 1967. The Amending Act V of 1967 permits sale either by auction or by inviting tenders. The question of refusal on the part of Nowgong Mahkuma Parishad to apply the provisions of the Amendment Act does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA:— Whether before auction of the market the Bazar Committee was held?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: The notice for sale of bazars was issued on 5th April, 1966 and the amended Act came into force from 11th April, 1967.

Re: Settlement of Bheties in rural Bazar by the Anchalik Panchayat in Nowgong

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

*223. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there has been any permanent settlement of Bheties in rural Bazars by the Anchalik Panchayat in Nowgong?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

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

223 (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Erosion of Dhansiri River

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*224। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ (E. & D.) মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে—

(ক) গোলাঘাট কাঠকতিয়া গাঁৱত হোৱা ধনশ্ৰী নৈৰ প্ৰবল গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা উক্ত কাঠকতিয়া গাঁওখনক বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে কি ?

(খ) যদি লোৱা হৈছে, কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ) যদি লোৱা হোৱা নাই, কিয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied:

224. (a)—No.

লোৱা নাই।

(b)—Does not arise

প্ৰশ্নটো নুঠে।

(c)—Due to paucity of fund, as such schemes are very costly.

টকাৰ নাটনিৰ কাৰণে, যিহেতু এনেকুৱা আঁচনিসমূহৰ বাবে বহু ব্যয়ৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

Shri SONEWASR BORA: কাঠকতিয়া গাঁওখন যে গৰাখহনীয়াই ভাঙি নিছে এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে? এই গাঁওখন বন্ধা কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবিছেনে?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: এনেকুৱা বহু ঠাইত হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এইকথা জানে। কিন্তু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা গাঁও বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ বহু টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু আৰু বৰ্তমানে টকাৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: এই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলৰ প্ৰতি কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: ক'ৰবাত মাটি থাকিলে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব।

Re: Floods in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*225। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ (E. & D.) মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে—

(a) গোলাঘাটৰ ঘিলাধাৰী মৌজাৰ আৰু কছাৰীহাট মৌজাৰ দৰবাহী, বৰুৱাগাঁও, বেৰেজীয়া গাঁও, পুলি কাইটনী, বাৰিছোৱা বহা, মাহিমেলীয়া আদি ভালেমান গাঁওৰ বহুসংখ্যক পথাৰত আৰু ঘৰবাৰীত যোৱা তিনি বছৰে হোৱা কৃত্ৰিম বানপানীৰ নিবাৰণৰ কিবা সুব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে কি?

(b) যদি হৈছে, ব্যৱস্থাটো কি?

(c) যদি হোৱা নাই, কিয়?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY; Mister, P. W. D.
(E & D) replied:
225. (a)—No.

লোৱা নাই।

কৃত্ৰিম বানপানীৰ অৰ্থটো পৰিস্কাৰ হোৱা নাই।

(b)—Does not arise.

প্ৰশ্নটো নুঠে।

(c)—The scheme is under examination.

আঁচনিটো পৰীক্ষাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: বিনাধাৰী মৌজাৰ খাবজানত হয়তো সৰু Sluice gate থকাৰ কাৰণে কৃত্ৰিম বানপানীয়ে এই ক্ষতি কৰিছে। এইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

Re: Erosion of Doyang River in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*226. মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ (E. & D.) মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে—

(a) গোলাঘাটৰ দৈয়াং নৈয়ে আজি কেইবা বছৰৰ পৰা গড়া খহাই বিধ্বস্ত কৰি অহা আইটনিয়া, মিৰিগাওঁ, গজালীটুপ, জপবাচুক, গাডী-গাওঁ আদি ঠাইৰ নিৰাপদৰ কাৰণে নৈখনৰ খহনীয়া বন্ধ কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নে ?

(b) যদি নাই লোৱা, কিয় ?

(c) যদি লয়, কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ল'ব ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied:

226. (a)—No.

লোৱা নাই ?

(b)—Due to paucity of fund as such schemes are very costly টকাৰ নাটনিৰ কাৰণে, বিহেতু এনেকুৱা আঁচনিদমূহৰ বাবে বহু ব্যয়ৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

(c)—Does not arise at present.

প্ৰশ্নটো এতিয়া নুঠে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: এই গৰাখহনীয়া বিধ্বস্ত লোক সকলৰ বিপদৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি চৰকাৰে এই মানুহখিনিক আন্য ঠাইত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ল'ব পৰা হলে ভাল পালেহেতেন; কিন্তু বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত তেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। এই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলে যদি ক'ৰবাত মাটি পায়, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে নীতি হিচাবে তেনেকুৱা ঠাইত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: এই ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : যেতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাযায় তেতিয়ালৈকে এই তেওঁ চলি থাকিব।

Shri MAHIDHAR PEGU: এই মানুহবিলাকক মাতি দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : এই সময়ত ইমান ব্যাপক হৈ পৰিছে যে সদাহতে চৰকাৰে সমাধান কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়, যদি তেওঁলোকে ক'বাত নাটি বিচাৰি উন্নয়ন পালে তেন্তে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব।

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: নাটি ক'বাত কি নিবলৈ পালে এই মানুহ বিলাকক চৰকাৰে অৰ্প সাহায্য কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: নীতি অনুসৰি বিমান কৰিব পৰা হয় সিমান কৰা হ'ব।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যতে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া নিৰবস্থ লোকসকলৰ প্ৰতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: মই কৈছোৱেই যে এই সময়ত ইমান ব্যাপক হৈ পৰিছে যে, সদাহতে তাৰ সমাধান কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয় যদি কোনো লোকে সহায়ৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ আবেদন কৰে, চৰকাৰী নীতি অনুযায়ী বিধিনি পৰা যায় কৰা হ'ব।

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHAUDHURY: কোনো কোনো ঠাইত মানুহে নাটি পোৱা সত্ত্বেও চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াৰ সকলৰ খামখেয়ালীৰ কাৰণে মানুহবিলাকে নাটি পোৱা নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: কোন কোন ঠাইত তেনেকৈ পাইছে এতিয়াই মই কোৱা টান। যদি ক'বাত নাটি পোৱা যায় চৰকাৰী নীতি অনুসৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA : অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বানপানী আৰু গৰা খহনীয়াই ক্ষতি কৰা লোক সকলৰ হিচাব কৰি তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে জনাবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেই হিচাব চৰকাৰৰ আছে যদিও এই প্ৰশ্নৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত সেইটো প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে। বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে উত্তৰ দিব পৰা হ'ব।

Re: Payment of Compensation of Land Acquisition at Nowgong

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

*227. মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(a) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথ ৩৭ নং প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণে নগাঁও জিলাৰ এই পথৰ কাষত থকা বিপকলৰ নাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল সেইসকলক ক্ষতি পূৰণৰ টকা আদায় দিয়া হ'ল নে ? যদি নাই হোৱা, কেতিয়া হ'ব ?

(b) এই বাণ্টীয় পৰ্বত যিবিলাক নিচেই ঠেক দলং আছে সেইবোৰ কিয় বহন কৰা হোৱা নাই? ভৱিষ্যতে ঠেক দলংবোৰ বহলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে নে? যদি হৈছে, কেতিয়াটক হব?

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

*27. (a)—No. Estimate for Land Acquisition cost is awaited for sanction. Payment will be made as soon as sanction is accorded.

(b)—Such works are being sanctioned by the Government of India according to urgency and availability of fund.

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI: নাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা পিচত যিবিলাক মানুহ জড়িত, তেওঁলোকে এতিয়াও ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱা নাই, এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Sir, there is some delay due to not shifting of some houses, Government is trying to expedite the matter as far as practicable.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: কত টকা sanction হয়ছে?

Mr. SPEAKER: Estimate for Land Acquisition cost is awaited for sanction. As soon as estimate is done, it will be taken up for sanction.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: তেতিয়া হলে হোৱা নাই।

Shri Jonab ROHIMUDDIN AHMED: ১৯৬৪ চনত যিবিলাক টকা দিয়াৰ Order হৈছিল, সেই টকা দিয়া হৈছেনে নাই? যদি দিয়া হোৱা নাই সোনকালে payment কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Sir, these cases of delay will be looked into.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, I want to know when these lands are requisitioned?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Sir, it is not possible to answer this but if the hon. Member requires some particular information I shall try to give him.

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I want to know from the Minister how long it will take to complete the formalities?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Sir, the matter is pending with the Revenue Department and we are trying to expedite the matter as far as possible.

M. A. MUSSAWWIR CHAUDHURY: Sir, may I know from the Minister, how many families have become victims?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Sir, the information is not ready now. It will be given if hon. Member desires.

Re: Gravelling of half a mile road over Kakodonga embankment

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*228. মাননীৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জনাবনে—

- (a) গোলাঘাটৰ আঠখেলিয়া নামঘৰলৈ বৰবৰা আলিৰ পৰা কাকডোঙা নৈৰ মঠাউৰিৰ ওপৰেদি যোৱা আধা মাইল বাস্তাত শিলগুটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই বছৰতে কৰিব নে ?
- (b) যদি কৰে, ব্যৱস্থা ততাতৈয়াকৈ লব নে ?
- (c) যদি নকৰে, তাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

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

228. (a)—There is no proposal.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri SONESWAR BORA: আঠখেলিয়া নামঘৰলৈ যোৱা এই আধা মাইল বাট মটৰ চলিব পৰা কৰিবনে—কাৰণ তেতিয়া মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰে গাড়ীৰে যাবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter relates to the embankment along Kakodonga which started from Borbera Road. It is not a P. W. D. Road, it is an embankment.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: এই বাস্তা ডোখৰ ইমান দৰকাৰী সেইকাৰণে E. & D বিভাগৰ পৰাই কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: This is a matter for the Embankment and Drainage Department.

Shri SONESWAR BORA: গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে E. & D. মন্ত্ৰীক এই ভাব দিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনালোকেহে দিব পাৰে ।

Re: Total number of Annual Patta Holders in Kalaigaon and Mangaldai S. D. C.'s Circles

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY asked:

22). Will the Minister-in charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of Annual Patta Holders of Lands in Kalaigaon and Mangaldai S. D. C.'s Circles ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Annual Pattas are not accepted as security against Government loans, viz., Agricultural, Taccavi, Industrial, etc. ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to convert all the Annual Pattas to Periodic Pattas forthwith ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

229. (a)—72,693.

(b)—No, Government have waived the right to cancel annual lease and decided to renew it automatically in those cases in which the land is mortgaged to Government or to a State sponsored Co-operative Society, against loan advanced for the purpose of removing rural indebtedness or establishment of Cottage Industries or providing loans to low income groups and other beneficial purposes to the people.

(c)—Conversion of annual land into periodic can be made when the following conditions are fulfilled—

(1) The land has been demarcated and actually surveyed and is situated in village, which is traversed and surveyed and mapped and classed.

(2) The land has been actually cultivated with some permanent crops, such as paddy.

(3) The prescribed conversion premium of Rs.5 per bigha (for agricultural lands only) is duly paid. To facilitate conversion, Government have allowed payment of conversion premium in 5 equal instalments. Conversion is allowed on payment of 1st instalment.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : মন্ত্রীকে কৈছে ৭২৬৯৩ খন পট্টা একচনীয়া কৰি ৰখা হৈছে। মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে ইমান বিৰাট সংখ্যক পট্টা একচনীয়া কৰি ৰখাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : এইটো আগৰে পৰা চলি আহিছে। প্ৰথমতে একচনীয়া পট্টা দিয়া নিয়ম। এতিয়াহে চৰকাৰে নিয়ম কৰিছে যে কোনো মানুহে যদি ম্যাডি পট্টা কৰিব খোজে তেনেহলে দৰখাস্ত কৰিব লাগে আৰু লগতে নিৰ্দিষ্ট পৰিমাণ Premium দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া একচনা পট্টা ম্যাডি কৰা হয়। এইদৰে দৰখাস্তবোৰ গোট খোৱাৰ কাৰণেই হয়তো ইমান বেচি হৈছে।

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনৰে পৰা নতুন দিছে বহুত মানুহে---সেই সমূহ মানুহৰ পট্টা ম্যাডি কিয় কৰা হোৱা নাই ?

Mr. SPEAKER : কোন সমষ্টিৰ ?

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED : নগাঁৱৰ।

Mr. SPEAKER: কলাইগাঁৱৰ পৰা নগাঁৱলৈ কিয় গৈছে? কলাই-গাঁৱতে আবদ্ধ থাককছোন।

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: With regard to (c), may I know whether the landless cultivators and displaced persons, who purchased annual patta lands, would get their pattas converted in their favour. ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Annual patta as such is not convertible.

Siri JAGANNATH SINHA: The Hon'ble Minister said that if the annual patta-holders applied for conversion of their pattas into periodic pattas, it would be allowed. Now, will there be any limit to that? Suppose I have got 10 bighas of *Myadi* patta land and 20 bighas of annual patta land. Will these 20 bighas be also converted into periodic patta land?

Mr. SPEAKER: Subject to a ceiling of 150 bighas.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে আগৰে পৰা চলি অহিছে। আগতে পৰাধীন আছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া স্বাধীন হ'ল। গতিকে সেই নিয়মৰ সলনি কৰিবনে?

Mr. SPEAKER: It dose not arise.

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN: Do Government contemplate to do away with the application and premium?

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean conversion without premium?

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN: Conversion without premium and without application.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: It is not the decision at the present moment.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাবনে যে, অসমৰ বাহিৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কোনো ৰাজ্যতে এনেকুৱা একচনীয়া পট্টাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: অসমৰ যিটো Land tenure system সেইটো ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কোনো ঠাইতে নাই।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: May I know whether this annual patta business has increased corruption in the Revenue Department?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: It is a matter of opinion.

M. A. MASAWIR CHAUDHURY: In view of the land settlement operation which had been launched year before last in order to do away with the difficulties of conversion of annual pattas into periodic pattas, may I know why these difficulties have not yet been removed by Government?

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is why the difficulties in the way of conversion have not been removed.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: We have not yet taken up any resettlement operation in the Mangaldai Subdivision.

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA : This system of annual patta came into being during the British regime for their facilities in order to establish tea gardens.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your question. You need not go into the history.

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA: My question is whether this system came into being during the British regime and will Government abolish this system as British rule is no more here in Assam ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Annual patta was also to the benefit of the cultivators because land under annual patta was not transferable. The cultivators could, therefore, retain the land for their own use and for their posterity.

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA: Then why is this system not introduced in the rest of India ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: As I have already said, the land tenure system in Assam is quite different from that in the rest of India. Here it is ryotwari system and land is settled directly with the tenants. This is not the case in other States.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Does not the answer just now given by the hon. Minister go contrary to the policy enunciated by the Government and also announced on the floor of this House and to a certain extent practised in the States.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: It does not go contrary to our policy. I was only stating what was the benefit of issuing annual pattas.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have said why it was kept annual in the past.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : May I then know why it has been decided to issue periodic pattas ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: There was some public pressure. The people wanted to have heritable and transferable right on their land. This has been agreed to.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I think the Government's policy should not be taken in such a light manner. After a great deal of procrastination the Government had adopted a land policy and it was widely publicised. It was stated that it will not be the policy of the Government henceforth to keep annual pattas

and the existing annual patta will gradually be converted into periodic ones and that would be in the interest of the peasants, and, accordingly, in order to do that Government also decided not even to wait till the re-settlement operation but convert the annual pattas into periodic at a premium of Rs.5 per bigha.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharjee, what is your question? If you put the question straight you will save time.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister probably in order to save time has given an answer which is a complete reversion of the Government policy, or is it that the Government without the knowledge of this House has reversed its policy?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Government is sticking to the policy. I have already stated what the advantages are, but by the by when the hon'ble Member asked as to why it was so, then I replied that it has also certain beneficiary effects.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: When the decision was taken all these things were taken into consideration. There is no such thing which has not some utility. Even the cobra has got some utility, its poison can be used as medicine. Nobody for that however, will say that cobra is an useful reptile. But the Government after careful consideration and weighing all the pros and cons found that the scales weighed heavily in favour of converting annual leases into periodic ones. So without going back to the past, may. I know why in spite of the declared policy of the Government for conversion of annual pattas into periodic in one subdivision alone such a huge number of annual pattas remain outstanding?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister is reiterating the policy of conversion.

Re: Diet of Silchar Civil Hospital

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that patients of Civil Hospitals do not get adequately nutritious diet and that the situation is most unsatisfactory in T. B. Wards, particularly in Silchar Civil Hospital?

(b) If so, whether Government proposes to take immediate steps to remove this suffering of the patients?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied;

230. (a)—No. The diet is provided according to the diet scale which provides a daily caloric value of about 2,800 for full diet and 2,100 for half diet. This is considered reasonably sufficient for an average Indian patient.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister himself is aware of the reasonableness of my question. I would simply request the Hon'ble Minister to make a personal enquiry and see whether the answers supplied to him by the Department are really correct.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is all too good to speak about calorie. May I know what supervision is made to ensure that the required calories are supplied to the patients?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: The Civil Surgeon does it.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is any specific responsibility fixed on any particular officer to do this work?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: The Civil Surgeon.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, when was the cost fixed for this diet?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is the calorific value that is fixed and not money.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, calorific value does not drop from the sky. When the cost for the diet was fixed.....

Mr. SPEAKER: As the cost has gone up the calorific value has gone down.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: The value was fixed per diet, i.e. meal, say, 25 paise, 50 paise or Re.1, but since then the prices have risen sky high and the Minister is glibly saying 'calorific value'.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the minimum value fixed per diet, and when it was fixed?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Sir, I think it is Rs.2.50 per day. I cannot give the date.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you got the list of items? Read it out.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Sir, it was previously Rs. 2.25, now it is Rs.2.50.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Dev, have you followed the question? The question is when was it fixed so as to determine whether with the rise in prices the same amount of calories could be had.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: The exact date I cannot give.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: I do not want the exact date, let us have the year.

Mr. SPEAKER: In which year? Can you give the year?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I want notice.

Mr. SPEAKER: Secondly, is Rs.2.50 the present rate? Read out the items.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV:

	<i>Full diet</i>	<i>Half diet</i>
Rice	467 gms.	350 gms.
Dal	117 gms.	58 gms.
M. Oil	30 ml.	15 ml.
Salt	15 gms.	15 gms.
Masala	7½ gms.	7½ gms.
Sagu	..	..
Ghee	7½ gms	7½ gms.
Fish or meat	117 gms.	58 gms.
Vegetables	234 gms.	117 gms.
Milk	..	435 ml.
Loaf	¼ part	¼ part

Extra diet:—Egg, Lemon, Barley, Horlicks, Oranges, Banana, Pineapples, Milk.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is that the daily diet?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Yes, Sir.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, without the least hesitation I can say that the Hon.' Minister has been misled by the Department. Nothing of the diet as mentioned is given to the patients.

Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR: Sir, in view of the rise in the cost of all commodities, whether the Government contemplate to raise the rate from Rs.2.50 to some other higher rate?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: I will consider it.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, I seek your protection. Whether the Minister will verify whether the reply supplied by the Department is correct.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not a question of giving protection. What you want, I think, is an assurance.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHAUDHURY: স্যার, স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্রী বলছেন, ২'৫০ টাকা তিনি খরচ করেন এবং এতৎকালে যে লিষ্ট পড়েছেন সেই সমুদয় কি আড়াই টাকায় হয় নাকি?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV : When I submitted the list to the House, I did not mean that all these items are daily given to the patients.

Re: Doctor in Rangiya Primary Health Centre

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is only one doctor in the Rangiya Primary Health Centre ?
- (b) If so, why no additional doctor has been appointed in spite of representation from the people for years together for the same ?
- (c) If to be appointed., when ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

231. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As per staffing pattern of the Primary Health Centres each centre is ordinarily entitled to one doctor only.

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

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI : Whether the Hon. Minister in Charge of Health is of the opinion that two Doctors are necessary for the Rangiya Primary Health Centre ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): In Rangiya Primary Health Centre, Sir, it is now proposed to give one additional doctor.

Re: Longai Embankment of Karimganj Subdivision

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

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

- (a) In which years the scheme of Longai Embankment both I and II phases in Karimganj Subdivision were taken up ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the due compensation for crop, houses and land has not been paid to the affected persons ?
- (c) If so, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

232. (a)—The scheme of Longai embankment both I and II phases in Karimganj Subdivision was taken up in 1965.

(b) & (c) — Compensation could not be paid earlier as land acquisition proceedings could not proceed due to obstruction from some of the land owners. However, 50 per cent advance compensation for houses, trees and crops has since been paid to in some cases. Similar compensation will be paid in other cases with the progress of the proceedings.

Re: Bridges on the Nowgong-Gauhati Road

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some bridges on the Nowgong-Gauhati Road are under renovation ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that renovation works started only a few weeks ago just on the verge of the present rainy season ?
- (c) If so, why ?

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

233. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Dangdhora Fishery of North Lakhimpur

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked:

*234. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Dangdhora Beel in North Lakhimpur was put to sale in 1962-63 ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that the Beel was again put to sale afresh in 1966 ?
- (c) If so, the reasons thereof ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that many women and men had to sustain injuries in an encounter with the Armed Forces posted at the Beel to quell the public resistance against the same and fishing of the Beel by the lessee ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, after assessment of the actual situation prevailing there suggested to Government to make the Dangdhora Beel Khas for public use as before ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Fisheries) replied:

234. (a)—Yes. Dangdhora fishery was provisionally settled on 16th October 1962 for years 1962-63 to 1964-65 with one Shri Khogeswar Hazarika at an annual revenue of Rs.3,609 on tender system.

(b)—Yes, the fishery was put to sale for years 1966-67 to 1968-69 by the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, on tender with one Shri Kanta Khanikar at Rs.29,111/100 a year.

(c)—The Dangdhora fishery was a newly registered fishery in 1962. It was initially provisionally settled on 16th October 1962 for years 1962-63 to 1964-65. Since the said fishery was not finally settled late in 1962, with the approval of the Commissioner of Divisions the State Government decided to exclude the fishery from settlement with effect from 5th February, 1963 and place the same under the supervision of the Dhakuakhana Anchalik Panchayat for a reasonable period to see that the fishery could not be sold illegally by the public. Subsequently the said Anchalik Panchayat moved Government for handing over this fishery for augmenting their income. The local people also applied for direct settlement of the fishery alleging that the neighbouring villagers had sold illegally some pockets of the fishery in their own interest. The allegations were inquired into by Government and found the same to be correct and it was then decided to settle the fishery. The Subdivisional Office was instructed to put this fishery to sale for years 1966-67 to 1968-69.

(d)—No. The Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, however, on receipt of the lessee's prayer for police protection against obstructions from some undesirable elements of neighbouring areas, of the fishery posted Armed Constables to maintain law and order.

(e)—Yes. But Government did not accept the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur's suggestion as this kind of problem is not localised in case of Dangdhora fishery alone. If this fishery is de-reserved on public agitation Government is afraid, whether it would be possible to retain any fishery on the list of registered fisheries. Also because influential people may sell it for personal gain as they did in the past and Government could not get any revenue. Under these circumstances the question of dereservation of such a high revenue yielding fishery does not arise.

Shri MAHIDHAR PEGU: মোৰ বিমান দূৰ মনত আছে, এই নীন মহল খন যোৱা বছৰ দুই তিনি মাহৰ কাৰণে তাৰ মহকুমাধিপতি আৰু ৰাইজে সন্মিলিত হৈ সেই বিলত বিষয়াৰ মাছ নবা স্বগিত বখা হৈছিল, সেই কথা সঁচানে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: সেই খবৰ মোৰ নাই।

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU: এই বিল settlement দিয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ১০/১২ খন গাঁৱৰ মানুহে আপত্তি দিয়া কথা সঁচানে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: এই ব্যাখ্যা মই আগতে দিছো।

Re: Co-operative Society of Chengkuri Tea Garden area of Cachar District

Shri TAZAMMUL ALI LASKAR asked:

*২৩৫। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগের মন্ত্রীমহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি—

- (ক) কাছাড়ের চেংকুড়ী বাগানকে কেন্দ্র করিয়া যে কো-অপারেটিভ গড়িরা উঠিয়াছিল ইহার ডিরেক্টর বোর্ডের সদস্য কাছারা
- (খ) এই কো-অপারেটিভ কর্তৃক শ্রমিকদের অথ আত্মসাৎ ইত্যাদি অভিযোগ সম্বন্ধে অবহিত আছেন কি না?
- (গ) থাকিলে, ইহার প্রতিকারের কি ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করা হইয়াছে?

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

২৩৫। (ক)—নিম্নলিখিত সদস্যবৃন্দ সমিতির বর্তমান কার্যকরী সভায় আছেন

- (১) শ্রীনিশিকান্ত গোরাইত—সভাপতি।
- (২) শ্রীচরণ গোয়াল।—সহ-সভাপতি।
- (৩) শ্রীদুর্গালাল লাল।—সম্পাদক।
- (৪) শ্রীবিষ্ণু রায়—সদস্য।
- (৫) শ্রীরামদুলাল রায়—সদস্য।
- (৬) শ্রীরামলাল গোয়াল।—সদস্য।
- (৭) শ্রীভুলু বিয়া—সদস্য।

(খ)—এই রকম কোন অভিযোগ পাওয়া যায় নাই।

(গ)—উপরে (খ) তে দেওয়া তথ্যের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে উত্তর দেয়ার কথা উঠে না।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Hon. Minister said that he did not receive any complaint about the nature at (খ). May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is correct that the same Board of Management of this Co-operative, viz, the Cachar Tea Farming Industrial Co-operative Ltd. has registered a Society called Sramik Kalyan Samiti and leased out the tea garden purchased by the Co-operative at a sum of Rs.1,62,000 at annual rent of Rs.1000/- when the interest on the borrowed capital was Rs.14,296/ and depreciation on the borrowed capital was Rs.16,305/-?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Haque Choudhury, you are giving some information to the House. You ask whether these facts are true.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Whether it is a fact that the same Board of Management of the Cachar Tea Farming Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. have registered a company called Sramik Kalyan Samiti and took the management of the same co-operative themselves in another name as a company?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Regarding the points raised by the Hon. Member, some allegations were received not particularly against the Sramik Kalyan Samity but about the whole affair and an enquiry was instituted and a report was received by the Government. I have got the report with me. This is a long one and contains the matters to which the Hon. member has referred.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is it also correct that this Board of Management, although their term expired in November, 1965, continued illegally thereafter despite repeated direction from the Co-operative Department?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: There was a meeting of the new Committee in the year 1966.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether this limited Company remained in office.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Yes. It is a fact.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is it a fact that the meeting referred to by the Hon'. Minister was held by putting the clock back and the local Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies could not attend it and he recommended that the whole proceedings should be scrapped by the Government?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have already said that all these matters were enquired into.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Then why the Government is not aware of the fact? Is it not a serious allegation?

(Noise)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: The question was whether there was any report of mal-administration of this society.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is rather fantastic.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his statement.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, the question is এই কো-অপারেটিভ কর্তৃক শ্রমিকদের অর্থ আত্মসাৎ ইত্যাদি অভিযোগ সৰ্বদে অবহিত আছেন কি না?

Sir, I said that there was no definite allegation.

Mr. SPEAKER: Also there is the word "etc." (ইত্যাদি)

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: In answer to the supplementary.....

Mr. SPEAKER: These questions are replied from the Department and the Minister must see whether the replies have been properly given.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: That is why, Sir, in reply to the supplementary I referred to the report of the enquiring Officer and I want to place it on the table of the House.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: স্যার, আমি বুঝতে পারিনি মন্ত্রীমহাশয় শ্রমিক কল্যাণ করবেন কি করে। আমি যে উত্তর পেয়েছি তাতে সন্তুষ্ট নয়। শ্রমিকদের কো-অপারেটিভ সম্পর্কে allegation হচ্ছে, এই কো-অপারেটিভে কতকগুলো চোর ঢুকেছে এটাকে নষ্ট করার জন্য। নিজেদের কোম্পানী করে এটাকে নিয়েছে। এটাই হচ্ছে nut-shell এ allegation.

This is in a nut-shell the allegation and the result is that on examination of the papers it was found that the property which was purchased at 1,62,000/- was leased out to the Samiti at an annual rent of Rs.1,000/- only when the yearly depreciation charge and the interest on the borrowed capital were Rs.14,296/- and Rs.16,305/- respectively. As against a charge of Rs.30,000/- the co-operative gets Rs.1,000/- and the rest Rs.29,000/- annually has been misappropriated by those fellows when it is a fact that the same co-operative made a profit of Rs.44,296/- in one year when it was under the management of the co-operative itself and in the next year this co-operative showed a loss when it is under the management of another body.

My next question is whether the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies gave a direction to this Co-operative to allow it to be managed by the Government? Has Government seen that this direction has been carried out?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have decided personally to go there and enquire into the matter and I have tentatively fixed 17th July, 1967 to go to Silchar for the purpose.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Does the Minister reject the findings of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Minister who preceded him?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: There is no question of rejecting or accepting the findings. I want to go personally there and see what the state of affairs is and I want to collect all these things in order to bring this Society to proper footing.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I know whether this Co-operative has ever been audited?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: As I have stated, it is in the report.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Does the Minister know that Shri Dwarika Nath Tewari, Secretary of the Society, did not produce the relevant papers before the Co-operative Society and therefore his reply is not correct.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: It may be, Sir, and that is why I want to go and personally enquire into the matter.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Is it permissible to know or learn all these things that happened during the times when my friend Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury was Minister of the Department ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I can tell my veteran friend that I was never the Co-operative Minister for the last five years when all those things happened (*Laughter*) and I say this to satisfy his heart.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think when the Minister says that he will go there personally and enquire into the matter and make a fuller statement, that should satisfy the House.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: May I also submit here that so far as we the members are concerned, we are not concerned as to which Minister it concerns but we are concerned with the office.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: My question is against the Government. I withdraw the word 'Minister'. I want to know whether the Government made a decision to place an officer in-charge of this Co-operative and if that decision has been reversed by the Government and if so, why ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, we have not reversed it. This has been kept pending now.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: How long it has been kept pending ?

(No reply)

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, since the hon'ble Minister is going to investigate into the matter personally, I want to give some more points for his information: (1) Whether the labourers of that Chengkuri Tea Garden got any benefit from that Co-operative; (2) Whether the Co-operative accounts have ever been audited and if so, what is the audit report; (3) Whether the frustrated and deceived labourers of the Chengkuri Tea Garden resorted to hunger strike before the house of the Secretary of the Co-operative, Shri Tewari, and (4) What is the estimated loss of the labourers caused by this co-operative ? All these points may be enquired into.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, it will be better if the honourable Member gives the points in writing.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As promised, will the Minister place the paper on the table of the House so that the Members of the House may know what is what ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Yes.

Re: Ejahar lodged by Shri Bhriгу Kalita

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked:

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

- (a) Whether an Ejahar was lodged by one Shri Bhriгу Kalita of village Soalkuchi with the O. C., Hajo Police station in Kamrup against some persons for seriously assaulting him towards the end of 3rd week of February 1967 ?
- (b) If so, contents thereof ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that no arrest has been made so far ?
- (d) Whether the case has been charge-sheeted and sent to the court ?
- (e) If not, why ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

236. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Ejahar was lodged by one Bhriгу Kalita at Hajo police station on 20th February 1967 to the effect that on 19th February 1967 at about 4 P.M., when he was proceeding from Soalkuchi towards Bangsor in a truck by the P.W.D. Road, the truck was stopped near Bangsor village by some 10/15 men and he was pulled out and assaulted. Amongst the assailants, Shri Kalita could recognise Shri Rohini Das, Shri Upen Kakoti and Shri Nagen Das.

(c)—The three accused persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(d) & (e)—Investigation is complete but the case was kept pending for non-receipt of injury report from the Medical College Hospital, Gauhati, which is awaited. Charge-sheet is being submitted against the accused persons.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Whether it is a fact that this incident took place two days before the election ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is obvious.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Whether it is also a fact that the enquiry which was taken up by the Hajo Police Station was referred to Nalbari Inspector for enquiry by the then Minister of State, Revenue ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have no information about this. Whatever information I have, I have already given.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: The enquiry was taken up by the Hajo Police Station and the then Revenue Minister, who was a candidate in the election, ordered the transfer of the case to Nalbari Inspector. Is it a fact?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have no information. I do not think they can enquire into a case of Hajo.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Hajo Police Station is under Nalbari Inspector. So, why he cannot enquire into a Hajo case?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have no information about this matter.

Re : Supply of adulterated Atta in Gauhati

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked:

*237. Will the Minister-in-charge of supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the office of the Deputy Director, Supply, Gauhati received complaints from some very responsible consumers regarding supply of adulterated Atta during the month of April 1967?

(b) If so, who were the complainants?

(c) What actions Government has taken against the firm who supplied this adulterated Atta to the consumers?

(d) If not, why?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied.

237. (a)—Yes,

(b)—One Shri P. C. Barpujari lodged complaint alleging receipt of 10 Kg. adulterated Atta from one retailer.

(c)—The matter was immediately enquired into and the show cause notice served on the Millers and the retailer concerned. Suitable action will be taken after completion of the enquiry.

(d)—Does not arise a view of reply at (c) above.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, the incident occurred in April, 1967 but up till now the enquiry into the allegations against the shop-keeper and the miller has not been finished. May I know from the hon. Minister how long it will take to complete the enquiry?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: It is not too late. I think it will be done within a month or two.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: May I know whether the Mill owner is still getting Government quota ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: That information is not with me. But show cause notice has been served on him.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Whether the atta supplied by the miller was actually found to be adulterated ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Yes, that is why show cause notice has been served on him.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: If the Government is convinced that the atta was adulterated, what is the point of making an enquiry ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: The notification issued by the D.C. shows what is adulterated and what is not. So, some enquiry is necessary, because the man may say that it was not adulterated.

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY: When the enquiry report will be received by the Minister ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: I think very soon.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Can we get an assurance from the Minister that the enquiry would be conducted early ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Medhi and other Members, you can get assurance by putting questions.

Shri MATILAL KANOO :

যখন প্রমাণ পাওয়া গেল যে ভেজাল আটা বিক্রী কবেছে ; তখন চবকারী ক'টা (quota) দেওয়া হয় কি করে ?

(No reply)

Mr. SPEAKER: When it has been proved that it was adulterated why Government quota is still given ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Show cause notice has been issued on him.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why Government quota has still been given to him for milling purpose ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: About that I cannot give any information.

Re : Procurement of Paddy at Golaghat Subdivision

Shri CHATRAGOPAL KARMAKAR asked :

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

- (a) The total quantity of paddy procured by the Government during 1966 and 1967, i. e. up to this date under Golaghat Subdivision ?

- (b) Whether the Government is aware that paddy is continuously smuggled to Naga Hills and Mikir Hills from Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether the Government is aware that some military trucks were detected carrying smuggled paddy from Golaghat Subdivision at Bokajan by the police at Check-post No. 2 on 19th March 1967?
- (d) Whether Government have taken any definite step to stop smuggling of paddy and what step has been taken on the military personnel involved in the said smuggling ?

Sri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

238. (a)—Total quantity of paddy procured from 1st November 1966 to 27th May 1967 is 58,600 quintals.

(b)—Government received reports regarding some smuggling of paddy to Nagaland through Mikir Hills from Golaghat Subdivision.

(c)—Yes, three Military trucks were detected by the Supply staff at Bokajan Supply Check gate No. 1 on 16th March 1967.

(d) Armed Police have been posted at Bokajan with effect from 26th March 1967 to help the Supply staff to stop the smuggling of paddy. Check gates have been in existence from before at strategic points. The case is under police investigation.

Re: Fixation of price of Agricultural and Industrial Products

Shri SONESWAR BORA. asked.

* ২৩৯। যোগান মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত কৃষিজাত বস্তু আৰু শিল্পজাত বস্তুৰ মূল্য সমতাৰ ভিত্তিত বান্ধি দি বাইজক অৰ্থনৈতিক অনাটনৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লৈছে নে কি ?

(খ) যদি লৈছে, কেতিয়াৰ পৰা প্ৰয়োগ হব ?

(গ) যদি লোৱা নাই, কিয় লোৱা নাই ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

239. (a)—Paddy is our main agricultural product. Procurement prices of paddy have been fixed taking into consideration the cost of cultivation and allowance of a fair margin of profit to the producers. Along-side is also considered the parity approach according to which the producers' price should be maintained at a reasonable parity with this cost of purchase of other essential goods. As regards other agricultural products, the forces of demand and supply govern their prices.

(b)—The paddy procurement prices fixed on the basis of above principle have been in force since 1st November 1966.

(c)—It is not possible to fix the prices of all agricultural and industrial products.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: (ক) ধানেই আমাৰ প্ৰধান কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য। ধানৰ সংগ্ৰহ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰোতে খেতিয়কৰ খৰচ আৰু উচিত মুনাফা বাবে খেতিয়কে পাব পাৰে তালৈকে লক্ষ্য ৰখা হয়। অন্যান্য লাগতিয়াল সামগ্ৰীৰ দামৰ লগতো বাবে ইয়াৰ দামৰ সামঞ্জস্য থাকে তাকো বিবেচনা কৰা হয়; অন্যান্য কৃষিজাত সামগ্ৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো চাহিদা আৰু যোগানৰ ভিত্তিত দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হয়।

(খ) ওপৰত উল্লিখিত ভিত্তিত নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা দাম ১১১১৬৬ তাৰিখৰ পৰা বলৱৎ হয়।

(গ) সকলো কৃষিজাত সামগ্ৰী আৰু শিল্প জাত বস্তুৰ দাম বান্ধি দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri SONESWAR BORA : চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান যিটো ধানৰ দাম বান্ধি দিছে সেইটো উপযুক্ত বুলি ভাবিছেনে ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: চৰকাৰে উচিত বুলি ভাবিছে।

Shri JAGANNATH SINHA:

On what basis the price has been fixed ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: I have already replied to this question.

Re : Construction of Marboats by Sibsagar Anchalik Panchayat

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: asked

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

- (a) Whether the Sibsagar Anchalik Panchayat has moved for grants to construct Marboats to be placed at the disposal of Lakhmonighat and Metekaghat ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Metekaghat is contiguous to Sibsagar town and Lakhmonighat is the central place of Oil and Natural Gas Commission drilling operation at Lakwa ?
- (c) Whether Marboats were provided at the above ferry-ghat previously ?
- (d) Whether it is also a fact that the amounts received through sale of those ghat have not still been released to the concerning Anchalik Panchayats ?
- (e) If so, when Government propose to disburse the same ?

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

240. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d) and (e)—The ferry receipts for 1964-65 and 1965-66 and 1966-67 have been released to the Anchalik Panchayat. Steps will be taken to release the receipts for 1963-64 as soon as possible.

UNSTARRED, QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

Re : Fair price shop at Naharkatia

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI asked:

342. মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

(a) নাহৰকটীয়া টাউন অঞ্চলত কেইখন সস্তীয়া দোকান (Fair price Shop) আছে ?

(b) কোনখন দোকানে কিমান সংখ্যক লোকৰ যোগান দিয়ে ?

(c) সস্তীয়া দোকানে যোগান ধৰা লোকসকলৰ কিবা পৰিচয় পত্ৰ আছেনে ?

(d) যদি আছে, এই পৰিচয় পত্ৰ কোনে দিয়ে ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied.

342. (a)—There 7 (seven) Fair Price Shops in Naharkatia Town.

(b)—A list of Fair Price Shops showing the number of population served by each shop is placed on the Table of the House.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Chairman, Naharkatiya Town Committee.

Re: Mohanbari Airfield L. P. School

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked:

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

- (a) Whether Mohanbari Airfield L. P. School is under Dibrugarh School Board ?
- (b) If so, since when ?
- (c) Whether any grant was sanctioned ?
- (d) If so, when ?
- (e) Whether the Managing Committee is in receipt of the grant ?
- (f) If not, why ?

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

343. (a)—Yes.

(b)—1st February, 1964.

(c)—An amount of Rs 1,000 was sanctioned to Lahowal Development Block to be spent on Mohanbari Airfield L. P. School.

(d)—On 14th November, 1966.

(e)—No, the amount will be utilised through the Block Development Authorities.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Allotment of Atta, Maida and Sugar to the State of Assam from Centre during 1965-66

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) Quantities of Atta, Maida, Sugar, etc., allotted to the State of Assam from Centre during the period 1965-66 ?

(b) Quantities of the above allotted for this year ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply): replied:

344. (a)—No Atta and Maida are allotted by the Government of India to State Government. What is allotted to State Government for distribution to Chakki Mills for production of Atta and direct allotment of Wheat is made by Government of India to Roller Flour Mills in the State for production of Atta, Maida and Suji,

(1) Wheat allotted by Government of India to the State Government for Chakkies—

1965 83,000 tonnes.

1966 1,53,000 tonnes.

(2) Wheat allotted by Government of India for Roller Flour Mills—

1965 42,556 tonnes

1966 1,03,700 tonnes.

(3) Quantities of Sugar allotted to the State of Assam from Centre—

1965 73,203 tonnes.

1966 81,240 tonnes.

(b)—1. Government of India allotted 30,000 tonnes of wheat for the Roller Flour Mills for this year upto June 1967.

2. Government of India allotted 12,500 tonnes of wheat for the Chakkis this year upto June 1967.

3. Government of India allotted 34,262 tonnes of Sugar this year upto June 1967.

Re: Recent Fire affected areas of Nalbari Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked:

345. Will the Minister-in-charge, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) How many families of Nalbari Town, Badrukuchi and Belsor villages of Nalbari Subdivision were recently affected by fire (stating therein the dates of each fire havoc) ?

(b) What is the estimated loss in each place (to be shown separately) ?

(c) Whether Government is aware of the difficulty of roofing materials of the fire victims ?

(d) What is the relief given in cash to each family and whether relief to ameliorate sufferings of these families such as Rehabilitation loans and permits for C. I. Sheet etc. were given ?

(e) If so, when the same were distributed ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that fire service at Nalbari could not fight out the fire affectively ?

(g) If so, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

345. (a)—(i) *Nalbari Town*—Fire incident took place on 13th March, 1967 and 15 families were affected.

(ii) *Badrukuchi*—Fire incident took place on 14th April, 1967 and 10 families were affected.

(iii) *Belsor*—Fire incident took place on 13th April, 1967 and 9 families were affected.

(b)—(i) Nalbari Rs.2,84,700·00 approximately.

(ii) Badrukuchi Rs.27,588·00 approximately.

(iii) Belsor Rs.29,100·00 approximately.

(c)—Yes.

(d) and (e)—Gratuitous relief in cash of Rs.300 has already been given to 9 fire affected families of Belsor village on 15th April 1967. Another sum of Rs.200 is also being issued to the fire victims of Nalbari Town. Regarding grant of Rehabilitation loan no proposal for Rehabilitation loan has yet been received from the fire victims. Necessary action, however, will be taken as and when such applications are received.

As for C.I. Sheets, no permit has yet been issued to any fire victims. But a portion of the limited quota of B. C. Sheets out of Agricultural quota has been earmarked for the purpose and placed at the disposal of the S.D.O., Nalbari for issue to deserving fire victims.

(f)—No. The Fire Service brought the fire under control after some time.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: Non-fixation of the Khazana by the Acquired Estate Department, Karimganj

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Acquired Estate Department, Karimganj could not fix the amount of Khazana to be realised from the tenants immediately after taking over the Murarichand Estate and for long six years there was no demand of Khazana although the tenants were eager to pay?

(b) Whether Government is aware that these tenants stet demanded all these six years dues together with penalties at 6 paise per rupee and twelve paise per rupee, if the amount could not be paid within two months of the notices?

- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to exempt payment of any penalty and order realisation from the tenants by reasonable monthly instalments of the arrears ?

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

346. (a)—The Murari Chandra Roy Estate (No.15958/1) was acquired with effect from 14th April, 1964 *Vide* Government Notification No.RRZ.10/64/2, dated 10th March 1964 (*i.e.*, 1371 B.S.) On receipt of tautzis from *ex*-proprietors, collection of rents was commenced in 1371 B.S. except in a few cases of where particular co-sharers took sometime to submit their tautzis, as a result of which rent collection started in 1372 B.S.

(b)—It is not a fact. Since these taluks were acquired in 1370 B.S. (*i.e.*, 1964) the assessment of rent was due only from 14th April 1964. Since the collection of rent commenced almost immediately, there was no question of realising rent for 6 years at a time with penalties.

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

Re: Complaint against two Assistant Engineers of Tamulpur Division

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked:

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

(a) Whether Government has received any public complaint, dated 2nd April 1967 against Shri Dulal Chandra Barman, the Assistant Temporary Engineer and Shri Thuleswar Dalal of Tamulpur Subdivision ?

(b) If so, whether Government has investigated into the matter?

(c) If not, why ?

(d) Whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary action in this regard immediately ?

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

347. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Investigation has already been started.

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

(d)—Necessary action will be taken after completion of the investigation.

Re: Acquisition of land for Jammuna Irrigation Project**Shri SADHAN RANJAN SARKAR** asked:

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

- (a) How many bighas of land were acquired by Government for Jammuna Irrigation Project ?
- (b) What is the total amount assessed and paid up till now for such acquisition ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that there were discriminations in the payment of compensation ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that payment of compensation for acquiring such land at Kaki and Lanka and other mouzas in the District of Nowgong has been pending for last two years ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to take into account at the time of paying compensation the loss of crops for two years so far sustained by the cultivators ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

348. (a)—Two thousand and sixty-nine bighas/kathas, 6 lessas.

(b)—Total amount assessed was Rs.12,06,555.93 p. Total amount paid was Rs.6,82,455.75p.

(c)—No.

(d)—Compensation could not be paid in some cases, because some discrepancies have been found in respect of title over lands and in some cases, parties did not turn up to accept payment and in some other cases sanction is yet to be received.

(e)—Requisition compensation will be paid to the pattadars from the dates of requisition till publication of notification in addition to compensation for land and crops as laid down in the law.

Re: Amount paid to Municipal Boards/Town Committees in the State as "duty on Transfer of property"**Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked:

350. Will the Minister, Registration be pleased to state—

- (a) The amount paid to the Municipal Boards/Town Committees in the State of Assam by the Registration Department as "Duty on Transfer of property" during the period from 1960 to end of 1966 (Municipal Board/Town Committee wise figures may be given) ?
- (b) If not paid, why ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Registration) replied:

350 (a)—No amount has so far been paid to any Municipality or Town Committee.

(b)—This requires amendment of "The Assam Municipal (Duty on Transfer of property) Rules, 1962" and also working out details of procedures which are now being done by the Municipal Administration Department. Hence this delay.

Re: Supply Position of Rice, Atta and Sugar, etc. in the State.

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

৩৫১। মাননীয় যোগান মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমৰ চাউল, আটা, দাইল, চেনী. আৰু মিঠাতেলৰ যোগান পৰিস্থিতি বৰ্তমান কেনে অৱস্থাত ?

(খ) উক্ত নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তুবোৰৰ যোগান পৰিস্থিতি উন্নত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে ?

(গ) চাউল, আটা, চেনী, দাইল আদিৰ মূল্য অসম্ভৱ ভাৱে বৃদ্ধিহোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

351. (a)—Supply position of rice, atta and sugar is satisfactory on the whole.

(b)—The paddy procurement drive has been intensified for improving the supply position of rice and Government of India requested to make larger allotment of wheat and sugar.

(c)—Government is aware that open market price of rice has increased to some extent as is usual at this time of the season and rice is being sold through fair price shop at control price to bring down prices. Atta, pulses and sugar are also being so sold to hold the price lines for these commodities.

Re: Collection of amusement tax from Cinema Halls at Shillong

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

৩৫২। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে —

(ক) শ্বিলঙত কেইটা চিনেমা হল আছে ?

(খ) ইয়াৰ পৰা যোৱা বছৰত (১৯৬৬-৬৭) চনত আমোদকৰ কিমান পোৰা হৈছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance)
replied:

352. (a)—Four.

চাৰিটা ।

(b)—Rupees 4,11,885.00.

৪,১১,৮৮৫'০০ টকা

Re: Arrear of Taxes

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

৩৫৩। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (ক) আৰম্ভণীৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে প্ৰাপ্য কিমান কৰ, আদায় হোৱা নাই আৰু কিয় হোৱা নাই ?
- (খ) গুৱাহাটী আৰু শ্বিলঙত চলা চিটি বাছ আৰু চিটি বাছ চলা পথৰ সংখ্যা যথাক্ৰমে কিমান ?
- (গ) গুৱাহাটী আৰু শ্বিলঙৰ চিটিবাছৰ পৰা ১৯৬৫-৬৬ আৰু ১৯৬৬-৬৭ত কিমান কৰ আদায় হৈছে, আৰু প্ৰত্যেকৰে সংখ্যা কিমান ?
- (ঘ) অসমৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ প্ৰাইভেট বাছ লাইনত যাত্ৰীক টিকেট নিদিয়াটকৈ কৰ সহ ভাৰা আদায় কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে গম পাইছেনে ? যদি নাই, এনে ব্যৱস্থা অন্ত পেলাবলৈ চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance)
replied:

353. (a)—As the honourable Member has not stated what are the particular items of tax he has in view, it is difficult to give a reply. However, the figures in respect of the taxation measures administered by the Finance Department are given below:

যিহেতু মাননীয় সদস্য মহোদয়ে কৰৰ বিশেষ পদৰ উল্লেখ কৰা নাই সেই কাৰণে উত্তৰ দিয়া টান। যি কি নহওক, বিত্তমন্ত্রনালয়ত প্ৰয়োগ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা কৰৰ পৰিমাণ তলত দিয়া হ'ল:—

- (i) In respect of Sales Tax levied under the Assam Sales Tax Act, the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Act, the Assam (Sales of Petroleum, etc.) Taxation Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, the up-to-date arrears are Rs.70,61,379.00. Of this amount Rs.21,29,555.00 are involved in cases pending before the Hon'ble High Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Board of Revenue, etc., and also in appeals before the

Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Taxation Department. Without disposal of the matters the question of realisation cannot arise. Of the remaining sum, Rs.30,21,248.00 are involved in Bakijai proceedings started to realise the amount by coercive measures. As regards the balance of Rs.18,10,576.00 the departmental officers are vigorously pursuing for realisation.

অসম চেলটেক্স, অসম ফাইনেন্স (চেলটেক্স) অসম (চেল অৱ পেট্ৰোলিয়াম, আদি) কৰ আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চেল টেক্স আইনৰ দ্বাৰা আৰোপিত আজিলৈ অনাদায় কৰৰ পৰিমাণ ইয়াৰ ৭০,৬১,৩৭৯.০০ টকা। ইয়াৰে ২১,২৯,৫৫৫ টকা উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়, উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয় আৰু বেভিনিউ বোৰ্ডত স্থগিত হৈ থকা আৰু কৰ বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী কৰ আয়ুক্তৰ ওচৰত আপিল হৈ থকা মোকদ্দমাৰ লগত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হৈ আছে। এইবোৰ বিষয়ৰ নিষ্পত্তি নোহোৱালৈকে (কৰ) আদায়ৰ প্ৰশ্ন উঠিব নোৱাৰে। অৱশিষ্ট টকাখিনিৰ ৩০,২১,২৪৮.০০ টকা বাধ্যতামূলক হিচাপে আদায় কৰিবলৈ লোৱা বাকীজায় কাৰ্য্য-বিৱৰণীৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত। বাকী ১৮,১০,৫০০ টকা আদায়ৰ বাবে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে জোৰ চেষ্টা চলাই আছে।

(ii) The up-to-date arrears under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, the Assam Professions, Trades, etc., Taxation Act, Urban Immovable Property Taxation Act, the Passenger and Goods Tax Act, Carriage Tax Act, and Assam Agricultural Income-tax, are Rs.2,20,65,344.00. Of this amount, Rs.1,17,00,843 are involved in appeals before the appellate Assistant Commissioner, Board of Revenue, Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court. Rs.49,65,878.00 are involved in Bakijai proceedings started for realisation by coercive measures. Rs.53,98,621.00 are pending for collection by the officers by the Taxation Department for which they are pursuing vigorously.

অসম আমোদ কৰ আৰু পণধৰা আইন, অসম বৃত্ত, বেহা-বেপাৰ আদি কৰ আইন, অসম যাত্ৰী কৰ, পৌৰ স্থাৱৰ সম্পত্তি কৰ আইন, অসম যাত্ৰী কৰ আইন আৰু মাল বস্তু কৰ আইন, অসম বহন কৰ আইন আৰু অসম কৃষি আয়কৰ আইনৰ অধীনত আজিলৈকে অনাদায় কৰৰ পৰিমাণ ২,২০,৬৫,৩৪৪.০০ টকা। এই টকাৰ ভিতৰত ১,১৭,০০,৮৪৩.০০ (বিভাগীয়) সহকাৰী কৰ আয়ুক্তৰ ওচৰত আপিল, বেভিনিউ বোৰ্ড, মাননীয় উচ্চ আৰু উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ত (স্থগিত) হৈ থকা মোকদ্দমাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হৈ আছে। ৪৯,৬৫,৮৭৮ টকা বাধ্যতামূলক হিচাপে আদায় কৰিবলৈ লোৱা বাকীজায় কাৰ্য্যবিৱৰণীৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত। (বাকী) ৫৩,৯৮,৬২১ টকা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে আদায় কৰিবলৈ লোৱা জোৰ চেষ্টাৰ অধীনত।

(b)—The number of city buses in Gauhati and Shillong are 64 and 73 respectively and the number of routes are 2 and 5 respectively.

গুৱাহাটী আৰু শ্বিলঙত চলা চিটিবাহৰ সংখ্যা যথাক্ৰমে ৬৪ আৰু ৭৩ আৰু চিটিবাহ
চলা পথৰ সংখ্যা যথাক্ৰমে ২ আৰু ৫।

(c) Gauhati	—	1965-66	Rs.1,05,080,00.
		— 1966-67	Rs.91,758.00.
(d) Shillong	—	1965-66	Rs.74,051.00.
		— 1966-67	Rs.70,941.00.
(ঙ) গুৱাহাটী	১৯৬৫-৬৬	১,০৫,০৮০'০০	টকা
	১৯৬৬-৬৭	৯১,৭৫৮'০০	টকা
শ্বিলং	১৯৬৫-৬৬	৭৪,০৫১'০০	টকা
	১৯৬৬-৬৭	৭০,৯৪১'০০	টকা

(d)—Such instances have come to the notice of the Government and appropriate action to detect, stop such malpractices and prosecute offenders of such concerns have been taken.

((ঘ)—এনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ হৈছে আৰু তেনে দুৰ্নীতি জব্দ কৰিবলৈ আৰু বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ আৰু তেনে (কোন) প্ৰতিস্থানৰ অপৰাধীক (আইনত) অভিযুক্ত কৰিবলৈ যথোপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

Re: Protection of Kaziranga Sanctuary, etc., from the erosion of the Brahmaputra

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

354. Will the Minister, F.C. & I. Wing be pleased to state—

(মাননীয় বানপানী-নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু জলসিঞ্চন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে)

- (ক) ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা কাজিৰঙা অভয়াৰণ্য আৰু ঘাৰ নাগুড়ি মৌজা বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে নে ?
- (খ) নিমাতী ঘাটৰ পৰা বৰঘোপালৈ প্ৰস্তাবিত মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ পৰিকল্পনাটো চৰকাৰে ত্যাগ কৰিলে নেকি ?
- (গ) হাতিমুৰা-বৰঘোপা মথাউৰিৰ সুইচগেট দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে নেকি ? যদি লৈছে, কেতিয়াকৈ কৰিব ?
- (ঙ) সুইচগেটটো নিদিয়াটলৈকে চৰকাৰে কলং নৈৰ বাৰিষাৰ পানীৰ প্ৰবাহ বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লব নে ? যদি লয়, কেতিয়াকৈ লব ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I. Wing) replied:

354. (a)—No.

(b)—Embankments from Ncamati to Rangagora and from Dhansirimukh upto Bokahat P.W.D. Road totalling 40 miles, have already been constructed. There is no proposal at present to construct embankments in the remaining unembanked portions.

(c)—No.

(d)—There is no such proposal.

Re: Completion of Byaskushi-Barghopa-Chinadi Road

Shri MATILAL NAYAK asked:

৩৫৫। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে?

(ক) ব্যাসকুছি-বৰগোপা- চিনাদি বাটোটা কেতিয়ালৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব?

(খ) এই বাটোটাৰ কাম কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল?

(গ) আজিলৈ ইয়াৰ কাম শেষ নোহোৱা কাৰণ কি?

Shri ALTAJ HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.) replied:

355. (a)—There is no proposal for taking over of the road by the P.W.D. for its improvement under any of the existing approved scheme.

(b) & (c)—The question of starting the work or its non-completion does not arise in view of (a) above.

Re: Acquisition of Land in connection with the Embankment of Puthimari and Baralia Rivers

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked:

৩৫৬। বাজহমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে —

(ক) পুঠিমাৰী নদী আৰু বৰলীয়া নদীৰ মথাউৰি সাজোতে বহু গাৰুৰ বহু পৰিয়ালৰ ভেটি-মাটি ঘৰ-বস্তি যোৱা কথাটো সচাঁনে?

(খ) যদি সচাঁ, তেনেহলে সেইসকল লোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ'লনে?

(গ) যদি দিয়া নাই, কেতিয়া দিয়া হ'ব?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী, বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৩৫৬।(ক)—হয়, কেইবাখনো গাওঁৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(খ)—তলত উল্লেখ কৰা পুথিমাৰী নদীৰ কাষৰ গাওঁ কেইখনৰ মাটিৰ বাবে ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে:—

- (১) কেতেকি বাৰী (২) মাধানয়া (৩) মানাহকুচি (৪) হাদালা (প্ৰথম খণ্ড
(৫) পাতনি (৬) নিজহাজো (৭) কলিতাকুচি (৮) শক্তিবাৰী (৯)
বাজাবাজাৰ (১০) বগতা (চতুৰ্থ খণ্ড) (১১) গোকৰা (১২) হাবেৰি বুঢ়া
(২য় খণ্ড) (১৩) বায়পাথ (১৪) সহৰা (১৫) লোচাকনা (১৬) কেন্দুকোনা
(১৭) নোকুচি (১৮) হাবেৰি কুৰা (১৯) পাচপাৰা (২০) ববদল
(২১) কেৰেকনি কুচি (২২) ববলেটকানা (২৩) মধুকুচি (২৪) নকুল
(মূলমথাউৰি) (২৫) ববদাৰাৰী (২৬) কুচুমপুৰ (২৭) ধানুকা (২৮)
বকৰাজানী

কিন্তু পুথিমাৰী আৰু ববলীয়া নদীৰ কাষৰ তলত উল্লেখ কৰা গাওঁকেইখনৰ
মাটিৰ বাবে ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ টকা এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই যিহেতুকে অধিগ্ৰহণ সংক্ৰান্ত
আইনমতে কৰিব লগীয়া কামবোৰ টকা দিব পৰা অৱস্থা পোৱাটো নাই:—

পুথিমাৰী নদীৰ কাষৰ :—

- (১) ধূলাবাৰী (২) বগৰীবাৰী (৩) নিজকাউৰ বাহা (৪) গুৰমৌ (৫) সোনমহৰী
(৬) হৰিজোৰা (৭) ক্ষেত পাৰা (৮) ডংপাৰা (৯) সোনাপুৰ (১০)
দালাও (১১) আঠগাওঁ (২য় খণ্ড) (১২) ক্ষুদ্ৰচেচা (১৩) ডিঙণপাৰ
(১৪) সোনেশ্বৰ (১৫) আজাৰা (১৬) লাওকুৰি (১৭) আঠগাওঁ
(৩য় খণ্ড) (১৮) হাউলা (২য় খণ্ড) (১৯) বাগতা (২য় খণ্ড) (২০)
বাগতা (প্ৰথম খণ্ড) (২১) বাগতা (৩য় খণ্ড) (২২) ভেলকৰ
(প্ৰথম খণ্ড) (২৩) ভেলকৰ (২য় খণ্ড) (২৪) চেটলাবাৰী
(২৫) বঙালী পাৰা।

ববলীয়া নদীৰ কাষৰ :—(১) আদাৰাৰী (২) খালিমাৰি (প্ৰথম আৰু
২য় খণ্ড) (৩) গাল ডিঘালা (৪) লোহা কনা (৫) ববলাৰ তাৰি
(৬) চেটাৰাৰাৰী (৭) আঙ্গবাৰি (৮) চলমাৰি (প্ৰথম আৰু ২য় খণ্ড)।

(খ) অধিগ্ৰহণ সংক্ৰান্ত আইনমতে কৰিব লগীয়া কাম বোৰ টকা বোৰ দিব
পৰা অৱস্থাত উপনীত হলেই ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ টকা দিয়া হব। অৱশ্যে সকলো উপায়ুক্ত
আৰু মহকুমাধিপতিক ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ চুক্তি পত্ৰত চহিলৈ আনুমানিক ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ শতকৰা
৫০ টকালৈকে আগধন দিয়াৰ নিৰ্দেশ দি থোৱা আছে।

Re: Jongalbalahu Garh Fishery of Nowgong

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

৩৫৭। মাননীয় মীন মহল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে—

(ক) নগাঁও জিলাৰ জোঙাল বলহ গড়ত কোন বছৰৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ তহান-
বধানত মাছ পোহাৰ প্ৰথা প্ৰচলন কৰিছে ?

(খ) উক্ত আঁচনিত প্ৰথম বছৰ কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হ'ল আৰু কি কি শিতানত ?

(গ) চৰকাৰৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত মাছ পোহাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈ তাত কিমান মাছৰ পোনা মেলা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Fisheries) replied:

357. (a)—The Jongalbalahu Garh Fishery project was taken up for reclamation during the year 1954-55 and fish seeds were stocked from the year 1955-56.

জোঙাল বলছ গড়টো সংক্ৰমণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ১৯৫৪-৫৫ চনতে এটা আঁচনি হাতত লয় আৰু সেই বছৰতে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰে। ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনৰ পৰা ইয়াত মাছৰ পোনা মেলা হয়।

(b) During the first year of its reclamation (*i.e.* during 1954-55) sum of Rs.29,961-00 was incurred against Earth-work done for development of tanks.

উক্ত আঁচনিত প্ৰথম বছৰত (১৯৫৪-৫৫) পুখুৰী বিলাক খনাব কাৰণে মাটি কটা কামত ২৯,৯৬১.০০ টকা খৰচ কৰা হয়।

(c) A total quantity of 5,66,719 number of fish seeds were stocked there in the above fishery since 1955-56 up to the end of March, 1967.

মাছ পোহাৰ দিনৰ পৰা (১৯৫৫-৫৬) ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৩১ মাৰ্চলৈ তাত ৫,৬৬,৭১৯ টা পোনা মেলা হয়।

Re: X-Ray Plant at Tezpur Civil Hospital

Shri BISHNU PRASAD RABHA asked: ✓

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

(ক) তেজপুৰ চৰকাৰী চিকিৎসালয়ত “X-Ray Plant” বছৰৰ অধিক কাল অচল হৈ থকা কথাটো সঁচানে ?

(গ) চৰকাৰী চিকিৎসালয়ৰ “X-Ray” মেচিনৰ যোগে এই বছৰ কিমান খন ফটো লোৱা হৈছে ?

(ঘ) এই Plant অচল হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

358. (a) —The X-Ray Plant of Tezpur Civil Hospital is out of order since 6th November 1966.

(b)—Nil.

(c)—Due to some defects of the machine.

Re: Cement Factory at Bokajan**Shri SONESWAR BORA** asked:

৩৫৯। মাননীয় শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে—

- (ক) বোকাজানত চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে চিমেন্ট কাৰখানা এটা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাটো সঁচানে ?
- (খ) যদি সঁচা হয় কাম আৰম্ভ কেতিয়াৰ পৰা হব ?
- (গ) এই কাৰখানাটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰবনে অসম চৰকাৰৰ সম্পত্তি হব ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied.

359. (a)—Government propose to set up a Cement Factory in the Public Sector at Bokajan.

(b)—No definite time has yet been fixed.

(c)—The matter is being taken up with the Government of India.

Re. Requisition of land at Tezpur for Defence purposes**Shri BISHNU PRASAD RABHA** asked:

৩৬০। মাননীয় বাৰুহমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (ক) তেজপুৰত কিমান মাটি প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰয়োজনত অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে ?
- (খ) তাৰ ভিতৰত Acquisition কৰা হৈছে কিমান ?
- (গ) সাময়িক ভাবে অধিগ্ৰহণ অৰ্থাৎ Requisition কিমান মাটি কৰা হৈছে ? আৰু সাময়িকভাবে লোৱা (Requisition) মাটি কেই বছৰ আবদ্ধ কৰি ৰখা হৈছে ?
- (ঘ) Requisition কৰা মাটিত স্থায়ী ঘৰ দুৱাৰ কৰা হৈছেনে ?
- (ঙ) এই মাটি বিলাকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ কিমান আৰু কেনে ধৰণে দিয়া হৈছে ?
- (চ) এনে ধৰণে খেতি আৰু বাসস্থানৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা লোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছেনে ?
- (ছ) একচনিয়া পট্টাদাৰ সকলৰ আৰু তলতীয়া ৰায়তৰ কি বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে ।
- (জ) প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে লোৱা মাটি আধি বা খন্দুৱা দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

(ঝ) হলেশুব, গটঙ্গা, মিছামাৰী আদি ঠাইত খেতিয়কৰ খেতিৰ মাটি অধি-গ্রহণ (Both requisition and acquisition) কৰি পুনৰ আগৰ পট্টাদাৰকে পূৰ্বত ৮ নোন খানতৈ খেতি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

360. (a)—A total area of 9,733B-3K-16Ls of land has been requisitioned in Tezpur Subdivision for Defence Purposes including the Missamari Co-operative Colony land measuring 6,469B-1K-21Ls of the total requisitioned area an area, of 149B-2K-14Ls has since been derequisitioned.

তেজপুৰৰ মহকুমাত সৰ্বমুঠ ৯,৭৩৩ বি, ৩ক, ১৬লে, মাটি মিছামাৰীকো কলোনিৰ ৬,৪৬৯ বি, ১ক, ২লে সহিতে প্ৰতিবন্ধক প্ৰয়োজনত অভিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। এই সৰ্বমুঠ মাটিৰ পৰা ১৪৫ বি, ২ক, ১৫লে মাটি অভিগ্ৰহণৰ পৰা এতিয়া বাদ দিয়া হৈছে।

(b)—Out of the above requisitioned area 1,688B-4K-8Ls has been acquired up till now.

উপৰত উল্লেখিত মাটিৰ পৰা ১,৬৮৮ বি, ৪ক, ৮লে, মাটি এতিয়ালৈকে requisition কৰা হৈছে।

(c)—As regards the area under requisition *vide* (a) above. As regards the period of occupation the Missamari Colony lands are under occupation of the Army since 1952. Further, an area of 1,430B-12Ls has been under occupation from different dates since 1962 onwards.

অভিগ্ৰহণ কৰা মাটিখিনিৰ বিষয়ে 'এ'ত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে; ১৯৬২চনৰ পৰা সামৰিক বাহিনীয়ে মিছামাৰী কলোনীৰ মাটি দখল কৰি আছে। আৰু ১,৪৩০ বি, ২লে মাটি ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা বেলেগ বেলেগ তাৰিখৰ পৰা দখলত আছে।

(d)—Permanent constructions are coming up in some of these areas or parts thereof.

এই মাটিৰ কিছুমানত অথবা কিছুমান অংশত স্থায়ী নিৰ্মাণকাৰ্য চলি আছে।

(e)—As the final concurrence to the rates of different classes of requisitioned lands has not been received from the Defence Department interim compensation for the periods of occupation being assessed at a uniform rate Rs.65 per bigha for all classes of lands and "on account" payment at 80 per cent up to 1965 and thereafter at 60 per cent has already been paid. Steps have already been taken to finalise compensation in association with the Local representative of the Army.

দখল কৰি থকা সময় খিনিত মধ্যকালীন ক্ষতিপূৰণ বিষয় প্ৰতি ৬৫ টকা সকলো শ্ৰেণীৰ মাটিৰ কাৰণে সমান নিৰিখত ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈ আছে যেহেতু বেলেগ বেলেগ শ্ৰেণীৰ অভিগ্ৰহণ মাটিৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ নিৰিখৰ চূড়ান্ত সম্মতি সামৰিক দপ্তৰৰ পৰা এতিয়াও পোৱা হোৱা নাই। আৰু শতকৰা ৮০ টকা হিচাবে ১৯৬৫ চনলৈ আৰু তাৰ পিচত শতকৰা ৬০ টকা হিচাবে "অন একাউণ্ট" মূল্য দিয়া হৈছে। স্থানীয় সামৰিক

প্ৰতিনিধিৰ লগত লগলাগি ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ চূড়ান্ত মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে লোৱা হৈছে।

(f) The people, whose homesteads have been either requisitioned or acquired and became landless have already been rehabilitated.

বিবিলাক মানুহৰ বাসস্থানৰ মাটি অভিগ্ৰহণ বা অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু মাটিহীন হৈ পৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

(g)—In case of acquisition, annual lands have been given the same status as that of periodic land after deducting the conversion fee of Rs.5 per bigha from the land value. The land compensation in case of acquisition of tenanted lands is paid to the land-owners and tenants in proportion to their interests in the land.

অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত একচনা মাটিক ম্যাদি মাটিৰ সমমৰ্যাদা দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু অধিগ্ৰহণৰ সময়ত বিঘাপ্ৰতি ৫ টকা হিচাপে পৰিবৰ্ত্তন মাচুল বাদ দিয়া হয়। যেতিয়া বায়তৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় তেতিয়া মাটিৰ মালিকৰ আৰু বায়তৰ ভিতৰত মাটিৰ মূল্য আনুপাতিক স্বত্ব হিচাপে দিয়া হয়।

(h)—No such information has been reported.

এনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

(i)—No such information in respect of the lands (Acquired and Requisitioned) villages Halleswar, Gatanga, Missamari etc., has been received. An area of 128 B. 1 Katha 8Lessas of village Rangamati in Bihaguri Mouza was given to the pattadars concerned for one year's cultivation in the last year 1966 by the Military authority in lieu of one year's rental compensation before derequisitioning the land.

হলেশ্বৰ, গটোঙ্গা, মিছামাৰী ইত্যাদি গাঁওৰ মাটিৰ বিষয়ে (অভিগ্ৰহণ-অধিগ্ৰহণ) কোনো খবৰ নাই। বিহাগুৰী মৌজাৰ বঙ্গমাটি গাঁওৰ ১২৮ বি, ১ক, ৮লে মাটিত পটাদাৰ বিলাকক সামৰিক অধিকৰ্ত্তা সকলে (১৯৬৬ চনত মাটিখিনি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগতে) ভেবোনিয়া ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে ১ বছৰৰ কাৰণে খেতি কৰিবলৈ নিদিলে।

Re. Payment of Cattle—Tax by Forest Villagers for their Cattle

Shri MATHIUS TUDU asked:

361. Will the Minister, Forest be pleased to state—

- Whether the forest villagers have to pay cattle tax for their cattle ?
- If so, what is the rate per cattle ?
- Whether all the cattle are taxed including plough cattle?
- If not, which are exempted ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forest) replied:

361. (a)—Yes, grazing tax.
 (b)—Buffalo at Rs.4.50 per head per annum.
 Cattle at Re.0.75 per head per annum.
 (c)—No.
 (d)—The cattle exempted from taxation for each household are as follows:

(i) Plough cattle—

- 1 pair for 15 bighas of land under cultivation.
 2 pairs for 25 bighas of lands under cultivation.
 3 pairs for 35 bighas of land under cultivation.

(ii) Other cattle—

Upto 10 heads.

Re: Establishment of Industrial Training Centre at Dimow in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked:

362. Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—
 (a) Whether an Industrial Training Centre was established at Dimow in Sibsagar Subdivision?
 (b) Whether the public of Dimow moved for providing fencing of the compound with approach road?
 (c) If so, what steps have been taken so far?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

362. (a)—Yes.
 (b)—No.
 A bamboo fencing and an approach road exist.
 (c)—Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Re: Complaint against an Overseer

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

363. Will the Minister-in-charge P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—
 (a) Whether a written complaint against an Overseer was received by the Executive Engineer (R. & B.) Dibrugarh in the month of October, 1966 and subsequent reminder in March 1967?

- (b) If so, whether any enquiry was made in this behalf and his findings ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a false case was reported by the Officer against the petitioner in the Moran Police Station ?
- (d) If so, when and what are the findings of the Police report ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister of State, P.W.D. R. & B.) replied.

363. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Enquiry was made by the Executive Engineer in the matter who reported that the charges brought by the petitioner were not found to be correct.

(c)—One report that he has been ill-behaved and intimidated by the petitioner in question was submitted by the officer in the Moran Police Station.

(d)—The report was submitted in November 1966. The investigation on the said report was made by one Assistant Sub-Inspector, sometime in January, 1967. It is reported that the matter has been amicably settled.

Re: Appointment of Dr. Bhaskara Menon

Shri BISHNU PRASAD RABHA

—asked:

Shri SAILEN MEDHI

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one Dr. Bhaskara Menon, a retired Medical man from Kerala, having only M.B.B.S. degree was appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,800 per month *plus* his pension ?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons (for) giving high pay to an unqualified and inexperienced person from outside the State ?
- (c) Whether there is dearth of persons in the State Medical Service ?
- (d) Why the officers of the Assam Medical Service have been deprived of their legitimate claim for the post occupied by Dr. Menon.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, -Health etc.) replied:

364. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is not correct to say that Dr. Menon is an unqualified and inexperienced person. The qualifications and experience of Dr. Menon are as follows:

M.B.B.S. (Madras), Madras Medical College, 1927-32.

Railt Dunhill Prizeman in Physiology.

Chippfield Gold Medal in Clinical Surgery.

Bavalar Sethuram Gold Medal in [diseases of children,

Clinical Medicine Prize (bracketted with Dr. Velayadhan,

House Surgeoncy five months W.& C. Hospital, Egmore.

Ten months E.N.T. Department, General Hospital, Madras.

Three months P.G. Eye Department Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

Private practice from November, 1933 to December, 1940

Army in Burma Reserve of officers—active service from 14th December, 1940 to March, 1947.

Retired with war substantive rank of Major.

Appointed M.B.E. for services during Bengal famine in January, 1945.

Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Service from 16th January, 1948.

Civil Surgeon (District Medical Officer) from 5th February, 1953. Deputy Director, Health Services, Kerala State from 15th May, 1959.

Director of Health Services, Kerala from 1st July, 1960.

Retired on 1st November, 1964.

(c)—Government's intention was to fill up this post with a person having wide experience and therefore approached the Government of India for a panel of names. Dr. Menon is one of the persons who was recommended by the Ministry of Health, Government of India.

(d)—The Post of Director of Health Services is not reserved for the officers of the Assam Health Services. Therefore, the question of depriving them of any legitimate claim does not arise.

Re: Charging of 30 per cent interest by Kabuli Money lenders

Shri PHANI BORA

Shri JATINDRA MOHAN BARBHUIYA asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Kabuli money lenders charge 30 per cent interest and realise the same on the very day of lending the money?

(b) Whether Government is also aware that there are many cases of murder and clash between Kabuli and the local people as a result of such money lending ?

(c) What steps Government propose to take to remove this evil?

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

365.(a)—Government is aware of the charging of exorbitant rates of interest and other malpractices by the Kabuli money lenders.

(b)—No such specific cases have come to the notice of this Department.

(c)—Besides improving the functioning of the co-operative credit structure and expanding their loaning programme substantially, it is proposed to amend the Assam Money-lenders Act, 1934, with a view to ensuring effective control on money lenders, provide for the registration and keep under check the charging of exorbitant rates of interest.

Re: The amount sanctioned to supply medicine to various dispensaries etc., in Nowgong District

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

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

(a) The amount sanctioned by Government to supply medicine to the various dispensaries and Public Health Units of Nowgong District including the Civil Hospital for the year 1966-67 ?

(b) How much amount of the sanctioned money has been surrendered during the said year ?

(c) Why the amount has to be surrendered ?

(d) Whether the surrendered amount has been earmarked only for the Civil Hospital, Nowgong or for the other dispensaries and Health Units also of the District ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

366. (a)—An amount of Rs.2,77,412 was earmarked for purchase of medicines to the dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and Civil Hospital of Nowgong District.

(b)—Rupees 83,634.

(c)—Due to non-availability of required medicines in the Government of India's Medical Store Depot, at Gauhati and non-supply by approved firms.

(d)—A amount of Rs. 39,962 earmarked for the Civil Hospital Nowgong and Rs. 43,672 for other dispensaries and Primary health units were surrendered.

Re: Proposal to open a Health Unit in Juria Block Panchayat

Maulana A. MUSAWWIR CHAUDHURY asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal for opening of a Health Unit in Juria Block Panchayat ?

(b) If so, why it has been opened ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied.

367. (a)—Yes, site has been selected at Dagaon but land has not been made available for construction by the Anchalik Panchayat?

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Re: Procedure followed by Government in transferring Doctors

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked:

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

(a) What is the procedure usually followed by the Government in the matter of transfer of Doctors from the one place to another ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that they are not transferred at least before three years ?

(c) Whether it is also a fact that they are not allowed to stay in the same place for more than five years in the interest of Public Service ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that Dr. Kumaleswar Das serving in Kumarikata State Dispensary, was transferred from this place after 7 years but again has been brought within six months of his transfer ?

(e) If so, the reasons thereof ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

368. (a)—Usually transfer is made after one has completed 3 year in a Station but in the exigencies of Public Service the period may vary.

(b)—Yes, except for special reasons.

(c)—A doctor is not ordinarily allowed to stay at the same station for more than 5 years.

(d)—Dr. K. Das in Kumarikata Dispensary from 2nd December 1959 to 6th April 1966. He was re-posted there on 8th March 1967.

(e)—On grounds of Health at his request.

Re: Purchase made by the Civil Surgeon, Nowgong under the Cholera Control Scheme

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA asked:

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

- (a) Whether any purchase was made by the Civil Surgeon Nowgong, sometimes in February, 1966 from Gauhati under the Cholera Control Scheme?
- (b) If so, from which firm the purchase was made?
- (c) Whether any quotation was called for before the said purchase?
- (d) If so, which are the firms from which quotations were received and what rates were quoted item-wise by these firms respectively?
- (e) Whether the purchase was made from the firm which quoted the lowest rate?
- (f) If not, why?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

369. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Purchases was made from M/s. Science and Surgery, Gauhati, an approved firm.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Quotations were received from the following firm—

- (1) M/s. Standard Surgical Co.
- (2) M/s. Science and Surgery.
- (3) M/s. Indo Foreign Surgico.

The following are the rates quoted by each firms—

Name of the firm	Towes Turkish pattern.	5cc all glass Syringe.	Hypodermic needle for glass syringe—Japanese made.	Absorbent cotton wool 400 Pks.	Empty Dispy, Phial 8 oz. capacity.
(1) M/s. Standard Surgical Co.	Rs.3.25 each.	Rs.2.70 each.	...	Rs.2.50 per pkt.	Rs. 4.40 per dozen.
(2) M/s. Science and Surgery.	Rs.1.75 each.	Rs.2.70 each.	Rs.6.95 per dozen.	Rs.2.45 per pkt.	Rs. 4.25 per dozen.
(3) M/s. Indo Foreign Surgico.	Rs.3.2 each,	Rs.2.75 each.	Rs.7.00 per dozen.	Rs.2.50 per pkt.	Rs. 4.50 per dozen.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: District Surgeon in Nowgong Civil Hospital

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Nowgong Civil Hospital is running without a District Surgeon ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the public of Nowgong lodged a petition before the Chief Minister on 23rd April, 1966 to redress many public grievances including the appointment of the District Surgeon ?

(c) When a Surgeon will be posted at Nowgong Civil Hospital ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

370. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Eviction operation in the Subansiri Reserve Forest

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked:

371. Will the Minister, Forest be pleased to state—

(a) How many houses and school buildings inside the Subansiri Forest Reserve were either set on fire or dismantled during the eviction operation conducted in 1966 and 1967 ?

(b) How many utensils, agricultural implements and other properties of the evicted People were seized ?

(c) Whether the seized properties have been returned to the owners ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that some owners of the seized properties have refused to accept the returned goods ?

(e) Whether Government have received any complaint regarding corrupt practices committed by the members of the staff and officers employed to carry out the eviction operation ?

(f) If so, whether Government have taken any action against those persons ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forest) replied:

371. (a)—In 1966, 1,721 houses and in 1967, 480 houses were dismantled during eviction operation. No house known to be used as school building was dismantled. No house was set on fire.

(b)—The following unclaimed articles were taken into custody

(i) Utensils	..	..	..	35 Nos.
(ii) Agricultural implements	..	..	..	12 Nos.
(iii) Other properties—				
Paddy	..	..	..	67.33 Quintals.
Molasses	..	..	..	5 Tins.
Sugarcane crushers	..	..	..	5 Nos.
Thali ..	...	..	..	10 Nos.
Lanterns	...	..	..	2 Nos.
Trunks	..	..	..	2 Nos.

(c) & (d)—The unclaimed paddy has been disposed of and the sale proceeds credited to treasury. Other articles were kept in custody for return to the claimants and claimant notices were issued but none have upto now come forward to take delivery.

(e)—A complaint alleging merciless eviction of the one particular community was received but on enquiry it was found to be baseless.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: Proposal to improve and modernise the Sibsagar Tank

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a proposal was submitted to Government of Assam to improve and modernise the Sibsagar Tank. ?

(b) If so, what action Government propose to take ?

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

372. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under examination of Government.

Re: Lengtisinga-Abhayapuri Road

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA asked:

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

(a) In which year the Lengtisinga-Abhayapuri road was constructed ?

(b) What is the amount of money spent in the construction of the said road ?

(c) What amount is being spent for its annual repair ?

(d) Whether it is an all weather road ?

(e) If not, when it will be made an all weather road ?

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

373. (a)—1955.

(b)—Rupees 2,07,273.

(c)—Average Rs.36,000 annually.

(d)—The original construction envisaged an all-weather traffic in the road, but it has been damaged by flood since 1960-61. However, all endeavour is being made to maintain the road as an all-weather one by restoring the damages caused by floods from time to time.

(e)—As soon as flood damages are repaired and restored.

Re: Amount of money spent for construction of Srijangram-Sidolsoti Road

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA asked:

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

(a) What is the amount of money spent for construction of Srijangram-Sidolsoti road in Goalpara District ?

(b) Whether the construction has been completed ?

(c) If not, when it is expected to be completed ?

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

374. (a)—The correct name of the road is Borghola-Sidolsuti on which sum of Rs.34,867 has been spent upto March, 1967.

(b)—No.

(c)—March, 1968.

R. : Defalcation Case in Simulguri High School

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA asked:

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

(a) Whether there was any defalcation case in the Simulguri High School ?

(b) If so, what is the amount and when, and how it was detected ?

(c) What steps Government have taken to recover the misappropriated amount and to punish the persons at fault ?

(d) Why there has been so much delay in the disposal of the case ?

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

375. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Finance and Accounts Officer, Director of Public Instruction's Office detected in August, 1963 a defalcation of Rs.41, 109.70 Paise by the former Head Master and Secretary of the School.

(c)—The Managing Committee was directed on 5th August, 1963 as to take immediate legal steps to recover the amount and to refer the matter to Police. The matter was referred to the Police on 14th October, 1963 and a case was registered.

(d)—The matter is pending with Police.

Re: Purchase of ten Sugarcane Crushers by Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat

Md. MATLEBUDDIN asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that ten Sugarcane Crushers have been purchased by the Block Development Officer, Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat on his own accord and the crushers proved unserviceable.

(b) If so, when these crushers were purchased and at what cost ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Anchalik Panchayat has been made responsible for the payment of the whole amount ?

- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Anchalik Panchayat in a meeting held on 3rd January, 1967 had recorded objection for such payment ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Block Development Officer has been asked to return the said crushers to the Company concerned ?
- (f) Whether these have been returned ?
- (g) If so, when ?
- (h) If not, why ?

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

376. (a)—Orders for ten crushers were placed with the approval of the President. Twenty more items were purchased at the instance of the President of the Anchalik Panchayat. The machines are fitted with pinions of a type which are not suitable for use by local people but they are not unserviceable.

(b)—The crushers were purchased in November 1966 at a total cost of Rs.15,895 as reported earlier by the Block Development Officer, inclusive of delivery and other charges. The Anchalik Panchayat meeting held on 5th April 1967 mentioned the cost at Rs.12,271. The discrepancy has not been reconciled.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, an objection was raised by the Agricultural Committee on 3rd January 1967, and by the Anchalik Panchayat on 5th April 1967.

(e)—Yes, the Committee was of the view that the machine having pinion of 14 numbers teeth is not useful for the purpose and according to them machine having pinion of 16 to 20 numbers of teeth should be procured from the firm.

(f)—No, but correspondence to that effect has been made with the firm and payment of 10 percent security has been held up.

(g)—Does not arise.

(h)—In view of reasons stated in (f).

Re: Possession of Private Cultivable Lands without acquisition for Housing Refugees

Shri BENOY KRISHNA GHOSE asked:

377. Will the Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government has taken possession of private cultivable lands without any acquisition for housing refugees in Dalgoma-Rihi of Goalpara District ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that no compensation has been paid as yet to the persons whose land has been so occupied in spite of repeated appeals ?
- (c) If so, why ?

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Minister of State, Relief and Rehabilitation etc.) replied:

377. (a)—Yes, in 1964 there was a sudden and heavy influx of the refugees from East Pakistan. Government have to give shelter by erecting tents and sheds. At that time some land of private owners was utilised.

(b) & (c)—It is not a fact that no compensation has been paid to the owners of the land. On receipt of claims for compensation from 9 (nine) owners, compensation as assessed by the S. D. O. Goalpara was sanctioned. All except one have received the compensation sanctioned by the Government. Meantime, some new owners have come up with claim for compensation. These are being investigated.

Re: Non-receipt of compensation for Lands acquired by Railway Authority

Shri RAMESH MOHAN KOULI asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government have received any complaint from the public of Dhemaji regarding non-receipt of compensation for lands acquired by the Railway authority within the Dhemaji area under Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, whether Government will take up the matter with Government of India for early payment of the same ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

378. (a)—Yes. A few petitions and resolutions adopted in the public meeting have been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

(b)—On the whole there are 35 Land Acquisition cases out of which action for making payment of compensation for 17 cases have already been taken. For the balance 18 cases also Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, has been asked to make payment of 80 percent of the total compensation to the land owners pending finalisation of the Land Acquisition cases and on execution of indemnity Bonds.

Re: Pension and gratuity to the Employees of defunct Local Boards and Rural Panchayat

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the employees of the defunct Local Boards and Rural Panchayats, have not been given any pension and gratuity ?

(b) Whether the Government proposes to give them pension or gratuity ?

(c) If so, when ?

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

379. (a)—Decision was taken to sanction gratuity to those employees of defunct Local Boards and Rural Panchayats who were not absorbed in Government Departments or in the Panchayats. So far as the Government is aware these employees received gratuity on termination of their services.

In the case of those employees who were absorbed in Government Departments and in the Panchayats each case has to be decided on its merits.

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

Re: Granting of a big amount of money for improvement of the Panigaon-Chariali

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked:

380. Will the Minister-in-charge, Panchayats be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that a big amount of money was granted by the Nawboisha *ad-hoc* Anchalik Panchayat for improvement of the Panigaon Chariali ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that with this amount the house of the present President was constructed ?

(c) What amount of grants were given in the name of Panigaon Weaving Institution ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the same person in different names has drawn the amounts ?

(e) Whether Government have received representations for enquiry of defalcation of public money on different name by the same person ?

(f) If so, whether any enquiry was held ?

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

380. (a)—Yes, an amount of Rs.4,000.00 was sanctioned for improvement of Panigaon Chariali.

(b)—Government have no information.

(c)—There is no such Institution called "Panigaon Weaving Institution" but there was an Institution called "Panigaon Boaka

Samabai Samity Ltd." which was liquidated on 15th May, 1966. An amount of Rs.300.00 paise was paid to this Institution on 18th June, 1960.

(d), (e) and (f)—An allegation was received by the Sub-divisional Officer North Lakhimpur from one Shri Mohend a Nath Rajkhowa and three others, which is under investigation by the Sub-divisional Planning Officer, North Lakhimpur.

Re: Sinking of deep tube wells in the State

Shrimati PUSHPA LATA DAS asked:

381. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of deep tube wells sunk in different parts of the State ?
- (b) Whether these tube wells are being utilised properly ?
- (c) The total amount of expenditure incurred so far for these tube wells ?
- (d) The charge fixed on the cultivators for utilisation of water per acre ?
- (e) Total amount realised from the cultivators for utilisation of water ?
- (f) Additional yield year by year from the inception of these wells ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

381. (a)—Twenty-four numbers out of which one has been given to Udalguri Anchalik Panchayat for supplying drinking water and another has been withdrawn as it produced gas with water. The distribution of tube wells in different parts of the State is as follows:—

Darrang	6
Kamrup	4
Nowgong	5
Sibsagar	6
Mikir Hills	1
	22

(b)—Not to the expectation as cultivators are not keen for taking water on payment.

(c)—Non recurring—Rs.19.63 lakhs.
Recurring—Rs.4.21 lakhs.

(d)—The cultivators are only to supply fuel and lubricants or to pay for these charges and no other charge is levied.

(e)—Rupees thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and twenty-six paise.

(f)—1962-63	..	..	..	163.75	Tonnes.
1963-64	..	..	..	306.81	"
1964-65	..	..	..	200.65	"
1965-66	..	..	..	166.50	"

Re: Production Centre of Assam Government Marketing Corporation at Nalbari Industrial Estate

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked:

382. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) When the production centre of Assam Government Marketing Corporation was started at Nalbari Industrial Estate ?
- (b) What is the present number of looms and number of weavers there ?
- (c) What was the estimated number of looms to be installed in the centre ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware of the high cost of yarn resulting in high cost of production ?
- (e) If so, whether Government proposed to supply yarn to weavers at subsidised rates ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that there is a large number of weavers in Lower Assam who are suffering for want of a calendering plant in public sector for finishing their products ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to instal one calendering plant in public sector (preferably in Co-operative Sector) at Gauhati Industrial Estate along with the sizing machine ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industries, Government of India once promised in a conference at Bombay to sanction a calendering plant at Gauhati in Co-operative Sector ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

381. (a)—The production centre was started in June, 1965.

(b)—The present number of looms is forty and the number of weavers including helper weavers is fifty.

(c)—The estimated number of looms to be installed was one hundred with provision for further expansion upto two hundred.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f)—Yes, but the need for a calendering plant is more for the Handloom marketing Agencies and Bulk Producers than for part time Weavers.

(g)—A calendering plant will be installed at the Industria Estate, Gauhati by the Assam Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society -to which the Government will give financial assistance.

(h)—No.

Re: Implementation of Industrial Estates

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

383. Will the Minister-in-charge, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) How many Industrial Estates were included for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan ?

(b) How many of them have been completed up till now ?

(c) When the work of the rest of the Industrial Estates will be taken up ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries) replied:

383. (a)—Five Industrial Estates were included in the Third Five Year Plan for implementation, of which two were spill over schemes from the Second Five Year Plan and three were newly taken.

(b)—Four have been completed

(c)—The fifth Industrial Estate will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Re: Allotment of Rice and Atta to the Tea Garden workers

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA asked:

384. Will the Minister, Supp'y be pleased to state—

(a) What is the basis of allotment of rice and atta to the tea garden workers ?

- (b) Whether workers have any ration card ?
- (c) Whether any Food Committee was formed for distribution ?
- (d) If not, why ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

384. (a)—Allotments of rice and atta for tea gardens are made by the Supply Department. The rate of 2,000 grammes of cereals per week per adult and half of that minors.

(b) & (c)—Distribution of cereals to workers is the responsibility of the management of the tea estate, and they look after proper distribution.

(d)—In view of replies to (b) & (c) this does not arise.

Re: Price of sugar at Nowgong

M. A. MUSAWWIR CHOUDHURY asked:

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

(a) What is the rate fixed at Nowgong for Bihar, U.P, and Dergaon sugar respectively ?

(b) Whether the rate fixed varied with each other ?

(c) If so, the reasons thereof ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong allowed Rs.6.75 paise as freight per bag of sugar brought from Dergaon to Nowgong ?

(e) What is the distance from Dergaon to Nowgong ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that generally Rs.3.00 is given as freight for each bag of sugar from Dergaon to Nowgong ?

(g) If so, the reasons for enhancing the rate by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

385. (a)—Bihar sugar Rs.151.68 paise to Rs.152.18 paise per quintal, Dergaon Sugar Rs.156.61 paise to 157.14 paise per quintal, receipt of U.P. Sugar Nil.

(b)—Yes,

(c)—Due to different *Ex-Mill* price fixed by the Government of India as per grade of sugar and also different Railway freight.

(d)—No, Rs.6.50 paise was allowed.

(e)—100 miles upto sugar Mill.

(f)—No. Generally transport cost of Rs.4.50 paise is allowed when sugar is moved by road from Dergaon to Nowgong. It depends on the availability of transport.

(g)—As there was shortage of sugar in Nowgong District during the period of Magh Bihu and Id festival in order to meet the situation sugar had to move by road from Dergaon Sugar Mill to Nowgong^g. In that particular case, the transport cost of Rs.6.50 was allowed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong considering the urgent need of sugar in the District Regular allotment of sugar from Bihar was also not received by Deputy Commissioner due to Booking restriction at Bihar sugar factories.

Re: Restriction imposed on issue of licence to the Hullers

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there are some restriction imposed on issue of licence to the Hullers ?
- (b) If so, what are these ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Huller licences are granted to the Registered Co-operative Societies on application?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that an application to start a Huller was filed before the Director of Supply by the Gangmouthan Paddy Husking Society (No.T9 of 1966-67) about 5 months before ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Director of Supply has forwarded that application to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for his comments ?
- (f) Whether Government will also be pleased to take necessary steps for granting the necessary licence applied for by Gangmouthan Paddy Husking Society ?

Shri RAMESH CHARDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

386. (a)—Yes. Issue of rice milling licence to Hullers or to any type of rice mills is governed by the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 which came into force with effect from 22nd April, 1959. Under the provisions of the said Act, licence is issued to only an existing mills as defined under Section 3(b) of the said Act *i.e.*, if rice milling operation was carried on at any time in such mill during the period from 22nd April, 1958 to 22nd April, 1959,

(b)—As stated at (a) above.

(c)—Grant of licence to applicants, including registered Co-operative Societies, are governed by the provisions as indicated in answer (a).

(d)—No. An application was however, submitted by the Gangmouthan Paddy Husking Society to the Minister of Industries on 4th March, 1967 and the same was forwarded to the Director of Supply, Assam for disposal.

(e)—No. The application is still under examination.

(f)—The application will be disposed of on its merit.

Re: Sanctioning of additional posts for L. P. Schools exceeding 40 students

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked:

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

(a) Whether Government propose to sanction additional posts for the Lower Primary Schools having more than 40 students under a single teacher?

(b) If so, what is the number?

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

387. (a)—No.

(b)—At least average attendance of 50 students is required to qualify for an additional post in a L.P. School.

Re: The number of recognised L. P. Schools functioning in Karimganj Subdivision

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN asked:

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

(a) How many L.P. Schools have been functioning in Karimganj Subdivision having Government recognition?

(b) What is the number of teachers serving in these L.P. Schools?

(c) How many of those teachers are permanent?

(d) Why those not permanent have not been made permanent?

(e) How many Deputation vacancies are there at the moment in Karimganj Subdivision L. P. Schools?

(f) Why the vacancies have not been filled in?

(g) What is the number of T. T. passed candidates are there without employment in Karimganj Subdivision?

(h) Whether it is a fact that even before absorbing all those trained waiting candidates, the department calls for fresh test ?

(i) If so, what are the reasons ?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education) replied:

388. (a)—Six hundred eleven.

(b)—One thousand and one hundred fifty three.

(c)—Eight hundred twenty-nine.

(d)—The remaining teachers are mostly holding the posts created under the plan provision and an incumbent against a post of this nature has to complete at least five years of continuous service to be eligible for confirmation. Besides the service rendered have to be satisfactory before the teacher concerned can be confirmed.

(e)—Ten.

(f)—The Assistant Secretary of the Board had to obtain clarification in certain respects from the Secretary of the Board. Hence the delay. These post will be filled in as soon as the school re-opens after Summer Vacation.

(g)—Forty candidates who passed the selection test in 1963.

(h)—No test has been held for non-matric candidates since 1963. A selection test was held for selection of matriculate candidates for the first time in 1966.

(i)—The number of Matriculates being very large and increasing yearly the State Board thought it advisable to hold a test for securing the candidates for selection. Accordingly the first test (for matriculates) was held in 1966.

Re. Number of Subsidised dispensaries in the State

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS asked:

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

(a) What is the number of subsidised medical dispensaries in the State ?

(b) How many of these are functioning ?

(c) When these subsidised dispensaries will be taken by the Government ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

389. (a)—There are:—

(i) Allopathic Dispensaries 97

(ii) Ayurvedic Dispensaries 65

(b)—(i) Allopathic Dispensaries—Information is being collected.

(ii)—Ayurvedic Dispensaries—All.

(c)—Government do not propose to take over subsidised dispensary in the near future due to paucity of funds and non-availability of medical and para-medical staff.

Re: Purchase of a Tractor by the Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat.

Md. MATLEBUDDIN asked:

390. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a tractor has been purchased by the Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat? If so, when and at what cost?

(b) What is the income made by the use of the said tractor?

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

390. —One Escort-37 tractor was purchased in January 1966 at a cost of Rs.37,929.25 paise including the cost of attachments.

One "Krishi" power Tiller (about 5 H. P.) was purchased in November 1966 at a cost of Rs.8,308.75 paise.

(b)—The income from the Escort Tractor as hire charges for ploughing and harrowing was —

	Rs.
1965-66	2,142
1966-67	5,949

There was no income from the power Tiller as hire charge was not fixed.

Further information on Starred Question No.51 replied on 14th June 1967 re: Supply of Engined Boat in Dibru--Sonari--Burisuti Ferry

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGO1: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ১৪ জুন তাৰিখৰ ৫১ নং Starred Question ত আগৰ বাজ্যিক গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কেইবাটাও Supplementary প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া বুলি আজিলৈকে দিয়া নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি এইটো Question ৰ বিষয়ে কৈছে নেকি?

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGO1 নহয় চাব, মই ১৪ জুনৰ কথা কৈছো।

Shri AL TAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister: of State P.W.D.) (R & B) Sir, this information is being collected and it will be placed in the House as soon as available.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Gogoi, you will get ample opportunity later onto ask about it.

Voting on Demands for Excess Grants and Excess Appropriation for 1962-63

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I feel that this House has the duty to go into this matter in some details, because the House will be pleased to see that for 1962-63 the demands for the excess grants and excess appropriation aggregate to more than Rs. 16 crores, actually, Rs. 16,89,39,934. This amount is in excess of grants and also of charged appropriation. Now, as the House knows, some 10 or 15 years back this amount even did not come. This amount is more than the budgetted amounts itself. In other words, some 15 years back our State Budget was less than 16 crores and now in this particular year *viz.* 1966-67, more than Rs. 16 crores have been shown as excess. In other words this was the granted amount and the Government had spent more than Rs. 16 crores. Of course, out of this Rs. 16 crores, about Rs. 14 crores relate to overdraft. Therefore, the real excess is only about Rs. 2 crores and odd. But with regard to the overdraft also, I have something to say. I shall go to this point later on. But, may I draw the attention of the House of the duty that this House should be vigilant particularly to Part VI of the Constitution of India - Articles 202 to 207? So far as Articles 208 on ward are concerned they are only procedural. Sir, the House will be failing in its duty if it does not keep a close watch over the financial affairs of the Government. It has been noticed that the Finance Department is having almost a joy-ride over the State finances and the House has also been quite a lot indulgent in this matter. If we want accurately to perform our duties, we cannot be so indulgent and we cannot afford the Finance Department to be allowed to ride rough-shod over the finances of the State. That is why, I take the opportunity to draw the attention of the House to its own duties, because until and unless we perform our duties, we shall have no right to expect the Government to be more careful. Now, as you know, Sir, there is a purpose in enunciating all the principles laid down in Part VI of the Constitution of India, that is, that becomes a responsible Government which remains answerable to the people through their representatives for every expenditure that it makes. Because only on the power of vote of the Legislature that the Executive Government is getting the authority to spend and for that purpose, financial estimates are to be made. It is for this purpose that the Budget is prepared and presented. Nobody can be so sure that the budget is in accurate estimates, but as we are here for a long time, we have experience in this matter. Our budget ought to be approximately correct, but what we expect, that approximation has not been reached. As you know, Sir, there is a general budget which is passed and if there be any excess in the current year, supplementary demands are made and this supplementary demands are also passed by the House. Over and above that there may be reappropriation on some heads, particularly, on

* Speech not Corrected.

minor heads. There may be some saving and that saving may be utilised in some minor heads so that the appropriation may also be possible. It is not only in the exceptional case, but a very very exceptional case that the House can agree to the excess grant. We have to see whether this particular excess grants actually are those which come within the category of very very exceptional circumstances.

Now, in the statement of Explanatory Memorandum, it will be found that as the honourable Minister said "these demands and appropriations as shown in the statement are intended to regularise expenditure incurred in the financial year, 1962-63." Now, it will be noticed that it is not only a post-mortem affair, but it is the post-mortem of a body which is almost beyond recognition, because we are now rather confronted with the situation after five years and to a House which was not a part to passing the original budget. The original budget was passed by another House -the predecessor House. At any rate, this delay, I submit at the outset, is very unfortunate. If excess grants are to be brought for passing by this House, this delay should be minimised and for that purpose audit and other things are to be expedited. It may be said or it might be said that it is probably because there are many things and so many factors, there is the Accountant General, there is the Comptroller and Auditor General and there is also the Public Accounts Committee and so on and so forth. But, I beg to submit that delay is not really for that, the delay is because the Finance Department is in a hopeless mesh and our Finance Department of Assam is the worst in the whole of India. I am saying this authoritatively and without any fear of contradiction that in this State the District of Kamrup is the worst District. The Kamrup Treasury has not given its returns up-to date. Not only up-to-date some of the returns are pending for more than one year whereas return for each month is to be given after the end of the month. Now, the Districts do not give the return timely and for preparation of return in ordinally long period is taken then the Accountant General becomes helpless and therefore, this explanation that because of the audit, because of the Accountant General's objections, because the matter having to be referred to the Public Accounts Committee and because of meeting audit objections this delay is inevitable. If that plea is taken it will be an unfortunate plea, because that will mean that the House will be deprived of its own legitimate right of exercising its duty. Therefore, I take great exception to the presentation of this excess demand today after a lapse of 5 years. This is any first objection.

The second objection is the question of regularisation. There may be some technical irregularities, which may have to be regularised and there may be some unforeseen circumstances, or some exigencies of circumstances which should have come in the shape of supplementary demands or reappropriation. Now, here because there are some provisions in the Constitution not only of the general budget, not only of the supplementary budget and reappropriations proposals, but there are also exceptional provisions for excess grant and it now appears that the Finance Department is making this exception of the rule. I say it is a dismal state of affairs which is reflected by these Demand for excess Grants and Appropriations aggregating, Rs.16,89,39,934 for

regularising expenditure incurred for one year, 1962-63. That shows that our Finance Department has got no control over the financial allocations and expenditures, and this Legislature has got no control over the Executive Government, particularly, the Finance Department. After all if that sort of things is the case what is the use of us being here in this House if we cannot bring the administration to its proper place. It is, therefore, in anguish rather than in anger I say that presentation of this sort of grant after a long lapse of 5 years is most irregular.

Sir, it has also been stated for example that our Minister of Medical, who is also in-charge of Registration, Stamps etc., in his latter capacity he has got a grant, but Sir, he is not here now in this House. In this connection, I would draw your attention to this sort of absence from the House. I no doubt know that our Ministers have got many and multifarious duties and I cannot expect that all Minister and Ministers of the State should be present in the House right from 10.00 A.M. to 5-00 P. M. although I may be the only regular student in this school. *(Laughter)*.

Mr. SPEAKER: And I am the headmaster.

Shri KAMAKHYAPRASAD TRIPATHI: He is the regular Professor.

* **Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Why cannot all Ministers and Ministers of State to be present in the House from its start to end as I do but when a demand is being discussed and a particular Minister is to move the demand, surely, Sir, he should be expected to be present in the House at least to hear if I make any criticism for which if required he may pull me up, or if I am trying to give some helpful suggestions the Minister should be here to hear them. Sir, I am taking this opportunity to say that this sort of absence from the House of a Minister when his particular demand is being discussed is really insulting to the House. *(Table thumping from Opposition)*. When any of the Ministers demand is discussed it is not fair on his part to be absent from the House.

Sir, now with regard to Grant No.6, item No.1. It is in the name of Shri Satindra Mohan Dev, and I find from this demand it is stated by him in the explanatory notes.—“The excess of Rs.34,443 is due to heavy increase in the sale of stamps, which could not be foreseen involving increased payment of discount to the stamp vendors under contingent charges and also due to increase in the supply of stamp from Nasik Road, owing to heavy demands from the treasuries and sub-treasuries in the State”.

He said that there was heavy increase in the sale of stamps, which could not be foreseen. Is it a sudden increase? Sir, from grants from 1950 onwards you will be pleased to find that there is a great rise in the sale of stamps, court-fees and so on. So this cannot be unforeseen. Sir, this excess of Rs.34,443 is really meant for commission to Stamp Vendors. Now, this amount is or was payable to Stamp Vendors who get a nominal commission at the rate of half a rupee or 50 paise for sale of stamps worth Rs.100.00. This cannot be said as sudden and

unforeseen because all knew that stamps are being sold in heavy numbers. Therefore, my question is why this matter could not have been brought in the shape of a supplementary demand. It may be that it could not be brought in the general budget....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your point is that if the price of stamps could be foreseen this commission should have also been foreseen.

Not only that part. There is another part that in the matter of stamps my own experience is that people have to pay extra. There was a time in 1962-63, in that period, when small denomination stamps were not available with the Stamp Vendor with the result that the people have to pay extra. I am grateful to the Minister that he is now here when the demand is being discussed. So, because there was no imagination on the part of the Department and as the present Hon'ble Minister was not at that time the Minister, there was nothing personal in the matter; it is the department that is being discussed. After all the Minister is not examining the supply of stamps. The practice was that the Department used to determine the requirement of stamps, that was the practice during the days of the British also. But the Department had not that little imagination. Now, Department ought to have seen that because the demand of stamps is rising, there should be more stamps in the stock. Of course, I know that was a peculiar period—that was a period of the Chinese affairs and at that time there was trouble for getting stamps from Nasik. But this trouble did not continue for full one year. Therefore, there was no reason why the problem ought to have been slept over and this, we have seen, is the general tendency. At least in most of the district headquarters and subdivisional headquarters the tendency is that small denomination stamps which are in greater demand are not generally available up to the required quantity. The result is the people are to suffer, they are to pay for higher denomination stamps. In that way, the poorer people suffer. Therefore, I take this opportunity in this connection to say that in order not to be at least oppressive to the poorer sections of the people, there should be adequate care to see that these things which are in greater demand by this ordinary people, are adequately stocked and properly and regularly supplied. This again shows, on the one hand, lack of imagination on the part of the Department and secondly, it shows that the machinery moves too slow, thirdly, it shows the callousness about the problems of the common people. These three things are the causes to which I would draw the attention of the Minister. If this attention is given and the Department is pulled up then probably not only that the people will feel relieved, but this sort of excess demand may not be necessary in future. I again repeat that it should be remembered by the Department that excess demands are very very exceptional cases. They should not be made a regular feature of our financial state of affairs.

Then, I come to our venerable Minister-in-charge of Justice as his Department has come up. He is not at all responsible for 1962-63.

* **Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** You criticise the Department at the right side of the Minister?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I say that the Minister, not in person, but the Department which he is in-charge.

* Speech not corrected

When I criticise the Minister, I criticise the Department ; when I criticise the Department, I criticise the Minister. The only thing I say that it is nothing personal. Because I have observed that sometimes personal names were mentioned. These sorts of things I have heard being mentioned by very old parliamentarians in this House. Therefore, I make it clear that there is nothing personal in this matter.

Now, here also we find, of course not a big amount, but after all an amount of Rs.74,124 and it is said that the amount of excess on Road and Diet money to witnesses can neither be reduced nor foreseen as it is not possible to determine the number of cases in advance. It is almost a pity for being mossil lawyers. Nobody is saying that.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The hon. Member should remember that it was in 1962 during the Chinese aggression.

* **Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** If that explanation would have been given, that would have been appropriate. The Hon'ble Minister could have given that explanation. But the Hon'ble Minister may be pleased to find what explanation is given. I am objecting to the explanation. This is not a correct explanation. We cannot even understand the trend of the explanation, otherwise why should there be a budget at all ? The very fact is that there is a budget. This sort of explanation to a House shows a slighting attitude and a slighting responsibility. So, I say it is an insult and an affront to the House. Whoever may draft it, this is a very insulting statement. I am coming to another part. In the explanation, we come across these words, "When the matter was brought to the notice of this Department by Audit towards the close of the financial year, there was little time left to go in for any extra grant during the year 1962-63." Now, the Accountant General or the Audit or his party were at least very prompt enough to bring this irregularity to the notice of the Department in that very year itself, that is to say by the end of 1962. Now, in 1967, the Department comes to say that in 1962-63 because the demand came late in the financial year, the demand could not be taken. If the Department or the Minister could not take the extra grant at that time, it is alright. We take it that in 1962-63, it came by the fag-end of the year. Therefore, it could not be brought up. But what happened in 1963-64, in 1964-65 and in 1965-66 ? So, this explanation is not true; because if that matter would have been truth then the next year this excess could have been regularised. So, the point is that the matter was slept over ; it was allowed to remain lying and ultimately when reconstruction and other things in Finance have to be made and at the same time, the Auditor and Comptroller General is to be satisfied, then these things are now brought up. It is almost like a belated Sraddha ceremony of my late father. Let the ceremony be over somehow. But this is not correct.

Again not only that. "The excess may now be regularised by taking an excess grant, as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee." The cat is now out of the bag. The whole financial irregularity was committed and it was slept over in spite of the effort of the Accountant General who had no way out than to refer the matter to this House and the Public Accounts Committee scrutinised it and found that the Department failed to regularise the irregularity. Then the Public Accounts Committee pointed out that this should be done. Then only it has

come for regularisation. So that is the position. That shows a sorry state of affairs in our financial administration. I do not want to go to other items because that will take much of the valuable time of the House. I come to the last item that is charged statement at page 14; the House will be pleased to find that here there is a very important question that is the question of overdraft. After all Government is not just a commercial concern. It has got some accounts with the Banks, they take overdraft, invest it and this way the business goes on. But our position *i.e.*, the State's position is slightly different; we have got our Contingency Fund, we have got our Consolidated Fund, we have got also our yearmark limit for drawing money from the Reserve Bank of India. Now we have seen during the discussion on the budget that we are so much in debt that a quite a lot of money is being spent as interest.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Now in this particular year they voted in the Legislature on account of interest for debts in respect of overdraft taken from the Reserve Bank of India it was 1,25,61,300 rupees—this by itself is a very dangerous position. I hope that those members of the House will please consider the matter. If we are to pay interest to the tune of Rs. 12 crores for our overdrafts than you should imagine what type of bankrupt this Government is becoming, what type of business this Government is running, that for overdraft alone we are to pay interest of Rs. 12 crores and more. But not only that it has happened, it was seen that the real interest was not 12 crores but it was 26 crores 17 lakhs that is to say the position at that time was to be better but it is not, it has gone worse. Because in the present year's budget we have seen our interest has gone to the limit of Rs. 150 crores or so. It is a very difficult situation, the Finance Minister said that we have got many properties underneath, there might be gold mines and many other things and in the Hills there might be many treasures but all these are potentials and these potentials are not the actual wealth, when the potentials are utilised that will bring us wealth. It is said that a sleeping fox catches no poultry—there might be many a crore of rupees underneath—buried in our soil—but these are of no help unless and until this is properly utilised, spent and invested. Now at any rate the actual expenditure as interest for overdrafts in that year was Rs. 2,61,76,440 of rupees but the grant taken from the House was only 1,25,61,300 rupees and therefore the excess amount now required after five years is Rs. 1,21,11,443. Now the explanation is very interesting and that is why I have drawn your attention to this particular item. It has been "unlike previous years Audit insisted that whatever amount is offered to Government by way of overdraft by the Reserve Bank of India will be paid to the State Government as receipt and the repayment will be shown as expenditure". I do not know why this should happen, what particular emphasis I should give, when in the Government we have got so many I. A. S. Officers and intelligent persons who are running the Finance Department and should not know what should be shown as expenditure and what as receipt. I want to point out this to the House. They used the words, "unlike previous" years etc. Perhaps they thought that these people are after all representatives of the laymen, and as they are representatives of the laymen they do not know the accounts tricks. Perhaps they are thinking that in any case if there be division the Ayes will go to the Ayes and Noes to the Noes, and votes will be there. How

it is that the Accountant General would come to point out and insist that the accounts should be as it ought to be. But then how obstinate our Finance Department is from their very explanation it is clear, "unlike previous years Audit insisted that whatever amount is offered to Government by way of overdraft by the Reserve Bank of India will be paid to the State Government as receipt and the repayment will be shown as expenditure". The State Government was insisted upon to accept this procedure. Why? No explanation. In accounts as it would unnecessarily inflate the provision and also for the fact that an accurate estimate for all these transactions is not possible. What unnecessary inflation and what accuracy are lacking? We do not understand. Moreover, this has no net effect on the State, but yet the accounts are not maintained properly which is the procedure and ultimately the Comptroller and Auditor General of India insisted upon with the approval of Government of India to agree to that. How obstinate this Finance Department are is? It is the Accountant General who pointed out how the accounts are to be kept. They said we are not going to do so, and then the Government had to intervene in the matter. This is the way how the Finance Department is functioning—so obstinate, so high-browed, so sticky that they would not listen to reason until and unless they are whipped to the position. This is the way we have been facing the difficulties. We are going from bad to worse. Therefore, without taking any more time of the House I would like to impress upon the House that the House should be more vigilant about the financial matters and the Government has to be more dutiful to the Legislature. Unless and until the Legislature is vigilant and Executive is responsible, proper functioning of Parliamentary Democracy is an impossibility. We are sent by our electorates to be vigilant of our rights, no tax on vote. If there is vote, if people exercised rights of voting, the people have got the right to say that these are properly accounted for. With these few words, I again request our Finance Minister to be more co-operative with the Legislature and I request this House to be more vigilant in these matters.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising the point, but I do not agree with him regarding the financial affairs of the state, our necessities are greater than those of other States. We are to face more problems than any other States. our Country faced an aggression from China and that is why money had to be spent in excess. Hence, there were unforeseen expenditures. The impact of the Chinese aggression was greater than on any other States of India. Thirdly, the problems which had to be faced in regard to construction were difficult; construction season is too short and during this short period when works have to be completed, lots of irregularities creep in. The financial year needs change from March to June. The Union Finance Minister has proposed to stop overdraft to States as the overdrafts have gone upto 250 crores. Hence the difficulty.

I may inform the hon. Member that the Gauhati Treasury has arrears and they are always late in discharging matters due to heavy works; so, I have decided to divide the Gauhati Treasury into two. Tura Treasury also was in arrears. If Nalbari Treasury can take over a large portion of works from Gauhati Treasury then Gauhati Treasury can function better.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: What was the interest paid? If there was interest paid, there is impact.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Rs.14,11,14 is the interest.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Rs.12 crores on Plan expenditure. Our Plan Loans are 150 crores. We are to pay interest and for that we had to provide this interest of 14 crores. It will be appreciated that we are trying to curtail our expenditure. I fully agree with Sri Bhattacharjee that our expenditure should be minimised. In this matter, naturally, it will be our endeavour in future to avoid unnecessary expenditure.

I am glad to inform the hon. Members that yesterday we have placed Rs.77 lakhs with the R. B. I. In this matter we have followed the P. A. C's directions. I fully agree with Shri Bhattacharyya that it would have been proper for the Finance Department to come with a Supplementary Demand instead of waiting for the P. A. C. to give us direction.

Now so far as the details about Shri Dev's Demands are concerned, these are very small details. As I said before the year 1962 should be regarded as a special year for Assam because all our expectations, and anticipations were belied by the Chinese Aggression and therefore shortage occurred, expenditure on arrears had to be met and all sorts of things or happened. Therefore, so far as 1962 is concerned I think Hon. Members will bear with me that they will be a little lenient and generous so far as financial lapses are concerned.

DEMAND No.6

"14—STAMPS, ETC."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Grant No.6, Shri Satindra Mohan Dev.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health): Sir, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam that an additional amount of Rs. 34,443, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1963, for the administration of the head "14.-Stamps, etc."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion is moved.

(After a pause)

The question is: an additional amount of Rs.34,443, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1963 for the administration of the head "14.—Stamps, etc."

1. Grnt finally voted by the Assembly 1,30,300

Excess amount now required 34,443

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.10

“21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE”.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister, Law): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 74,124 be granted to the minister in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963, for the administration of the head—“21-Administration of Justice.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 74,124, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1963, for the administration of the head “21. Administration of Justice.”

	Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	19,83,935
2. Excess amount now required	74,124
(The motion was adopted)	

DEMAND NO.20

“30—PUBLIC HEALTH”.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount Rs.52,36,526 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963 for the Administration of the head “30—Public Health”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is moved. The question is: that an additional amount of Rs.52,36,526 be granted to the Minister in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head “20—Public Health”.

	Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	1,60,90,034
2. Excess amount now required	52,36,526

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 39

“50—PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUDING TOOLS AND PLANT AND ESTABLISHMENT ETC.)”.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,17,35,142 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head “50—Public Works (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment etc).”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved: The question is: that an additional amount of Rs.2,17,35,142 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1963 for the administration of the head "50—Public works (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment etc)".

1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 10,17,95,516
2. Excess amount now required	2,17,35,142

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 44

"65—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS 66—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS,—120—PAYMENT OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an additional amount of Rs.5,75,483 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "65—Pension and other Retirement benefits, 66—Territorial and Political Pensions 120—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved. The question is: that an additional amount of Rs.5,75,483, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "65.—Pension and other Retirement Benefits 66.—Territorial and Political Pensions, 120—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".

1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 69,05,900
2. Excess amount now required	5,75,483

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 51

"71c—MISCELLANEOUS V—POOLED, TRANSPORT AND CONTRIBUTION ETC."

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 2,125, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963 for the administration of the head "71-Miscellaneous-V-Pooled, Transport and Contribution, etc."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.2,125 be granted to the Minister in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963, for the Administration of the head—"71.—Misc.—V—Pooled, Transport and Contributions, etc.

1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	Rs.2,28,200
2. Excess amount now required	2,125

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND No. 71

Q.—LOANS AND ADVANCES ETC—I—LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES ETC.”

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,32,065 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963, for the head

“Q.—Loans and advances etc—I—Loans to Local bodies etc.”

Mr. Dy. Speaker.—Motion moved. The question is : that an additional amount of Rs.1,32,065 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1963, for the administration of the head, “Q-Loans and advance etc., Loans to local Bodies, etc.”.

1. Grants finally voted by the Assembly	..	Rs. 25,25,000
2. Excess amount now required	..	1,32,065

(The motion was adopted)

The Assam Appropriation (No.III, Bill) 1967

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):
Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.III), Bill 1967 relating to list of Demands for Excess Grant and Excess Appropriation for 1962-63.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967.

(The motion was adopted by voice vote)

There is a message from the Governor.

“Under the provisions of Art. 207(1) of the Constitution of India I, Shri Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction, in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967.”

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967 is introduced.

(The Secretary read out the title of the Bill)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A message from the Governor.

“Under Art 207 (3) of the Constitution of India I, Shri Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill 1967, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.”

There are no amendments.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance) :
I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1967 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved: The question that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1967 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

Calling Attention To A Matter of Urgent Public Importance

তেল উৎপাদন হোৱা ঠাইত শোধনাগাৰৰ দাবী

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to call the attention of the Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance, that is, a news-item published in the *Assam Batori* dated 31st May, 1967, under the caption “তেল উৎপাদন হোৱা ঠাইত শোধনাগাৰৰ দাবী”

I would like to read out only one sentence from the said news item which reads as follows:—

“সভাত গ্ৰহণ কৰা এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ যোগে তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰা সম্পৰ্কত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ নীতিৰ ঘোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা হয় আৰু অসম চৰকাৰক দ্বিতীয় শোধনাগাৰটো খাৰুৱা তেলৰ অঞ্চলত স্থাপন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যাবতীয় ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ দাবী জনোৱা হয়।”

I now call the attention of the Chief Minister to this news item.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries):

Sir, I would like to give the factual position of the production of crude oil in Assam.

The production of crude oil in Assam Oil fields during the year 1965-66 was as follows:

Digboi fields	—	150,584.7 metric tons
Oil India fields	—	1,894,990.8 metric tons

Total: — 2,045,575.5 metric tons

The quantity refined in 1965-66 in the Assam refineries i. e. Gauhati and Digboi is as follows:—

Gauhati refinery	—	793,516 metric tons
Digboi refinery	—	503,086 metric tons

The rest of the crude oil amounting to approximately 742,124 metric tons was despatched to the Barauni Refinery outside Assam. Thus about 63.72% of the crude oil produced in Assam was refined in the State of Assam and only 36.28, was sent outside the State to Barauni.

State Government have already taken up with the Government of India the question of setting up another refinery in the Public Sector in the State. Government of India's view is that there was no proposal in the Fourth Plan on the ground that present refining capacity in Assam far exceeds the demand. It was the Government of India's view that until additional refining capacity is found justifiable, additional oil production may be used for the following purposes:—

- (1) For the requirements of Barauni and Gauhati Refineries at their enhanced capacity.
- (2) For making up the gap resulting from gradual decline in production of Oil Fields.
- (3) In substitution of imported crude oil when this is economically feasible.

When Barauni will draw its full requirement of 3 million tons against Assam Refinery estimated requirement of 1.8 million tons including expansion capacity, the position will be 62 per cent of Assam Crude going outside the State. It is a fact that expansion of existing refining capacity in Assam could not be effected due to non-availability of market in the State although Barauni Refinery and Koyeli Refinery are unable to market their full production within their respective States.

It is also a fact that establishment of another Refinery will improve employment position and resource to the State Exchequer.

State Government took up with O. N. G. C. that their prospecting and mining lease will be renewed only on condition that:—

- (a) The crude oil found from the area covered by licence/lease is refined in Assam.
- (b) That natural gas from the wells covered by licence/lease is utilised in Assam at least to the extent to which it is associated with oil production. These conditions are not acceptable to O. N. G. C. and the matter is under correspondence with the Government of India, who have taken the stand that under the existing rules they are competent to decide the terms and conditions on which oil/gas exploration should be done.

However, if the House desires we will take up with the Government of India in conformity with the feeling of House for establishment of another Refinery in Assam to refine the crude oil produced in the State,

The Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967

Shri. KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। মই যোৱা কালি মৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগোৱা নানে, তাৰ ভাৱ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিয়া হব বুলি কৈছিলো। মই কওঁ যে, এই 'বিল' চৰকাৰে উঠাই লওক। খেতিয়ক সকল আজি সকলো কালে নিষ্পেষিত হৈছে। যিবিলাক মানুহে কষ্ট কৰি শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকে বেচি মূল্য নাপাব। আজি সকলো ফালৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ ভাৱ বাঢ়িছে। গাওঁ অঞ্চলত এখন স্কুল পাতিবলৈ হলেও তাৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগ টকা বাইজে দিব লাগে। বাস্তা এটা বান্ধিবলৈ হলেও বাইজে টকা দিব লাগে। সেইদৰে জলসিঞ্চন আদিত বান্ধ বন্ধা, দলং খনা আদিটো খেতিয়ক সকলেও দিব লাগে। এই বিলাক কাৰণত খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰিবলৈ অসুবিধা পাইছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে, খাদ্যৰ অনাটন হৈছে। এই বিলাক কাৰণত বাইজৰ দুৰৱস্থাৰ সীমা পাব হৈ গৈছে। Social Tax যেনে, মন্দিৰৰ চান্দা আদি দিব লগীয়া হয় সেই Cash crop ৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰাই। তাৰ পৰাই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে ভাল কাপোৰ এটা লব নোৱাৰে, লবা ছোৱালীক ভাল শিক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰে। এনে অৱস্থাতো যদি পাটৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগোৱা হয়, তেনেহলে কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা আৰু বেয়া হব।

এই পাট কিনা-বেচাৰ সময়ত বহুত খেলিমেলি হয় আৰু এই বিষয়ত মিলৰ এজেন্ট সকলেই বেচি লাভ কৰে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোক শিক্ষিত, বুদ্ধিয়ক আৰু কৃষক সকল হৈছে অশিক্ষিত ভোদা মানুহ। সেই বাবে পাটৰ ওপৰত এই Purchase Tax লগোৱা অন্যায় হৈছে। আজি চৰকাৰে মুখেবেহে খেতিয়কৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতি দেখুৱায়। অন্তৰত সহানুভূতি থকা হলে নিশ্চয় খেতিয়কৰ দুৰৱস্থাৰ কথা অনুভৱ কৰিলেহেঁতেন। সেইদৰেই চৰকাৰৰ অনুভূতি থকাহলে দুখীয়া শিক্ষক সকলক বৰখাস্ত নকৰিলেহেঁতেন। সেইবাবে এই বিল পাচ কৰাত চৰকাৰে যেন দটকৈ ভাবে। চৰকাৰৰ যিবোৰক Tax আদায়ৰ দায়িত্ব দিছে সেইবোৰক বাতে এজেন্ট সকলে খৰিদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ dealer সকলৰ এজেন্ট সকলে কোনো বোধ নকৰে; আৰু অফিচাৰ সকলক হাজাৰ টকা দিব যাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰ একো লাভ নহব। এই dealer সকলক চৰকাৰে control কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকে control ৰ বস্ত দিব নোৱাৰে অথচ বেচি দাম দিলেই বস্ত উলিয়াই দিয়ে। সেই কাৰণে এনে ধৰণৰ Tax বাৰ্য্য কৰাটো অন্যায় হৈছে। আজি দেশৰ দুৰ্নীতি যি ধৰণে পিপাইছে সেইদৰে প্ৰশাসন বেচি দিন চলিব নোৱাৰে। সেইদিন নিশ্চয় আহিব আৰু এই প্ৰশাসন উকৰি যাব।

আজি দেখিব চহৰৰ যিবোৰ স্কুল সেইবোৰ গাঁৱৰ স্কুলতকৈ বহুত ভাল। গাঁৱৰ স্কুলৰ ঘৰ ভঙা, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বহাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গাঁৱলীয়া লবাই Higher Secondary পাচ কৰিও চাকৰি নাপায়।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: (Minister, Finance): এইবোৰ কথা relevant নহয়।

Janab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED: উপমা হিচাবে কিয় নাহিব?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি সংশোধনীৰ ওপৰত কওঁক।

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI: যদিও নামটো Purchase Tax আচলতে এইটো Sales tax হে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: মাননীয় সদস্যই বাজেট পাচ কৰিলে, কিন্তু বিল পাচ কৰিবৰ সময়ত এই দৰে কলে কেনেকৈ হব ?

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI: এই Tax খেতিয়কৰ পৰাহে আদায় কৰে, dealer সকলৰ পৰা আদায় কৰাব কোনো প্ৰমাণ হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে নৰাপাটৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা এই Tax বিলখন যেন উঠাই লয়।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the time at our disposal is very short. Only tomorrow we sit and that too in the afternoon Private Member's Business comes. As the time at our disposal is short no other business is to be transacted and the Bill on taxation shall have to be passed now. The debate has clearly laid down what are the lines on which the hon. Members are opposing the Bill. There has been hardly any new points during the last two hours. At the debate there have been repetitions only. So, I will be very much obliged if the hon. Members avoid repetitions, if there is no new points, so that the business of the House may go ahead.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order, Please sit down. Therefore, without repetition the hon. Members' speeches should be suggestive and that will minimise our time

Point of order—Restrictions on trades, Commerce and inter-course among States

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order ?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** This Bill cannot be passed here because it is against the Constitution.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : If a point of order is raised by an hon. Member, you must allow the hon. Member to explain his point of order. He has got the right to explain his point of order.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Sir, under Article 304 of the Constitution it has been said "(a) impose on goods imported from other States any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced ; and (b) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or inter-course with or within that State as may be required in the public interest.

Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (b) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President". Therefore, there has been indiscrimination, and on this point there was a ruling by the Supreme Court. In the explanatory note on Clause 2 (3) it is said: "The Manager or agent of a dealer who resides outside the State and carries on the business of buying raw jute or raw hides and skins in the State shall, in respect of such business, be deemed to be a dealer for

the purposes of this Act". Therefore, Sir, discrimination has been made between the traders outside and inside because the law will apply to the traders residing outside and not to the traders residing inside. So, it will be discriminatory and it will be against the Articles 301, 302 and 303 of the Constitution. Our Supreme Court has already given Ruling on the Carriage Tax Bill. Therefore, Sir, this House has got no right to divide the traders of Assam and outside, and this Bill cannot be passed by this House, because it is categorically stated that previous sanction of the President is absolutely necessary.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: The hon. Member should not make a long speech.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Mr. Tripathi, you should not dictate to me. If you have got to say anything, you speak to the Chair. You have no right to dictate to me. Sir, I have gone through the provision of the Constitution and if you go through Chapter XIII, you will find that the State Government has no right to discriminate and that such a law requires the previous sanction of the President.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, the hon. Member is wrong because what he said is not applicable here. He speaks of inter-State commerce. When a thing is manufactured in one State and sold in another, it becomes an inter-State commerce. Now, for instance, if in Calcutta a thing is manufactured and then sent to Assam for sale, then the Calcutta Government has no right to impose tax, it can be imposed by the Government of India. But in this case it does not apply because jute is produced in our State and sale takes place inside the State, and therefore, we have the right to impose a levy. The producer and the seller are both inside the State. But suppose there is a thing produced in Calcutta and the thing is purchased by the Calcutta merchants, then although it may be sold to Assam, sales tax can be realised by the West Bengal Government. Similarly, since the jute is produced in Assam and sale will also take place in we have a right to levy a tax. He said that we are discriminating between traders and traders. But, Sir, this purchase tax will apply not merely to the agents of the mills of Calcutta but to other traders also. We have considered this point. If there is a discrimination and because of the discrimination the law is struck down, we lose income. Therefore, Government has considered it and Government is sure that there is no discrimination. There will be no discrimination between the agents of the Calcutta mills and the local traders.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Just now the hon. Minister has said that there is no discrimination. But the explanatory note and clause 2(3) are clear on this point. Clause 2(3) says "Dealer means an occupier of a jute mill or a purchaser". And the explanatory note says—"The Manager or agent of a dealer who resides outside the State and carries on the business of buying raw jute or raw hides and skins in the State, shall, in respect of such business be deemed to be a dealer for the purposes of this Act". But nothing has been said about the local dealers and so it is clearly discriminatory.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: We are taxing not merely the agents of the mills but other dealers also.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, the explanation has been wrongly given by the Minister that there is no discrimination. This explanatory note says: "The Manager or agents of a dealer who resides outside the State." If it would have been said that, "The Manager or agent of a dealer" only then it would have been a different thing. But it is clearly said here that, "The Manager or agent of a dealer who reside inside the State and carries on the business of buying raw jute or raw hides and skins in the State". But unfortunately they have put the words, "who resides outside the State". Therefore, the Minister has taken into consideration that the dealers are all from outside the State and therefore, intentionally these words have been put here. Nothing has been said about the dealers inside the State and what benefit they would get. Therefore, definite discrimination has been made between the traders of Assam and outside.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir. Before you give the ruling, may I request you to consider the point that has been raised by my friend Shri Hiralal Patwary? Sir, as explained by the Hon'ble Minister, the matter has rather become interesting—I do not say complicated. Sir, a ruling is necessary. It did not occur to me before. Now, Sir, you will be pleased to find in Clause 2 of the Bill. Here, the dealer is defined: "Dealer" means an occupier of a jute mill or a purchaser. So, one may be an occupier and yet he may not be an owner or may be a manager. One may be an owner and manager, yet he may not be an occupier. So, when the word "dealer" is defined it has got two sides—one is that he is a dealer and who is an occupier also, and then he is a dealer who is also a purchaser. These two things are joined or disjoined by the word "or" Sir, you will be pleased to find here the word "dealer" is subdivided into two—(1) he is a dealer who is keeping a jute Mill and the other (2) he is a dealer and also a purchaser. Purchaser of what? It is not explained. The explanation of the word "purchaser" we will find in 2(12). "Purchaser means any person who purchases raw jute or raw hides and skins and supplies it himself or by an agent to any person including himself outside the State". So, if he does it inside the State as it happened to day, that jute mills of Assam are going to be established at Silchar and Goalpara, what will then mean by the word "outside the State"? If the words "inside the State" are there, then the Hon'ble Minister may be pleased to consider whether this will fall within the explanation offered by Hon'ble member Shri Patwary. Because, why the words "inside the State" as has been suggested by my friend Shri Patwary should not be inserted? So, if he purchases raw jute or raw hides, etc., inside the State, what will happen? So, there is discrimination. It cannot be according to the fundamental right under the provision of Article 301 of the Constitution of India. Trade, Commerce etc., between one citizen of the country cannot be done with other citizen of the country. It probably requires some thinking. The Hon'ble Minister may be pleased to give a thought over it. Probably it is not what the hon'ble Minister means.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.5 P.M. for lunch. This matter will be discussed again.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned till 2.5 P. M. for Lunch.

(After Lunch)

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Petitions

Shri DHARANIDHAR CHOUDHURY (Chairman, Committee on Petitions); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the first Report of the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Report is laid.

Point of Order—Restrictions on Trade, Commerce and intercourse amongs States.

* **Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Sir, as I submitted, the point raised by Shri Patwary is one which requires special consideration by you and also by the Minister-in-charge of the Bill because, although it will be a little repetition of what Mr. Patwary has said, I want to draw the attention of the House and you to the anomaly when dealer is subdivided into two categories: one is the occupier of the jute mill, who has ultimate control of the jute mill within the State or outside the State and the purchaser from outside the State. Then apparently there is discrimination because in the case of occupier it covers all occupiers whether inside the State or outside the State, but in case of purchaser it covers only when he comes to the State from outside. Therefore, apparently there is discrimination and if there be such discrimination then it is within the mischief of Article 19 (g) and under Article 301 onwards of the Constitution of India, which enjoins that there should not be any discrimination among the citizens of India. So this is a very vital point. If there is real discrimination then this Bill, as it is framed, should be out of order.

Another point which Shri Patwary raised was with regard to the necessity of previous sanction from the President and in this case from the Governor of State. Now, this relates to Article 286 of the Constitution of India. The Article 286 reads: "No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place:—

"(a) Outside the State;

"(b) In the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of the territory of India."

Then Article 286 (3) reads,

"No law made by the Legislature of a State imposing, or authorising imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent."

* (Speech not corrected)

This is, Sir, in the inter-State trade and commerce. In regard to levy of tax and other incidences of tax as by law it may be specified. So when the tax is sought to be levied on purchase from outside the State, it becomes inter-State transaction. But the present Bill as it is presented in the Legislature also falls within the mischief of Article 236, clause 3 of the Constitution of India. On that count also the Bill has become out of order.

In this connection, I may be allowed to refer to the ruling of the Supreme Court. In a case under the Carriage of Goods Act, that Act was declared by the Supreme Court as *ultra vires* because of the infringement of this Article of the Constitution of India. Therefore, before we pass this Bill, or further consider this Bill, we should see that it does not fall within the mischief of the Constitution.

I think, Sir, the Finance Minister will agree with me that if an Act is passed and certain steps taken under it and thereafter if a case is filed in the Court and the Court declares it as *ultra vires* then it will be very harmful to the State as in the case of Carriage of Goods Act.

Therefore, without taking further time of the House. I beg to request the Minister to see to save the Bill from the present quandary. Of course, in spite of this if he wants to have it passed and if the House wants to pass it as a legislation, I have nothing further to say. I do not want to speak on the merit of the Bill as I have already said some of them and I will have further opportunity to speak on it. I hope, before passing of this Bill, this aspect of Constitutional matter should be considered.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as declared goods are concerned about which the hon. Member just spoke I am to say that jute is not declared goods, therefore the mischief of Article 236 would not apply here.

Then, the second important question was, whether in the inter-State trade and commerce any restriction can be placed and even if it can be placed whether the President's assent is necessary. In the case of Carriage Tax, the restriction was placed against carriage and therefore, it was declared *ultra vires*, because it was not passed with the prior approval of the President. That was a technical mistake.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That was done in spite of our vehement protests that it should have been with the prior assent of the President which was necessary. I submitted even at that time also and insisted that the Bill will fail if prior consent was not taken but we were not heard and now you have seen the consequences of passing that Bill.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: If it were the question of restriction then prior permission of the President was necessary. As there is no restriction prior permission is not necessary.

The third valid question raised is whether it is inter-State commerce and if it is inter-state commerce then it will come under the mischief. It will be seen that we are taxing transactions within the State of Assam. If the transaction takes place in Calcutta then it will not come under the mischief.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** What is the meaning of the word 'outsiders' ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Now these millers in Calcutta have placed their agents in Assam, these agents are purc asing. We want to make the agents responsible. Otherwise, the gents may by some clever device argue that the transaction took place in Calcutta and, therefore, they were not responsible for paying the tax. Therefore, the definition has been so framed that for any transaction which takes place in Assam, even though it may be on behalf of the mills in Calcutta, the man on the spot shall be deemed to be the purcha er. The dealer will be the purchaser. The dealer will not be able to say: "Look, I am a mere agent; therefore, thou shall not tax me". The very intention of the Bill is to make the dealer the purchaser so that he cannot hide behind the argument, "No no, I am not the principal. The principal is in Calcutta. Thou should, tax him in Calcutta". Now, when I go to tax him in Calcutta, it becomes inter-State sale and I cannot tax him. This is the third point.

To come to the Bill now, the argument has been made that the word "dealer" is defined here and reads like this: "Declaer" means an occupier of jute mill or a purchaser. At the beginning the argument was that the dealer was defined here and, therefore, he must be taxed. Since he is an outsider, outsiders are only meant, not insiders. But purchaser? also is meant because dealer includes purchaser. Now what is a purchaser It is defined in sub-clause (12): "purchaser" means any person who purchases raw jute or raw hides and skins and supplies it himself or by an agent to any person including himself outside the State. That means if a man from outside the State comes here to purchase then he comes under the mischief of this section. A local purchaser also, purchasing on behalf of a Calcutta mill, comes under the mischief of this section, just as an outside dealer purchasing on behalf of the mill.

Now, one question was raised what will happen to the jute mill started in Assam. Any purchaser purchasing on behalf of either a Calcutta mill or a local mill is liable to pay. The "jute mill" is also defined. Sir, I agree with the hon. Members that we have made very cumbrous definitions. The reason is that we are dealing with very crafty people. The Indian Jute Millers' Association is the most powerful employers' organisation in the country. They will resort to so many clever devices to evade the tax that we had to discuss and argue this out legally for a long time and then adopted this draft. The other point was that we did not want to tax jute meant for local consumption in the villages, like somebody purchasing jute for making rope and other things in the villages. I understand that less than 5 per cent of the jute production in Assam is used for such purposes. As I said, Sir, all the jute purchased here and sent to Calcutta and utilised in Calcutta will be taxed, so will the jute purchased for local jute mill. The jute cuttings which are left waste in a jute mill can be utilised for papermaking, making ropes, etc. Now the jute cuttings in Calcutta mills may be used for making ropes etc., to be utilised in Hoogly or elsewhere will not be exempted. All jute going outside the State will be taxed.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA : Suppose somebody sets up a rope making factory outside Assam and jute is purchased in Assam for that factory. Will that jute be taxed ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Yes. Our intention is only to exempt purchases by a villager from say, a neighbouring villager who produces jute, for the purpose of making ropes, etc. That is, as I said, less than 5 per cent of the total production. We do not intend to tax this kind of transaction. It is for this reason that we have mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that at present no sales tax has been levied on jute. Moreover from the administrative point of view, it is difficult to levy sales tax on raw jute as the same is mostly sold by the agriculturists and not by other big dealers. It is, therefore, proposed to levy a purchase tax on this commodity. So, the idea is to catch the big dealers. The third point is that we want to tax the last point. We understand that in the jute business there is a service of transactions. There is a large number of intermediaries and it is difficult to catch these intermediaries. So, the easiest point where we can catch the jute purchaser is when he shifts the commodity to Calcutta. He has to do so either by railway, truck or steamer. It is at this point that we will be able to catch him. Therefore, we are trying to tax at the last point. If he is purchasing for sending jute outside we can catch him at the bill-of-lading stage and if he is purchasing for a local jute mill we can catch him at the jute mill stage. Therefore, Sir, this cumbersome definition has been adopted. I humbly beg to submit, Sir, that it does not come under the mischief of any Article of the Constitution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. Hon. Member Shri Hiralal Patwary has raised a point of order that the Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967, cannot be considered by the House as the said Bill could not have been introduced or moved in view of the fact that the previous sanction of the President has not been obtained as required under the provision of Article 30 of the Constitution of India. Shri Patwary contends that by the provisions in the Bill there has been discrimination and also restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse guaranteed under the Constitution of India. He has objected to the explanation to the definition of the expression "dealer" given in clause 2(3) of the Bill and by which the Manager or agent of a dealer who resides outside the State has also been included and there by the Bill will apply to such persons residing outside the State. Shri Patwary has also referred to the provisions of Articles 301, 302 and 303 and 19 of the Constitution.

Shri K. P. Tripathi, Minister, Finance has refuted the contention of Shri Patwary, and Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya has supported the contentions of Shri Patwary. I have very minutely heard the contention raised from both sides of the House.

The main objection of Shri Patwary veers round the proviso to Article 304 of the Constitution inasmuch as that the President's sanction has not

been obtained. At the outset it has to be observed that under Article 301 of the Constitution, subject to the other provisions of Part XIII, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India is free. This freedom is, however, subordinated by the provisions of Clause (a) of Article 304 by which the State can impose tax on goods imported from outside the State provided only that no discrimination is made in favour of such goods of local origin. It enables the State to impose taxes on goods imported from the States, provided similar goods within the State are subjected to similar taxes.

By Clause (b) of the same Article, the State can also impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of the trade, commerce or inter-course with or within that State as may be required in the public interest. President's prior sanction is required if a Bill comes within the provisions of Clause (a) or (b) of Article 304.

The Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967, is not a Bill imposing any taxation on goods imported into the State of Assam from outside but it aims at taxing purchases of goods within Assam only and the provisions of Clause (a) of the above Article is not attracted. Secondly, a taxing statute can be called as imposing restriction on freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse if it can be said that the amount levied as tax is excessive and that they really operate as a restriction upon the movement of goods. The taxation proposed has not been alleged to be excessive to be called a restriction and in this view of the matter Clause (b) of Article 304 is also not attracted. Therefore, the proviso to Article 304 is not applicable to the present Bill and previous sanction of the President is not necessary. So, I think the point of order raised by Shri Patwary is not in order. This disposes of the point of order raised by Shri Patwary.

The Assam Purchase Tax Bill, 1967 (contd)

***Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED:** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

কৃষকৰ ওপৰত এই কৰ লগাই তেওঁলোকৰ কি অসুবিধা কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে দুআঘাৰ কৰিলে ওলাইছে। তেখেতে বাজেট বক্তৃতাত কৈছিল যে কৃষকৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে আৰু দেশ স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিবলৈ হলে আৰু ১০ কোটি টকা লাগিব। তেখেতে ভৱষা দিছিল যে যিবোৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষকক সহায় কৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতক মই প্ৰশ্ন কৰিব খোজো যে কি বুদ্ধিত এই বিলখন আনিছে?

দেশৰ নেকদণ্ড হৈছে কৃষক সমাজ। এই কৃষক সমাজ যদি স্বাৱলম্বী হব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে দেশৰ উন্নতি সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হব। এই jute tax যদিও তেখেতে কোৱা মতে কৃষকৰ ওপৰত নপৰে কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে ই গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষকৰ ওপৰতে পৰিব। আজি কোন পৰ্য্যায়ৰ মানুহে পাট কিনে? বেপাৰীবোৰে কি ভাবে কৃষকক ঠগে সেইটো তেখেতে জানে। Leaf, middle আৰু cotton এই এটা ভাগ আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দামো বেলেগ। আমি কৃষকৰ কাৰণে কত আবেদন নিবেদন জনাইছো তথাপি একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। আজি বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জন কৰা এই পাটৰ এটা ভাগ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ কুইন্টল প্ৰতি ৫ টকা কৰ। যদি নিমুখাপৰ পাটৰ ওপৰতো ৫ টকা আৰু উচ্চ খাপৰ পাটৰ ওপৰতো ৫ টকা হয় তেনেহলে কৃষকৰ উৎপাদিত শস্যৰ মূল্য কমি যাব। আজি কৃষি কৰ আদায় কৰাটোও অফিচাৰৰ মজিৰ ওপৰত এৰি দিছে। মই সিনতিৰে কব খোজো যে কৃষক সকলক তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাপ্য দিয়ক আৰু ধানৰ মূল্য ষ্টেনেকৈ বান্ধি দিছে পাটবোৰে সেইদৰে বান্ধি দিয়া নাই কিয়? ইয়াৰ দৰ একেবাৰে বেপাৰীৰ ওপৰত এৰি দিছে।

চৰকাৰে আজি কৈছে উৎপাদন বঢ়াব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে পাট গোঁবোৱাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে? বাস্তা-ঘাটৰ কিবা সুবিধা কৰিছেনে? বজাৰত আজি যিটো দাম গাঁৱত সেই দাম নাপায়। কাৰণ বাস্তা-ঘাটৰ অসুবিধা।

আপোনালোকে বাবে বাবে কয় আজি দেশৰ কৃষক সমাজে অধিক মৰাপাট, অধিক ধান উৎপন্ন কৰিব লাগে। মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক কব খোজো উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলক মৰাপাট উৎপাদন বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা তেওঁলোকে কৰিছেনে? যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে মৰাপাট বজাৰত আনিব নোৱাৰে, যান-বাহনৰ অভাৱত বজাৰত দাম হয় মোণে ৩০ টকা, তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ ঠাইত দাম হয় ২৫।২৬ টকা। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অসমত মৰাপাটৰ দামৰ মোৰ ভুল ধৰি দিছে। ২৭।৫০ বুলি মোক সংশোধন কৰি দিয়াত মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কিন্তু মই তেখেতক কব খুজিছো যে তেখেত এজন বিশিষ্ট আৰু দুৰদৰ্শী Finance Minister তেখেতে জানেনে যেতিয়া তিনিটা মৰাপাটৰ Class হব তেতিয়া কি মূল্য নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হব? তেখেতে চিন্তা কৰে নে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষকৰ মঙ্গল হব? তেখেতৰ ইচ্ছাৰ ওপৰত টেক্সৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষক শোষণ কৰা হব। তেখেতসকলৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি ভঙ্গ হব আৰু ফলত কৃষকসকলৰ তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি আস্থা নোহোৱা হব। কৃষকক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিব পাৰিলেহে দেশৰ শক্তি বাঢ়িব আৰু তেখেতে বেচি বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা আহৰণ কৰিব পাৰে। মৰাপাটৰ উৎপাদনত কৃষকক উৎপাদিত কৰক যাতে উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলে বেচি উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা তেওঁলোকে কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

আৰু এটা কথা। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি জানো খৰিদ্ধাৰৰ দালাল যি বোৰ আছে সেইবিলাকে মৰাপাটৰ মোণে প্ৰতি চাৰি টকা লয়। সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাবে বাবে কোৱা স্বহেও কৰিব পাৰিছে নে? ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বুজা যায় তেখেতবিলাকে পুঁজিপতি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ব্যৱস্থা চলাইছে। কৃষকৰ সুখ-দুখৰ ফালে তেওঁলোকৰ সম্বন্ধ নাই। মই আশা কৰো এখেতে যি ক্ৰয় কৰ বহুৱাব খুজিছে তাক উঠাই লব। নহলে কৃষকে মৰাপাট উৎপাদন এৰি দিব। আমি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ এই ক্ৰয় কৰাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে প্ৰতিৰোধ জনাইছো তেখেতক মই সোধো বাস্তা-ঘাটৰ সুবিধা কৰি দি কৃষকসকলে বজাৰত মৰাপাট আনি ন্যায্য মূল্য পোৱাৰ সুযোগ কৰি দিছেনে? খৰিদ্ধাৰ সকলে ১০।১২ টকা দান দি মৰাপাট সন্তাত কিমি লোৱাৰ পথ তেওঁ বন্ধ কৰিছেনে?

আশা কৰো এই সদনে এই বিল গ্ৰহণ নকৰে। আৰু তেখেত সকলে যদি তেখেত-সকলৰ সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠতাৰ ফলত পাচ কৰে আমি সকলোৱে লগ লাগিম। মই এজন কৃষক হিচাপে কৈছো তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্যকলাপৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হম। তেখেতৰ আঁচনিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আমি বিদ্ৰোহ কৰিম। আমি সকলো জনসাধাৰণে আকাশে বতাহে জলেস্থলে প্ৰচাৰ কৰি দিম তেখেতবিলাক আমাৰ শত্ৰু আৰু বিভীষণ। এই বিল উঠাই লব লাগিব। নহলে দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ বিষয় আমি ইয়াৰ পৰা ওলাই যাবলৈ বাধ্য হম।

***Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA:** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই আঁচনিৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। এই কাৰণে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো যে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মৰাপাটৰ খেতিয়কসকলক যি সুবিধা দিয়া উচিত আছিল এই চৰকাৰে এইটো দিয়া নাই। আমি দেখিছো চৰকাৰে আমাৰ মৰাপাটৰ খেতিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে অতি সামান্য ধৰণৰ কাম কৰিছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উন্নত ধৰণৰ মৰাপাটৰ খেতি অসমত গঢ়ি তোলাৰ আঁচনি বাস্তৱত যথাযথভাৱে লগোৱা হোৱা নাই আৰু খেতিয়কসকলে যিখিনি উপকাৰ পাব লাগিছিল

পোৱা নাই। মৰাপাটৰ খেতিয়কসকলক উন্নত ধৰণৰ সা-সজুলী চৰকাৰে দিয়া নাই। বীজ যোগান দিয়া নাই। মৰাপাটৰ খেতিত কিমান কষ্ট হয় বোধকৰো মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নাজানে। বৰষুণ আহিলে মাটি লেপলেপীয়া হৈ যায় গতিকে তেতিয়া খেতি ভাল নহয়। কাণ্ড-চ'ত মাহত কৰিব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে যিবোৰ মেচিন দিছে সেই বিলাক কামত নালাগে। বহুত পৰিমাণ বীজ পৰি যায়। আৰু বৰষুণ নোহোৱা অৱস্থাত খেতিয়ক সকলে নিবাই দিব লাগে চ'ত মাহৰ বদত আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলে কিমান পৰিশ্ৰম কৰে বোধকৰো তেপতসকলৰ সেই অভিজ্ঞতা নাই।

যিসকলে মৰাপাটৰ খেতি কৰে সেইসকলৰ পিঠিৰ চামৰা যায়—তাৰ পিচত সেই মৰাপাট কটাৰ দিনাই পানীত গৰ দিব লাগে—তেওঁলোকৰ মৰাপাট কি বৰমে কিমান কিমান পৰিশ্ৰমৰ পিচত যোগান দিয়ে হয়তো বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নাজানে—মৰাপাটৰ খেতি পথাৰত শুকাই যায়—যেতিয়া সেই মৰাপাট বজাৰলৈ লৈ যায় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নাজানে যে ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে মৰাপাট লৈ যোৱা খেতিয়কক নানা পদ্ধতিত ঠগায়। এমোণৰ ঠাইত ৪৫ সেৰ লৈ যায়। তাৰ পিচতো যদি খেতিয়কে ঠিক দান নাপায়—তেন্তে কেনেকৈ খেতিয়ক চলে? মৰাপাট যেতিয়া ভাল হয় বেপাৰীয়ে মৰাপাট কিম্বা নানা আসোৱাহ দেখুৱাই দাম কমাই দিয়ে—গতিকে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ অসুবিধা লক্ষ্য কৰি সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ধানৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ সমতুল্য মৰাপাটৰ ব্যৱসায়ো কৰিব লাগে।

মৰাপাট কেইবা বৰমৰ আছে, উচচ, মধ্য আৰু নিম্ন ধৰণৰ মৰাপাট, দামো বেলেগ বেলেগ—এইসকলো বিলাক মৰাপাটৰ দাম বান্ধি দিব লাগে—ব্যৱসায়ীসকলে সকলো মৰাপাটৰ দাম খুব কম কৰি দিয়ে। শাণ্ডন মাহত পানীৰ তলত সি মৰাপাট পৰিষ্কাৰ দেখি—সি বৰ উৎকৃষ্ট মৰাপাট—কিছুমানে নানা চলোৱে দাম কমাই দিয়ে কিন্তু যেতিয়া মেচিনত দিয়ে, তেতিয়া ভাল হয়। এনেকৈ খেতিয়কক ঠগায়। চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক জানেনে? পাঁচ টকা কিয় ২৫ টকা tax দিয়াত বাজি আছে—দেশ গঠন কৰিবলৈ খেতিয়কেও দিবলৈ সাজু আছে, যদি খেতিয়কক আধুনিক সজুলী দি খেতি বৃদ্ধি কৰে। তেওঁ লোকে কেৱল মুখলৈ অহা নাই বনিষ্ঠ হাতো লৈ আহিছে, গতিকে তেওঁলোকক কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। বোৱা কালি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যে কৈছে যে স্কুল কৰি দিবলৈ tax নলগালে কেনেকৈ হব? মই এই কথা কওঁ কিন্তু উৎপাদনৰ মূল অঞ্চলত হাত দিব লাগিব। চাহ, কয়লা, Cement Factory, তেল আদি জাতীয় কৰণ কৰক। বাওফালে tax নবঢ়াব—সোঁফালৰ পৰা tax বঢ়াওক। তাত আমি আপত্তি নকৰো। এই হাড়চাল ওলোৱা খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত মৰাপাটৰ tax লগোৱাহে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

চামৰা সন্মুখে কওঁ যে, চামৰাৰ কাৰণে, কলপাতত ঔষধ মেৰাই গৰুৰ খুৱাই বেমাৰ কৰি মাৰি, সেই গৰুৰ পৰা চামৰা উলিয়াই, চামৰাৰ গুদাম ভৰাইছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে নাজানে কব নোৱাৰো। এইবিলাক যাতে হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। নহলে টেক্স আদিৰ ভাৰ আৰু বেচি মূল্যৰ আশাত গৰুৰ নিধন যজ্ঞ বাঢ়ি যাব।

Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the Bill is introduced I beg to remind the Finance Minister one point. (Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is the consideration stage). All right, Sir. Just after the partition in 1947 we got the information from statistics, that so far as jute production is concerned, behind Assam was leading and West Bengal was lagging. After two years of partition West behind Bengal began to lead. This shows how we failed to take proper care for jute cultivation. Not only the State of West Bengal raised its production of jute to a level much higher than Assam, jute production

in that State is gaining momentum. This is due to the fact that the Government of Assam did not care to give cattle loans, etc. to the cultivators who grow more jute. Vast areas of lands where jute is cultivated are sandy, and this Government has so far taken no care as to how the fertility of these areas where jute is cultivated can be increased. On the top of it I do not know, Sir, how this Government can now dare to levy tax on jute. Jute growers have not so far been encouraged, as I have already stated, to grow more and more jute by construction of dykes and roads, by offering them other facilities which may give them incentives to take to jute cultivation. Road communication in the 'Char' areas where jute cultivation is mainly concentrated or in such other areas where jute is grown, is so bad that it is beyond description. Roads, once they are constructed, can be used for transport as well as for prevention of recurring floods and the boys and girls of the jute growers also can use them for going to schools and colleges by these roads or dykes. But our Government did not care to give any attention to this matter. Education remains completely neglected in these areas. Jute growers, Sir, during the rainy season leave their hearth and home and go to the road-side for shelter. Before the rainy seasons start they sell their hens and cocks as during the rainy season they do not have any place to keep them. So jute is their only prop in life, the only source of income.

Then, Sir, the jute purchasers in many places I find bring spring balances to make their purchases. These poor jute growers, ignorant and illiterate as they are, do not know what these spring-balances are and how the actual weight of jute can be measured by these spring balances. As a result when a certain quantity of jute actually weighs 10 seers, these clever purchasers would say it is 7 seers or 8 seers and so on, and in this manner they get themselves cheated by these clever and shrewd jute purchasers. Therefore, I request Government to place a ban on the use of these spring balances in our country-side. (Deputy Speaker's bell rang in the meantime) (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Now that it is 3 o'clock, the hon. Member may be allowed to speak tomorrow.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. Now it is 3 o'clock, and we will take up Private Members, Business. The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow.

Private Members' Resolution—Opening of separate Departments of Oil Technology and Tea at the Gauhati University from 1968

Shri SAILEN MEDHI Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to move the Gauhati University to open a separate Department for studies in Oil and Tea technology in the Gauhati University from 1968 to enable the students to get scope for higher studies in these subjects in Assam.

Sir, in support of this resolution I would like to speak a few words about the employment problems in Assam. In Assam we are having two biggest industries in Inida, i.e., tea and oil. So far as the Oil Industry is concerned, this State has now two petroleum refineries—one in the Private Sector and the other in the Public Sector,

The total quantity of oil produced by these two refineries amounts nearly to .95 million tons. Assam's oil also feeds the refinery at Barauni. From this oil 23.2 per cent motor spirit is produced and 16.9 per cent Kerosine and Diesel oil are produced. Apart from that, Sir, from this Assam oil again, 3.81 per cent bitumen, 2.2 per cent of wax, 1.7 per cent gas and 2.7 other miscellaneous things are produced. But, Sir, to our great surprise that, some of these industries have not grown up in Assam because of lack of technicians, lack of industrialists and lack of Government's endeavour. Even whatever industries are now growing up in our State, are also being manned people from outside the State. Our people do not get any scope for employment in the refinery that we are having. This refinery was installed in Assam with great hope that our people will get jobs there, but Sir, to our utter disappointment we have seen that most of the engineers, technicians and experts are brought from outside our State. Therefore, it is of urgent necessity to introduce subjects like Oil technology and Tea in the Gauhati University to enable our boys to get education and training on these subjects. With this end in view, I bring this resolution before the House for consideration of the House. Tea is the largest industry in India and of Assam. 94 per cent of the total income of the industrial sector comes from tea. Tea industry also provides 2/3rd of the industrial employment and it also earns the largest amount of foreign exchange. In this industry also people are being brought from Hyderabad and other Universities because our Universities have no facilities to produce experts on this industry. Therefore, it is of imperative necessity that these two subjects Oil Technology and Tea should be introduced in the Gauhati University from the next year i.e., 1968 so that in these industries the sons of the soil may get employment. This is the purpose of my bringing this resolution before this House so that the Government may be impressed upon as to the necessity of introducing these two subjects in the Gauhati University from the next year. I, therefore, put forward my resolution for consideration of the House:

(At 3.05 hours the Deputy Speaker left the Chamber and the Speaker occupied the Chair).

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved ; Any other Member speaking ?

Shri PRAMODE CHANDRA GOGOI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রস্তাবটো উত্থাপন কৰোতে এইবিলাক কথা কোৱাৰ উপৰি মই আৰু কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজো। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যিবিলাক প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ আছে সেই বিলাকৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আধুনিক কল-কাৰখানা হৈছে। এই প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ ভিতৰত তেল, কয়লা আদিয়েই প্ৰধান। অসমত যি তেল ওলাইছে সেই তেলৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ মানুহে গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসমে তেলৰ বিষয়ত প্ৰথম স্থান অধিকাৰ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত যিমান তেল পাইছে ভাৰতৰ ক'তো নাই। কিন্তু এই সম্পদৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যদিও অসমত এটা সামান্য শোধনাগাৰ দিছে আৰু সেই সংক্ৰান্তত যিবিলাক শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হৈছে তাত খলুৱা লোক নিয়োগৰ প্ৰশ্ন আহি পৰিছে। নতুন উদ্যোগ বোৰত যি কাৰিকৰ লাগে সেই কাৰিকৰ আমাৰ ইয়াত নাই। আমাৰ ইয়াত যি দুটা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আছে তাত সেই সম্পৰ্কে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ

কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ফলত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে। সিদিনা এই সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি সভা পাতিছিল তাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ তথা Oil India ৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে কয় যে যি গুণাগুণ থকা লোক দৰকাৰ তেনে লোক ইয়াত নাই কাৰণেই বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লগা হৈছে। আমাৰ দেশত সম্পদ থকাই নহয়; সেই সম্পদৰ কাৰণে উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই উদ্যোগত কাম পাবলৈ যি শিক্ষা দৰকাৰ সেই শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ১৯৫৭ চনত যেতিয়া অসমত প্ৰথম ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় খণ্ডত তেল শোষণাগাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কথা উঠিছিল, তেতিয়া কোৱা হৈছিল যে সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ মানুহক শিক্ষা দিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত অসুবিধা হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মানুহক অসমৰ বাহিৰত বা আৱশ্যক হলে ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰত য'ত তেনে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাত আমাৰ মানুহক শিক্ষা দিয়াই আনিব। উজ্জনি অসমত যি খাঁকৰা তেল ওলাইছে তাত ইতিমধ্যে কিছু মানুহক নিয়োগ কৰিছে, যিটো O.N.G.C. কাৰখানা হব তাতো যথেষ্ট নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা হব।

আজি কয়লা শিল্পত খলুৱা মানুহৰ নিয়োগৰ সংখ্যা কিমান? হয়তো নিম্নাৰ্থপত থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু উচ্চ খাপৰ চাকৰি পোৱা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বৰ কম। সেইবাবে এনে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে বা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে কৰিব লাগে।

ঠিক তেনেকৈ আমি দেখিছো—এইটো সকলোৱে জনা কথা যদিও যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশখন চাহ শিল্পত ভাৰতৰ্শত প্ৰথম স্থান-উচ্চতৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খলুৱা মানুহ তাকৰ। গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত সেই বিষয়ে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা একেবাৰে নাই। সেই কাৰণে তেল সম্পৰ্কে, চাহ সম্পৰ্কে আৰু অন্যান্য বাণিজ্য সম্পদৰ বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰক কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ দিব খুজিছো। আমি জানো চৰকাৰে আমাৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক অৱহেলাৰ চকুৰে চায়। এই বিষয়েও যদি চৰকাৰে অৱহেলাৰ চকুৰে চায় তেনেহলে খলুৱা লোক সদায় বঞ্চিত হৈ থাকিব। ১৯৫৭ চনত তেল শোষণাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত আমি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছিলো যে এইবিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত খলুৱা লোকবঞ্চিত হব নালাগে। তাৰ সেই বাবে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত এই বিলাক বিষয়ে Class খোলা উচিত আৰু চৰকাৰে সেই ফালে চকু দিয়া উচিত। যিবিলাক সম্পদ আমাৰ ইয়াত আছে আৰু সেইবিলাক যাতে উন্নত হয় আৰু খলুৱা লোকে যাতে বিশেষ সুবিধা পাব পাৰে তাৰ দিশ চৰকাৰে কৰা উচিত। সেই গতিৰে গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত সেই বিলাক বিষয়ে শ্ৰেণী খোলাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱক সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আমি আশা কৰিছো চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে গভীৰ ভাৱে বিবেচনা কৰিব আৰু সময় থাকোতে এই বিলাক শ্ৰেণী খোলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব যাতে আমাৰ খলুৱা লোক বঞ্চিত নহয়। আমি ভাবো চৰকাৰে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় authority ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে। এই বুলি মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of this Resolution I would like to say that this is primarily an educational problem and I wish our Education Department would have done this a little earlier. But even then I would like to tell them that curriculum development is an ongoing process and the curriculum of a University is not static. It should move with a technological march and of march of the human mind. The other day when I was talking about education I was telling that our curriculum was not balanced. It is neither humanities oriented no technology oriented. The other day the Finance Minister also said that our education was not employment-oriented and so there should be more employment-oriented, curriculum. You know, Sir, about the sentiment of this State where, whether you like it or not, our people are feeling that they are not employed properly in the technological

developed centres in this State. In the industries they feel that they are neglected. It is partially true because there are no subjects in those fields in our Universities. So far as oil technology is concerned there are so many by-products as for example, wax. Now, if industrial chemistry is not there in the University of Gauhati it will have to come as a corollary of a course on oil technology and as a result of that our boys, I mean not only Assamese boys, but boys of this State will get chance in the near future.

Another thing it is high time, to think about the theory and practice of education which is an evergrowing process and should be introduced in the degree courses of the Gauhati or Dibrugarh Universities and then for practice there is opportunity of practical training, because from the beginning of the process of bringing out crude oil to the refinement, our boys will get laboratory facilities. We have it, as a natural laboratory has been already established by oil & tea industry in the State. Our boys can learn the theory and the practice will be taken care of by these industries. So, in support of this I would like to ask the Education Department, especially the Minister of Education, to think about introducing oil technology and tea as subjects in Post-Graduate courses and employ it immediately so that our education becomes really employment-oriented. Thank you.

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER (Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has already engaged the attention of the Education Department. We have already felt the necessity of this subject being introduced in our Colleges and Universities. It requires the approval of the Government of India, the All India Council of Technical Education. We have thought of introducing a degree course in the Jorhat Engineering College in Oil Technology. We approached the Government of India for approval and the Government of India has not accepted our suggestions saying that the employment potential is not great and is very limited and so the necessity of technical personnel in this respect can be met by the Dhanbad School of Mines. Therefore, at the moment they have said that there will be no necessity of introducing Post-Graduate course in Oil Technology. As far as moving the Gauhati University is concerned, I may tell the House that the Fourth Year Plan is going to be finalised. Even if we feel the necessity of introducing this course in the Gauhati University, within the limits fixed by the Government for the plan we cannot possibly do it. But the Dibrugarh University is a science-biased University and at the moment this University is considering and examining the introduction of Post-Graduate course in Oil Technology and Tea.....

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Are you sure about it ?

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER: I am speaking from records. At the moment, we can only hope that the University of Dibrugarh will do the work for us.

With these words, Sir, I would request the hon. Member not to insist on this Resolution being passed.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: In view of the statement given by the hon. Minister for Education I do not press my resolution, but I would like to say a few words, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said just now that

oil technology and tea technology have been introduced in the Dibrugarh University.

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER: Not introduced. They are examining and considering it.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: As they are considering to introduce these subjects in the Dibrugarh University and as there is no chance, as the Minister says, during the present plan to introduce these subjects in the Gauhati University, I hope the Minister for Education will press the Government of India for opening the courses of oil technology and tea technology in the Gauhati University. With these few words I withdraw my resolution.

(The resolution was withdrawn with the leave of the House)

Private Member's Resolution—Immediate construction of an East to West road along the Nagaland-Assam border by the Public Works Department

Mr. SPEAKER: I have just now received a prayer from Shri Jogen Saikia that he could not come in time to move his resolution. Now will the House give him permission to move his resolution, although it is out of the rules ?

(Voices—Yes, Yes.)

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I regret very much that I could not be present in the House at the proper time and I am grateful to the House and to you, Sir, for allowing me to move the resolution. I beg to move as follows: Resolved that the Government of Assam do construct with immediate effect on east to west P. W. D. Road along the Nagaland-Assam border to serve as the boundary line between the two States for facilitating the movement of the border security forces and development of this undeveloped border area. Sir, in moving this resolution I am bringing in a subject which apparently looks like a local problem. The hon. Members might ask me pertinently whether I could do without moving this resolution in this House but by requesting the Government to take it up in the administrative level. But, Sir, in fact the matter is not so easy and not of local nature. Sir, the problems of this border area have been discussed by this House at great length and I do not like to dilate on it again. What I want to emphasise is that due to want of proper road communication from one end of the border to the other, the movement of the armed forces and security guards which have been placed there has been very much jeopardised and the development of this border area also has been retarded. Sir, very recently we had an opportunity of travelling with the Chief Minister to Merapani at one end of this border, and with the Revenue Minister to Namsai on the other. The distance between Namsai in the east and Merapani in the west is about 50 miles. We have seen in these two points that because of inadequate arrangement and inadequate vigilance, many things have happened. In the Merapani area several permanent houses have been constructed by the Nagaland Government itself, not to speak of Naga people who have encroached upon our territory. These houses, as it appears, were constructed as back as in 1964. In the Namsai area

about one mile towards our territory a Police post has been created by the Nagaland Government and a big market is being constructed there. Several houses of permanent nature have also been constructed to accommodate the State Transport Organisation of the Nagaland Government there. When we were in these places we have seen that these points could not receive due attention and vigilance only because of the difficulty of transport and communication. In going from Sonari to Namsai one cannot expect to come back without being involved in an accident unless one is very careful about it. So also the road to Merapani is not such that all throughout the year free movement of armed forces can be ensured. Of course, that road has been a little improved now, yet the main question is that the two points, Namsai on the east and Merapani in the west have no direct connection. There are some roads leading from Jorhat town to the border but in some places these have not been maintained. Some roads were constructed during the Ahom Kings near Namsai which was the accepted boundary of Nagaland District and Sibsagar. This has been abandoned long ago and now only the alignment is there from which we can say that there were roads. If one has to go from east to west, one has to come to Sibsagar first *via* sonari and then to Jorhat and Dergaon and then to Golaghat and then to Merapani, in the absence of any direct communication. If there be a direct road connecting both the ends linking various border posts the movement of security force will be facilitated and also this undeveloped area will be fully developed. There is various forest produce there and in some places agricultural produces are so cheap, because of lack of facility for movement, that we cannot imagine that in these days of high prices things can be available at such a low price. The people there are living in difficult conditions and when we had been to one area near Titabar, we were told that the people there were under the perpetual threat of Naga depredation and they could not expect ready help from the police or armed forces due to want of roads. Our police are placed in such areas that it takes long time to reach the border. It is known to the House that many people have already been kidnapped by the hostiles and several people have already been killed. If our border security forces could move easily, that could not have taken place possibly. So, Sir, I commend to the House that the House will accept the resolution and impress the Government for taking up construction of the roads linking two ends Namsai and Merapani and connecting different posts to facilitate movement of Border Security Forces, thereby facilitating development of the under-developed areas also. My only submission is that this road, if it is taken up as one of other roads, may not be included in the programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan, because, we know very well the limitation under which our Department is to work and the limitations of the Plans. In view of the importance of this area, Sir, this remains no more a local problem and this road should not be considered by the Government as a local road. It will go a long way to solve the inter-State border problem which is a burning problem of the State. That is why, Sir, I would like to commend to this House that by adopting this resolution the House will recommend to the Government that this road be given priority so that even by giving lesser importance to some other roads, this road may be taken up for construction without delay. This is my submission, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved: Any other Speaker ?

Speech not corrected

Shri ALTAF HUSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister, of State P.W.D.) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government's best attention and consideration is given so far as the problem of road for the purpose of security in that particular region is concerned, I have heard the learned mover of the Resolution. He has given stress on the point that a sort of boundary road should be constructed. Now, the road just on the boundary of the two States—Nagaland and Assam, will give how far protection in the boundary-it is doubtful. Apart from construction of the road, only the human will serve the purpose better. Now, it has also been stated about development of the area. As a matter of fact, even if this road is constructed with a terrible cost, this road in the ordinary course will not be much help for the purpose of development. So, from that point of view, it will be found that it will not be a fruitful proposition for the purpose for which it has been suggested.

Now, the most important point is about movement of the Security Forces. It is really an important thing, particularly in the border of the State. For movement of our Border Security Force's, to go right into the interior of the borders of both the States, Government's attention was drawn to this aspect. As a matter of fact, I can submit, Sir, that a part of the Dhodar Ali from Golaghat to Namrup running West to East is a road near to the Nagaland boundary and is running almost parallel to the same, at a distance of five to 10 miles in places from boundary. It is one of the major road used for the movement of Border Security Forces. Not only that, to ensure the Border Security Forces, Movement to border there are 16 feeder roads totalling 168.5 miles leading towards the Nagaland Border.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: এই বোদ আলিটো নামডাঙলৈকে আছে। তেখেতে যে কৈছে নাগাঁবাজ্যৰ সীমালৈকে বুলি, এই নামডাঙেই নগাঁবাজ্যৰ সীমা বুলি কয় নেকি ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: I have not said that, besides there is another road.....

Shri SONESWAR BORA: গোলাঘাটৰ পৰা ধোদৰ আলিটো ফৰকাটিঙলৈকে গৈছে। ফৰকাটিঙৰ পৰা নগা ৰাজ্যলৈ এই ১৪ মাইল, এৰি দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has not said that.

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Besides that road there is another road from North to South close to Nagaland boundary and running almost parallel to it is Golaghat-Barpathar Sarihajan-Diphu-Lumding-Mahur Road which continues up to Silchar. There are feeder roads connecting this road with Nagaland boundary for the purpose of security and guarding. Further there are other roads parallel to the Nagaland boundary on the South of the railway lines nearer to the boundary viz.:

- (1) Golaghat-Naojan Road.
- (2) Dimapur-Dhansiri Road.

It is found that there are not only motorable and feeder roads for which our Security Forces are not getting any difficulty for want of roads for their movement. As a matter of fact, we have not received any request from the Security for such kind of boundary roads proposed by the Hon'ble member. If the Security Forces request for such roads naturally such roads will be considered by the Government. In view of this, I request the honourable mover of the Resolution to kindly withdraw it.

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA: Sir, on a point of information. Most of the feeder roads are not motorable roads. As the honourable Minister is aware there is no link between different outposts unless one comes from Dhodar Ali which is a circuitous way and which takes a long time.

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Naturally, some time will be taken if one goes by the feeder roads. Every place cannot be just by the side of road.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Saikia, do you want to press for the resolution still?

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I would request the Government once again to give their thought whether it can be taken up, or not, or if any assurance can be given for this.

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: As I have already said the best attention and consideration of the Government is given so far as the speedy movement of the Border Forces can be achieved.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Saikia, do you like to withdraw your resolution now?

Shri JOGEN SAIKIA: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the honourable Minister, I withdraw my resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER: With the leave of the House, can the Resolution be withdrawn?

(Voices—No, No)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The question is that the Government of Assam do construct with immediate effect an East to West P. W. D. Road along the Nagaland-Assam border to serve as the boundary line between the two States for facilitating the movement of the border security forces and development of this undeveloped border area.

(Division)

Ayes

1. Shri Abala Kanta Goswami.
2. Shri Atul Chandra Goswami.
3. Md. Azad Ali.

4. Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose.
5. Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi.
6. Shri Bhdra Kanta Gogoi.
7. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika.
8. Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava.
9. Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya.
10. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed.
11. Shri Govinda Kalita.
12. Shri Jalal Uddin Ahmed.
13. Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani .
14. Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma.
15. Shri Lakshya Dhar Chaudhury .
16. Shri Maneswar Boro.
17. Shri Matilal Nayak.
18. Shri Mohidhar Pegu.
19. Shri Motilal Kanoo.
20. Shri Nameswar Pegu.
21. Shri Phani Bora.
22. Shri Premadhar Bora.
23. Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi.
24. Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed.
25. Shri Rothindra Nath Sen.
26. Shri Sailen Medhi.
27. Sh.i Shahadat Ali Jotdar.
28. Shri Soneswar Bora.
29. Dr. Surendra Nath Das.
30. Shri Zahirul Islam.

Noes

1. Shri A. Thanglura
2. Shri A. K. Nurul Haque.
3. Shri Maulana Abdul Jalil Chaudhury.
4. Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar.
5. Shri A'taf Hussan Mazumdar.
6. Shri Aatur Rahman.
7. Shri Azizur Rahman Chaudhury.
8. Shri Bahadur Basumatary.
9. Shri Bazlul Basit.
10. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman.
11. Shri Bima'la Prasad Chaliha.
12. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyay .
13. Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya,
14. Shri Biswadev S :ma.
15. Shri Chatragopal Karmakar.
16. Shri Chatrasing Teron.
17. Shri Dandiram Dutta.
18. Shri Debeswar Sa mah.
19. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.
20. Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury.
21. Shri Durgeswar Saikia.
22. Shri Gajen Tanti.
23. Shri Golok Chandra Patgiri.
24. Shri Govinda Chandra Bora.
25. Shri J. B. Hagjer.
26. Shri .Jadu Nath Bhuyan.
27. Shri Jagannath Sinha.
28. Shri Jogen Saikia.

29. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.
30. Shri Lakheswar Das.
31. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami.
32. Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury.
33. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.
34. Shri Manik Chandra Das.
35. Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha.
36. Shri Mera Chouba Singha.
37. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
38. Shri Nakul Chandra Das.
39. Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan.
40. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.
41. Srimati Padma Kumari Gohain.
42. Shri Paramananda Gogoi.
43. Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury.
44. Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury.
45. Shri Prafulla Choudhury.
46. Mrs. Pranita Talukdar
47. Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
48. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah.
49. Shri Ranendra Basumatari.
50. Shri Ratneswar Kowar.
51. Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar.
52. Shri Sai Sai Teroang.
53. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.
54. Shri Satindra Mohan Dev.
55. Shri Surendra Chandra Baruah.
56. Shri Surendra Nath Das.

57. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali.
 58. Shri Tilok Gogoi.
 59. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan.
 60. Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The result of the division is:

Ayes—30.

Noes—60.

The resolution is lost.

Now, Resolution No.3, Mr. Narendra Nath Sarma.

(Resolution No.3 was not moved).

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, Resolution No.4 Shri Surendra Nath Das ?

Private Member's Resolution—Moving Government of India for more funds for minor and major irrigation Projects in the State.

***Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সদনত এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিবৰ ইচ্ছা কৰো। মই আশা কৰো সজ্জন সদস্য সকলে মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সমৰ্থন দিব।

মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে:—

In view of the fact that the State is in need of more major and minor irrigation projects for providing adequate facilities to the cultivators to grow more food, this Assembly recommends to Government of India for more funds for the irrigation projects.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্য বৰ দুখীয়া। এই অসম ৰাজ্যখন বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত পিছ পৰি আছে। ভাৰতৰ আন আন ঠাইত যদি চকু মেলি চোৱা যায় আমি দেখিবলৈ পাও বিভিন্ন major project বহুতখিনি হৈছে। দুই বছৰ আগে মোৰ নাগাজ্জুন Dam চাবৰ সুযোগ হৈছিল। এইটো অন্ধ প্ৰদেশত। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিত পানী যোগান হব আৰু Hydro Electricity উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব। তেওঁলোকে আশা কৰিছে ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ভিতৰত এই পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব।

দুখৰ বিষয় আজিলৈকে আমাৰ ইয়াত তেনেকুৱা এটা পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লোৱা হোৱা নাই। আমি যমুনা প্ৰজেক্ট আৰম্ভ কৰিছিলো কিন্তু টকাৰ অভাৱত এইটো পূৰ্ণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমি আশা কৰো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ ফালে আৰু অধিক নজৰ দিব। আজি খাদ্য সমস্যাই হাহাকাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আজি আমাৰ অনু এমুঠিৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ। তেতিয়া হলে কি চৰকাৰী কি বেচৰকাৰী সকলো জনসাধাৰণে খাদ্যৰ কাৰণে স্বয়ং সম্পূৰ্ণ হবৰ যত্ন কৰিবই লাগিব। এনে অৱস্থাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ

ক্ষেত্রত অধিক টকাৰ মোনা দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। মাননীয় ফকৰুদ্দিন আলী আহমদ চাহাব Irrigation মন্ত্রী থাকোতে আমাৰ ইয়াত যেতিয়া আহিছিল তেতিয়া কৈছিল যে কাছাৰৰ বৰাকক লৈ অসমত চাৰিটা নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হ'ব। আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে জলসিঞ্চন, National High Ways আৰু বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব। অত্যন্ত দুখৰ কথা এতিয়াও আমি সেই বিষয়ে একো নাভানো। আমাৰ জলসিঞ্চন বক্ষা কৰিবই লাগিব। বিশেষকৈ মই মাধ্যমিক জলসিঞ্চন project ৰ কথাত বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিব বিচাৰিছো। আৰু সেই কাৰণে তেখেত সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো।

মই আশা কৰিছো সজ্জন সদস্য সকলে মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব। যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভালদৰে গঢ়ি নুঠে আৰু তাৰত চৰকাৰে সেই বাবে আমাৰ ফালে নাচাৰ তেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনাই আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো সদনে মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত সমৰ্থন দিব।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদস্য শ্ৰীসুৱেন দাস যে প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰেছেন, সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰতে গিয়ে আমি বলব যে, নদীমাতৃক এই আসাম ভূমি, সুদূৰ অতীতে যখন এই পৃথিবীৰ বুকৈ মানব বসতিৰ আৰিভাৱৰ সংগে সংগে মানব সভ্যতাৰ বিকাশ আৰম্ভ হয়, সেই বিকাশোন্মুখ সভ্যতাৰ যুগে কুত্ৰাপি হয়তো আমাদেৱ পূৰ্বপুৰুষগণ কল্পনাও কৰেন নি যে, ভগবানের যে বিৰাট অবদান, যে অবদানকে এই বিৰাট ভাৰতভূমি তথা আসামভূমিতে পৰিপূৰ্ণ সুসংহত জনকল্যাণকৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত কৰাৰ জন্য ভগবান ভগীৰথ আহ্বান কৰে নিয়ে এসেছিলেন জননী গঙ্গাকে, সেই গঙ্গা ভাৰতেৰ বিস্তৃত অঞ্চলৰ মধ্য দিয়ে প্ৰবাহিত হয়ে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষকে সুজলা-সুকলা শস্যশ্যামলা কৰে তোলাৰ বুনীয়াদ ৰচনা কৰেছিল, পৰবৰ্তীকালে সেই মহাসম্পদই সমস্যাৰ কাৰণ হয়ে উঠবে? আমাদেৱ পৰনতম দুৰ্ভাগ্য, পৰবৰ্তী যুগে ভগবানের সৃষ্ট মানব সমাজ নিজেদেৱ বিদ্যা ও বুদ্ধিৰ অভিমাণে ও অহংকাৰে ভগবানের এই বিৰাট অবদানকে পদে পদে উপেক্ষা কৰে সমগ্ৰ জাতিৰ সন্মুখে এক বিপৰ্যয় সৃষ্টি কৰেছে। আমরা পবিত্ৰ গঙ্গাৰ সুললিত প্ৰবাহকে তখন ত্ৰানকৰ্তী ৰূপে ভাবতাম। এই জনকে পবিত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰপুত বাৰি ৰূপে গ্ৰহণ কৰেছেন আমাদেৱ পূৰ্বপুৰুষেৰা। সুদূৰ গঙ্গায় বালুকা সৱিয়ে জনেৰ জন্য উন্মোচিত কৰে ফলগুৰ জলধাৰায় আয়নাৰ মুক্তি কল্পে তৰ্পণ কৰা হয়। পৰবৰ্তী যুগে এদেশেৰ সন্তানগণ এই জনকল্যাণময়ী বিস্তৃত প্ৰবাহিনীকে বৰদাত্ৰী ৰূপে কতটুকু গ্ৰহণ কৰতে পেরেছেন !

ইংৰেজ আমাদেৱ দেশে আসাৰ আগে আমরা শাসিত হয়েছি বহু জাতিৰ দ্বাৰা-- পাঠান, মোগল, পৰ্তুগীজ, ফৰাসী তাৰপৰ ইংৰেজ। এই যে বছৰেৰ পৰ বছৰ অত্যাচাৰ, সহস্ৰাধিক বছৰেৰ তিতিক্ষা ও সহস্ৰাধিক বছৰেৰ নিৰ্যাতনেৰ পৰ আমরা আমাদেৱ হাতে যে স্বাধীনতা পেয়েছি তাকে সৰ্বাংশে ও সৰ্বাঙ্গীনভাবে কতটা সাৰ্থকতাৰ পথে নিয়ে যেতে সক্ষম হয়েছি।

এই নদীমাতৃক ভাৰতভূমিকে প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদে ভৰপূৰকৰে তোলাৰ জন্য যে বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰচেষ্টা তৎকালীন কৰ্তৃপক্ষেৰ গড়ে তোলা উচিত ছিল, তাৰা তা কৰেন নি কাৰণ তাৰা এসেছিলেন ভাৰতবৰ্ষে শাসন কৰতে ও শোষণ কৰতে।

কিন্তু আমরা পৰিবৰ্তিত ভাৰতে, আজ আমরা ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানে প্ৰজাতান্ত্ৰিক ভাৰতেৰ অধিবাসী। স্বাধীনতাৰ পথ দীৰ্ঘ ২০ বছৰ অতিক্ৰান্ত হয়েছো। এই দীৰ্ঘকালে

ও আমরা এই সমস্যা সমাধান করতে পারিনি তাই আজ আসাম বিধান সভায় এই সদনে মাননীয় সদস্য কর্তৃক আনীত প্রস্তাব, যে নদীমাতৃকাদের আমাদের আরও আনতে হবে তাকে আমি সমর্থন জানাই। কারণ বন্যা জননীর রাস্তাগ্রাসে আমাদের আসাম ভূমি নিরস্তর ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হচ্ছে। তবে লাভবান যে হচ্ছে না তাও নয়। পলিমাটির সম্পদে কৃষকদের জমি আবহমান কালের কক্ষতা দূর করে জমিকে উর্বরা করে পলিতে পরিপূর্ণ করে দিয়ে যায়, ফলস্বরূপ শস্য ভাণ্ডার ভরে উঠে। এইটুকু বন্যা জননীর ক্ষতি পূরণ।

এই বন্যা পরিস্থিতি যে বিপর্যয়কারী মারমূর্তি নিয়ে আসে সেই বন্যাকে নিয়ন্ত্রন করার যে অধিকার শ্রীভগবান বিজ্ঞানে রূপায়িত করছেন তার বহিঃপ্রকাশ আমাদের রাষ্ট্রিক জীবনে, কর্ম জীবনে রূপ না পায় তাহলে আমাদের সাধনায় আমরা ব্যর্থ হব। কিন্তু অতীত যুগে গঙ্গাকে সংহত করার জন্য যে তপস্বী জলরাশি জটায় ধারণ করেছিলেন আজ বিজ্ঞানের উন্নত যুগে আমরা কি পিছিয়ে যাবো ভাবীকালের ইতিহাসের কাছে।

আজ অত্যন্ত উপযুক্ত সময়ে, অত্যন্ত সময়োচিত ভাবে এই প্রস্তাব সদনে আনা হয়েছে। একে কার্যকরী রূপে রূপায়িত করার জন্য এবং বন্যা নিয়ন্ত্রনের জন্য যে সমস্ত নদীনালা বছরের পর বছর পরিত্যক্ত অবস্থায় থাকে এবং যে নদী গহ্বর ধীরে ধীরে ভরে আসছে অথচ নদীর জলরাশি নিকাশের ব্যবস্থা আমরা করতে পারি নি। অন্যান্য পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী রূপে পরিণত করার আগে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারকে চাপ দিয়ে অর্থ আদায় করে আসাম সরকারকে নদী নিয়ন্ত্রন ব্যবস্থা অতি শীঘ্র হাতে নিতে হবে। কারণ আসাম প্রদেশ কৃষিপ্রধান অঞ্চল। কবি যখন গান গেয়েছিলেন,

“ধনধান্যে পুষ্পেভরা আমাদের বসুন্ধরা
তারি মাঝে আছে জেগে সকল দেশের সেরা”—

তখন শুধু বাংলাদেশকে চোখের সন্মুখে রেখে এই কবিতা রচনা করেন নি। সমুদ্র বেঞ্চলা বঙ্গভূমি। বঙ্গোপসাগরের গর্ভে, মেঘনা, পদ্মা, গঙ্গা, ব্রহ্মপুত্র বিস্তারিত হয়েছে। ব্রহ্মপুত্রকে কেন্দ্র করে আমাদের সমস্ত নদী, উপনদী; শাখানদী, নালার উৎপত্তি হয়েছে। আজ সমগ্র আসাম রাজ্যকে বন্যার হাত থেকে রক্ষা করতে গেলে, আজ বন্যা নিয়ন্ত্রন করার জন্য, জল নিকাসের জন্য যে বৈজ্ঞানিক পন্থা গ্রহন করা প্রয়োজন—এ যুগের সন্তানগন আমরা এইসব ব্যবস্থা বৈজ্ঞানিকভাবে কার্যকরী করে শতকরা ৮০ ভাগ কৃষকের ভাবীকালের স্বপ্নকে সফল করার জন্য চেষ্টা করতে হবে। নতুবা তাদের কাছে আমরা ব্যর্থ হব, তাদের আশাআকাঙ্ক্ষা আমরা নির্মূল করে দেবো। আজ যাতে আমরা বিরাটকে আবাহন করে বলি কবি নজরুলের কণ্ঠে

“হিমালয় জাগো—ওঠো আজি
তব সীমা লয় হোক,
শান্তির আজি শান্তি নিলয় হোক সব আলয়—,
যরে যরে আজি দীপ জ্বলুক,
মার আবাহন গীত চলুক,
দীপ জলুক, গীত জলুক—
আজ কাঁপুক মানব কলকল্লোলে
কিশলয় সম নিখিল ব্যোম—
স্বাগতম্, স্বাগতম্, মাতরম্, মাতরম্, ঐ ঐ ঐ বিশ্বকণ্ঠে
বন্দনা বানীলুণ্ঠে—
বন্দেমাতরম্ ।

ওই বন্দেমাতরমের মন্ত্রকে সফল করার জন্য নদীমাতৃকার নবসংস্কারের প্রয়োজন। নবসংস্কারের জন্য আজ এই উন্নত বিজ্ঞান যুগে আমরা পশ্চাৎপদ হব না। এই প্রস্তারকে কার্যকরী রূপে রূপায়িত করার জন্য এই সদনে অতি দ্রুততার সংগে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন। ইহাই আজ হোক আমাদের জাতীয় আহ্বান।

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য সুরবেন দাস ডাঙবীয়াই ডাঙি ধবা প্রস্তারটো সময়োপযোগী হৈছে। আজি এই সদনত ডাঙি ধবা প্রস্তারটোৰ কেইবাটাও অংশ আছে। প্রথমতে হ'ল, আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অধিক উৎপাদনৰ কথা যি চিন্তা কৰিছে—ইয়াত তিনটা ভাগ আছে এটা হ'ল ভূমি-সংস্কাৰ, আন এটা খেতি বানপানীৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰা আৰু পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কাৰণে সাৰ, বিধান, যোগান, পোক মৰা দৰব আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলেও দেখা যায় যে তাৰ পৰা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। এই সম্বন্ধত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা দেখা গৈছে যে, ঋণ, সাৰ, বিধান, পোক মৰা ঔষধ আদি দিলেও এই ব্যৱস্থা অসম্পূৰ্ণ—কাৰণ পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা নাই। পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থাৰ অভাৱত খেতিয়কে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ, বিহাৰ আদিত, irrigation ব্যৱস্থা আছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত নদ নদী বহু আছে, আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ বান পানীয়ে খেতিৰ সময়ত খেতি নষ্ট কৰে আৰু বাকী সময়ত মাটি বিলাক পানীৰ অভাৱত খৰাং হয়। এই মৰ্দ্দে আমি যদি এই নদী বিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰো, তেতিয়াহলে কোনো সময়তে খেতি নষ্ট কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু বানপানীৰ সময়ত হোৱা পানী জমা কৰি ৰাখি খৰাং বতৰত সেই পানী পথাৰলৈ লৈ যাব পাৰি। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ আগতে খাল দোং আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল, সেইবিলাক এতিয়া পোত খাই গৈছে। কামৰূপ জিলাৰ মানাহ, পাগলা-দিয়া, কাছাৰ জিলাৰ বৰাক আদি নদী বিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে, জলসিঞ্চন ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা হব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বিৰাট "দাম" Dam কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাত পানী গোটাই ৰাখি, খৰালী কালত পথাৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। এই বিলাক বিশেষজ্ঞৰ দ্বাৰাই পৰীক্ষা কৰি Survey আদি কৰিব লাগে। এই নদীবিলাকৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে, ভালকৈ চাতে কৰি, তাৰ তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি multipurpose আঁচনি লৈ এহাতে বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন আৰু আনহাতে খৰালী পথাৰত পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ললে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহু সমস্যাই সমাধান হয়। উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশত lift irrigation Scheme ৰ দ্বাৰাই কুৱাৰ পৰাই পানী উঠাই পথাৰত দিয়া হয়। আমাৰ ইয়াত তেনে দৰ্কাৰ নাই কাৰণ যথেষ্ট নদ-নদী আছে। সেইবিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিলেই হ'ল। মঠাউবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা কাম হোৱা নাই। দুটা মঠাউৰিৰ মাজত যি পানী জমা হৈ আছে যদি সেইবোৰ ওলাই যোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তেনেহলে তাত ভাল খেতি হব। এইদৰে বহুবি বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰি আছে যেতিয়া ভাৰত চৰকাৰক জনাৰ খোজো যে বিশেষজ্ঞৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰয়োজনীয় তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ পিচত খৰচ বেচি হলেও উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে আৰু তাৰ পৰা বহুত বিপদৰ হাত সাৰিব পৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ পঠাব লাগে।

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্ৰীদাস ডাঙবীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থণ কৰি কওঁ যে আমাৰ অসমত এহাতে প্ৰবল বানপানীয়ে অসুবিধা কৰে যদিও আনহাতে এটা বিস্তীৰ্ণ অঞ্চলত পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতিকে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। নগাঁও জিলাত কাকী অঞ্চলত পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ যিবিলাক ঠাইত পানীৰ অভাৱ সেইবোৰ ঠাইত যদি পানী যোগান ধৰি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰিব পাৰে আৰু লগে লগে ভূমিহীন লোকক খেতিৰ মাটি

দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেনেহলে অসম নিজেটো স্বাৱশ্যই হবই লগতে আন প্ৰদেশকো খুৱাব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

মই স্বীকাৰ কৰো যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা টান কথা। আমেৰিকাৰ মিচিচিপি নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিছে কিন্তু এই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ কৰা দুসাহস্য। কিন্তু এনে কিছুমান নদী আছে যিবোৰ নদী উপত্যকাত জলসিঞ্চন সহজে কৰিব পাৰে। মহীশূৰত এটুপি বৰষুণৰ পানীও নষ্ট হবলৈ দিয়া নাই। তাত এটোপা বৰষুণৰ পানী এলুডা সোণ। সেই কাৰণে বৃহৎ জলসিঞ্চন নকৰি তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে নজলীয়া বা ক্ষুদ্ৰ জলসিঞ্চন পৰিকল্পনা কৰি দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব পাৰে, অৱশ্যে আমাৰ ইয়াতো জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰা নহয় কিন্তু সেয়া হৈছে এপাচি কচু শাকত এটা জালুকৰ দৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যদি বিশেষ আঁচনি কৰি পতিত হৈ থকা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিত খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে জাতীয় স্বার্থত যথেষ্ট বৰঙনী যোগাব পৰা হব।

আমাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী মানবাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীয়ে যি পৰিকল্পনাৰ সপোন দেখিছিল আমি যদি সেই কৃষি আঁচনি আন্তৰিকতাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰো তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কাৰিকৰি সাহায্য আৰু ধনৰ যোগান ধৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। নামানীৰ শ্ৰীফককদিন আলি চাহাবে অসমলৈ আহোতে কৈছিল যে অসমৰ ৪ খন নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে বহুত সুবিধা হব।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: কোন ৪ খন নদী ?

***Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS:** মোৰ বিশ্বাস মানাহ, পাগলদিয়া, বৰাক আৰু কপিলী। তেখেতৰ মন্ত্ৰী পৰিষদৰ ওপৰত যিটো প্ৰভাৱ সেইটো যদি খটীয় তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰস্তাৱটো বিবেচনা নকৰাকৈ নাথাকে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হব।

***Shri PHANI BORA:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো কাৰণ এইটো সমন্বয়পৰোগী প্ৰস্তাৱ বুলি ভাবিছো। কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশত একালে বানপানী আৰু আনফালে পানীৰ অভাৱত যিভাবে শস্য নষ্ট হৈছে এই কথা কৰো অবিদিত নহয়। -কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা আমি আজি বিজ্ঞান আৰু সভ্যতাৰ অগ্র-গতিৰ পৰিস্থিতিত ভগবানৰ ওচৰত প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰিব লাগে অলপ পানী দিয়ক। কি হিন্দু কি মুছলমান সকলো বিভিন্ন ধৰ্মৰ মানুহে এই ধৰণৰ পূজা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ দেশক ইমান পিছপৰা অৱস্থাত বৰখাৰ কাৰণে শাসক শক্তি দায়ী। পানীৰ কাৰণে মানুহে পূজা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে দায়ী তেখেত সকল যি সকল শাসনৰ গাৰ্হীত অৱস্থিত আৰু সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা পৰিচালনাৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। অৱশ্যে এইটো মোৰ কথা।

প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল মানুহ আজিৰ যুগত জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ যদি আমি সমাজৰ উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে, কৃষিৰ উৎকৰ্ষতা সাধনৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আমি অন্ধ মানুহে যেনেকৈ ফুৰে তেনেকৈ আমি বাটত ফুৰিব লাগিব। এই অৱস্থাত এইটো অত্যন্ত দুখৰ কথা। মই নগাঁও জিলাৰ কথা ভালকৈ জানো। প্ৰতি বছৰত এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হয় যে কিছুমান ঠাইত মানুহে পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু এই সময়ত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বানপানীৰ ফলত কিছুমান অঞ্চলত বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপত মানুহ সৰ্বস্বান্ত হয়। আজি চৰকাৰে যদি ইয়াৰ

বিৰুদ্ধে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয় তেনেহলে জাতীয় খাদ্য শস্যৰ ইমান নাটনি নপৰে। P.L. 480 ৰ পৰা গমপোৱাৰ ওপৰত ইমান নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব নালাগে। চুয়েজখাল যেতিয়া লৈকে নুখুলে তেতিয়া লৈকে মানুহে আটা খাবলৈ নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ গুৰুত্ব বেচি বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিছো।

এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো এজন কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যই উত্থাপন কৰা দেখি আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো কিন্তু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সমৰ্থন জনোৱাত আমাৰ বাধা নাই কাৰণ এইটো ভাল বিষয়। আমি সকলোৱে মিলি আমাৰ অসমখনক বানপানীৰ নিৰ্ব্যাতনৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো Politics নাই। এইটো এটা জাতীয় প্ৰশ্ন। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি সকলোৱে একলগে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিশ্চয়েই জোবেৰে দাবী কৰা প্ৰয়োজন।

মই যেতিয়াই বেচি দিনৰ কাৰণে দিল্লীত থাকো প্ৰত্যেকে মোক দুটা বস্ত্ৰৰ কাৰণে সোধে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰথমটো অসমৰ বানপানী আৰু দ্বিতীয়টো গ'ড়। আন ঠাইত ইমান বানপানী নহয়। বিহাৰত কেতিয়াবা ডাঙৰ বানপানী হব পাৰে কিন্তু সদায় নহয়। ডিব্ৰুগড় চহৰৰ অংশ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত ভাঙি পৰাৰ লগে লগে অসম বানপানীৰ কাৰণে famous হৈ গ'ল। যদি গ'ড়ৰ দৰে চৰকাৰৰ চানবা ডাঠ হয় তেনেহলে আমি এওঁলোকৰ পৰা একে আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। এটা irrigation ৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়কৰ মাজত মিটিং কৰি পুঁজিপতি শাসনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ১০ ঘণ্টা বক্তৃতা দিব পাৰো। কিন্তু ইয়াত সাধাৰণ এটা বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ আমি উৎসাহী নহয়। এই কথা মই বিধান সভাত এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত কোৱা নাই।

আমি কেইবা বছৰ ধৰি আহিছো যে লক্ষা হোজাইত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলে উৎপাদন ডবল কৰা যায়। Assam Electricity Boardৰ নাম আমি শুনিছো। যা হক বোৰ্ডে কি কৰিছে সেই কথা বেলেগ ঠাইত আমি চাম। কিন্তু এটা কথা দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে যদি Electric Power Pump ৰ ব্যৱস্থা আমি কৰিব পাৰো তেনেহলে কৃষিৰ বহুত সুবিধা হয়। তাৰ বাহিৰে মটৰ দি Deep tube well Scheme যদি হাতত লোৱা যায় তেনেহলে খৰচ কম হব। আমি জানো যমুনা irrigation project এটা কৰিছে—আমি ভাল পাইছো। কিন্তু আজি কেইবা বছৰ হ'ল তাত পানী এটোপাও দেখা নাযায়। মই যেতিয়া ১৯৬১ চনত M L A আছিলো শুনিছিলো। যমুনা প্ৰজেক্টত তিনি কোটি ছিয়ানাইটৰ লাখ টকা খৰচ হব। কিন্তু ফলটো কি হব সন্দেহ আছে। ফল সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ এতিয়াও সন্দেহ আছে।

(A voice from Govt. Benches—সন্দেহ ভঞ্জন হব।)

সন্দেহ ভঞ্জন হল আমি ভাল পাম। ৩ কোটি ৯৬ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি যদি ১০ লাখ বিঘাত শস্য ডবল কৰা যায় আমি আনন্দিত হম। এই আমাৰ কামনা যে আমাৰ এই অঞ্চলটো শস্য শ্যমলা হৈ উঠে। কিন্তু মই আশা দেখা নাই। আনহাতে মানুহক নামত Compensation দিলে ক'তো সম্পূৰ্ণ ক্ষতি পূৰণ নিদিলে। এই বিলাক ক্ষতি পূৰণৰ টকা কিছুমানে কিছু কিছু পালে আৰু কিছুমান অফিচাবে গোট খাই Existence নথকা মানুহৰ নামত টিপ চহী মাৰি ভগাই ভগাই খাইছে।

খেতিয়ক সকলক চেলাই চামৰা খাইছে। মই কৈছো যদি কপিলী ভেলী প্ৰজেক্টত জোৰ দিলেহেঁতেন কামটো হ'লহেঁতেন। কিন্তু একো নোহওঁতেই তাত প্ৰথমতে

বিদেশৰ পৰা অহা মানুহৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ। বিদেশলৈ নহৈ গৈ দেখিছো প্ৰথমে তাত টৰু কৰি আবস্ত কৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত ধুনীয়া ঘৰ কৰি Survey Stageতে যে ইমান খৰচ কৰে কামটো যদি নহয় তেন্তে কি হ'ব ?

(Voice—সেই ঘৰ আমাৰ দেশীৰ কাৰণে সজা)

অৱশ্যে আমি কেতিয়াবা বালি ভোজ খাব পাৰিম। আমাৰ কপিলী ভেলী প্ৰজেক্টত পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে জোৰ দিলে ইমান দিনে হৈ উঠিলহেঁতেন। সেইটো নোহোৱাটো হলে আমি দুখ পাম। যমুনা প্ৰজেক্টত টকা খৰচ নকৰি যদি আমাৰ কপিলী ভেলী প্ৰজেক্টত Power উৎপাদন হ'লহেঁতেন বহুত কাম হ'লহেঁতেন।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I. W.) তাৰ Investigation ত বহুদিন লাগে কাৰণে যমুনা ভেলী প্ৰজেক্ট আবস্ত কৰাৰ কথা হৈছে।

Shri PHANI BORA: ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা কপিলী ভেলী প্ৰজেক্ট আবস্ত হোৱা আজি ১৪ বছৰ হ'ল, মই যমুনা ভেলী বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ কোৱা নাই কিন্তু কপিলী প্ৰজেক্ট আগতে আবস্ত কৰিলে বহুত কাম হ'লহেঁতেন, আৰু Capital Cost কম হ'লহেঁতেন।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: যমুনা প্ৰজেক্টত যি মাটি বাম হ'ব, কপিলী ভেলী যদি হয়, তাত Overlap নকৰে।

Jonab RAHIMUDDIN AHMED: ৭৬০ লাখ টকা যদি খৰচ কৰা হয়, প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল যে বেলৰ দক্ষিণ কালে ৭ খন মৌজাৰ কাম কৰিব, এতিয়া ৩৮৬ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ যিমান উপকাৰ কৰিলে সেইটো চাওক।

Shri PHANI BORA: মোৰ বহুত Engineerৰ লগত আলোচনা হয়, তেওঁলোকৰ মতে, তেতিয়া ক'ম টকাতে দুটা প্ৰজেক্ট কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। কপিলী প্ৰজেক্ট আমি কৰিবই লাগিব। যিটো হাতত লৈছে সেইটো সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব। গোটেই অসমৰ জলসিঞ্চন আৰু পানীৰ প্ৰজেক্টৰ সমন্বয় কৰি মাঠাৰ প্লেন এটা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ যাতে আমাৰ কম পইছাবে বেচি কাম হয়। তেতিয়া আমাৰ বিৰাট ভবিষ্যৎ আছে। একালে আমাৰ বিদ্যুৎ শক্তি হ'ব আৰু আনফালে জলসিঞ্চন আৰু খেতিৰ সহায় হ'ব। আমি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক আংশিক ভাবে হলেও Trained কৰাত যদি ব্যৰ্থ হওঁ, অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থ অৰ্থনীতিৰ ভিত্তিত গঢ়িতোলাত ব্যৰ্থ হ'ম। American Expert য়ে কলে যে ৩০০ কোটি টকা লাগিব। মই কওঁ USSR য়ে নিয়ন্ত্ৰন কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। অসম চৰকাৰক ৪-৫ বছৰ আগতে পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল। অসম চৰকাৰে যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ হতুৱাই চোভিয়েটক নিয়ন্ত্ৰন দিবলৈ প্ৰস্তাব দিয়ে, তেন্তে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰন কৰাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। তাত খৰচো কমতে হ'ব। এইটো মই Propaganda কৰা নাই। চোভিয়েটৰ term and condition ভাল। শোষণৰ কথা নাই; যিটো আচল খৰচ তাকেই ল'ব। এনে চৰ্তত বোধহয় আনৰ পৰা পোৱা নহ'ব। এই কাৰণে কথাবাত্তা হ'ব লাগিব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে। বন্ধুত্বপূৰ্ণ সহায় চোভিয়েট চৰকাৰে কতিয়াবাই আগ বঢ়াইছিল; কিন্তু তাত সহায় দিয়া নহ'ল।

(A voice : কেতিয়া আগ বঢ়াইছিল ?

১৯৫৩চনত)

(Another voice আপোনালোকে এইটো মিছাবুলি ভাবিছেনেকি ?)

*Speech not corrected

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ আৰু কিমান সময় লাগিব ?

Shri PHANI BORA: চাৰি পাঁচ মিনিট।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: কওক।

Shri PHANI BORA: USSR, USA চীন আদি দেশে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নদী বিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি শস্য শ্যামলা দেশ গঢ়ি তুলিছে আধুনিক যন্ত্ৰ পাতিব সহায়ৰে। আমাৰ ইয়াত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ, বৰাক, কপিলী, পাণ্ডাৰদিয়া আদি নদী সমূহ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে জনসংস্কাৰণৰ জীৱন নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাত পদক্ষেপ কৰা হ'ব। আমাৰ নতুন মন্ত্ৰী সভাই যদি এই কাম হাতত লয়, মোৰ বিশ্বাস চোভিয়েট চৰকাৰে এই কামত সহায় কৰিব। এতিয়া লাগে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দাবীত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সহায়। অসমৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা লৈ যায় আৰু তাৰ এটা বুজন অংশ আমাক দিলেই বহুখিনি কাম এই মৰ্মে কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। এই কাৰণে আমি অকল আবেদন-নিবেদন কৰিলেই নহ'ব। জোৰকৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ধৰিব লাগিব। আমত তেল শোধনাগাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ সময়ত যিবৰে ধৰা হৈছিল সেইবৰে ধৰিব লাগিব। সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিব লাগিব। শিলঘাট-বাদুলী পাৰা বিকল্প বেল লাইনটো আজিও নহল। আজিৰ আমাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত বাৰ্জনৈতিক দল, ধৰ্ম নিৰ্বিৰোধে সকলোৱে এক বাক্যে হোচা দিব লাগিব।

(A voice : কেনেকৈ এইটো কৰিব পৰা হ'ব ?)

আমি বুদ্ধি দিম নহয় (বিৰাট হৰ্ষধনি)

যি উপায়ৰেই হওক, ইয়াক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবই লাগিব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

ইয়াকে কৈ, মই প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মোৰ বক্তৃতা, দিয়াৰ কথা নাছিল। বুঢ়ালোকৰ এঘাৰি কথাটো মোৰ মনত পৰিছে — “সভাত থাকি নকয় উচিত, দোষে পায় কিঞ্চিৎ কিঞ্চিৎ।” শ্ৰীযুত ফনী বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই লাগতীয়াল কথাকেই কৈছে। ভূতৰ মুখত বাম নাম ওলালেও একো কথা নহয়। ভাল কথা পাচে এটা আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া কথা আছে— “যমক পদূলি চিনাব নালাগে।” যদি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ত, USSR—ৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ দখাস্ত দিয়া নাছিল— ভালেই কৰিছিল। কাটাসুওত যি সকলে বাস্তা তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল, তাত এতিয়া ঘৰেই কৰি পেলালে। মাওৰ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি ৰাখি এতিয়া কাজিয়াৰ সূত্ৰ পাত হৈছে। সেই কাম নেপালৰ বুকুতে হ'ল।

এতিয়া সেইবিলাক দেখি শুনি---

“সঁতোৰ সঁতোৰ বাঁওসিৰ বলে
সঁতোৰিৰ নোৱাৰিলে যা বসাতলে”।

মাগুৰীয়াৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু আমাৰ নদীৰ পাৰ্থক্য আছে। লোকৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰাটো বেয়া কথা। আমাৰ ডেকা সকল এই বিলাকত প্ৰশিক্ষণ লৈ আহক আৰু এইবিলাক কাম কৰক। এই বিলাক কামত আমাৰ মানুহ নাই, আনহে উপযুক্ত— এই complex থকাটো বেয়া।

আমাৰ অসমত উপযুক্ত মানুহ নাই এই Complex গুচিলেহে ভাল হব। আমাৰ আছে সকলো, কিন্তু কথা হৈছে কামত লগাব পাৰিব লাগে। আজি নৈবোৰ কোন ফালৰ পৰা বৈছে আৰু কি ধৰণে বৈছে সেইটো চালেই ক্ষুদ্ৰ জনসিঞ্চন কৰিব পাৰে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব পাৰি। আমি সদায় চাব লাগে আমাৰ অৱস্থা কেনেকৈ ভালৰ ফালে নিব পাৰি। আমি ছিলঙত এই Secretariat building টোত ৭ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি বৰ বেয়া কৰিলো। আমাৰ পো নতিয়ে আমাক দোষ দিব। সেই কাৰণে ডাঙৰ কৰ্পনা নকৰি সৰু সৰু জনসিঞ্চন কৰি কেনেকৈ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰি সেইটোহে চাব লাগে। আমাৰ শ্ৰীফনী ববাই এটা ভাল কথা কৈছে যে জাতীয় স্বাৰ্থৰ সময়ত নিজৰ দলৰ কথা নেভাবি সকলোৱে একেলগে যোগ হব লাগে তেতিয়াহে সফল হব পাৰি। অসম আজি বৰ বেয়া অৱস্থাত আছে। একালে চীন আৰু আনফালে পাকিস্তান। তাৰোপৰি এটা স্তূতাৰ দৰে লেছকা এটা পথেহে মাত্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ লগত লগলগাই আছে। সেই-বাবে শহায় হাতীৰ হাত দেখি ভয় কৰাৰ দৰে আমি ভয় কৰি স্বাস্থ্য নষ্ট কৰিব নেলাগে; মাত্ৰ হাতে কামে লাগি যাব লাগে।

***Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA:** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ নদী বোৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি খেতিৰ যোগান ধৰাৰ যি আঁচনি সেই আঁচনি যোৱা ২০ বছৰে চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাছিল। আজি মাননীয় শ্ৰীমন্ত্ৰেন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰোপযো, গী হৈছে আৰু ই ইতিমধ্যে সমৰ্থন লাভ কৰিছে। মই ভাবো অসমৰ নদীবোৰ যদি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয় তেনেহলে উৎপাদনত যথেষ্ট সহায় হব আৰু অসমে ভাৰতৰ আন প্ৰদেশকো খাদ্য যোগান কৰিব পাৰিব। শ্ৰীশৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে আমি ভয় নেখায় যদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰো তেনেহলে অসম শস্যশ্যামলা হব। গতিকে কচিয়াই যি সহায় কৰিব খুজিছে এই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰত তাক স্বাগতম জনাব লাগে। ভয় খালে নহব আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰনক বিশ্বাস ঘটক কৰা হব। গতিকে এই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিলেই সৰু সৰু নদীবোৰৰ শক্তি কমি যাব।

অসমৰ মাজেদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ বৈ গৈছে। আজি যদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয়, যি বিলাক উত্তৰ পাৰৰ নদী ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত পৰিছে আপুনা-আপুনি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হৈ যাব। সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিব লাগে। আৰু সকলোৱে সমৰ্থন জনাব লাগে।

ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি আমি টেৰ বিদ্যুতশক্তি সবববাহ কৰিম। সেই বিদ্যুতৰে ট্ৰেকটাৰ চালিত হব পাৰে। আজি পৃথিবীত যন্ত্ৰৰ যুগ। যন্ত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা ধান কটা হৈছে, বন্ধা হৈছে বস্তাত Pack কৰি, godown লৈ যোৱা হৈছে। এনেকুৱা শক্তি আহৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মগজুত চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। এনেকুৱা চিন্তা আজি আৰু সপোন নহয়। আমি যদি এই চিন্তা কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আমাৰ কোনো পাৰিকৰ্পনা ফলবতী হৈ নুঠিব। এই দেশখন উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব। অভুক্ত অৰ্দ্ধভুক্ত এই দেশখনক উন্নত স্তৰলৈ লৈ যাব লাগিব। প্ৰত্যেকটো পৰিয়ালক Air Conditioned ঘৰত থাকিবলৈ দিয়াৰ সপোন দেখিব লাগিব। লক্ষ লক্ষ কোটি কোটি মানুহক আগ বঢ়াই লৈ যোৱাৰ সপোন দেখিব লাগিব। এই লুন্ঠন আৰু নিৰ্যাতন দমন কৰিবৰ আঁচনি লৈ আগ বাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ প্ৰথম স্তৰ বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ। দুখৰ কথা দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ ২০ বছৰ পাছত এই আশা ফলবতী কৰাৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱক সমৰ্থন জনাব লাগিব। দৰকাৰ হলে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক বাধ্য কৰিব লাগিব দেশখন গতি তোলাৰ কাৰণে। বান বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত কচল উৎপাদন বঢ়াবই লাগিব। গতিকে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সমৰ্থন জনাইছো।

*Speech not corrected

* **Shri KANDARPA NARAYAN BANIKYA:** ননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষম ? মহোদয়, যি সকল সদস্যই এই প্রস্তাৱক সমৰ্থন কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ আৱশ্যকতা সম্বন্ধে কৈছে তেখেত সকলক মই ধন্যবাদ দিছো। কিন্তু তেখেত সকলে এটা point ধৰা নাই সদস্য সকলে বোধকৰো জানে যে প্রতি বছৰ আই নদীৰ বানপানীয়ে শস্যৰ ক্ষতি কৰে আৰু সেই নদীত ভাল মঠাউৰি বন্ধা দৰ্কাৰ। আমি দেখিছো যোৱা ইলেক্‌চনৰ সময়ত আই নদীত মঠাউৰি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰ সকলে ইচ্ছামতে মঠাউৰি বান্ধি লক্ষ লক্ষ টকা ধ্বংস কৰিছে। যদি মঠাউৰি বান্ধোতে স্থানীয় লোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ ললেহে তেনে তেনেহলে এই লক্ষ লক্ষ টকা ধ্বংস নহলেহে তেনে। যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত এটা মৰা নদীয়ে পূৰণা গতি পথ এৰি নতুন গতিপথ লৈছে। তাত এটা মঠাউৰি বান্ধিলে কামৰূপ গৌৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ প্ৰায় ১৫০০০ বিঘা মাটিত মৰাপাট বেচি উৎপন্ন হব।

অবশেষত মই কব খুঁজিছো যে Shri M. N. Pai এ পৰীক্ষা কৰি কৈছিল যে যদি আমি Kapili project কৰিব পাৰো আৰু ইয়াক যদি আমি বান্ধিব পাৰো তেনেহলে গোটেই পূৰ্ব অঞ্চলত আমি বিজুলী শক্তি যোগান দিব পাৰিম। এই কথা ১৯৫৭ চনত আমাৰ Flood Control মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল, অৱশ্যে তেতিয়া তেখেত মন্ত্ৰী হোৱা নাছিল, এতিয়। ভগবানৰ ইচ্ছাত মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে যেতিয়া এই কাম সোনকালে হাতত লোৱা হব। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে এই নদী বন্ধা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াকে কৈ হমই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

* **Shrimati PUSHPALATA DAS:** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ্ণ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। শ্ৰীকামিনী শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আবেদন জনাইছে। এই বিষয়ে কিছুমান Expert Engineering ৰ কথা আছে। মোৰ মনত আছে পণ্ডিতজীয়ে কৈছিল যদি আমি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে গোটেই অসম ভাহি যাব। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ ওপৰত দলং দিয়াৰ যেতিয়া প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনা হৈছিল তেতিয়া expert সকলে কৈছিল—

(Interruptions from the opposition)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাৰ পিচত এটি Experiment হ'ল। যেতিয়া দামোদৰ ভেলী প্ৰজেক্ট আৰু ভাক্ৰানাঙ্গল প্ৰজেক্ট Leakage হ'ল আৰু বহুত দিনৰ কাৰণে বন্ধ হৈ থাকিব লগা হ'ল। আমাৰ বৰ্তমান কেন্দ্ৰীয় Irrigation Minister Dr. K. L. Rao এ, অৱশ্যে তেওঁ যেতিয়া মিনিষ্টাৰ নাছিল, কৈছিল "আমি যদি সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ পৰামৰ্শ ললোহেতেন তেনেহলে, Leakage নহলহেতেন"

আমি বৰ expert হৈ কাম নকৰিলো তেতিয়া ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ কথা ওলাওতে তেখেত সকলে কৈছিল যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ বান্ধি ভাক্ৰানাঙ্গলৰ দৰে নহব, পণ্ডিতজীয়ে কলে যে তাক বান্ধিবলৈ ভোটানৰ পৰা source অনা দৰ্কাৰ। অকল তৰল নদী বান্ধিব লাগে। আমাৰ শ্ৰীহৰি প্ৰসাদ বৰুৱাই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ বান্ধিবলৈ সৰু সৰু বাহৰ সজা কৰি বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা দিছিল; তাৰ পিচত ভূমিকম্প আহিল, সেইটো বন্ধ হ'ল। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ এটা সমস্যা। সেইটো বৈজ্ঞানিক সকলে ভাবিব লাগে। সেইকাৰণে কৈছো যে Dr. K. L. Raoয়ে কোৱা কথা আপোনাকো B. B. C ৰ Report ত পাইছে; Statement টো পঢ়িছে। কিছুমান ঠাইত পানী আহি পলস পেলাইছিল। তাত এনে অৱস্থা হৈছিল যে, তাত মানুহে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে তাৰ কাৰণে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ প্ৰজেক্ট লাগিব। কিন্তু আমাৰ এতিয়া সৰু সৰু প্ৰজেক্ট জোৰ দিব লাগে। বিৰাট পৰিকল্পনা কৰি ধাৰ বঢ়োৱাৰ

কথা নাই। সেইটোহে মই বাট দেখিছো। মই অভিনান কৰি Assembly ত ভাবি ভাবি থাকো। তাৰ কিবা এটা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ পৰিদৰ্শন পানীৰ ওপৰত নদী আগত বাধি পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই। সেইটো কানী বামুণীৰ সমস্যা। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ সমস্যা ডাঙৰ; ছিলাঙৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। বৰ্ত্তমানে Minor projectত জোৰ দিলে পঞ্চায়তে সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। Engineer সকলে স্থায়ী মানুহৰ সহযোগ কৰিব লাগে। মই ঢেকীয়াছুলীৰ পৰা আহিছো। স্থানীয় মানুহে নদীৰ আৰু স্থানীয় অৱস্থাৰ কথা expert তকৈ বেচি জানে। স্থানীয় মানুহে কথা কলে expert এ নুশনে। স্থানীয় মানুহৰ বহুদিনৰ অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। K. L. Rao য়ে এটা কথা লেখি দিব পাৰে, কিন্তু তালৈ এবাৰ গৈছিল-কপিনী চাবলৈ আহিছিল, তেওঁ তেতিয়া মন্ত্ৰী হোৱা নাছিল, C. P. W.D ৰ Chairman আছিল।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. The house stands adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow. Shrimati Das will continue.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 5th July 1967.

SHILLONG:

U. Tahbildar.

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.

The 25th January 1971.