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

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 41

The 5th June 1970



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

**The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 9 A.M. on Friday the 5th June, 1970.**

P R E S E N T

**Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L., Speaker, in the Chair,
Nine Ministers, Six Ministers of State, One Deputy Mini-
sters and Fifty one Members.**

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : State Government Employees

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

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

- (a) The number of Government Departments and their total employees ?
- (b) Whether all employees have been made permanent ?
- (c) If the reply to (b) above is in the negative, the number of employees still to be made permanent ?
- (d) The number of First, Second, Third and Fourth Grade employees made permanent and the number eligible to be made permanent ?
- (e) The reasons for not confirming them in their posts ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

511. (a)—32 Administration Departments which 65 branches are working. According to the latest census of State Government employees there were 84,839 employees as on 31st March 1967.

(b)—No.

(c)—57,483 were in temporary capacities as on 31st March, 1967.

(d)—Gazetted, Class I and II—

Permanent ... 1,099

Temporary ... 2,050

Non-Gazetted, Class III and IV—

Permanent ... 10,696

Temporary ... 30,575

Grade V—

Permanent 15,561

Temporary ... 24,858

Since 1st April 1967 another 3,347 posts were made permanent under the Industries, Medical, Education, Home, Agriculture and P.W.D. The number eligible to be made permanent would depend on the number of temporary posts made permanent from time to time.

(e)—Due to non-availability of permanent posts to absorb all the temporary hands. The processes of making temporary posts permanent is a continuous one.

Shri Durgeshwar Saikia : মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, সময়ে সময়ে চাক-
বিয়াল সকলক Permanent কৰে। কিন্তু কথাটো ইমান দৰে সমা-
লোচনা হৈছে যে ৫ বছৰ ১০ বছৰ চাকবীৰ কাল হোৱা স্বত্তেও চাকবি-
য়াল সকলক permanent নকৰে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা বিবেচনা

কৰিব নোৱাৰেনে যে, যি সকলে permanent Link ত কাম কৰি আছে সেই সকলৰ কাৰণে একেলগে এটা ঘোষণা দিব ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : একেলগে দিয়াতো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri Rathindranath Sen : The employees who are serving for ten years 12 years and even 15 years and who have not been made permanent, are they entitled to provident Fund Benefit ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia : একেলগে ঘোষণা দিয়াৰ কথাটো মই এইটোকেই কৈছো যে ৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰত যি সকলক confirm কৰিব পাৰে তাৰহে এটা ঘোষণা দিব লাগে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, permanent কৰিবলৈ permanent post লাগিব। এই permanent post তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয় আৱশ্যক মতে। সেই দেখি একেলগতে বা তেনেকৈ ঘোষণা কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What are the general principles followed by Government in respect of confirmation of such employees ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : For the purpose of confirmation the first requirement is : there must be permanent post vacant, to confirm the employee, ; and to determine whether the post is to be made permanent that depends on the necessity of the Department.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, there are some Departments which have not been declared permanent, and in those Departments there are employees serving for more than 15 years. May I know what would be the fate of those employees in respect of their confirmation ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Such cases would be rare. But there would be some such unfortunate cases in which case they would remain not being confirmed.

Shri Maneswar Boro : চাৰ, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ অসমত ৩২ টা Deptt থকাৰ কথা কৈছে। এইটো কথা সচানেকি যে, ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰা এই বিভাগত “গেজেটেড আৰু “Non-Gazatted” অফিচাৰ, Schedule caste আৰু Schedule Tribe ৰ অফিচাৰ বছৰি বছৰি বঢ়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তে কমিহে গৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : কোন বিভাগত ?

Shri Maneswar Boro : এই যে ৩২ টা Deptt. আছে ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰাই Schedule caste আৰু Schedule Tribe ৰ Gazatted আৰু Non-Gazatted অফিচাৰ বঢ়োৱাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে কমিহে গৈছে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : সেইটো বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether temporary employees have been posted against permanent posts ? How many posts are permanent whether all are temporary.

Shri Bimala prasad Chaliha : There may be temporary posting against the leave vacancies also.

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani : মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে কৈছে যে, ১৫৫,৬১ জন 4th Grade ব Permanent মানুহ আছে আৰু ২৪,৮৫৮ জন 4th Grade Temporary Employee আছে। এওঁলোকে যদি গোটেই বছৰ কাম কৰে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকক permanent কৰাত কিবা আপত্তি আছেনেকি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : কোৱা হৈছে যে, Permanent vacancy লাগিব।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia : এই ৩২ টা Deptt. ত ৬৭ টা Branch আছে। কোন কোন Deptt. ব কোন কোন Branch এই সদ্যহতে মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে দিব নোৱাৰিলেও এইটো সদনৰ Table ত ৰাখিবনে ? আৰু লগতে কোন বিভাগ Permanent আৰু কোন বিভাগ Temporary কবনে ? Rehabilitation Deptt Temporary নে Permanent.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha - Temporary Deptt.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : The Hon'ble Chief Minister has replied that the permanency of post is determined according to the necessity of the Department. Then are we to understand that the employees who are still temporary, have been appointed unnecessarily ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : No. There is necessity ; the necessity may be temporary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : By considering the large number of unconfirmed employees do Government

not consider to make a definite policy or rules so that these people who have been serving for more than 5 years can be confirmed ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : That decision is already there. Those who are serving for 5 years they are to be made permanent. For that permanent posts have to be made available.

(Starred Question Nos. 512 and 513 were not put and answered to as the hon. Questioners were absent)

Re : Touzi Lands

Rani Manjula Devi asked :

*514. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the correction of Touzi is still going on ?
- (b) How long would it take for these correction ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue)
replied :

514. (a)—& (b)—Hon'ble member probably means the anomaly cases of last records-of-rights operation when some old Touzi lands have allegedly been recorded as "Khas" in the District of Goalpara. The last date for correction of such anomalies was 31st December 1969. As all the cases could not be disposed of within that target date,

Government have issued fresh instruction to dispose of the remaining cases which stood pending on 31st December 1969, on or before 31st August 1970.

Rani Manjula Devi : Sir, the disposal is taking a considerably long time and, in the meantime, a lot of corruption by the district officers, particularly at the lower level, is going on.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : The number of cases was very large and so disposal is taking some time. The number of cases instituted was 33915, of which 31811 have been disposed of. The remaining cases are expected to be disposed of within 31st August 1970.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether Government is aware of the fact that in the name of correction of touzis, corrupt officials are making the correct touzis incorrect. They change the touzis which have already been corrected and make further mistakes.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : This complaint I have heard for the first time now. Generally no cases where touzis have been recorded correctly come up. Only cases of anomalies, viz., where land in possession of certain person have been recorded as khas, are being corrected.

Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : ১৯৬৯ চনৰ ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰ

পিছত কিমান পিটিচন আহিছিল যি বিলাক অফিচৰ মানুহে ঘুৰাই দিলে আৰু correction কৰা নহল। তাৰ পিচত D.C. ৰ অফিচৰ পৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হ'ল আবেদন কৰাৰ বাবে। এই আটাই বিলাক আবেদন পত্ৰ cancel কৰা হ'ল নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : ইয়াৰ দিন ৩০ চেপ্তেম্বৰলৈকে দিয়া হৈছিল। ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰ ভিতৰত ২৭১৪ এনেকুৱা কেচ আহিছিল। এই ২৭১৪ টা কেচৰ ভিতৰত ৪৩৩ টা সমাধা কৰা হৈছে। ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰৰ পিচত কোনো পিটিচন লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Rani Manjula Devi : In the name of correcting the touzis the legal heirs are deprived of their right of property and those who are legal owners of the land are not given the land and illegal transactions are carried on payment of highest bribe. I would like to know what steps Government are going to take to stop such malpractice.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhur : These cases have been taken up under Section 17 of the Goolpara Tenancy Act. Any person found in possession of a particular plot of land at the time of abolition of zamindari has been recorded as rightful owner of that land.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghosh : May I know whether it is a fact that due to pressure on circle officers for quick disposal of these cases by a particular date the circle officers are disposing of the cases right and left without going into the legality of the cases.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : As I have already said that kind of complaint has not been received by us.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : দরখাস্তকারী সকলক বহুদ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিলনে নাই ? যদি নাই ভবিষ্যতে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : দরখাস্তকারী সকলক বহুদ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

Rani Manjula Devi : By the correction of touzis I would like to know the loss incurred by the Revenue Department and I would like to know the amount that has been spent for correction.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : There is no loss on the part of Government. We are getting Revenue from the person in possession. There is no question of loss of revenue.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether Government is aware of the fact that the latest policy of Government for so-called correction of anomalies has created further anomalies:

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : That information is not with me.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : So far as I know, Government have been entertaining miscellaneous petitions and acting on them. May I know whether there is

any provision in the Goalpara Tenancy Act for correction of records by means of miscellaneous petitions ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : If these cases are referred to me I shall surely look into them.

Re : De-reservation of Grazing Reserve

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

*515. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government has decided to dereserve the grazing reserves of Balicharia, Uzamari, Kakali and Kaziranga under the Garubat Mouza in Nowgong ?
- (b) If not, why ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that some graziers have encroached the reserves ?
- (d) If so, since when ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

515; (a)—At present there is no proposal for dereservation of land from Balicharia, Kakali and Kaziranga V. G. R's under Garubat Mouza, but the L. S. A. C. has recommended dereservation of 250 bigha of land from Uzamari V. G. R. of Garubat Mouza.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—It is not a fact.

(d)—Does not arise.

M. Shamsul Huda : Whether Government is aware that there are a number of graziers in those reserves ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : Yes, Sir, there are a number of graziers.

M. Shamsul Huda : Whether Government will make an enquiry whether those graziers have been encroaching on the land there ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : The graziers as such are entitled to occupy some land to the extent of 3 bighas, but the restriction is that in that land they are not entitled to raise permanent structures or plant permanent trees.

M. Shamsul Huda : How many graziers are there ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : About 60.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই গ্রেজিয়াৰ সকলৰ পৰা গ্রেজিং টেক্সৰ বাবদ যোৱা বছৰত কিমান টকা পাইছিল ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : এইটো এটা নতুন প্রশ্ন বেলেগে আনিলেহে উত্তৰ দিব পৰা হব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : এই গ্রেজিয়াৰ সকলক ৩ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিয়ে কিন্তু নিয়মমতে তেওঁলোকক permanent construction

কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়ে । কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে এই বিলাকত স্থায়ী কৈ খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে স্থায়ী টিনৰ ঘৰ সাজি লৈছে । এইবিলাক কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ? জানে যদি কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : এই বিলাকত Permanent ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ দিয়া নহয় । যদিহে কোনোৱায় সাজিছে তাৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব ।

M. Shamsul Huda : এইপ্ৰেজিয়াৰ সকলৰ cattle ৰ সংখ্যা কিমান ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury . এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন । বেলেগে আনিলেহে উত্তৰ দিব পৰা হ'ব ।

(Starred Question no 561 was not put and answered as the hon. Questioner was absent)

Re : Forest Road from Kahitama to Mathanguri

Mrs. Pranita Talukdar asked :

*517. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there were representation for construction of a forest road from Kahitama to Mathanguri ?

(b) If so, what steps are taken by Government in this regard ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Minister, Forests) replied :

517. (a)—Yes,

(b)—The proposed road is not feasible both on technical as well as on economic grounds. How-

ever, further investigation will be made and the matter will be re-examined.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে, মখনগুৰিৰ অভয়া বন্যত মাছ মাৰিবলৈ মানুহ আহে আৰু বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি বৰশী বায় কিন্তু মখনগুৰিলৈ যাবলৈ বাষ্টা ঠিক নহয় কাৰণে আৰু cattering ৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মাছ মাৰিবলৈ যোৱা সকলৰ যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা আৰু বহুতো কষ্ট ভুগিব লগীয়া হয়। গতিকে এইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : ছাৰ, তাত থাকিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ বন্ধবস্ত আছে। তালৈ যি আলহী যায় তেওঁক Tourist Deptt ৰ পৰা cetering ৰ ব্যৱস্থা দিয়া হয়। বাষ্টা ভাল নহয় ঠিক কিন্তু বাষ্টা ভাল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ Tousist Deptt ক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু আমাৰ ইয়াত foreign exchange earn কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Tourist Deptt. ক সকলো সুবিধা দিব লাগে। কিন্তু আজি বাষ্টাৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাৰ বাবে অসমলৈ Tourist আহি আকৌ ঘূৰি যাব লগীয়া হয়। কাৰণ এইটো কথা আমি জানো যে মখনগুৰিৰ বাষ্টা-টোত জীপ গাড়ী নচলে; যিহেতু বাষ্টা ভাল নহয়। গতিকে তেওঁ-লোকক যথেষ্ট সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই বাষ্টা সোনকালে ভাল কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : ছাৰ, শ্ৰীবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো বাষ্টাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো বাষ্টা প্ৰশ্নত থকা বাষ্টাৰ লগত একে নহয়। কাহিটেমা মখনগুৰি বাষ্টাটো হৈছে বৰপেটাৰ পৰা মখনগুৰিলৈ যোৱা বাষ্টা। এই বাষ্টাৰ এক অংশ P.W.D. ৰ হাতত আছে আৰু বাকী অংশ Forest Deptt ৰ হাতত আছে। এই বাষ্টাৰ লগতে

এটা মঠাউৰি আছে। যেতিয়া বাষ্টাটো বন্ধ হয় তেতিয়া সেই মঠা-
উৰিয়েদি অহা যোৱা কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Borua : ছাব, এই বাষ্টাটো ভাল কৰি দিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury : ছাব, এই বাষ্টাটোৰ ভাল কৰা
সম্ভৱ নহয় আৰু দৰ্কাৰ নপৰে। কাৰণ E & D. বিভাগৰ বাষ্টাটো
শিল পাব ১২ মাহে অহাযোৱা কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Whether the Govern-
ment want that the Manas sanctuary should attract
the tourists.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : It is always the inten-
tion of the Government.

Re : Non-recurring Maintenance Grants to Colleges

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government had
to seek supplementary grants for 1969-70 to
aid the adhoc Colleges of the State with non-
recurring maintenance grant ?
- (b) If so, the cause or causes justifying the supplemen-
tary grant for the purpose concerned ?
- (c) Whether this expenditure was unforeseen at
the beginning of the financial year of 1969-70 ?

- (d) If not, why this expenditure could not be anticipated at the beginning of the financial year concerned ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, of Education) replied :

518. (a)—No
 (b)—Does not arise
 (c)—No.
 (d) - Does not arise.

M. Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে কৈছে যে যোৰা বছৰ অথাৎ ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনৰ বাবে Ad-hoc grant ৰ টকা দিবৰ কাৰণে কোনো Supplimentary grant বিচৰা নাই। কিন্তু মই এইটো কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনৰ পহিলা এপ্রিললৈকে এই কলেজ বিলাকত টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছেনে নাই ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : My note is that it was for meeting the pay of the teachers and the staff of the non-Government aided colleges including arrear Dearness Allowance as recommended by Das Commission. The Difference is this.—
 এইটোৰে আচল কথা। এনেকৈ আমি যেতিয়া Ad-hoc Recurring grant দি থাকো সেইটোৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ Supplimentary Demand কৰিব লগীয়া হোৱা নাই। But for meeting the increased grants and Das Commission হৈছে এইটো।

M. Shamsul Huda : ছাৰ মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে Ad-hoc Non Recurring general grant maintainance ৰ কথা।

Mr. Speaker : No বুলি কৈছেই দেখোন।

M. Shamsul Huda : টকা দিছেনে নাই সেইটোহে মই বিচাৰিছোঁ। কাৰণ ধিং, হোজাই আৰু লক্ষা আদি কলেজত আগতে Maintenance grant দি আছিল; তাৰ পাছত আকৌ বন্ধ কৰিলে। গতিকে ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত এই টকা দিয়া হৈছেনে নাই সেইটোহে মই জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ।

Shri Joybhadra Hagjer : ছাৰ, এই প্ৰশ্নটো উঠনে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : উঠে, কথা হৈছে এইটো D'arness Allowanceৰ প্ৰশ্ন নহয় : যি হওক চৰকাৰে অল্পপতে আমাৰ অজ্ঞাতে যদিও সিদ্ধান্ত ললে আৰু তাত আমাৰ congress party ৰ consultative committee ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিয়েই Finance Ministerৰ সৈতে চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে ৬মাহৰ মুৰে মুৰে এই Maintenance grant দিবৰ কাৰণে। গতিকে grant টো Maintenance grant নহয় নেকি ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৬৭ চনৰপৰা ১৯৭০ চনলৈকে মই এই কথাটো নেজানো। এইটো এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

M. Shamsul Huda : এই সন্দৰ্ভক আগতে এটা Statement দিবৰ কাৰণে Deputy Speaker এ কৈছিল। তেতিয়া Minister এ এটা statement দিম বুলিও কৈছিল। গতিকে প্ৰশ্নটো অল্পপ বুলি শুনি উত্তৰটো দিলে ভাল হয়।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : বাক মই statement টো দিম।

Re : Annual Recurring Grants to Government Aided Colleges, etc .

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

●519. Will the Minister-in-charge, Education be pleased to the State—

- (a) Whether the Government have finalised the principles and rules for distribution of annual recurring grants to the Government Aided Colleges and High Schools in the State ?
- (b) If so, what are the principles and rules laid down for the purpose ?
- (c) If the principles and rules have been finalised for the above purpose, the reasons for delay in releasing the grants to the different institutions causing great inconvenience to such institutions ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister of Education) replied :

519. (a)— & (b)—Under consideration of the Government.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, as I have already said that the Congress Party, without the knowledge of the members of this side of the House have formulated certain principles on which they have distributed the Maintenance grant or the adhoc increased grant for the last 6 months ;, this means from September 1969 to March, 1970. I want to know those principles which have been followed by the Government.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Government have not accepted

and therefore whatever the suggestions are, they are under consideration of the Government.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, the Minister in charge of Education just now said that "we have not accepted the suggestion but we are considering whether those suggestions can be accepted or not" Now, what are those suggestions which are being considered ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : The suggestions were on slabs according to the enrolment in the schools and colleges. There are perhaps two slabs, I do not know at the moment but it is according to the enrolment in the schools and in the colleges.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Plus results too ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : শিক্ষা মন্ত্রীয়ে যি খন standing কমিটিৰ কথা কৈছে সেই কমিটি খন cabinet decision অব ভিত্তিত হৈছে নেকি আৰু এই standing কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শবলী চৰকাৰে বাধ্যতামূলক হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নেকি ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chahha : কেবিনেটৰ ইয়াৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক নাই। Congress Legislature Party ৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান কমিটি আছে। এই কমিটি বিলাকে বেলেগ বেলেগ বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰে আৰু পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে। এই পৰামৰ্শ গ্ৰহণ কৰা নকৰা, এইটো চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীৰ কথাখিনি শুনি ভাল পাইছো। এটা কথা শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী, আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্রীৰ ফালৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে standing কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰে মানি লোৱা

নাই। মই জনাত standing কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে মানি লৈছে। আৰু Norms ত টকা পইচা দি আছে। এইটো কথা সত্য নেকী? তাৰ পিচত কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ কমিটিলৈ অফিচাৰক মাটি আনি File ত মিনিটে মিনিটে সিদ্ধান্ত পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে? এই ধৰণে social Patern society ৰ কথা কৈ ভূঁৱা দিয়া নাইনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : মিনিষ্টাৰ কমিটিলৈ নাহে। মিনিষ্টাৰে হয়তু অফিচাৰৰ সহায় লব পাৰে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, মিনিষ্টাৰ party ৰ বিভিন্ন কমিটি আছে বা থাকিব পাৰে, তাত কোনো আপত্তি নাই। এইটো কথা সঁচানে যে, standing কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শৰঞ্জী চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগতে সেই বিভাগে D.P.I. A.D. P.J. ক জনাই দিয়ে যে, এই নীতিৰ বাহিৰে কাম নকৰিবা আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিয়ে standing কমিটিলৈ D.P.I. আৰু A.D.P.I. ক আহিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : মই আগতে কৈছো শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীয়ে পৰামৰ্শ লবলৈ অফিচাৰক মাতিব পাৰে, কিন্তু তেওঁ বিলাক কমিটিলৈ নাহে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : standing কমিটিয়ে File আদি কংগ্ৰেছ party কমলৈ আনি record মিলাই চোৱা কথাটো ম্যায় সংগতনে?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অফিচাৰ সকলৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শ লবৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মাতে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : পাৰ্টি মিটিঙলৈ মাটি আনিব লাগে নেকি?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : ঠাই কথা কোৱা নাই। যদি আলোচনা কৰিব লগা হয়, তেন্তে অফিচাৰক মাতি পৰামৰ্শ লব পাৰে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে নিজৰ সুবিধামতে অফিচাৰক আনিব পাৰে। কিন্তু মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে, standing কমিটিৰ মিটিঙলৈ File আদি লৈ অহাৰ কাৰণে s'anding কমিটিয়ে D.P.I, A.D.P.I. ক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া কথাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri Bimala Paosad Chaliha : এইটো কেতিয়াও হ'ব নোৱাৰে। Standing কমিটিয়ে অফিচাৰক কেতিয়াও নিৰ্দেশ নিদিয়ে।

Shri Bubenewar Barman : মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে কৈছে যে মন্ত্ৰীক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিষয়াক মাতিব পাৰে। এইটোত অৱশ্যে আপত্তি কৰা নাই। কিন্তু মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে হাইস্কুল বিলাকৰ Recurring আৰু Non-recurring grant ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Department এ যি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল সেইটোৰ Final decision পঠাইছিল। কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ standing মিটিঙলৈ D.P.I. ক মাতি আনি বিষয়াক ন'না কৰ্কথনা কৰি জব্দ কৰি Telegram ৰে বন্ধ কৰিলে। standing কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ মানিবৰ কাৰণে অফিচাৰক বাধ্য কৰিছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে কোনো ঠাই উল্লেখ কৰা নাই আৰু আমিও উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। সদস্য সকলে মন্ত্ৰী থকা স্বত্বেও D.P.I. A'D.P.I. ক বেয়া ধৰণে জব্দ কৰি, Telegram কৰি grant বন্ধ কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : অফিচাৰ সকলৰ পৰা তেনেকুৱা কোনো আপত্তি পোৱা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : আপত্তি দিয়া নাই কিয় দিব। অফিচাৰক নীতিগত ভাবে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি মানিবৰ কাৰণে বাধ্য কৰিছে। যাৰ ফলত school বিলাকে suffer কৰিছে। টকা পইচাৰ sanction হোৱাৰ পিচতো Rules, regulation কৰি অফিচাৰ সকলক কৰ্কথনা কৰি জব্দ কৰে। এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত

চৰকাৰৰ নীতি নামানি নতুন নতুন আইন মানিবৰ কাৰণে অফচাৰ
সকলক বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰ যাতে নকৰে তাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : If the results are bad, then the Schools are de-recognised. The main thing is according to slabs but the slab is according to the enrolment in the Schools and colleges. Highest in the High school is 1500 and highest in the colleges is 3500.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister who put forward the suggestions ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : It is called the standing Committee of the Congress Parliamentary party.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, do this Congress majority Government consider it not necessary to take the other Opposition members of this House into confidence in respect of this general problem. Why we were not consulted at the time of fixing the norms adopted in respect of distributing the grants to the Schools and Colleges ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister) : Final decision rests with the Govt.

Rani Manjula Devi : Sir, this Standing Committee is only in advisory capacity and the orders are given by the Minister.

(Noise from the Opposition)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : That this Standing Committee is only in advisory capacity, we agree but the Standing Committee cannot dictate terms on the officers.

Re : Withdrawal of money from Bank

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

*520. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that it has become a regular feature to draw money relating to various grants, on the 31st March just to avoid lapses of budget grants ?

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister of Education) replied :

520. (a)—It is not a regular feature but under unavoidable circumstances. D.P.I. is allowed to draw the grants-in-aid sanctioned during the closing days of the financial year. There is chance of lapse, in case the grantee who are generally in the interior places are to draw the amount on presentation of bills to the respective countersigning authorities:

(b)—Grantee institutions are required to fulfil certain necessary conditions to be eligible for grants. Sometimes it takes time to finalise the plan schemes. Again non-recurring grants are also sanctioned from overall savings which are known

only after the 15th of March. These are the main reasons.

M. Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে এইবাৰ ৩১ মাৰ্ছত State Bank ৰ পৰা কিমান টকা draw কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : কিমান টকা draw কৰা হৈছে, কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : মাৰ্চৰ ৩১ তাৰিখে বাতি কিমান টকা draw কৰিছে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কিয় কব নোৱাৰে ? The Question is withdrawal of money.

(No Reply)

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : May I know from the Hon. Minister Education—this is June, 1970 whether any payment to any institution has been paid after 31st March till today by this Deptt.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : Some amounts has been reimbursed. Many amounts have not been re-imbursed.

Shri Rathindranath Sen : Sir, none of the schools have received any amount whatsoever in the shape of repair grants or ad-hoc grants. I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to look into this particular Deptt. This is a mis-managed Deptt. We have great respect to the Hon. Minister Education but all the time we are duped and deprived of our rights.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : I thought the grants for the colleges have been given. For the school this is not yet been finalised and it is being finalised with the approval of the Hon. Members. That is what I know.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen : Will the Hon. Minister Education will pay a visit to the Directorate of Education. The D.P.I. Addl. D.P.I. and even the Jt D.P.I. and Ast. D.P.I. Education who are in charge of Elementary Education are not present here when the Assambly is in Session. Neither we get justice from the Education Deptt. nor we get justice from the Minister of Education. How could we then function as a public representative ?

M. Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ পোৱা নাই। এই বাৰ ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ৰাতি ২ বজাত কিমান টকাৰ বিল State Bank লৈ নিয়া হৈছিল কিমান টকা draw কৰিব পাৰিলে আৰু কিমান টকাৰ Bill Bank এ refuse কৰিলে, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : কিমান টকা মই কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The hon. Minister has said that some grants for the colleges have been released. But Sir, for the information of the Hon. Minister I want to inform him that only ad-hoc grants for the schools have been released. But so far maintenance grants and ad-hoc increased grants to the schools are not released. The bank drafts are still lying with the banks. Is Govt.

aware of the fact ? If so, what action has so far been taken in respect of releasing these grants to the institutions for the almost all the teachers are running without any payment for the last six months ?

Mr. Speaker : Have you got any information about this ?

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় graduate Teacher সকলেও আজি পর্যন্ত ৫০৬০ টাকা পাই আছে কিয় ? তেওঁলোকে আক কিয় টাকা পোরা নাই ? কিছুমানে ৩০১৪০ টাকা পাই আছে ।

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : টাকা পোরা নাই নে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Only non-recurring grants to the colleges some amounts have been released but the maintenance grants and ad-hoc grants for the schools, high school and the colleges have not been released due to which almost all the school teachers are deprived of their pay for the last six months. We have brought this to the notice of the Govt. long before. May I know what steps has so far been taken to release these amounts immediately. Banks drafts are lying still there in the Bank.

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : To be very frank I will take the step.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : May I request the Hon. Minister Education to see the affairs of the Deptt. personally to bring book those officers who are at fault ?

Shri Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ বিষয়ে খবৰ পোৱা নাই বুলি যে কৈছে, খবৰ আনি জনাবনে ?

Mr. Speaker : You supply the information

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer : ১১বছৰ পিচত খবৰ লৈ জনাম ।

Re : Venture High School's in Goalpara

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose asked :

*521. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Venture High Schools are there in Goalpara East Constituency ? (Please give their names with the date of establishment).
- (b) Whether Mani Kanta Memorial Girls' High School is one of them ?
- (c) Is it a fact that the Central Girls' High School, Goalpara, has to refuse admission to many girl students of the town due to non-availability of accommodation in the said school ?
- (d) If so, whether the Government proposes to give immediate recognition and grants to the Mani Kanta Memorial Girls' High School ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

521. (a)— One, namely—

Mani Kanta Memorial Girls' High School which was established in 1966-67.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The school has been recognised with effect from 1st January 1970. As regards sanction of grant, it is under consideration of Government.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose : May I know whether it is known to the Govt. that Late Mani Kanta Das was a political sufferer and was a well known member of the Congress and he took active part in then Non Cooperation Movement. If so, whether the Govt. will decide to sanction to this school from this year in order to show respect to Late Mani Kanta Das ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Yes Sir, Late Mani Kanta Das was a political sufferer. I have replied in course of another question also that in his name this school has been established. It is under the consideration of the Govt. We will see that the grant is sanctioned with effect from 1st January, 1970.

Re : Extension of Power Line (Electricity)

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose asked :

- 522. Will the Minister, Power (Electricity), Mines and Minerals be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has sanctioned money for extension of power line from Goalpara to Agia ?
- (b) If so, when the work will be completed ?
- (c) Whether the cultivators will be given special facilities for using power for cultivation purpose ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma [Minister power (Electricity), Mines and Minerals] replied :

522. (a)—& (b) —Extension of power line from Goalpara to Agia has been included in the Fourth plan but no sanction has yet been accorded. The work is expected to be taken up in the year 1971-72 and completed in the same year.

(c)—The possibilities of offering such facilities will be examined in consultation with the Agricultural Department, provided the power line runs along the areas where demands for lift irrigation exists and Agricultural Department makes such demands.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose : May I know the reasons why the Government cannot take up this work during this year ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : I have already replied to that the work is expected to be taken up in the year 1971-72.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose : Sir, I want to know the reason why the Govt. cannot take up the work this year.

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Because of other works.

Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose : May I know from the Minister that none of the villages in the South Bank of the Goalpara district has been electrified as yet ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : I have no knowledge.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know from the Minister whether Goalpara Town is going to be electrified soon by dy hydro-current ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : That is a separate question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, considering the backward-ness of Goalpara and also the fact that the Govt. policy is to take in more villages for electrification, why Govt. not consider taking up this project early ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : The northern part of Goalpara district is already electrified. With regard to the south Bank I shall look into the matter.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Whether it is a fact that in the matter of electrification, the number of such projects in the district of Goalpara is the lowest in Assam during the Fourth Five year plan ?

Shri Kabir Chandra Rai Pradhani : গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ ওপৰেদি পোহৰৰ লাইন নেপাল আৰু পশ্চিম বঙ্গলৈ গৈছে। কিন্তু গোৱালপাৰাতেই ৰাইজে লাইন পোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : চাব, যিবিলাক ঠাইৰ ওপৰেদি গৈছে সেইবিলাক ঠাইত electrification হৈ যাব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : চাৰ মোৰ প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, I donot think so কিন্তু গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত আটাইতকৈ কম project হোৱা আমি দেখা পাইছো।

Shri Biswadev Sarma : আমি নতুনকৈ যি টকা পাই লিষ্ট কৰিছো মাননীয় সদস্যই বোধহয় দেখা নাই। দেখিলে গম পাব যে গোৱালপাৰাতেই আটাইতকৈ বেছি।

Re: Assam Match Factory, Dhubri

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :

*523. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) The names, addresses and place of birth of the officers serving in the Assam March Factory, Dhubri ?
- (b) What is the percentage of officers who are indig-enous people of the district of Goalpara ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : (Minister, Industries) replied :

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

(b) - Thirty per cent.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : May I know where from this remaining 70 per cent of the employees came from which State ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : They are mostly from West Bengal. They are also from Sylhet, Bombay, Dacca (Voices

Before Independence or after ?) Before Independence. From Calicut, Dakshineswar and Karimganj.

Shri Kabir Chandra Rai Pradhani : চাৰ, যোৱা বছৰ কেইবাজনো অফিচাৰ appointment দিয়া হৈছিল। এই সকলৰ ভিতৰত আটাইখিনিয়েই বাহিৰৰ মানুহ। স্থানীয় মানুহৰ দৰখাস্তত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ recommendation থকা স্বত্বেও consider কৰা নাই আৰু মূল্য দিয়া নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : চাৰ, কোনো দখাস্ত মই recommend কৰা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : চাৰ, আগেয়ে যিবিলাকৰ নিযুক্তি হ'ল তেওঁলোকৰ প্রশ্ন উঠা নাই। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত স্থানীয় মানুহক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কিয় কৰা নাই ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : চাৰ, তেনেকুৱা কোনো আপত্তি আমালৈ গলে নিশ্চয় কৰিম।

Shri Du'al Chandra Barua : এবাৰ ধুবুৰী মেচ ফেণ্টৰীলৈ যাওতে তাৰ লবাই আপত্তি কৰিছিল যে যোৱা বছৰ ৫ জন মানুহ লোৱা হৈছিল তাত স্থানীয় মানুহ এজনো নাই এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma : চাৰ, মই নাজানো। জনালে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লম।

Shri Kabir Chandra Rai Pradhani : চৰকাৰে মেচ- ফেণ্টৰীত মনগলি হিচাবে কাঠ যোগান ধৰিছে স্থানীয় মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰিব বুলি। কিন্তু স্থানীয় মানুহ নিয়োগ যেতিয়া নহল এই মনগলি বন্ধ কৰিবনে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : চাৰ, এইটো Forest বিভাগৰ কথা মই
নাজানো।

Re : Practical training facility for the youths

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

*524. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to send some youths outside the State for practical training for the proposed Industries in Assam ?
- (b) If so, on what basis the trainees were selected by the Government ?
- (c) Whether the Government will place before the House the list of trainees Industry-wise with their addresses ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied.

524. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Trainees have not yet been selected.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Whether the Government have assessed the requirement of the proposed industries ? If so, what is the number ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Sir, we have assessed the require-

ment for the Paper Pulp Mill at Jogighopa and the Petro-chemical Complex at Namrup and the number is as follows -

1. Graduate Engineers : 20 Nos Chemical, 20 Nos. Mechanical and 8 Nos Electrical.
2. Diploma Holders in Chem. engineering or atleast B. Sc-30 Nos.
3. Diploma Holders in Mech. Engineering—20 Nos.
4. B.Sc. with Diploma in paper technology—15 Nos.
5. M. Sc. with special papers in subjects allied to Petroleum—10 Nos.
6. Certificate Holders in various Engineering subjects—100 Nos.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Whether Government have issued any notification calling for applications ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : We propose to notify for these posts very shortly.

Shri Dalal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that the Govt. are going to set up a paper pulp mill at Jogighopa, if so, whether any appointment has so far been made for this project. If so, who are those persons appointed ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : So far as this mill is concerned, we have appointed one Costs Accountant and we have

advertised for 2 M. Coms. But in spite of repeated advertisements we have not been able to find out the candidates. If any of the hon. Members can give me the names, I shall look into.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : চাৰ, এই post বিলাকৰ কাৰণে ক'ত ক'ত advertise দিয়া হৈছিল?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : Assam Tribune ত।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir the Govt. policy is to absorb the local youths. At the same time Govt. should discourage the appointment of retired personnel. Now, whether it is a fact that one Shri A.C Sen and one Shri A. B. Choudhury have been appointed as Accounts Officer and also as Registrar of that particular project respectively and that the second gentleman is a retired man? If so, whether Govt. are really pursuing their own declared policy of appointing local youths and not retired persons?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : I do not know the about the others. But so far as the Costs Accountant is concerned, the Assam Cements Company is trying their best to get one from the local people but they failed. With regard to other posts, I have no information. However I can assure the House that if any local boy is available in Assam, we shall not allow anybody to come from outside,

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi ; Whether it is a fact that

Govt. have appointed many employees from outside disregarding the claim of the local youths ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : No, Sir, it is not a fact.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, we have heard from the Minister that for the paper pulp mill at Jogghopa, Govt. are appointing some personel to look into the affairs of the Mill. May I know from the Minister why another industrial concern in the name of Ashoka Paper Mill is going to be established in the State ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma ; Sir, this is the same Ashok paper Mill which is going to be set up at Jogighopa.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What is the necessity on the part of the Govt. to appoint people with high salary at Rs. 850/-per month ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : The purpose for appointing these people is that the Company can continue its functions. The appointer is not made by Govt. It is a Company.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The place of the industry is Jogighopa and so why these people should be here ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma : At Jogighopa we have not yet constructed a single building. So, how can the office function there ?

Re : Construction of Irrigation Bundh at Nowgong

Shri Pitsing Kenwar asked :

*525. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether construction of irrigation bundh—(1) Manigaon-Balighat, (2) Bhahguri I within Bhurbandha A. P. of Nowgong District have been completed ?
- (b) Whether the money sanctioned for these two bundhs have been spent ?
- (c) Who are the recipients ?
- (d) Is it a fact that some leading persons of Bhurbandha A. P. Nowgong have approached the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and lodged a complaint that the construction of these two bundhs have not been done and without work the money has been paid ?
- (e) What steps Government have taken so far in this regard ?
- (f) Is it a fact that the Minister had personally visited this area for a spot verification ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

525. (a)—Not completed:

- (b)—In respect of Manigaon Balighat, the amount was fully spent and in respect of Bhahguri I

within Bhurbandha A. P., the amount was spent partly.

The money was paid to the A. P. and the work was done under the supervision of Anchalik Panchayat.

(c)—Manigaon-Balighat—

(1) Shri Sarukon Barua, A. P. Member and President, Bund Committee.

(2) Shri Amrit Dewri, G. P. President, Habibar-garbari G. P.

(3) Shri B. Patar, Secretary, Bund Committee.
Bhahguri Bund—

(1) Shri Syed Ali, President, Bund Committee.

(2) Shri Rushan Ali, Member, Bund Committee.

(3) Shri Hussain Ali, Secretary, Bund Committee.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Steps are being taken to get the works completed and also to investigate the reasons for irregular payment.

(f) - No.

Re : Fisheries in Barpeta Subdivision

শ্রীধৰনীধৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে সুধিছে :

* ৫২৬। মাননীয় মীন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) বৰ্তমান বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মীন মহলৰ ৰাজহ আয় বছৰি কিমান টকা ?

(খ) এইটো সঁচানে যে, মীন মহলবোৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ অভাৱত প্ৰায়বোৰ মীন মহল তৰাং হৈ গৈছে ?

(গ) মীন মহলবোৰ বক্ষা কৰা আৰু মাছৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ উপযোগী অৱস্থালৈ উন্নয়ন কৰাৰ আঁচনি চৰকাৰৰ আছেনে ?

(ঘ) যদি আছে, সেইবিলাক কেনেধৰণৰ ?

মীন বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীমঃ হেদ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫২৬। (ক) —বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মীন মহলৰ বৰ্তমান ৰাজহ আয় বছৰি ৯,৯১, ৮২০ টকা।

(খ) —এইটো সঁচা নহয়। যোৱা বছৰ খৰাং বতৰৰ বাবে নৈৰ সৈত সম্পৰ্ক নথকা বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ কিছুমান বিলৰ কোনো কোনো অংশ বেয়া হৈছে বুলি জনা গৈছে।

(গ) হয়, আছে।

(ঘ) —বিলবোৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ কাৰণে নানা ধৰণৰ উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছে, যেনে (১) জৰীপ আৰু নতুনকৈ সীমা নিদ্ধাৰণৰ আঁচনি, (২) ভাল ধৰণৰ মাছ আৰু পোনা বক্ষাৰ আঁচনি, (৩) যান্ত্ৰিক উপায়ে নদীৰ মাছৰ বীজ সংগ্ৰহৰ আঁচনি, (৪) উৎকৃষ্ট ধৰণৰ মাছৰ বীজ উৎপাদনৰ পস্থাৰ আঁচনি, (৫) বক্ষণমূলক আঁচনি বা ব্যৱস্থা (৬) বেচৰকাৰী মাছপালকসকলৰ কাৰণে উৎকৃষ্ট ধৰণৰ মাছৰ পোনা যোগানৰ আঁচনি, (৭) মাছমৰীয়া আৰু মাছ পালকসকলৰ যান্ত্ৰিক আৰু আৰ্থিক সহায়ৰ আঁচনি, (৮) নদীত যান্ত্ৰিক উপায়েৰে মাছ ধৰাৰ প্ৰথা আৰু (৯) কাৱৈ আৰু মাগুৰ জাতিৰ মাছৰ প্ৰজনন আৰু সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ প্ৰথা।

Re : Porcurement of Paddy

শ্ৰীভদ্রেস্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

*৫২৭। মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে —

- (ক) ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত অসম সমবায় এপেক্স মাৰ্কেটিং চছাইটিয়ে আৰু এফ,চি,আইয়ে কোনে কিমান ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিলে? (আহ কিমান, শালি কিমান?)
- (খ) যোৱা বছৰৰ বাওধান এতিয়াও শুদামত পৰি থকাটো সঁচা নেকি?
- (গ) চৰকাৰে বাহি ধান বা চাউল অন্য ব'জ্যক বিক্ৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে অনুমতি দিয়া নাই নেকি?
- (ঘ) এই বছৰ ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান ধান উপৰোক্ত অনুষ্ঠানবিন্ধাকে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে?

যোগানমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৫২৭ (ক)—১৯ ৮ ৬৯ চনত এপেক্সে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে

শালি— ১৪,১৭,৪৭৬'৫৩ কুইণ্টল

আহ— ১,৩০,০০২'৫৭ ”

মুঠ ধান—১৫,৪৭,৪৭৯'১০ ”

এফ,চি, আইয়ে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে—

শালি ধান—১,২৩,৫৩৩০ কুইণ্টল

আহ ধান— ১৮,২১০ ”

শালি চাউল—২০,০৭০ ”

আহ চাউল— ২০ ”

(খ)—এপেক্সৰ নাই। এফ, চি, আইৰ ২৯,১৫০ কুইণ্টল আছে।

(গ)—যোৱা বছৰৰ বাহি ধান ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ চেণ্ট্ৰেল পঞ্জলৈ ৰপ্তানি

কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছিল। তাৰ উপৰিও, এপেক্স মাৰ্কেটটোকো ট্ৰেড একাউণ্টত (Trade Account) ৰপ্তানি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল। চলিত বছৰৰ ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰা সময়ত এইটো থিৰাং কৰা হৈছিল যে, এফ, চি, আইয়ে চেণ্টেল পুললৈ (Central Pool) ৰপ্তানি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব, কিন্তু যিহেতু এই বছৰত খেতি ভাল নহল আৰু আশা কৰাতকৈ উৎপন্ন কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে এফ, চি আইক জনোৱা হৈছিল যাতে চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ সন্মতি নোলোৱাকৈ চলিত বছৰৰ সংগ্ৰহৰ পৰা বাহিৰলৈ ৰপ্তানি নকৰে।

(ঘ) — এপেক্স (৫ মে, পৰ্য্যন্ত)

শালি ২,৭৩,৭০৯৭.৯

আহ—১,৩৪,৯৭০.৮০

মুঠ— ৪,০৮,৬৮০.৫৯

এফ, চি, আই (৬ মে পৰ্য্যন্ত)—

৮,৮৯,৬৭০ কুইণ্টল।

Re : Industrial Loans

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

- *528. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to State—
- The total number of combined Huller-Sheller type of rice mills so far granted Industrial Loans ?
 - The total amount of loans so far granted to them ?
 - The total number of such Mills to get Industrial Loans from the Government ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

528. (a)—2 (tow)

(b)—Rupees 5,000.

(c)—Industries Department is assisting the permit holders to get loans from the Banks. So far an amount of Rs. 5,28,844 has been sanctioned by various Banks on recommendation of the Director of Industries, Assam and another amount of Rs. 2,65,000 has been sanctioned but is awaiting disbursement by the Banks.

UNSTARRED

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Royalty earned from wild elephants

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

(a) The total number of elephants (wild) caught so far since 1967 ?

(b) The total amount of royalty earned from them ?

(c) Whether there has been any outstanding amount of royalty ?

(d) If so, what is the amount ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forests)
replied :

189. (a)—One thousand four hundred and thirty-four numbers.
(b)—Rupees 8,70,020·23p.
(c)—Yes.
(d)— Rupees 12,528·50p.

Re : De-recognised Schools

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

190. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether the Government is aware that the system of derecognising schools, has severely affected the teachers of such school ?
- (b) Whether the Government is also aware that the conditions of the de-recognised schools have been seriously deteriorating ?
- (c) If so, whether the Government will amend the system of derecognition of schools, and introduce some other alternative instead ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Education) replied :

190. (a)—Yes, to some extent.
(b)—No.
(c) There is no proposal.

Re : Spun silk Mill at Jagiroad

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

191. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—
- (a) What are the products of the spun silk mill at Jagiroad that have ready market ?
 - (b) What has been the approximate average annual sale proceeds of those products since the inception of the Mill ?
 - (c) Whether the Government has been maintaining agents also to push these products ?
 - (d) If so, the names of the agent ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

191. (a)—(1) 210s/2 Mulberry Spun Silk Yarn.
 (2) 210s/2 Eri Spun silk Yarn.
 (3) 140s/2 Muga Spun Silk Yarn.
- (b)—Rupees 12 lakhs (Approx.)
- (c) The Government do not maintain any agent but the Assam Spun Silk Mill do so,
- (d)1.—M/s. Hiralal Bhikhabhai Sons, 147-Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
 2.—M/s: Bansidhar Chandiprasad Bhagalpur:
 3.—M/s. Eastern Silk Mfg. Co., Pvt. Ltd., 9

Jogmohon Mullick Lane, Calcutta-7.

4.—M/s. Baijnath Shreelal, Fancy Bazar, Gauhati.

5.—Goenka Traders, Fancy Bazar Gauhati.

6.—M/s. Mabs Industries, Water Works, West Panbazar, Gauhati.

Re : Registered companies in the State

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar asked :

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

- (a) The number of companies registered in the State since 1967 ?
- (b) The amount of subscribed and paid up share capital of each company ?
- (c) The number of people employed in such companies ?
- (d) How many applications have been received by the Department from outside the State or from within the State to set up new Industry in the State ?
- (e) What are those industries and the names of the entrepreneurs ?
- (f) Whether any team from the Government of India visited the State of Assam in connection with the

selection of site for setting up the paper pulp factory in our State ?

(g) Whether the team has visited the place in the district of Nowgong which was previously by a foreign company for setting up of such a factory ?

(h) Whether the team submitted its report recommending any site for setting up of such a factory ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

192. (a)—33 (thirty-three) upto August 1969.

(b) & (c)—A list containing the information is placed on the table of the house,

(d)—From outside the State 7 applications. From within the State 133 applications. Upto August 1969.

(e)— A list is placed on the table of the house.

(f)—Yes. But the team came mainly to collect and assess the data for preparation of a project report for the proposed paper pulp Mill.

(g)—Yes,

(h)—The team submitted its report to the Government of India but no copy thereof has as yet been made available to the State Government.

Re : Paper-pulp Industry

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

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

- (a) The places where the paper-pulp Industries are proposed to be located ?
- (b) Names of organisations and individuals granted licences for the purpose ?
- (c) The year by which the Industries are expected to start production ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

193. (a)—The State Unit will be located at Jogighopa, District Goalpara and the Central Sector Unit in the Central Assam Region, somewhere near Hojai.

(b)—State Unit-Licence yet to be granted to M/S Ashoke paper Mills Ltd.

Central Unit-Licence yet to be granted in favour of the Paper Corporation of India Ltd.

(c)—State Unit-Expected by the end of 1972. Central Unit-cannot be indicated at this stage.

Re : I. A. S. Officers For Industrial Units

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government have posted Senior Officers of the I. A. S., rank as Adminis-

trators of different Industrial Units ?

- (b) If so, whether Government propose to create a separate Industrial Cadre with a view to improve the working of the said units ?
- (c) If not, the reasons therefore ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma, (Minister, Industries) replied :

194. (a)—Yes, only two such posts are held by Officers from the I.A.S. Cadre at present.
- (b)—A proposal is under examination of Government
- (c)—Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Re : Venture Primary Schools

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

195, Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Venture primary Schools of the State planned to be taken over during the 4th Five Year Plan ?
- (b) The total number of Venture Primary Schools taken over so far since the start of the 4th Five Year Plan ?
- (c) The number of such schools yet to be taken over during the plan ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, (Minister of State for Education)
replied :

195. (a)—2200 Schools.

(b)—120 new Schools have been provided in the
1st year (1969-70)

(c)—2195 Schools.

Re : Calling Attention Notice

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ
কৰিব খুজিছোঁ।

Mr. Speaker : আপুনি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে আগতেই দিব লাগিব।
কাৰণ ইয়াৰ কাৰণে paper চাব লাগিব আৰু মিনিষ্টাৰক আমি
দিব লাগিব। এতেকে এইখন সোমবাৰে দিব পাৰিব।

**Calling Attention to A matter of Urgent Public Im-
portance-Famine in Mizo Hills.**

Shri Govinda Kalita : Mr Speaker, Sir I beg to call the
attention of the Minister, Supply under Rule 54
of the rules of procedure and conduct of Business
in Assam Legislative Assembly to the News item
appearing in Dainik Asom, dated the 24 th
April, 1970 under the caption.

“দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ গ্ৰাসত মিজো জিলা : গছৰ শিপাও ভক্ষন”
(নিজা বাতৰি দিওঁতা)

মিজো জিলাৰ ব্যাপক অঞ্চলত উৎকট খাদ্য সংকটে দেখা দিছে। কিছুমান অঞ্চলত জনসাধাৰণে ঘাঁহ বন, আৰু গছৰ শিপা খাই জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

প্ৰাক্তন এম এল এ আৰু স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত জিলাৰ প্ৰাক্তন মুখ্য কাৰ্য্য নিৰ্বাহক সদস্য শ্ৰী চি ছাপ্ৰাঙনাই অনাহাৰৰ বাবে হোৱা শোক লগা পৰিস্থিতি এটাৰ বিৱৰণী দাঙি ধৰিছে। তেওঁৰ মতে এই অঞ্চলত খাদ্য সন্তাৰ যথেষ্ট বা প জমা বথা হোৱা নাই। আইজাৰ পৰা লুংলৈৰ ভিতৰত থকা চৰকাৰী গুদামত হেনো মাত্ৰ ১০০০ টন খাদ্য সন্তাৰ আছে। দৰাচলতে এপ্ৰিল জুনৰ ভিতৰত কমেও ৭৩০০ টন খাদ্য সন্তাৰ মজুত থাকিব লাগে। তেওঁ ইয়াকো কয় যে এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে তেওঁ Divisional commissioner আৰু যোগান বিভাগক জনাইছে আৰু অধিক খাদ্য সন্তাৰ পঠাবলৈ দাবী জনাইছে। তেওঁ কৈছে যে জৰুৰী অৱস্থা হিচাপে এই বিষয় মনোনীবেশ কৰি কিছু জিলাত আগন্তুক দুভিক্ৰৰ পৰা বচাব লাগে। বছৰটোৰ আৰম্ভ-নিৰ পৰা খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ ওপৰিও ইয়াৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ক্লম শক্তিও হ্রাস পাব লাগিছে। অভিযোগ তোলা হৈছে উৎকট অনাটনৰ বাবে শতাধিক লোক মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। আনকি ব্ৰাৰেক কেন্দ্ৰ-তেই হেনো ৭৪ জন লোকৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে।

যে ৰা বছৰত অসামৰিক কতৃপক্ষও ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকৰ মাজত ঋণ হিচাপে খাদ্য সন্তাৰ যোগান ধৰে আৰু সেই দৰে ১০ লাখ টকাৰ মূল্যৰ খাদ্যৰ বস্ত বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। দুভিক্ৰৰ পৰা বচাবলৈ এই বছৰ অধিক খাদ্য সন্তাৰৰ উপৰিও চৰকাৰীৰ সা-সুবিধা আগবঢ়াব লাগিব। অন্ততঃ ১৫ হেজাৰ টন খাদ্য বস্ত বাৰিষাৰ আগলৈ জমা ৰাখিব লাগিব। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো ব্যবস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই বুলি কোৱা হয়। এই সংবাদটোৰ দ্বাৰা মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this matter about the starvation

death at Mizo Hills, my friend, Minister-in charge of T. A. & W. B. C. has already made a statement in this House the other day. With reference to this news item I am going to make a statement.

Sir, Shri Swaprunga was reported to have said that due to scarcity of food-grains and lack of purchasing power more than 100 persons died in starvation in Mizo Hill's District and that even at one centre, namely, Varvek 74 persons died. On enquiry it is learnt from the Deputy Commissioner, Mizo District that Shri Swaprunga was wrongly informed. There have been no starvation death. Chances of unreported starvation death are remote as all the centres in Mizo District are covered by either security posts or administrative officers or both. People's purchasing power is low no doubt, but to meet the situation during the last calendar year about 12,000 tonnes of food-grains valued at Rs. 150 lakhs were given to people on loan basis initially to be adjusted to grants and schemes and cash repayments later on. Out of food-grains moved to Mizo District during the last calendar year and after meeting demands, about 3,655 tonnes had been carried over to the current year. In the current year besides pulses, salt, mustard oil, 2,460 tonnes of food-grains had been moved till 31st May to Mizo Hills. So, food-grains available

within Mizo District during the first 5 months of the current year was about 6,724 tonnes in this year also due to low-purchasing power of people about 1,000 tonnes of food-grains valued Rs. 14 lakhs had been issued on loan. Government have been maintaining stocks not only in the centres on main roads but also in the far flung interior areas. The mid-April overall stock position in the interior centres was about 688 tonnes of rice and atta, and stock held at Centres on main roads and at Aijal round about that period was about 1,570 tonnes of food-grains. Besides food-grains there had been stock of other essential commodities also:

Government in the Supply Department place food-stuff at Silchar and Jorhat and T. A. and W.B.C. Department arrange for air lifting and road transport to different centres. For air lifting during the period April to June 1200 tonnes of rice, and for road transport during the same period 3,250 tonnes of rice and 1500 tonnes of atta were required. Information so far received indicates that 3116 tonnes of rice had already been despatched to base centres—Silchar and Jorhat, from the Brahmaputra valley and wheat for meeting the full requirement of atta has been placed at Silchar. 1495 tonnes of rice and 965 tonnes of atta have been already moved into the Mizo District within 31st May, 1970,

465 tonnes of rice and most of the unlifted but allotted atta are in position at these centres for movement and some 594 tonnes of rice are in transit to Silchar. Balance of the allotted stock of rice i. e., 1334 tonnes is expected to be despatched to Silchar within a week.

There is no immediate necessity to build up a large reserve stock at centres in Mizo District connected by all wheather roads, as supplies can be sent up in a phased manner by road even during the monsoon. But in case of other centres in the interior regular supply of foodstuff by road throughout the year is not possible owing to want of all weatther roads and we had been heavily dependent in the past on air dropping of supplies. With the gradual improvement of communications it is now possible to supply some of these areas during the dry months by fair weather roads, but even in such places storage of adequate stocks well before the on set of the monsoon is not possible as long as storage paricularly in kutchha godowns leads to rapid deterioration of stocks which comes of little use at the time of consumption. At the same time stocks required for consumption during the monsoon in areas not fed by air dropping have to reach these areas before the on set of the monsoon so that no serious scarcity condition developes. The limiting factors have to be taken into consideration in arranging food supplies to those interior areas

where air dropping cannot be arranged. T.A. and W.B.C. Deptt., assess that for 4 months from June to September at the scale of 2 K.G. per adult per week the interior areas will need a little over 6,500 tonnes. The Defence Ministry had agreed to a total dropping tonnage of only 8,500 for the whole year from April, 1970 to March, 1971, and have agreed to drop only 1,600 tonnes during the quarter from April to June. In the following quarter from July to September when the monsoon will be in full swing we can expect a maximum air dropping of 1600 tonnes only.

So we can assume that a maximum of 200 tonnes will be air dropped upto September but after making allowances for weight of dropping equipment and dropping loss, about 2400 tonnes of food-grains will be available on the ground. As there is no scope for any increase in the air dropping tonnage, other possible avenue for movement of foodstuff to areas not covered by air dropping had to be explored. A new scheme has accordingly been introduced this year for movement of food-grains wherever possible by head loads on payment of daily wages. Steps have also been taken to move as much food as possible by fair weather roads to the nearest road heads before the onset of the monsoon makes them impossible. In spite of these efforts it will not be possible to move food on the scale of 2 k.g. per adult per week for

the interior areas. It is, however, felt that stocking of foodstuff a half the scale to cover the entire population living in interior areas will not lead to serious hardship as in some areas people will be able to supplement their food requirements by other local available food and in the real scarcity pockets they can come to the nearest road heads where additional stocks will be kept available for carriage by villagers themselves:

Our immediate objective is to ensure that adequate stocks to meet the requirements for 5 months from May to September on the basis indicated above should reach the interior areas not served by air dropping as early as possible and adequate stock is made available for movement by air to those areas as well as other areas in the interior. Simultaneously adequate stock should be made available for movement by all weather roads.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we have heard the statement of the Minister. He had stated that there is adequate stock of foodstuff to meet the needs of the population. But our information is that this stock has not reached the real destination wherefrom starvation deaths are being reported. Sir, as I have requested you yesterday we want to get the report from the leader of visiting M. L. A. team about the situation. We

hear something from the Minister and we get information from other sources which are contrary to what the Minister says. Therefore, I would request the leader of the M. L. A. delegation to submit his report so that we may discuss this matter.

Shri Phani Bora : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এটা বিবৃতি দিছে ; কিন্তু তেখেতে এই কথাটো নাজানে যে আচলতে 2kg চাউল সন্যহতে প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক মানুহৰ কাৰণে দিয়া নাই দিয়া নিয়মো নাই। এজন মানুহক ১kg চাউল আৰু $\frac{1}{2}$ kg আতা দিয়া নিয়ম আছে ; কিন্তু এতিয়া 1kg চাউল দিয়া হয়। আমাক যিবিলাক sample দিছিল সেইবিলাক মানুহে খাবলৈ উপযুক্ত নহয় আনকি গৰু মুৰগীৰ কাৰণেও উপযুক্ত নহয়। যিবিলাক sample দিছিল সেইটোৱেই হেনো Best rice অথচ সেই Rice য়েই worst। stock ত যিহেতু চাউল বেচি দিনৰ কাৰণে বাখিব নোৱাৰি তেনেস্বৰূপে শিলচৰত ধান বেচি দিন বাখিবৰ কাৰণেই তাত ধান stock কৰি বাখিব লাগে। সাধাৰণতে চাউলতকৈ ধান নষ্ট নোহোৱাকৈ বেচি দিন বাখিব পাৰে। তাত উৰালত খুন্দাবো নিয়ম আগৰে পৰা আছে গতিকেই বৰ্ষাকালত সেই ধানবোৰ উৰালত খুলি সেই চাইল-বোৰ বিতৰন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah : এই যিটো বস্তু বেয়া বুলি কৈছে সেই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগিব। ধানৰ কথা কৈছে সেই বিষয়ে তাত তেনে ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

Shri Phani Bora : আছে।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah : Large scale ত নাই।

**Re : Shillong-Nowgong State Transport
Bus service**

M. Shamsul Huda : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ

এটা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিলো। যোৱা ২৭ মে তাৰিখে জনমভূমি কাগজত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হৰফেৰে ওলাইছে - শ্বিলং নগাওঁ বাছ চাৰ্ভিচ বিলুপ্তিৰ সম্ভাৱনা” (শ্বিলঙৰ সংবাদদাতা)

বিশ্বত সুত্ৰে জানিব পৰা গৈছে যে অসম পথ পৰিবহন নিগমে শ্বিলংৰ পৰা নগাওঁলৈ চলা বাছ চলিত বিধান সভাৰ পিচৰ পৰাই উঠাই দিয়াৰ চিন্তা কৰিছে।

প্ৰকৃততে এই পথৰ বাছৰ যাত্ৰী বেছি আৰু কোনো প্ৰকাৰেই নিগমে লোকচান ভৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই। এই বাবস্থাৰ ফলত শ্বিলং নগাওঁৰ যাত্ৰীৰ যথেষ্ট আহকাল হব।

অনতিপলমে শ্বিলং বৰপেতাৰ মাজত ললা বাছো বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ নিগমে চিন্তা কৰিছে বুলি প্ৰকাশ। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ Nowgong আৰু শ্বিলংৰ মাজত আজি যান্ত্ৰিক অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যাত্ৰী সকলে ভুগিবলগীয়া হয় সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি State Transport Corporation য়ে Bus service বন্ধ কৰিব ওলাইছে। বৰপেটা আৰু শ্বিলংৰ মাজতো যিটো বাস্টা সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে বুলি কাগজত ওলাইছে।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা কথা শুনা যায় যে State Transport ৰ বাচৰ অভাৱত একে সময়তে বাচখন দিয়া হয় বাবেই যাত্ৰী হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই। গতিকে ১/২ ঘণ্টাৰ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে বাছ দিলে যাত্ৰী সকলৰ সুবিধা হব। তাকে নকৰি Line Bus বন্ধ কাৰি দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিলো যাতে শ্বিলংৰ পৰা Nowgong আৰু Borpeta লৈ যোৱা বাচ উঠাই নিদিয়ে।

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State, Transport)

এইটো খবৰ কাগজত ওলাইছে। কিন্তু এটো ভিত্তিহীন।

Shri Phani Bora : বৰপেতা আৰু শ্বিলঙৰ বাস্তাতো বাচ service বন্ধ হৈছে ?

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury : মাজতে বেয়া হৈছিল।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : মই জানো মই তাৰেই মানুহ আজি
প্রায় ১মাহ মান ধৰি বৰপেটা আৰু শ্বিলংৰ মাজত কোনো বাছ নাই।
অৱশ্যে বাছ বেয়াও হব পাৰে কিন্তু Line ত বাছ নচলাতো বেলেগ
কথা।

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury : মই অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাম এইখন
মাজতে বেয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণে হৈছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : ১মাহ ধৰি লাইন বন্ধ হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : ১মাহ ধৰি বাচৰ লাইন বন্ধ হৈছে।

Shri Probin Kumar Choudhury : এইটো সত্য নহয়।

The Assam State Legislature Members, Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment Bill,) 1970.)

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg
leave to introduce the Assam State Legislature mem-
bers Removal of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill,
1970.

Mr. Speaker : Has the hon. Minister leave of the House to
introduce the Bill ? (Leave was granted).

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I introduce the Bill.
(The Secretary read out the title of the Bill)

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced.

The Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment Bill) 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I

beg to introduce the Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

A message from the Governor.

Mr. Speaker : I recommend under the provisions of 207 (1) of the Constitution the introduction of the Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment Bill) 1970.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, before allowing the Finance Minister to introduce the Bill we want to know certain things. Whether the main Bill which has been passed by the House has been given effect to. If so, what is the amount realised so far through the implementation of this Act? Unless we know these things, this Bill may not be introduced.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I have got a point of order. The validity of the Assam Purchase Tax Act has been challenged by some persons in the hon. High Court. It is subjudice and therefore under Rule 279 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Assam Legislative Assembly we are debarred from discussing any provision of the Act. As we are debarred from discussing the amendment the amendment itself is illegal. So the amendment bill should be withdrawn.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The case is still pending in the hon. High Court. While the Govt. is not

in a position to give effect to this then how the Govt. can bring an amendment here. In fact this question does not arise at all.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : The point of order can arise out of a rule or a provision in the Constitution. There is no rule or provision of the Constitution involved here. It cannot come merely saying that when a case is pending in the High Court no amendment to that legislation is possible. In fact when the Govt. feels that an amendment should be brought it has the right to do so. There is no provision in the Constitution preventing the State Govt. from bringing an amendment on the existing one.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, the original Act is subjudice. The validity of that Act has been challenged and that is why this could not be given effect to and in view of this how this amendment can be made. Until and unless the hon. High Court gives the final judgement on this issue it cannot be discussed and the amendment bill can not be passed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : When the validity of the main bill is challenged in the hon. High Court it means that the entire matter is under the jurisdiction of the High Court and now whether

this amendment can be taken up by this House is the question to be decided first.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: Assam Purchase tax Parent Act খনৰ validity ৰ সম্বন্ধে High court ৰ পৰা সিদ্ধান্ত হৈ অহা নাই। সেই purchase tax আইন খনৰ দ্বাৰা আজিলৈকে tax আদায় হোৱা নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ validity নিষ্পত্তি নোহোৱাকৈ আজি এই amendment Act খন অনাত প্রয়োজনীয়তা বুজি পোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই amendment Act খন আহিব নালাগে বুলি ভাবো।

Mr. Speaker : This Act has been passed by this House and there is an appeal against it about the validity of that act-this matter is pending in the High Court now whether the High Court has given any order staying the execution of that Act ? Is there any stay order from the High Court ?

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi: Obviously there must be a stay order.

That point is not raised by them. The point raised is when a case is pending in the High Court the House is precluded from amending its own legislation. There is no provision in the constitution as well as in the Rules of Procedure of this House that when a case is pending either in the High Court or in the Supreme Court no further legislation is possible. Therefore, I think Sir, the Point or Order raised is completely out of order.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The hon. Minister has said that the stay order has been issued by the High Court on that particular bill and unless this stay order is vacated or until the validity question is decided by the High Court the question of amendment of the bill cannot come here.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I have referred to Rule 279 of the Rules of Procedure. The Rule says that

- (1) A member while speaking shall not—
(i) refer to any matter—of fact on which a judicial decision is pending ;”

Assam Purchase Tax Act amendment bill has been moved and the hon. Members have the right to discuss the amendment on the original Act. But under this rule we are debarred from this, because it clearly says, “A Member while speaking shall not—(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending”. The judicial decision which means the judicial decision on the validity of the Act is pending in the High Court and there by we are debarred from discussing anything on this Act.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, this refers to the, I am reading out the rule “A Member while speaking shall not—(1) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending”. Now Sir, we are

not referring to any fact we are just trying to legislate. May I point out Sir, this things are completely invalid because the House has the inherent right either to legislate or to amend its own legislation. It is not the act which has been stayed. The point is certain notices were issued by the Superintendent. Now the Authority under the Act should have published in the Gazette. We should have given the right to the Superintendent to issue the notices which was not done with the result that they issued notices with the anticipation that it will be published in the Gazette. Therefore, the notices which were issued by the Superintendent without the Authority became illegal and for that reason the High Court stayed it. The High Court did not stay it saying that the provision of the Act is ultra vires or illegal.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : He is not to judge the order of the High Court. (Noise, uproar) ...

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member will kindly remember that there is a system of speaking in the House and that should be followed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, the point raised here is that the legislation is illegal but the High Court has not decided anywhere that the legislation is illegal or invalid in any way. The hon. High Court stayed saying that the notices were issued without the authority and without publishing it in the

Gazette. Therefore, it seems that the legislation is alright and in view of this the House cannot say that its own legislation is illegal. Sir, we are trying to bring some other items within the jurisdiction of this Act and therefore there is no reason why we cannot amend the earlier Act. I think, from this view point the Point of Order raised is completely out of order.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, This Purchase Tax Act has been challenged in the High Court and the case is pending before the Court. Now, the High Court may pass an order declaring the Act as ultra vires. So, unless the matter is finally decided we cannot discuss the matter now. The Hon'ble High Court has passed an order to debar the Government to implement the provisions in the Act. So, the provisions should not be implemented till a final decision is taken by the Court. Till that time Govt. is not in a position to implement that Act and till that we also are not in a position to discuss any matter relating to the provisions of the Act. So, it is very clear that when a case is sub judice and when a stay order has been passed asking the Govt. not to implement the provisions of the Act, the House is debarred from discussing the whole provisions of the Act. So, the Act which has been brought in by the Finance Minister cannot be discussed in the House unless it is decided by

the hon' ble High Court whether it is ultra vires or not.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : This amendment has been brought on the strength of the parent Act and the parent Act is Purchase Tax Act. And the operation of the Act has been stayed by the hon'ble High Court. My contention is when we are going to discuss this amendment even at the introduction stage we must discuss about the merit so also the implementation of the Act. The rule has debarred us to discuss this thing when it is stayed by the hon'ble High Court. Unless that stay order is vacated, I think it will be illegal on our part to discuss that matter. There will be contempt of court. Therefore, I think , Sir, the point of order raised by us is in order.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : Sir, I have answered this question. The House has the inherent right to amend its own legislation. Simply because a case is pending before the Court, the right of the House to amend its own legislation is not taken away. There is no provision in the Constitution which could show that this right of amending its own legislation is taken away. This is the inherent right of the legislature. Even during the pendency of the case in the High Court the House has a right to amend its own legislation. The legislature has

the inherent right to correct its own mistake. In this case, the problem is much simple. Because, the Superintendent was not authorised, therefore, the High Court has stayed the realisation. It has never said it is ultra vires. It may also be seen that here we have not brought in any clause to make it ultra vires. What we are trying to do is to bring two new items for the purpose of this Act and we have as much right to bring new items as we had the right to bring in first two items. Therefore, the right of legislation has been taken away is not true. It cannot be said that we have no right to discuss it. Members of the Opposition have not succeeded in pointing out any single clause, rule or authority where by it is prevented from being introduced in the House. Therefore, I say that the point of order raised is out of order.

(Noise in the Opposition)

Sir, in case of Bank nationalisation also people said it was ultra vires of the constitution but still parliament went on to legislate it. Because the House is supreme with regard to legislation. We cannot allow abrogation of the power of this Legislature in whatsoever manner.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We have got the right to amend it even though it is pending in the Court—that is a separate part. But for making such amen-

dment we must have certain deliberation. But our rule has debarred us to make such kind of deliberation.

Shri Lakshyadhar Chaudhury : বলিৎ দিয়াৰ আগতে কব খুজিছে ভালকৈ ভাবি চাওক। contempt of Court ত আপুনি সাঙুৰ খাবা। আমি আজি আলোচনা নকৰো।

Shri Phani Bora : It is up to you Sir, to decide the issue. So far as we are concerned, we do not think that the Minister should take it as prestige issue since we have opposed the introduction of the Bill, which we have to do by all means. It appears from the explanation given by the Minister that the stay order consist of viz certain anomalies committed by certain Superintendents we do not know that. What we know is that this Act is now stayed because it was challenged in the High Court and that it should be stayed till the disposal of the case. We also do not know the merit of the case. Therefore, under the circumstances, so far as we are concerned, we cannot agree to the explanation given by the Minister. So far as the right of the Legislature is concerned we have the right to legislate anything. But we must be guided by the rules. Rule debar us from taking up the thing which is pending in the Court of Law: We are not going to take the responsibility.

Mr. Speaker : The Bill seeks to impose certain new items.

Shri Phani Bora : If the imposition of purchase tax on certain items are challenged that become invalid. There is no question of adding some new items. Therefore, it is up to you whether you yourself will take the whole responsibility being the custodian of the House. So far as we are concerned we are apprehensive of it. Legal opinion may be obtained and after that you may decide it.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : I do not know why legal opinion from outside should be obtained. There is nothing involved in it. It is a very clear case. The party has moved the High Court ; the High Court has stayed realisation of the tax. Simply because the party has moved the High Court it does not mean that the legislation is withdrawn. Such an interpretation will make the Legislature nugatory. Such an argument has never come before any Legislature up till now.

Mr. Speaker : It is regarding assessment . The party appealed against the procedure of assessment. That does not mean that the whole Act has been challenged. (interruption)

Even the whole Act has been challenged, in that case the question will be whether this House will be competent enough to discuss this point. Therefore, I want to be satisfied about it. I want

to see for myself the facts and I will give my ruling on Monday.

(Applause from the Opposition)

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : Sir,(interruption from the opposition) "I have the right. The hon'ble members of the opposition stand up against every ruling so I have a right to urge upon you, Sir,.

(Interruption from the opposition)

Mr. Speaker : You cannot debar the Hon'ble Minister.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, we have not debarred him. We objected when the hon. Minister said that the members of the opposition always challenge the ruling of the Speaker. We have never challenged the ruling from the Chair:

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : Sir, the word 'challenge' is used by him. If you consult the Tape Recorder you will find that the word challenge is not used by me. I said that the members of the Opposition always stand up against the ruling to urge upon the Chair. So also I have got a right to urge upon your ruling. I have got a submission and that is two-fold, first is, if you reserve your ruling for Monday and if it is not introduced to-day then the Bill will not be passed in

this Session. The second point, is that the points they have raised show clearly that there is hardly any point to be discussed. The point is that this legislation by Assam Government is discriminatory. It has levied purchase tax on some items and it has not levied purchase tax on some others, and therefore, the law is bad. The State Government has the authority to levy tax on certain items. Therefore, the point is ...

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It is a question of privilege. He is challenging your ruling.

Mr. Speaker : I want to examine that point. Therefore I want the records about the facts that you have submitted.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : If your ruling is given towards the end of to-day that will help us.

Mr. Speaker : Can you give the papers and other records to-day ?

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : No papers are necessary. That because a case is pending before the High Court how the House has lost the authority to legislate, it is not understood by me. I have not heard such a thing up till now. I have heard it for the first time. If on this plea the House is

prevented from passing the legislation then we will not be able to....

Mr. Speaker : The Bill has been circulated. On Monday, the introduction and other stages may come.

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : For amendment they will demand two days' notice. On Tuesday our Government business will be over. Therefore, we will not be able to pass the legislation.

Mr. Speaker : As I have decided there is no other alternative but to take it up on Monday.

(Applause from the Opposition)

Shri Kamakhya Prosad Tripathi : You do not know what you have done ; you have abrogated your authority.

The Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment)
Bill, 1970.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Revenue.) Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker : I read a message from the Governor. I recommend under the provision of Articles 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of

the Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1970
in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

*Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir. before the bill is introduced, I want to point out of important features. Last year the State Electricity Board placed a budget of their budget estimate and expenditure before the Members of the Assembly, whereby they tried to increase the rate of electricity in the State of Assam. The House objected to it because it considered that this decision to increase the rate of electricity was a policy decision and according to the Act it should be discussed in the Assembly and then if voted decision in that regard could be taken. There was an objection to and that objection it was agreed that the financial estimates which were placed before the House should be returned back and a Tariff Committee would be constituted which would go into the details of the Act they would decide the rate of electricity consumed by private consumers, tea gardens or industrial establishments whether there ought to be any increase or decrease in the rate of Electricity. There was no proposal that the Tariff Committee should also go to the question of Government's imposing taxes. If we put such a proposal then the Tariff Committee would take into consideration that question also. They did not have the slightest knowledge that

*Speech not correctd

tax on consumption of electricity. It was a policy the Government also would be going to impose decision and we did not say that the Government cannot impose tax, Government of course can impose tax but instead of doing that through the Tariff Committee which was constituted by the Assembly the Government is going to impose tax on their own. By doing that we are going to infringe on the right of the Tariff Committee and this would not be doing justice. On the one hand we are asking the Tariff Committee to fix the rate according to the present standard prevailing in the State and on the other hand we are going to impose tax on consumption of electricity.

Mr. Speaker : You can discuss this at the consideration stage.

Shri Sailen Medhi : A Tariff Committee has been constituted to examine whether the present rate should be increased or decreased but the Government has come up with a proposal to impose tax on consumption of electricity and thereby increase their own resources. The result will be the people will suffer because they will have to pay the tax once if there is any increase recommended by the Tariff Committee, and, again in the shape of tax to the Government. Thus they will be double taxed which, the Government cannot do. Therefore,

I oppose to the introduction of the Amendment Bill, until and unless the Tariff Committee's recommendation is available.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, in support of the contention of Mr. Medhi, I would like to submit a few things. The Government had decided to appoint a Tariff Committee consisting of the Members of this House and some other experts. They are examining the matter in details and unless the recommendations from the Committee is received, I think there is no justification on the part of the Government to increase the rate abruptly. Assuming that the recommendation is in favour of increase of rate then there will be no difficulty but if it is otherwise, I feel, complicity will arise. Moreover, why the Committee was appointed? It was appointed because the per capita consumption of power in this State was lowest. Though we are producing more, our per capita consumption of electricity is the lowest in India. As we want to increase the per capita consumption, there should be less taxation so that even the common people can take advantage of it. Tariff rate may be justifiable in respect of the developed States like Maharashtra or Punjab but not in respect of our State where the private consumption as well as the industrial consumption is the lowest. The stage has

come when we are unable to consume the power produced by us and we are lending it to the Nagaland and the Bhutan Government. Why it is so ? Because the per capita consumption in Assam is not up to the mark. Therefore, unless we make certain concessions, unless we make the people impressed, unless we improve our power consumption, there is no justification on the part of the Government to increase the rate of tariff more. We are to see how we can increase the consumption of power in the rural areas. For this matter we are required to electrify the rural areas, develop our industries. Without doing these if we allow to introduce this Bill, there will be technical defects. My whole point is that the tariff rate can be increased when the consumption is more. But when our consumption is the lowest, I think, we have no moral right to impose more tax on this score. Unless and until the Tariff Committee gives its recommendation I think this proposal cannot be entertained by this House. In the Tariff Committee there are also some Hon'ble Members representing from this House and there might be difficulties in case the recommendations of the Tariff Committee are against the increase of rate. Therefore, by considering all these factors I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to defer the introduction of the Bill till the Recommendation of Tariff Committee is available.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : Sir, what the hon. Members are trying to say is that we should not tax. Now whether we should tax or not, this is to be determined when the Bill is being passed. If the hon. Members think that we should not tax they can vote it out. If we accept that the tax will be levied, this has nothing to do with the tariff. The Electricity Board will determine at what rate the electricity will be sold to the consumers ; that is the field for the Electricity Board and they have the right of fixing the price of electricity. Just as in the market, sellers have the right to sell their goods at a particular price, similarly the Electricity Board has their right to sell their electricity at a particular price. There are members of this House in the Board. The State Govt. has the inherent and independent right to charge a rate which is like Sales tax. So this is in the nature of Sales tax, and we are going to introduce this Bill and charge rate on electricity. Therefore, to confuse it with the Tariff Commission, I think, it will be quite out of place. If the hon. Members do not want this rate to be levied, they will have the right to prevent it at the time of voting. But at the time when we are introducing this Bill, there is no point to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker : I do not find that there is any Constitutional or legal bar under rules for introduction of

this Bill. If you have got anything to say, this can be done at the time of consideration of the Bill.

(The Leave was granted).

**The Assam Finance (Sales-Tax) Amendment)
Bill, 1970**

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance) : Sir, I introduce the Bill. Sir I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: Here is a message from the Governor:--
"I recommend, under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Assam Finance (Sale Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1970, in the Assam Legislative Assembly".

(The Leave was granted).

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

(That Bill was introduced).

Half an hour discussion : Adulteration of food Stuff.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, the subject matter of this discussion is under Rule-49 of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct o Business of this House. It seems that the food adulteration has become so rampant particularly in our country that all our measures to prevent diseases, epidemic and all other factors which lead to the deterioration of human health go in vain because of the single factor that the adulteration in foodgrains take away all our efforts and make them useless. I understand atleast 30% of our food is adulterated, particularly that kind of food like mustard oil, soft and cold drinks milk spices and othe things are more or less adulterated. Even some kinds of Dal and tea is also adulterated. Sir, 30% of our food is adulterated like 95% of Congress Socialism is adulterated. Sir, we are a poor country and our finances are also poor but we have spent crores of money for prevention of diseases like eradication of malaria, cholera and kalajar and other kinds of diseases which take tolls of human lives. But all these things go in vain because all these things cannot prevent the deterioration of health or the horrors of death of human being because 30% of food that is consumed by the human being is adulterated therefore, all our efforts are going in vain. There is no proper mechanism to detect this adulteration which is going on. This trading on human lives is not only not being prevented, it is daily increasing. Sri, in 1962-63, around that time, due to contamination of imported wheat, we remember

about 160 boys in the Christian Mission School at Sotepukuri in the Darrang district suffered from it. In 1968 due to the adulteration of mustard oil and wheats, a kind of epidemic followed throughout the country and I think in December, 68 it was detected in West Bengal. And it is said that because of the mixture of Arjimon oil in the mustard oil, there is a potentiality of the cancer growing in the human body; and today when we are using lots of pesticides in our agriculture, that has also become another factor which goes to the adulteration of food. As for example, somewhere I saw in a Newspaper that some kind of pesticides were used in the jute field and the jute leaves after the use of that particular pesticide and after jute leaves were plucked and used by some people, many people suffered from food poisoning as a result of that. There is tremendous amount of industrial growth and mechanism and that is also another factor which contaminates food. When this adulteration of food grains resorted to by the wilful adulterators of foodgrains, the capitalists, it has become a big problem of human being and it has agitated the scientists and doctors all throughout the country. I think, particularly India which is a poor country having poor health is worst affected in the whole world.

This thing we should take it very seriously. But to my utter surprise I found that it is in this State alone food

adulterators who have been punished so severely that his punishment alone can be an example to those others who are wanting to resort to food adulteration instead of that adulterators were convicted when their convictions were commuted. I do not see anywhere else in India that kind of commutation of conviction that kind of food adulteration took place. Under the food adulteration Act in our State all the doctors, sanitary inspectors and others who are in charge of detection and prosecution. But because these doctors and the sanitary inspectors they are part time workers. They are not paid for that part of job. Therefore most of them do not take any care whatsoever to detect this adulteration and also to go for prosecution. That is one factor. Therefore what we find for example in our villages and also in the town just in front of the schools we find some people are sitting with seal bottles of red and green and all kind of coloured water and we find that coloured ice cream there and our young children they go and purchase. Have we examined with what kind of adulteration these things are being sold to our children. Have we detected it? No. Because our mechanism and our machinery for detection is inadequate and not alert to the job for which they are entrusted. Therefore, there is very urgent necessity of having a number of food inspectors who are entrusted with the particular job of detection of adulteration and prosecution of those who adulterate the food grains. Sir, here also in the matter of prosecution what we find according to the same act which is a central act but the town committee, municipi-

pality or the panchayats as we know the municipalities and town committees are mostly infested with vested interest. When a particular gentle man is detected if that gentleman is a powerful man in the town then he goes about to influence all the members of the board and thereby he sees to it that no member ever give sanction for the prosecution. Therefore although there are so many number of detection there are less number of prosecution and in the act the Central Govt. and the State Govt. and also local bodies can undertake the task of prosecution. But in the case of Assam to my knowledge the prosecution is left to the sanctioning authority of the town committees, municipalities and the panchayats. As on the one hand we should have abundant number of food inspectors throughout the State. The second thing is that the State Govt. itself like the Excise Deptt. should be the sanctioning authority to permit the food inspectors to straight away to institute cases against the food adulterators. There is another suggestion. Thirdly, so far as the prosecutions are concerned I have noticed that our Magistrates they have got hundreds of cases. All the Magistrates are over burdened with hundreds and thousands of cases. So, Sir, my third suggestion is that some Magis:rates may be particularly entrusted exclusively to deal with the food adulteration cases and the Govt. of Assam always should be careful as to see that the adulterators in food-grains are penalised with maximum punishment and there should be quick disposal of the food adulteration. cases Fourthly I would say that the laboratory

Examination facilities must be expanded. Some Asstt. Scientists must be there and mobile laboratory must be there so that quickly we can detect cases, examine them and find out the truth and punish those people punish those blood suckers of human. They should not be considered as human beings. They should be considered as animals and they should be considered as beasts and most hated elements in the society those who resort to adulteration of food. They are not human beings according to me. I would say we have got only one laboratory. There is one regional laboratory at Gauhati so far as I know. I would suggest that in the middle of the State that is in Nowgong also there should be a laboratory so that from the nearby places the samples can come there, immediately examine and immediate action can be taken. Sir, I do not want to make a long speech on it. I very strongly feel if we spend crore of rupees for health on account of public health, on account of prevention of diseases etc, all these expenditure will go in vain. Unless we make it a point to safe-guard our food from adulteration. I have visited some other countries. I found what is the different between our food and the food in the other foreign countries. There is the heaven and earth difference. It is high time we cannot allow our younger generation to be contaminated with all kind of diseases. we cannot allow our people to be murdered by the murderers. We will murder the murders for the safety of the Nation.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we have raised this discussion only to suggest ways and means to prevent such kind of criminal offences that have been indulged in by certain section of people in our country particularly in our State. The Government statistics that I have with me will show that the rate of adulteration is increasing in all spheres particularly in food stuff in our State.

Sir, in the year 1968-69, 345 cases have been detected and only 224 cases have been convicted. In the year 1969-70, 423 cases have been detected and only 18 cases have been convicted and in the year 1966 itself, death occurred due to food-poisoning numbering 96 and in the year 1969-70, 102 cases of death have been detected. It has been observed, Sir, almost all these persons who have been convicted under this Act are either milkmen or small shopkeepers. But these people who are at the top of such affairs, the capitalists, have been allowed to go scotfree. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government and of this House to ponder over the matter very seriously and find out ways and means how to deal with this sort of criminals. Sir, we have found in this country adulteration is rampant in the cases of food stuff such as mustard oil, spices etc. I brought this to the notice of the Government personally when in the year 1965-66 certain specific cases of adulteration were detected at Jorhat. It has been found that mustard

oil is mixed with some other substance. After detection this case was referred to the Public Analyst, Shillong for proper examination but till to day the result of the examination is not forthcoming and for which these cases are pending before the court.

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Sir, on a point of clarification, Will the hon. Member tell me when the sample was sent to the Public Analyst here in Shillong?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : In the month of September 1966. There were three cases which have been referred to the Public Analyst in Shillong by the Jorhat Health Inspector, Jorhat Municipality for examination. But no report has so far been received. Now, Sir, the provision of the present Act, by which we are going to punish such culprit is defective and outmoded as it was passed by the Britishers. Although some amendment has been made by the Government of India, that is not enough. Considering the present circumstances and the way in which adulteration takes place in these days is so different from those days that it is very necessary to amend this Act, and I hope the Government will take all possible steps to amend the Act, so that we can punish such criminals in food adulteration with severe hand. Now, as I have already said, most of these people who practise adulteration of food belong to the

capitalist group who have enough money, and it is beyond any shadow of doubt that they will try to influence the Government and escape detection and punishment. This is how the other day our hon. Minister of Law had to face the privilege motion. Sir, you will be surprised to see that the doctor who is a professor of Medical College has given a false certificate stating his age to be 70 years although he is 40-50 years of age. Therefore, if such kind of things are indulged in where will we stand? Sir, it is very very necessary that the persons who indulge in such crimes should be severely punished. In this connection, as I have already said, the law is to be enforced in all its entirety to the satisfaction of all concerned, and necessary amendment of the Act should be made in order to cope with the present situation. At the same time the district machinery has to be strengthened, and for that purpose there should be zonal laboratories for detection and examination of adulteration.

Apart from this I have another suggestion to make. The Government should appoint a secret service to detect the food adulteration cases. Unless the chemical experts' secret service is introduced, social condition being what it is now, it will be difficult to detect the cases in a way which we want it to be. Moreover, we should be more careful about the food we give to the children. If we give adu-

Iterated food to our children, we are going to kill them inch by inch. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that we make all-out effort to detect the cases of food adulteration. The people who indulge in the n—they are anti-social and anti-national they should be punished with a severe and iron hand. No mercy should be shown to them. With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

*Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, I want to offer only one one suggestion besides the suggestion made by hon. Members, Shri Bora and Shri Barua. I will give another suggestion to the Minister in tackling the problem of food adulteration. Here the only problem is that the doctors and sanitary Inspectors are allowed to detect the cases of food adulteration but they have no proper authority like the Town Committees and the Municipalities. Here. our doctors are busy is other matters and they are not interested in detecting food adulteration except these persons who are solely entrusted for that particular work: Here our suggestion is that for detection of food adulteration in a large area in a town or a village there should be a special cadre of Inspectors in the Department of Health who would be called the Health Inspectors. They should go to the villages, to the villages hats and should visit the shops and markets and try to detect the food adulteration and then send the sampl-

*Speech not corrected

es to the Public Analyst. Procecuton of the persons detected should be started by the Govt. and it should be started by the Local Body, the State Govt. and the Central Govt. But that power is [not utilised by our Govt. It has been given to the Local Bodies but the local bodies are susceptible to the pressure of the local influence. If you go and see the proceedings of the court, you will see that the fines which were imposed are 401,501,801 and so on. That No. 1 comes always because in the Marwari custom they use to give 'chanda'. That means that the fines are imposed on their terms. The fines should have been 400, 500, 800, 1000 and so on-in round number. Here, if the Minister goes through the proceedings, he will see the fines as 101, 401 and in one case the Magistrate passed a sentence of fine of 401 to one food adulterer. So, it is the term of the adulterer and it is he who has fixed the fine. So, this procecuton must be brought from the Local Bodies to the Govt. In that case the Govt. must create some posts of Inspetors who are to directly conduct the prosecution like the Excise staff. Only the excise staff conduct some illicit liquer cases in dry areas but for that there is a huge staff. They conduct only a few cases. But in the adulterated cases which cover all commodities there are only Sanitary Inspectors and Health Inspectors.

Then again Sir, in the hats and bazars and in front of the High Schools, M. E. Schools and Primary schools some soft coloured drinks are sold and these drinks are very harmful. Even the Public Analyst has said that these are very bad-drinks. So, Government must see that the sale of these drinks is immediately stopped. Sir, I remember that some time in 1967 the hon. Minister told us that there was a proposal for establishing a mobile unit. I would request the hon. Minister to see that immediately this mobile unit scheme is given effect to.

Sir, formerly the Public Analyst did not come to the court to prove his report, but now the hon'ble High Court ordered that to prove his report the Public Analyst should appear before the Court. Sir, it is impossible on the part of one Analyst to go from Tinsukia to Dhubri and from Dibrugarh to Gauhati to give deposition in every case. So, there must be some Deputies under him so that they may appear before the different Courts to prove their reports.

With these few words I would like to suggest and request the hon. Minister that he may consider these points and take strong measure.

Shri Govinda Kalita : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Green vegetables বাহিৰে বাকীষিবিলাক খাদ্য প্ৰত্যেকতে ভেজাল। এই ভেজাল ২ বকমৰ। এটা ইয়াতে ভেজাল আৰু আনটো বাহিৰৰ। উদাহৰণ

স্বৰূপে Condense Milk ইয়াৰ মালিক হ'ল Dalmia ১ বছৰ আগতে দিল্লীৰপৰা Assam Road ways corporation লৰীৰে প্ৰায় ৬হাজাৰ Condense Milk আনিছে। তাক ভেজাল বুলি জব্দ কৰা হ'ল। কিন্তু অত্যন্ত ডাঙৰ কথা হ'ল, ধৰিলে Driver দুজনক। মালিক দিল্লীতে থাকিল তেওঁৰ নোমকে লৰাৰ নোৱাৰিলে। গতিকে যিমান মানুহে এনেকৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা ভেজাল খাদ্য পঠিয়াই তাক যদি ধৰাৰ এটা উপায় নাথাকে তেনেহলে খাদ্যৰ ভেজালকাৰীৰ ধৰা টাম হব। অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ ভেজালকাৰীৰ বস্তু যেনে জিৰাগুৰা হালধিগুৰা এই প্ৰত্যেক বিধৰে কিছুমান পেকেটত বান্ধি সস্তাদামতে বিক্ৰি কৰা হয়। এই packet বিলাকৰ দাম আটাতকৈ সস্তা উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে Cavenders' Brand Condensed Milk.

এইটো হল হালধি গুৰা Adulterated tamarind powder, Public Analyst No. PF/8/46/67 dated 17.5.69:

Gira Powder which does not conform with the standerd Public Analyst No: PF. 8/48/69 dated 17.5.69.

৩নং Chilli Powder, Public Analyst বিগোটত No. PF/8/48/69.

Coloured adulterated chilli powder which is coloured with non permitted colour. Public Analyst No. PF/8/45/69 dated 17.5.69.

এই গুৰাবিলাক একেবাৰে ভেজাল। এই ভেজালকাৰীক ধৰা সহজ নহয়। বিশেষকৈ অসমৰ মিল মালিক সকলক ভেজাল দিয়াটোত ধৰাটো সহজ নহব। যেনে গুৱাহাটীৰ অজিত Oil Mill. এই মিলৰ মালিক হ'ল বি: আগৰৱালা। তেওঁৰ বিৰুদ্ধে Law Court কৰা হ'ল কিন্তু তেওঁৰ যথেষ্ট টকা পইছা আছে সেয়ে তেওঁক

ধৰিব পৰা নগ'ল । গতিকে আচৰিত কথা হল এই মিলৰ মালিক সকলক ধৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই ।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অসমৰ ভিতৰতে ডাঙৰ চহৰ হ'ল গুৱাহাটী । এই গুৱাহাটীতে খাদ্যত ভেজাল অতিপাত । Municipality এলেকাতে Public Health অফিচাৰ আছে । গতিকে গুদামঘৰ বিলাক মিউনিচিপালিটি এলেকাত কৰাৰে প্ৰায় ১৪১৫ মাইল আতৰত ৰাখে যাতে অফিচাৰসকলে সহজে গৈ চাব নোৱাৰে । আনহাতে Public Health অফিচাৰ সকলৰ লগত মালিক সকলৰ বেছ হলিগলি থাকে । গতিকে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চহৰ বোৰত বিশেষকৈ একোজন Magistrate D S P বা তেনে Rank ৰ Police অফিচাৰ ৰাখিব লাগে এইবোৰ supervise কৰিবলৈ এনেকৈ শাস্তি দিয়া হলে খাদ্যত ভেজাল বন্ধৰ কিছু সহজ হব ।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

আমাৰ যিবিলাক Public Health officer তেওঁলোকে Verify কৰে যেনে ধৰক হেজাৰ টিন মিঠাতেলৰ ভিতৰত ১ টিন মিঠাতেলৰ Sample আনিলে বাকীখিনি taste নকৰিলে Sample অনা টিন ভাল কিন্তু বাকীখিনি ভেজাল । ইতিমধ্যে ভেজাল টিন বিলাক বজাৰত বিক্ৰি কৰি দিলে আৰু ফলত বাইজে ভেজাল খিনিকে খাবলৈ পালে । গতিকে Food Adultration বিলখন সংশোধনত সন্মতি জনাই মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

Shri Chatra Sing Teron (Minister, Health) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon'ble Members for raising this discussion on a matter which is of such vital importance to the health of our population. In course of the discussion Hon'ble Members have offered various suggestions and with most of these suggestions I have no disagreement. It will

be our best endeavour as to how best these suggestions can be implemented.

A complaint has been made regarding the inadequacy of the detecting staff. It is so, Sir, and at the moment the staff at the direct disposal of the State Government is quite inadequate. Unfortunately as a result both detection and prosecution—as it stands today—has mostly been left to the Local Bodies. Of course, the Local Bodies—Municipalities, Town Committees and Panchayats—are making best efforts to detect as well as where adulteration is detected to prosecute also. Therefore, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Members regarding the necessity of having Government's own machinery in order to achieve strict implementation of the provisions of the Act. Therefore, to begin with, as I had stated the other day, we are proposing to appoint district level food officers as early as possible. For such four posts advertisements have already been issued, I understand, by the Assam Public Service Commission and as soon as their nominations are received they will be appointed. The Hon'ble Members have also pointed out about the lack of knowledge of the procedural matters as a result of which many cases fail. Therefore, we are proposing that whoever is appointed would be properly and adequately trained in the matter of detection as well as prosecution.

Shri Phani Bora : The Hon'ble Minister has stated that

four persons are going to be appointed. I put a question on the same subject in 1959, I think, and then I was given the reply that Govt. were going to appoint more officers.

Shri Chatra Sing Teron : I do not know what was then.

I, therefore, refrain from answering. Sir, our endeavour is to post at least one district level officer in each district to persue and to look after this vital problem. But none—the—less we shall be continuing to avail of the assistance and help of the Local Bodies in this regard.

Mention has been made also about the necessity of establishing additional laboratories. In course of my reply the other day I mentioned that at Gauhati we have arranged land and during the current year we have a provision of Rs. 40,000/— at least to begin with, and it is expected that within two years the laboratory could be completed. Hon'ble Members are saying that it is such a vital problem that it cannot wait for two years and that waiting is not desirable. Therefore, even from now we are proposing to tighten the checking as well as analysing samples samples that are suspected to be adulterated. Even with difficulty we would like to proceed at present with our existing laboratory. During the current year we propose that so far as the mobile laboratory is concerned we should initiate and try to have one. The only question in respect of the

mobile van and the chemists that might be there is that how far their action will be legally admissible because according to the act itself we may appoint not only one Public Analyst but several of them. The other point raised by Shri Sainen Medhi is that the Public Analyst is supposed to appear in each case that are instituted in different courts. It will be a physical impossibility for one Public Analyst to appear in each and every case. Therefore, according to the Act in addition to the main Public Analyst we may appoint several other Public Analysts whom we may term as Deputy or Assistant Public Analysts. That will then meet our point and the point raised by Shri Medhi. That is the position regarding the mobile laboratory and the mobile van, we would naturally like to have but it is a doubtful regarding its legal aspect. I think it will be helpful in other ways because instant result of analysis can be given at the spot on the basis of which further steps can be taken to seize and seal goods found to be adulterated. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Members that because most of the food Inspectors are part-time workers and they are to perform this duty in addition to their normal duties, it is not working very effectively. We shall continue to take their help even when we take people exclusively for this purpose, and we expect that the situation would improve.

Sir, question has also been raised regarding taking of samples, Hon Member Shri Govinda Kalita stated that we are seizing samples or taking samples both from loose and sealed containers but it is only in one or two cases. It is true that the samples are taken from both open and sealed containers but not from each and every containers that may be found in a godown. But as soon as an adulterated sample is found selling of such inspuned commodities may be prevented.

Shri Govinda Kalita : ছমাহৰ পিচত সেই বস্তু জব্দ কৰিছে।

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Sir, under any circumstances the report of the Public Analyst can not be delayed more than 60 days. That is the specific and unequivocal provision of the Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : But in fact there are cases which have been delayed for more than 6 years not to speak of 60 days.

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Perhaps the hon. Member is speaking about one particular case of Jorhat about the Mustard Oil Seizure. I am thinking of taking it up.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদায় কয়, তথ্য দিলে কৰিম। বহুত তথ্য দি চাইছো। কিন্তু কোনো action নহয়

Shri A. N Akram Hussain : যিবিলাক নমুনা অনা হয়, সেই বিলাক Analysis কৰিব লাগে। খোৱা বস্তু দুমাহ গুদামত বৈ থাকে। সেই বিলাক seize কৰিব লাগে। নহলে ভেজাল খাদ্য দিয়াৰ

বাবে বেপারী বিলাকক সুরিধা দিয়া হয়। এক হেজাব টিন কি কৰিলে ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron, According to the provision Sir, the maximum time limit that is given...(Interruption)... I quite agree with the hon. Members that what happened in the godown is true but the point is we are mainly concerned with the fact that if a deterrent punishment is given for adulteration it will act as an example for others not to indulge in such activities.

(Noise, but many a times they were excused).

Seizure will be difficult unless and until it is found to be adulterated. Sir, I do not think I have got many more points to clarify on this. The suggestions offered by the hon. Members, I have taken note of and I shall see as far as possible to tighten up this entire work. With these few words I conclude.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As I have said Sir, the present Act is out dated and whether the Govt. consider it to amend it just to cope with the present situation? We have suggested for a Secret Service because the mobile van will not serve the purpose. After all, the adulterators are very clever and they will try to evade all possibilities of detection. If for any reason this act cannot be amended whether the Govt. will make out certain rules to punish the culprits ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron : Sir, in giving punishment in any way the Govt. will have to go to Court. They are to be prosecuted in the Court. So far the question of punishment is concerned it is the Court who is to do it. We cannot compel the court. We cannot direct the court to do this. Sir, regarding the amendment of the Act I would like to say that it was enacted only in 1955 and subsequently some amendments have also been made after considering the changed circumstances. Sir, I find that this law is adequate enough to deal with the issues properly.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, the main suggestion from this sited was not to allow the local authorities to prosecute the adulterators. Because in that case the adulterator finds an opportunity to give pressure on the local authorities so that proper prosecution is not done. The sanctioning authority is the Chairman who is the President of the Panchayat and unless he gives money the prosecution is not started and if sanctions then it goes.

Shri Chatrasing Teron : We do not propose completely to eliminate the local authority.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Govt. figure is this in the year 1968-69, 345 persons have been detected and out of that 24 have been convicted. Our information is that these cases could be dealt with because

of defect in the investigation. In the year 1969-70 423 cases were detected and out of these only 18 persons were convicted. My whole contention is whether the Govt. is in a position to appoint a Secret Service like Intelligence Deptt. who are very expert in this line ?

Shri Chatrasing Terong : It is difficult for me to reply now. I cannot give categorical reply now. In any way we shall see if there is necessity in this regard.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 8th June 1970.

Shillong
The 5th June 1970

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.