

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1973

Vol. I

No. 5

The 23rd March 1973

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Questions ... ..	223—241
.. Discussion regarding "Purkayastha to meet Central leaders—Assam situation far from normal".	242—244
3. Calling attention Notice ... ..	244—246
4. Discussion under Rule 301 ... ..	247—250
5. Ruling from the Chair... ..	250—252
6. Private Members' Resolutions ... ..	253—260
7. Adjournment ... ..	260



(d)

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Dispur, Gauhati at 10 A. M. on Friday, the 23rd March, 1973.

PRESENT

Shri R. C. Barooah, B. L., Speaker in the Chair, 11 (eleven) Ministers, 3 (three) Ministers of State and 83 (Eighty three) Members.

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(To which oral replies were given)

Date : 23rd March, 1973

**Mr. SPEAKER** :—Now, pending questions.

*Re: Regional Transport Authority*

**Shri BALABHADRA DAS**  
asked:

**Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUK-  
DAR** (Minister-in-charge of  
Transport) replied:

\*32. Will the Minister, Transport  
be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is no Regional Transport Authority in any district of Assam constituted under the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act read with Rule 60 of the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules ?

32. (a)—No. It is not a fact. In the districts of Cachar, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Goalpara, Kamrup Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh and Darrang, the Regional Transport Authorities have been constituted under the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 44 of the Motor vehicles Act read with Rule 60 of the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules. In the districts of North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills the Regional Transport Authorities are constituted under second proviso to Section 44 (2) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.



(b) When the previous Regional Transport Authorities were constituted by the erstwhile Government in different districts ?

(b)—The dates on which the previous Regional Transport Authorities were constituted by the erstwhile Government in different districts are indicated below:

1. Gauhati, Silchar, Nowgong and Tezpur, Regional Transport Authorities, 31st January 1972.
2. Dhubri Regional Transport Authority, 14th June 1971.
3. Jorhat Regional Transport Authority, 11th February 1970.
4. North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh Regional Transport Authorities 11th December 1971;
5. Diphu and Haflong Regional Transport Authority, 28th June 1969.

(c) Whether it is a fact that the present Regional Transport Authorities functioning in different districts are constituted by only one member under proviso I to Sub-section 2 of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act ?

(c)—No. In the districts of Cachar, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Dibrugarh Regional Transport Authorities are constituted under the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act read with Rule 60 of the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules. In other districts viz Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills the Regional Transport Authorities are constituted under second proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

(d) Why the usual procedure has been deviated in the matter of constitution of the Regional Transport Authorities?

(d), (e) & (f)—The Single member Regional Transport Authorities were set up and the previous Regional Transport Authorities were dissolved on the eve of the last general election along with other Boards and Committees set up by the Government in order to enable the willing members of the said dissolved Regional Transport Authorities to contest election.

(e) If so, what is the reason for considering necessary or expedient to act under proviso of sub-section 2 of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, in the districts at a time ?

(f) The Special circumstance which led to constitute one member Regional Transport Authority in all the districts at a time ?



(g) Whether Government is aware that due to want of public representation in the Regional Transport Authority the public interest has been suffering ?

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

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—Sir, I want to read out the relevant portion from the Act. It says, "the State Government shall appoint members of the State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities in an honorary capacity ordinarily for a period of two years and thereafter they shall continue to function until their successors are appointed. Government however may reconstitute before the expiry of two years' term any or all the Authorities or remove any of the members at any time if Government consider the same necessary or expedient in public interest".

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:**—Sir, may I know whether any extraordinary situation was arisen for appointment of any such member in the R.T.A. Board in different districts of Assam ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—Sir, I have already replied in my answer to (d), (e) & (f) of Q. No. 32.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:**—Sir, whether any of these R.T.A. Boards has completed the terms of two years ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—No, Sir.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:**—Sir, when the term of two years is yet to be completed, then how the Government can reconstitute the Authorities or remove any of the members ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—Sir, I have stated that Government may do so if, Government consider the same necessary or expedient in the public interest.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:**—Sir, that is why we are asking under what circumstances Government think it necessary to reconstitute ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—Sir, that I have already replied in my answer to (d), (e) & (f).

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:**—Sir, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the man who has been convicted under M.V.I. Act or against whom any such case is pending can be appointed as Member ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport):**—No, Sir, he cannot be included.



**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** :—May I know from the Hon'ble Minister how one such person in Jorhat has been included in the R.T.A. Board when so-many cases are against him under the M.V. Act ?

**Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister Transport)** :—Sir, if the Hon'ble Member brings this fact to my notice, then I will look into it.

বিঃ অসম চেনিকল স্থাপন

শ্রী লক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুবিছে:

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)  
য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে:

\*88। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত অহা বিত্তীয় বছৰত (১৯৭৩-৭৪) ছটা চেনিকল স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা বুলি ওলোৱা বাতৰিটো সঁচা নেকি ?

88।(ক)—হয়। অসমৰ ৭ খন জিলাত এটাকৈ মুঠ ৭টা চেনিকল বহুৱাবৰ বাবে অনুজ্ঞাপত্ৰ বিচাৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ আবেদন পত্ৰ পঠোৱা হৈছে আৰু অহা বিত্তীয় বছৰত প্ৰস্তুৰিত কল সমূহ বহুৱাব প্ৰাৰম্ভিক কাম হাতত লোৱা হ'ব।

(খ) যদি সঁচা হয়, এই চেনিকল কেইটা কোন খণ্ডত হ'ব—সমবায় নে বাজহৰা খণ্ডত ?

(খ)—চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

(গ) এই চেনিকল কেইটা স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যকীয় খৰচ কোনে বহন কৰিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে নিজে ?

(গ)—অসম চৰকাৰে “অসম চেনি নিগম” প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব। এই চেনি-নিগমে নতুন চেনি কল সমূহ বহুৱাবৰ বাবে উদ্যোক্তা হিচাবে কাম কৰিব। এই নিগমে চেনিকল বহুৱাবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ, বিভিন্ন বিত্তীয় অনুষ্ঠান ইত্যাদিৰ যোগেদি পুঁজি গঠন কৰিব। এই সম্পৰ্কে বিস্তৃত ব্যৱস্থা চেনি-নিগমে ঠিক কৰিব।

(ঘ) এই চেনিকল কেইটা ক'ত ক'ত স্থাপন কৰা হ'ব তাৰ স্থান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হৈছে নেকি আৰু যদি হৈছে ক'ত ক'ত ?

(ঘ)—সঠিক স্থান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে নিম্নোক্ত ৭ খন জিলাৰ প্ৰত্যেকতে এটাকৈ চেনিকল বহুৱাব অনুজ্ঞাপত্ৰ বিচাৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ দাখিল কৰা হৈছে।

(১)—মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলা (২) লক্ষী-মপুৰ জিলা (৩) কামৰূপ জিলা (৪) গোৱালপাৰা জিলা (৫) নগাঁও জিলা (৬) দৰং জিলা (৭) ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলা।



**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** :—Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether any amount has been proposed to be spent for these Sugar Mills during the 5th Five-Year Plan period ?

**Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)** Sir, the Fifth Five-Year Plan has not yet been finalised. Therefore, we have not yet been able to make any allocation.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** ;—Sir, my point is whether any amount has been earmarked for these Mills during the plan period ?

**Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)** Sir, there is no plan allocation at the moment. But from our department side, we have sanctioned Rupees one lakh for taking preliminary steps.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** :—Sir, is it a fact that when the State Government prepared the plans and project reports, it could not submit the necessary financial requirement of these mills during the plan Period. If it is so, then whether Government of Assam will be in a position to finance all these 7 (Seven) Mills ?

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister)** Sir, it is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange the finance.

**Md. UMARUDDIN** :—Sir, according to the existing policy of the Government of India, Sugar Industries are to be established under the Co-operative Sectors. May I know whether Government is going to abandon that particular policy ?

**Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)** Sir, I have stated very categorically in my reply.

যদি সচ' হয় এই চেনিকল কেইটা কোন খণ্ডত হব সম্ভায় নে বাজহৰা খণ্ডত ? উত্তৰটো হল চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

If any Co-operative comes up under this Board we will be able to allow them.

**Md. UMARUDDIN** :—Sir, we want to know whether it should be under Co-operative or under the Public Sector ?

**Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)** Sir, this is a new division we are going to take up. I think this Corporation is standing on the way of taking up the Co-operative Sugar Mill. Sir, under this Corporation separate holding company may be allowed to manage individual unit. Therefore, if any particular unit is proposed to be managed by a particular society, I think we will be able to allow them and make arrangement accordingly. Further more, this Sector question has not yet been decided. We have only applied for licences. When licences will be issued by the Government of India, then this thing will be decided.



শ্রীপ্রমোদ গগৈ : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাইছে যে অসমত ৭টা চেনিৰ কল স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। তেখেতৰ পৰা মই এইটো কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে যিবিলাক জিলাত চেনিকল স্থাপন কৰাৰ কাৰণে পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে- সেইটো কি নীতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে? আৰু যিবিলাক জিলা ইয়াৰ পৰা বাদ পৰিছে সেইবিলাক জিলাক কি কাৰণে বাদ দিয়া হৈছে-এইটো কথা চৰকাৰে জনাবনে?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (মন্ত্রী) : এইটো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত নীতি কৰি আমি বাদ দিয়া কথা নহয়। আমাৰ কথা হল-বৰ্তমান দুখন জিলাত স্থাপিত হোৱা চেনিকলৰ কাম চলিয়েই আছে আৰু কাছাৰ জিলাত চেনিকল প্রতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট কাম আগবাঢ়িছে। সেই কাৰণে বাকী যি কেইখন জিলা আছে তাত এটা এটাকৈ চেনিকল প্রতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে ঠিক কৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীলীলা দাস : মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এইটো কথা জানিব পাবোনে যে এতিয়া যি কুহিয়াৰ খেতি আছে তাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি চেনিকল প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰিব নে কুহিয়াৰ খেতিৰ কাৰণেহে চেনিকলৰ প্রতিষ্ঠাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰা হৈছে?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ : এইটো এটা ভাল প্ৰশ্ন। বৰ্তমান যি কুহিয়াৰ উৎপন্ন হয় তাৰ ওপৰতো নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে আৰু কুহিয়াৰ উৎপন্নৰ কাৰণেও নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীলীলা দাস : ইতিমধ্যে কুহিয়াৰ প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে উৎপন্ন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিবা আয়োজন কৰিছেনে?

মহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ : আমাৰ চেনিকলৰ প্রতিষ্ঠা তেনে উদ্দেশ্যৰেই কৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীকবীৰ ৰম প্রধানী : এই অন্তঃস্থানৰ কাৰণে যদি কোনো ক'পাৰেটিভ আগবাঢ়ি আহে তেনেহলে সেই ক'পাৰেটিভ বিভাগক ইন্ডাষ্ট্ৰি বিভাগৰ যোগেদি কিবা ইনিচিয়েটিভ লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ : এইটো নিৰ্দেশ দিয়াৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। কোনোবাই কৰিব বিচাৰিছে যদি আবেদন কৰিব পাৰে-তাত কাজিয়াৰ কথা নাই। কাৰোবাৰ কৰিবলৈ আগ্ৰহ থাকিলে তিওঁক সহায় কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম।

**Shrimati RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI**—[Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a definite policy of the Government of India regarding the establishment of Sugar Mills. May I know from the Hon'ble Industry Minister in which sector these mills will be established—in the corporate sector or in the public sector? As far as we know, Government of India's policy is not to encourage establishment of sugar mills in the private sector. That is why I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister who will decide as to which of the sectors these sugar mills will be established.]

**Shri Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)**—This matter is under consideration of the Government of Assam.



শ্রীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো খবৰ চৰকাৰে পাইছেনে—গোলাঘাট মহকুমাত প্ৰচুৰ কুঁহিয়াৰ হোৱা বৰপথাৰ অঞ্চলত এটা চেনি কল স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক আবেদন কৰা হৈছে ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ আৰু এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন আছে, তাত এইটো কথাও আছে। এতিয়া এইটো প্ৰশ্নৰ সংক্ৰান্তত খবৰ দিয়াতো কিছন্ন অসুবিধা।

ডঃ সন্বেন দাস : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছো যে অসমত ৭ টা চেনিকল হব। এই চেনিকল চলাবৰ বাবে আমাৰ মানুহ আছেনে? যদি নাই তেন্তে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা নিবনুৱাক ট্ৰেইনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে? নে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহিব ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ : বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা কথা নহয়। এটা মিলত মানুহৰ আৱশ্যক হব ৬৫০ জন। মেনেজাৰী ৪ জন, চুপাৰ ভাইজাৰ ৩৫ জন আৰু স্কীলত ১৬৯ জন, বাকী বিলাক আনস্কীল। গতিকে স্কীলৰ কাৰণে যিটো কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যাৰ আৱশ্যক, তাৰ বাবে ট্ৰেইনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম।

Re: **Members of Board of Revenue**

**Shri LAKSHMI KANTA SAIKIA**  
asked.

**Shri PARAMANANDA GOGOI**  
(Minister, Revenue) replied:

\*45. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the Members of the Board of Revenue ?

45. (a)—Shri S. M. L. Bhatnagar, I. A. S.—Chairman.

2. Shri B. P. Singh. I. A. S.—Member.

3. Shri B. Dowerah, I. A. S.—Member (part time).

(b) What are the functions of the Board ?

(b)—The functions of the Board are to hear appeals/petitions preferred before it under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 71886 and the Assam Board of Revenue Act, 1962.

(c) How many cases are pending in the Board till December 31, 1972 ?

(c)—796 cases are pending till 31st December 1972.



(d) How this Board has helped the Revenue Department in settling up the Land Settlement cases ?

(d)—The Board is the highest Revenue appellate authority. Its functions being quasijudicial, it has no administrative executive or advisory functions to grant settlement of land. By deciding revenue appeals it administers justice.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**—Since when are these appeals lying pending ?

**Shri PARAMANANDA GOGOI (Minister, Revenue)**—The Board started functioning in 1968. Therefore the cases are pending since 1968.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**—How many cases are pending and from what dates ?

**Shri PARAMANANDA GOGOI (Minister, Revenue)**—In each pending case the date varies and it is not possible to give them off hand.

### বিঃ অসমত চেনিকল স্থাপন

শ্রী সুবেদ্র নাথ দাসে সুধিছে :

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ (উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

\* ৪৬। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত চেনিকল প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি স্থাপনৰ্থে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কিবা যোগা-যোগ কৰা হৈছে নে ?

৪৬। (ক)—হয়, কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) যদি হৈছে কেতিয়া কৰা হৈছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কি আশ্বাস পোৱা হৈছে ?

(খ)—যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত অসমত ৭ টা চেনিকল স্থাপনৰ্থে অনুজ্ঞা-পত্ৰ (Licence) বিচাৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ অসম শিল্প উদ্যোগিক নিগমৰ (A.I.D.C.) জৰীয়তে দৰ্খাস্ত পঠোৱা হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্তৰ বাবে অপেক্ষা কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) যোগা-যোগ কৰা হোৱা নাই তাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

(গ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।



## বিঃ কাছাৰ জিলাৰ জনসংখ্যা

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ ববাই স্মৰিছে:

\* ৪৭। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনু-  
গ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ১৯৪৭ চনৰ স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ আগত  
কাছাৰ জিলাৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যা কিমান  
আছিল ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্রী) য়ে উত্তৰ  
দিছে:

৪৭। (ক) — ১৯৪৭ চনত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো  
লোকপিয়ল হোৱা নাছিল, স্বাধীনতাৰ আগত  
১৯৪১ চনতহে লোকপিয়ল হৈছিল। সেই  
লোকপিয়লৰ সময়ত কাছাৰ জিলা—শিলচৰ,  
হাইলাকান্দি আৰু উত্তৰ কাছাৰ পাহাৰ এই  
তিনিটা মহকুমাক লৈ গঠিত আছিল, মহকুমা  
অনুসৰি তেতিয়াৰ কাছাৰ জিলাৰ জনসংখ্যা  
তলত দিয়া হ'ল—

মহকুমা	জনসংখ্যা (১৯৪১ চনৰ লোকপিয়ল)
১। শিলচৰ	৪,৩৭,২৮৪
২। হাইলাকান্দি	১,৩৬,৫৩৬
৩। উত্তৰ কাছাৰ	৩৭,৩৬১
কাছাৰ জিলা	৬,১১,১৮১

(খ) চিলেট আদি কাছাৰ জিলাৰ যি  
অংশ পাকিস্তানলৈ ফাটি গ'ল সেই  
অংশ বাদ দিলে তেতিয়া অৰ্থাৎ চিলেট  
ফাটি যোৱাৰ সময়ত কাছাৰৰ মুঠ  
জনসংখ্যা কিমান আছিল ?

(খ)—দেশ বিভাজনৰ সময়ত কাছাৰ  
জিলাৰ কোনো অংশ চিলেটলৈ ফাটি যোৱা  
নাছিল, বৰঞ্চ আগৰ চিলেট জিলাৰ  
অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিমগঞ্জ মহকুমাৰ মুঠ ৭টা  
খানাৰ পৰা বদৰপুৰ আৰু পাখাৰকান্দি  
নামে দুটা খানা সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ আৰু কৰিমগঞ্জ  
আৰু বাতাৰাবী নামে দুটা খানাৰ কিছু  
অংশ আহি কৰিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা নামলৈ  
কাছাৰ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ল। দেশ  
বিভাজনৰ আগতে কাছাৰ জিলাৰ মুঠ জন-  
সংখ্যা ওপৰত কোৱা মতে ৬,১১,১৮১।

(গ) স্বাধীনতাৰ পাছত শিলচৰ, কৰিমগঞ্জ  
আৰু হাইলাকান্দি মহকুমাক লৈ যি  
কাছাৰ জিলা হ'ল এই কাছাৰ জিলাত  
জিলাখন পোন প্ৰথমে গঠন কৰাৰ  
সময়ত হিন্দু, মুছলমান, আৰু এই  
দুই ধৰ্ম্মাৱলম্বী লোকৰ ভিতৰত  
অসমীয়া ভাষী আৰু বঙালী ভাষী  
লোক কোন বিধৰ কিমান আছিল ?

(গ)—স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পাছত—চৰকাৰী  
লোকপিয়ল ১৯৫১ চনতহে হৈছিল। ১৯৫১  
চনৰ লোকপিয়ল মতে কাছাৰ জিলা শিলচৰ,  
কৰিমগঞ্জ আৰু হাইলাকান্দি মহকুমাৰে  
গঠিত। কাছাৰ জিলাত (ক) হিন্দুৰ জন-  
সংখ্যা ৬,৭৬,৬৪০ আৰু (খ) মুছলমানৰ  
৪,২৯,৪৫৭।

প্ৰত্যেক ধৰ্ম্মাৱলম্বী লোকৰ ভিতৰত  
অসমীয়া ভাষী আৰু বঙালী ভাষী লোকৰ  
সংখ্যা লোকপিয়লত পোৱা নাযায়।



শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : বৰ্তমান আমাৰ জিলা খনৰ জনসংখ্যা কিমান ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ হাতত নাই। কিন্তু মোৰ জনা আছে ১৭ লাখ।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : এই ১৭ লাখৰ ভিতৰত, অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা লোকৰ সংখ্যা কিমান জানেনে ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : এতিয়া মোৰ হাতত নাই।

শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : মহোদয়, বৰ্তমানে কাছাৰৰ অৱস্থা লক্ষ্য কৰা মানৱহে কয় যে কাছাৰত বঙালী ভাষা ভাষীৰ সংখ্যা বেচি। সাধাৰণতে আমি জনাত কাছাৰৰ ১৭ লাখ জনসংখ্যাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ৮ লাখ মানৱহে আমাৰ খিলনজীয়া মানৱহ। তাৰ ওপৰিও প্ৰায় ২ লাখ মানৱহ অসমৰে আন আন ঠাইৰ পৰা গৈ তাত বসবাস কৰা মানৱহ। আৰু এই বিলাক মানৱহে তাত অসমীয়া শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধাৰ অভাবত বঙালী ভাষাবেই শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিছে। তাৰ পাচত কাছাৰত ১৯৪৭ চনৰ পাচত যিবিলাক লোকে বাস কৰিছে সেই সকলো বিলাকে ভালকৈ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি চালে। সেই অনৱসৰে মোৰ হিচাবে কাছাৰত ১১ লাখ খিলনজীয়া লোক আছে বুলি ভাবো। চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাক কিবা জনাব পাৰেনে ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : কেবল ১১ লাখ কিয় ১১ লাখৰ বেচি খিলনজীয়া মানৱহ কাছাৰত থাকিব পাৰে। কিন্তু পিয়লৰ সময়ত লোক সকলে কি ধৰণৰ কথা কয়, সেই মতেহে সংখ্যা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে। অৰ্থাৎ সেই গননা অনৱসাবে তাত বঙালী কোৱাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান, হিন্দী কোৱাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান অকল তাৰ হে সংখ্যা এটা দিয়া আছে।

শ্রীপ্ৰমোদ চন্দ্ৰ গগৈ : খিলনজীয়া লোক হিচাবে কাক কাক ধৰিছে ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খিলনজীয়া শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ বিচাৰি আমিও হাবাখুৰি খাইছো। সাধাৰণতে মই যিটো বৰজো খিলনজীয়া মানে খলৱা লোক। অৰ্থাৎ যিসকল লোকে সেই ঠাইত যুগ যুগ ধৰি পৱৰদ্বানৱক্ৰমে বসবাস কৰি আহিছে সেই সকলোকে খলৱা বা খিলনজীয়া বোলা হয়।

শ্রীপ্ৰমোদ চন্দ্ৰ গগৈ : কাছাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খিলনজীয়া বা অখিলনজীয়া লোক বুলিলে কি বৰজায় নাইবা প্ৰকৃততে খিলনজীয়া লোক বুলিলে কাছাৰৰ কোন বিলাক লোকক ধৰা হয় ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : মই ইতিপূৰ্বে কৈছো যে এখন ঠাইত যুগ যুগ ধৰি যিবিলাক মানৱহে বসবাস কৰি আছে সেইবিলাকেই খিলনজীয়া লোক। তেনেকৈ অসমতো খিলনজীয়া আৰু অখিলনজীয়া লোক আছে। এতিয়া দেশ বিভাজনৰ পাচত বহুতো মানৱহে আহি অসমত বসতি স্থাপন কৰিছে। আৰু সাধাৰণতে খিলনজীয়া লোক বুলি ধৰা নহয়।

শ্রীদেবেন বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মানব আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত কিমান মানৱহ গৈ কাছাৰত স্থায়ী হিচাবে আছিল। আৰু সেই সকলক খিলনজীয়া বুলি ধৰেনে নধৰে ? সেই মানৱহ বিলাক কোনকোন ঠাইত বসবাস কৰি আছে, সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী) : বাকী বিলাক উত্তৰৰ ভিতৰতে পৰে।



Re: High Schools in the State

**Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR**  
asked:

**Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR** (Minister of Education)  
replied:

\*48. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) The number of High Schools taken over by the Government?

48. (a)—Eight Aided High Schools have been taken over by the Government since 1962 and their names are as follows—

1. Kokrajhar Higher Secondary School.
2. Jorhat Girls' Higher Secondary School.
3. T. C. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Gauhati.
4. Nowgong Girls' Higher Secondary School.
5. Dhubri Girls' Higher Secondary School.
6. Tezpur Girls' Higher Secondary School.
7. Silchar Girls' Higher Secondary School.
8. Gurdon Higher Secondary School, Nalbari.

(b) When all the High Schools in the State will be taken over?

(b)—The taking over of the deficit Schools is under consideration of the Government.

**Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR**: Mr. Speaker Sir, may I know from the Education Minister what principles are followed for taking over the High Schools.

**Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR** (Education Minister): Sir, according to suitability.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**—Sir, there are certain conditions to be fulfilled for taking over the Schools. May I know what are those conditions to be fulfilled to bring them under the administration of the Government?

**Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR** (Education Minister): Sir, as I told earlier, the schools are taken over according to suitability.



**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**—Sir, there are certain criteria, whether this has been fixed up at the time of taking over the Schools.

**Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Education, Minister)**—Sri, mainly stress was given to girls' education.

শ্রীমতী আনোৱাৰা টাইম্বুৰ : যিবিলাক স্কুল চৰকাৰে ললে সেইবিলাক বিলডিং পি,ডাবলিও, ডিয়ে ললে নে নাই ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী, শিক্ষা বিভাগ) : সেই বিলডিংবিলাক পি, ডাবলিউ, ডিয়ে লোৱা নাই।

শ্রীগিগ্নাচন্দ্ৰান আহমেদ : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰে বেচিভাগ লোৱা বদলি কৈছে, কিন্তু সেই বিলাক টাউন অঞ্চলতে লৈছে। মই জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে, গাওঁ অঞ্চলত ছোৱালী নাই নেকি যে সেই সকলে শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নালাগে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী, শিক্ষা বিভাগ) : বৰ্তমান বিবেচনা কৰি থকা বদলিহে কোৱা হৈছে।

শ্রীদুল্লাল চন্দ্ৰ খাউন্ড : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সকলো মাটি মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰে লব। মই জানিব বিছাৰিছো এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো আঁচনি ইতিমধ্যে তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে নেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী, শিক্ষা বিভাগ) : তেনেকৈ কোৱা নাই। বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে বদলি কৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে স্কুলৰ মেনেজিং কমিটিলৈ লিখা হৈছে। সকলো খবৰ পালেহে আঁচনি কৰিম।

শ্রীমতী বেগুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে লোৱা নাই, কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে তেওঁবিলাকৰ বিভাগ বিলাকৰ পৰা অসমৰ সকলো স্কুললৈকে লিখা হৈছে যে, মেনেজিং কমিটিয়ে স্কুলত কিমান ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী আছে আৰু আন আন সকলো বিষয়লৈ লিখি পঠিয়াব দিছে। আৰু জনাইছে এই বিলাক পোৱাৰ পাচতহে তেওঁ বিলাকৰ নাম বিলাক আঁচনিৰ লিখিভুক্ত কৰা হব। এতিয়া আমি আমাৰ সমষ্টিৰ মানৱক কি বদলি উত্তৰ দিম ? তেওঁলোকে আন সকলো বিলাক স্কুল লিখিভুক্ত কৰিলে আৰু আমাৰ বিলাক কৰা নাই। এতিয়া মই জানিব বিছাৰিছো এই সম্পৰ্কত কিবা আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে নেকি ? নাইবা কৰাৰ কিবা কথা আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী, শিক্ষা বিভাগ) : ফাইনেনচিয়াল কেটেগৰী বিলাক ঠিক কৰিহে এইটো কৰিব লাগিব।

শ্রীদুল্লাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে টকা পইচাৰ হিচাব বখা নাই। আৰু ফাণ্ডও ঠিক কৰা নাই। কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে চাৰকুলাৰ দি দিছে টকা পইচা বাজেটত ধৰা নাই। গতিকে এই স্কুল বিলাকক চাৰকুলাৰ দি বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছনে নাই অন্য কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : কথাটো হৈছে কোন বিলাক স্কুলক কিমান টকা দিব লাগিব সেইটো নজনা কৈ আমি কেনেকৈ টকা দিম।



শ্রীপ্রমোদ চন্দ্র গগৈ : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে (বি) প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে হাইস্কুল বিলাক লোৱাৰ সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি আছে। মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এইটো কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে কি কি স্বত্ব প্ৰবণ হলে এই স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ অধীনলৈ অনা হব। আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কিবা নীতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছেনেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : ডেৰ্ফাচিত স্কুল বিলাক লোৱা হব বৰ্দ্ধল কৈছো।

শ্রীপ্রমোদ চন্দ্র গগৈ : ডেৰ্ফাচিত স্কুলবিলাক লোৱা হব বৰ্দ্ধল কৈছে, কিন্তু কি কি স্বত্বপ্ৰবণ হলে এই ডেৰ্ফাচিত স্কুলবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ অধীনলৈ অনা হব।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : আটাই বিলাক ডেৰ্ফাচিত স্কুলেই সমপৰ্যায়লৈ অহা নাই। আমি কিমান বিলাক স্কুল লব পাৰো এইটো টকা পইচাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

শ্রীমতী আনন্দি বালা বাভা : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এচেট আৰু লায়্বেৰিটি আনি থকা হৈছে। আৰু এই বিলাক অনা সম্পূৰ্ণ হলে কিছুমান স্কুল লোৱাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিছে। এতিয়া মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে যিবিলাক ঠাই অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পিচ পৰি আছে সেইবিলাক স্কুলৰ এচেট আৰু লায়্বেৰিটি প্ৰবণ নহলেও সেইবিলাক স্কুল লোৱাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : স্কুল বিলাক লোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেনেকুৱা বিবেচনা থাকিব।

শ্রীমানবেন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে চাকোলাৰ দি তেখেত সকলৰ পৰা বিপৰ্ট অনা হৈছে। এই চাকোলাৰ বিলাক দিওতে বিপৰ্ট পঠোৱাৰ কিবা সময় বাৰ্শ্ব দিয়া হৈছেনেকি ? যদি সময় বাৰ্শ্ব দিয়া হোৱা নাই তেনেহলে কোনোবা স্কুলৰ পৰা সময় মতে বিপৰ্ট আহি নাপালে সেইবিলাক স্কুল লোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিবেচনা নকৰিবনেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : আমি যোৱা বিধান সভাতহে এইটো কথা চিন্তা কৰিছিলো। তেতিয়াৰ পৰা বেচ সময় হোৱা নাই। ইতিমধ্যে বহুত বিলাক বিপৰ্ট আহি পাইছে। যিবিলাকে পঠোৱা নাই সেই বিলাকৰ নহবও পাৰে।

শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র খাউন্ড : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে পৰিচালনা সমিতি বিলাকৰ মতামত লৈ আছে। কিন্তু কি বিষয়ত মতামত দিব লাগে সেই বিষয়ে একো আঁচনি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। শিক্ষক সকলে ভাবিছে যে সেইটো তেখেত সকলৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে আৰু মেনেজিং কমিটিয়ে ভাবিছে যে সেইটো স্কুলৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে। গতিকে এই দুয়োদলৰ মাজত এটা ক্লেচ হৈছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে আঁচনিখন নজনাকৈ কেনেকৈ মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিব ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : তেখেতে কোৱা কথাটো হয়। আমি যোৱা বিধান সভাত স্কুলৰ চাৰ্ভিচ কেদাৰ বিবেচনা কৰাৰ কথা কৈছিলো। সেইদৰে এচেট আৰু লায়্বেৰিটিৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছিল। স্কুল বিলডিং বিলাক সাজিছেনে নাই এইটো কথা আমি নাজানো গতিকে বিবেচনা কৰিব পৰা নাই।



শ্রীবাহাদুৰ বসুমতাৰি : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যিবিলাক ডেফিচিট স্কুলত চাইটেবল ষ্টাফ আছে সেইবিলাক স্কুল লোৱাৰ কথাহে বিবেচনা কৰা হব। কিন্তু যিবিলাক স্কুল পিচপৰা ঠাইত আছে বা গাঁৱত আছে সেইবিলাক স্কুলত চাইটেবল ষ্টাফ নাথাকিবও পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এনে বিলাক অঞ্চলত চাইটেবল ষ্টাফ নথকা স্কুল বিলাকৰ কথাও বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : ডেফিচিট চিচটেমৰ স্কুল হবলৈ হলে তাত চাইটেবল ষ্টাফ থাকিবই লাগিব। নহলে ডেফিচিট চিচটেমৰ স্কুল হব নোৱাৰে।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : এইটো কথা সচাঁনে যে সদৌ অসম শিক্ষক সন্মিলনে এই ব্যৱস্থাটো নজনাব কাৰণে তেখেত সকলৰ মাজত মত ভেদ হৈছে আৰু প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে। আৰু চৰকাৰে মেনেজিং কমিটি আৰু ষ্টাফৰ মতামত বিচাৰি যি চৰ্কোলাৰ দিছে তাৰ পৰা ষ্টাফ আৰু মেনেজিং কমিটিৰ মাজত মতভেদ হৈছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : এই সম্পৰ্কত শিক্ষক সংঘৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল আৰু মেনেজিং কমিটিৰ পৰাও বেলেগ বেলেগ বিপৰ্ট আহিছে।

শ্রীমতী তৰুলতা বৰা : চৰকাৰৰ নীতি হৈছে পিচপৰা ঠাই বিলাক উন্নত ঠাইৰ সম পৰ্যায়লৈ অনা। গতিকে এই ধৰণৰ অন্তৰ্গত ঠাইৰ স্কুল বিলাকক এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হবনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : এই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ মই শ্রীমতী বাভাৰ উত্তৰত দি আহিছো।

শ্রীকেহৰুৰাম হাজৰিকা : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে ডেফিচিট চিচটেমৰ স্কুল বিলাক লোৱাৰ বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰি আছে। কিন্তু এনেকুৱা কিছুমান স্কুল আছে যিবিলাক স্কুলৰ ডেফিচিট পাবলৈ যিবিলাক কন্ডিচন লাগে সেই আটাই বিলাকেই আছে। তথাপিহে ডেফিচিট নাপাই এধক চিচটেমত চলি আছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এনেধৰণৰ স্কুল বিলাকো লোৱাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ : যিবিলাক ডেফিচিট চিচটেমত আছে সেই বিলাককে আনিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই বিলাকৰ কথা এতিয়াও ভবা নাই।

#### Re: Petro-chemical Complex at Bongaigaon

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA  
asked:

Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister, Industries) replied:

\*49. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Petro-chemical Complex at Bongaigaon has been started and when it is expected to be completed?

49. (a)—The following works in connection with the Refinery-cum-Petro-chemical Complex at Bongaigaon have been started.—



- (i) The contour survey of the Plant site.
- (ii) The contour survey of the colony site.
- (iii) Sinking of the exploratory tube-wells for the water supply of the complex.
- (iv) Evaluation of the different processes leading to the manufacture of polyester fibre.
- (v) Designing of the distillation unit of the Refinery.

The firm date of completion is not known at this stage.

- (b) How many local qualified youths have been employed in the said complex and in what capacities ?

(b)—Recruitment have not yet been started ; though applications have been received in response to advertisements made by Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Limited.

However, a Land Acquisition Officer has been taken by the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited on deputation from the Government of Assam.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** The Hon'ble Minister incharge stated earlier in this House that he will take up the Matter with the Government of India relating to employment potential etc. May I know from the Government whether any account is taken by the Government of Assam from the Central Government ?

**MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister):** We are still pursuing that matter and asked them to supply withall the information when the entire scheme is finalssed.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Are we to understand that by delaying in giving such kind of information they are trying to deprive the legitimate claim of the local people. Has the Government taken up any scheme to train our local boys to man the complex ?

**MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister, Industries):** To allay the apprehension of deprivation of local candidates of their due share, we are pursuing this matter of recruiting local candidates vigorously and we have taken it up at all levels; the House might remember that in the last session



I let the House know that the I. P. C. L. has agreed to include one of the State Government representatives in the Selection Board. As regards appointments to jobs carrying a pay scale of less than Rs.500 a month, the categorical reply from the Government of India is that in Central Government undertaking such recruitment must be through local Employment Exchanges.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** The Minister had stated in the House one year before during the Budget Session that one of the State Government representatives would be included in the Selection Board, but till today the Government of Assam is not in a position to know the employment potential of different categories of posts. Is the Government aware that they have already started recruiting personnel for the Bongaigaon complex at Baroda and though the Government of Assam is insisting that the selection should be made at Bongaigaon or Gauhati they are not conceding it. If so what concrete steps Government has taken to prevent such things.

**MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister Industries):** First of all the I. P. C. L. has categorically denied that any recruitment has been made at Baroda. Therefore, that apprehension of recruitment of outsiders at Baroda has no bases. As regards interview of candidates, we have been assured categorically by the Government of India that the interviews would be held at Gauhati, and, if possible in other places also.

**Shri PREMODHAR BORA :—**I want to know definitely whether there was any agreement between the Government of India and the State Government regarding employment and finance? If not whether the Minister is aware that for non-existence of such an agreement, the Head office of the I. P. C. L. which is outside our State is recruiting outsiders?

**Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister Industries):** So far as the question of employment is concerned, I have already replied. So far as the question of agreement is concerned, there is a set pattern for the whole country as a whole. I have not heard of any such agreement between the different State Governments and the Central Government. But it is very proper that when a Central Government undertaking is going to be established in our State the employment should be very liberally reserved for our local boys. This matter we have taken up vigorously and I have assured the House on various occasions that there is no laxity on our part.

**Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED :** Have the Government any information as to the requirement of technical personnel of different categories, and what number of such technical personnel are locally available in Assam.

**Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister Industries):** I have replied just now in response to a question by Hon'ble Member, Shri Barua, that the required number of technical hands to man this project has not yet been furnished to us, but we expect that they will give the entire details very soon.



**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** The Minister has stated that there is a set pattern for all Government of India undertakings all over the country, Therefore, what is the difficulty on the part of the Government of Assam to get the information from the Government of India regarding requirement of technical personnel? May I also know from the Minister as to whether the Government has made any survey to locate local talents who are working outside the country giving their services to other countries? If so whether Government propose to bring them back to serve their own people?

**Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Minister, Industries):** About local talents there is no second opinion. If they are fit to be employed in this complex, they should get the first chance. It is not known to me who are the boys who are serving abroad. When a suggestion has come from the Hon'ble Member I shall be very thankful if he could give me the information about such boys. I shall also try to get information from the appropriate authority.

বিঃ গারলৈ বিজুলী শক্তি সম্প্রসাৰণ

শ্রীবদন চন্দ্র তালুকদাৰে সুধিছে :

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (বিজ্যুৎ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

\*৫০। মাননীয় বিজ্যুৎ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) গ্রাম্য বিজুলীকৰণ আঁচনিমতে এতিয়া—  
লৈকে অসমত কিমানখন গাঁওত  
বিজুলীকৰণ আঁচনি সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে?

৫০।(ক)—গ্রাম্য বিজুলীকৰণ আঁচনিমতে  
১৯৭২ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ শেষলৈকে  
মুঠতে ৯৫৫ খন গাঁওত বিজুলীকৰণ সম্পূৰ্ণ  
কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) চলিত বছৰত কিমানখন গাঁওলৈ  
বিজুলী শক্তি সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰা হব ?

(খ)—চলিত বিত্তীয় বছৰত ২৪০ খন  
মান গাঁওলৈ বিজুলী শক্তি সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰাৰ  
আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

(গ) অসমৰ সকলো গাঁওলৈ বিজুলী  
শক্তি সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰাৰ কি আঁচনি  
হাতত লোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ)—এই কামটো পর্যায়ক্রমে (in a  
phased manner) কৰিবলৈ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক  
পৰিকল্পনা আৰু গাঁও বিদ্যুতিকৰণ নিগমৰ  
আঁচনিৰ তলত লোৱা হৈছে।

শ্রীবদন চন্দ্র তালুকদাৰ : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰত এই ১৫৫ খন গাঁওৰ কথায়ে  
কৈছে এই কেইখন গাঁওত সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছেনে ইয়াৰ কিছন্ন অংশতহে হৈছে ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) : চাব, আমাৰ ইনফৰমেচন মতে ১৫৫ খন  
গাঁও সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা হৈছে বৰ্দ্ধি কোৱা হৈছে।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : এই যে ১৫৫ খন গাঁওৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে এই কেইখন  
গাঁওক ৰেভিনিউ গাঁও বৰ্দ্ধি ধৰা হৈছেনে বৈদ্যুতিক গাঁও বৰ্দ্ধি ধৰা হৈছে ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) : বিজৰ্দ্ধি গাঁও বৰ্দ্ধি নাভাৰো। মই ভবাত ৰেভিনিউ  
গাঁওৰে। চেনচাচৰ ফিগাৰ মতে কিছন্নমান চৰবৰ্দ্ধিৰে সংগঠিত গাঁও।



শ্রীজালাল উদ্দিন আহমেদ : চাৰ, ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে ১ লক্ষ ১০ হাজাৰ টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল। এতিয়া মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে প্রশ্নোত্তৰত কৈছে যে ৯৫৫ খন গাঁওত বিজৰ্ণালি সবববাহ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু যিক্ৰেত যোৱা বছৰতে মোৰ সমষ্টিত ইমান টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল অথচ এটা পইচাও খৰচ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) : মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বেলেগে এটা প্রশ্ন দিলে চাব পাৰিম।

শ্রীমালচন্দ্র পেগড় : ১৯৭১ চনৰ পৰাই মাজুৰলিত বিজৰ্ণালি সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণে খৰ্চটা পোতা হৈছে কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে বিজৰ্ণালি সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি জানিব পাৰেনে ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ : ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা বেলেগ প্রশ্ন লাগিব।

শ্রীলীলা কান্ত দাস : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিলো যে ৯৫৫ খন গাঁওত বিজৰ্ণালি যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। এই ৯৫৫ খন গাঁওৰ ভিতৰত মহকুমা হিচাবে গাঁওৰ সংখ্যা জানিব পাৰেনে ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইদ্রিছ (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) : এইটো বৰ বহল কথা যত্ন কৰি চাম। মোৰ হাতত জিলা হিচাবে ফিগাৰ থিৰ্ন আছে।

Sir, I have got district-wise figures. Should I read them ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Then it will take the entire question hour.

MAHAMMAD IDRIS : Then I will place it on the table of the House.

MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, out of 955 villages which have been electrified, some have been electrified quite a number of years back and some later. May I know whether in these villages any energy is being utilised for irrigation and/or industrial development ?

MAHAMMAD IDRIS : That is a new question Sir. There is no indication in the information supplied by the Board about industrial utilisation, but they have definitely said that some power pumps have been set up.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED : May I know on what basis these villages were selected for electrification leaving aside other villages ?

MAHAMMAD IDRIS : Sir, the basis must be convenience. It is convenient for the Board to draw line from the nearest point. It is easy to draw line from a point which is nearer than from a point which is far off. Therefore, the Board must have taken into account distance of a village from the existing line.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED : Is it a fact that the villages inhabited by a certain community have been carefully and deliberately avoided or electrification ?



**MAHAMMAD IDRIS:** I cannot give a reply on that point. But I can assure the hon. Member that if he can give me any material or a note I will surely look into it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question hour is over.

**শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র খাউন্ড :** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিছাৰিছো যে খৰুটাৰ অভাৱত গ্ৰাম্য বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ আৰ্চনি বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত বাধাপ্ৰাপ্ত হোৱা কথাটো সচানে ?

**শ্ৰীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ (উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী) :** খৰুটা বা তেনেকৰূয়া মেটেৰিয়েলচৰ অভাৱ হোৱা কথাটো সচা ।

**শ্ৰীদুলাল চন্দ্র খাউন্ড :** যোৰহাটৰ এজন ঠিকাদাৰে খৰুটা দিম বৰ্দ্ধল কেবালাখো টকা খাই বহি থকা কথাটো সচা নেকি ?

**মহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ :** ইয়াৰ কাৰণে নোটিশ লাগিব।

**শ্ৰীবদন চন্দ্র তালুকদাৰ :** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে (ক) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে ১৫৫ খন গাওঁত সম্পূৰ্ণভাবে বিজৰ্দ্ধল সৰবৰাহ হৈছে। কিন্তু এই কথা সচানে যে এই গাওঁ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত এখন গাওঁও সম্পূৰ্ণভাবে বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ হোৱা নাই ?

**মহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ :** এই কথাটো মই আগতে কৈছো যে ১৫৫ খন গাওঁত বিজৰ্দ্ধল যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। গতিকে মই মাজেদি লাইন যোৱাৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

**শ্ৰীকবীৰ চন্দ্র বায় প্ৰধানী :** চৰকাৰৰ পলিচি মতে কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত বিজৰ্দ্ধল যোগান ধৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত আছিল এতিয়ায়ে এইবিলাক বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ কৰা হৈছে কৃষিৰ কাৰণে নে ঘৰত পোহৰ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ?

**শ্ৰীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ :** হিচাবটো দিওতে সময় লাগিব। ১৯৭২ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু কৃষি আৰ্চনিত বেছি অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

**শ্ৰীমতী বেগম্বাদেৱী বৰকটকী :** এই চৰকাৰ শাসনত অধিস্থিত হোৱাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা বা উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়েও ব্যৰ্থ কাকত আদিত বিবৃতি দিছে যে বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ আৰ্চনিত ১০০ কোটি টকা খৰছ কৰা হ'ব। আমি এতিয়া জানিব পাবোনে যে এইযে ১৫৫ খন গাওঁ বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ কৰা হ'ল, সম্পূৰ্ণ গাওঁবিলাক কৰা হ'লনে আলিবাৰ্টেদি লাইন গৈছে ? গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা বৰপেটালৈ যিটো লাইন গৈছে সেইটোৱে বহুত গাওঁ চৰুই গৈছে, ঠিক এইদৰেই অন্যবিলাক গাওঁক হিচাবত ধৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

**শ্ৰীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ :** মই আগতে কৈছো। মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকীৰ এই সংক্ৰান্তত এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন আছে, যদি সেইটোত পঢ় নকৰে ইয়াতে দিব পাৰো। She has got a separate question on that issue.

**শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰনীতা তালুকদাৰ :** মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিছাৰিছো এই ১৫৫ খন গাওঁত যে বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ কৰা হ'ল ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিমান টকা খৰছ কৰিলে ?

**শ্ৰীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিছ :** গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চল বিজৰ্দ্ধলকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। ঘৰতও পোহৰ মাহৰ পৰা কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে।



শ্রীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰা : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰশ্নৰ সম্পৰ্কত মই কেইটামান কথা কব বিছাৰোঁ। আমি যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহ মানতে কিছুমান প্ৰশ্ন এই সদনত দিছিলো। এই প্ৰশ্নবিলাক নীতিগত ভাবেই আমি দিছিলো। এই প্ৰশ্নবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ আমাৰ বিভিন্ন জিলা বা অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব নেলাগে। সেইবিলাক ইয়াতে থিক কৰিব পাৰি। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত দিনৰ আগতেই দিয়া এই প্ৰশ্নবিলাক আমি নোপোৱাত আৰ্চাৰিত হৈছোঁ আৰু এই বিষয়ে আপোনাবোৰে আমি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ : এইটো পিছত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ পাৰ।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to trouble you again and again on the same issue. But this has practically created a great sensation throughout the State. It is regarding a news item published in to-day's Assam Tribune under the caption "Purkayastha to meet Central leaders—Assam Situation far from normal" I am reading some portion of the news item. "Shri Purkayastha who was on his way to New Delhi from Silchar told the newsmen at Calcutta airport that he would tell Union Minister of State for Home K. C. Pant and other Central leaders in clear terms that the situation in Assam was far from normal..... Shri Purkayastha along with some other MLAs of Cachar had already boycotted the Assam Assembly: Describing the current visit of three West Bengal Ministers to Assam as 'unfortunate', Shri Purkayastha said that attempts were being made by the Assam Government..... "Sir, he being a Minister of the Government, he is part and parcel of the Government. "He said that the sale of Bengali newspapers and show of Bengali films are not allowed in Assam and girl students in colleges in Nowgong and other districts had been given notice to discard their sarees and wear Mekhla (Assamese dress). There is growing insecurity among the minorities. How then can the situation in Assam be normal' he asked. Sir, this is a serious thing. I know it may not be palatable to you and to the members of House. The question is, still he is inside the Government and if a member of the Cabinet goes on like this, I do not know how the democracy can function, and I do not know where do we stand? If this gentleman is allowed to continue in this way, I am afraid, democracy cannot function. We are proposing to discuss the situation in a Secret Session, so that nothing untoward may happen by getting publicity of the proceedings of House. But inspite of that he is indulging in these activities. I want to know from the Chief Minister categorically whether he is going to do anything in this matter.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA, (Chief Minister):** It is a part of same complaint to which I have already replied. I have said that the matter is under my consideration and unless a decision is taken it is difficult for me to say anything.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Whether the Government is going to contradict the news? In the report the name of Nowgong is referred and you know Sir, a boy of Nowgong (Shri Anil Bora) died.



But the people of Nowgong behaved well and if things go on like this and if something may happen then what will be situation? (Interruptions) We want to know whether he is in the Cabinet and what action is going to be taken against him.

**Shri BADAN CHANDRA TALUKDAR:** Sir, the Cabinet is collectively responsible to the House. So, for the action of a member of the Cabinet the entire Cabinet is responsible to the House.

**Shrimati RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI:** Sir, this is a serious allegation against the Government and the people of Assam. Shri Purkayastha is a friend of mine but I should say that he has gone mad. He has become desperate. He is giving publicity that the girls are not allowed to put on sarees. Sir, I am an Assamese lady and I also wear saree—to-day I am wearing a saree. During the last disturbances I put on saree and travelled throughout the State. But I was never harassed by any Assamese boy for that. The statement of Shri Purkayastha is going against the integrity of the State and unless the Chief Minister takes immediate action in the matter, it will be difficult to maintain the integrity of the State.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister):** It is not the time for me to say anything on this issue. (interruptions)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. I quite appreciate the feelings of the hon'ble members. But nothing can be done at this stage. The Chief Minister has said that it is under his consideration, active consideration and I think, the matter may be closed here. If there is anything else you may discuss it in the Secret Session.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** We submit to you to give us protection by giving a ruling. If a member of the Cabinet behaves in this way whether this Government has got any moral right or Constitutional right to exist any more?

**Md. UMARUDDIN:** Sir, this is a matter of procedure. It can be discussed either by a Calling Attention Motion or by bringing in a Censure Motion in which case you will be in a position to give a ruling.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** I think, the hon'ble member was absent when I was asking for some clarifications from Hon'ble Speaker. If a Cabinet member of this Government works against the Government itself whether the Government has any right to exist? It is not the question of any motion. I want to know from the Chief Minister when a Minister of the Government has no confidence in the Government whether the Government can exist?



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, whether the Government can exist it depends on this Government. This Government can exist and will exist.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: When a Minister is going against the Government in this way what action the Chief Minister is going to take against him (interruptions).

**Mr. SPEAKER**—Order order. The matter is closed. I won't allow any further discussion on this.

### Calling Attention Notice under Rule 54

**Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR**: 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 the "Dainik Asom" dated 13th March, 1973 under the caption "মৃত্যু বৃদ্ধিত জন জীৱন অতীত"

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that for sometime past there has been a tendency .....(interruption)

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: point of order, Sir. The point of order is that this is a Supply matter. As I have already said that the Minister in charge of Supply is remaining absent without your permission. Unless the authorises anyone including the Chief Minister nobody can reply on his behalf.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The Chief Minister has already informed me by a letter, dated 20th March that all matters standing in the name of Shri Purkayastha, the Supply Minister will be dealt with by him.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: But what is the convention?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: It is a joint responsibility.

Regarding this matter you asked for my guide line. I shall be giving my guide line.

### Calling attention notice

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, It is a fact that for sometime past there has been a tendency for prices of commodities of daily necessity to rise. This is however not something peculiar to Assam alone but is an All India phenomenon. In fact there has been rise in prices all over the country.



The main reasons for rise in prices of commodities in Assam are two :—

- (1) Shortage in supply as compared to demand ;
- (2) Rise in prices at source and consequent rise at the consumers level.
- (3) Transport difficulties.

So far as this State is concerned, we can say that for the last one year, by and large, there has been no serious shortage of any important essential commodity, even though the major portion of such commodities consumed within the State has to be imported from outside because of lack of adequate production of such commodities within the State.

For instance, the price of cement has gone up because of increase in prices at the manufactures end, the prices of sugar has gone up because the manufactures have to compensate themselves for their losses if any incurred because of selling 60% of their production at the low fixed prices fixed by Government of India; the price of Dals have gone up because of rise in prices in the exporting States where produced because of fall in production; prices of Vanaspati have gone up because of increase in prices of the main raw material viz., Ground Nut oil in Gujarat where it is mostly grown; prices of C. I. sheets have gone up because of increase of prices by manufacturing factories etc.

On the other hand in respect of commodities which are produced within the State, for example Rice, the rise in prices is not so high as the rise in prices of the above mentioned commodities brought from outside the State. Again in the case of Mustard Oil which also is produced in sufficient quantity within the State the prices have remained more or less stable. Similarly in the case of K. Oil price also remained relatively stable. Prices of Baby Food also remained static.

Government is trying to take steps against the manipulation by traders when found out taking advantage of scarcity conditions in any particular commodity and take strong remedial and preventive measures.

Government is fully alive to the present situation of escalating prices and will take all possible steps to prevent undue rise in prices of any commodity and will continue to ensure this in the future as well.

**MR. SPEAKER:**—Now, item Nos. 3 and 4 may be taken together. First Mr. Barua.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:**—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter which is really concerned with the law and order situation of the state and which might have agitated the minds of



our youngsters. The news item published in the Dainik Assam dated 18th March, 1973 under the caption, “অসম ভৱনত স্থানচ্যুত ছাত্ৰৰ বাজত” Here, of course, I do not like to go into the details of the whole matter. Many of the Hon'ble Members of that side of the House have taken a stand on the controversial behaviour of the Minister in charge of Supply—I say an un-Constitutional stand. Here also it has depicted a picture of inaction on the part of the Government and it is amusing to see the way they are behaving. They have completely failed to keep up the prestige of the people of Assam in all respects. It is not only to-day's affair but it is a long pending matter and some of the so called students went out of Assam, though they were persuaded to come back to the State and prosecute their studies, they refused and when very recently I had been in Calcutta, I had seen a horrible picture in the Assam House. I could stay only for half an hour and the situation was such that we had to come back to the Airport immediately. The Assam House is the property of the Assam Government and the people of Assam. It is not a Guest House of certain elements who want to put blame and slur on the Government and the people of Assam in general. It is not understood why the Government is not in a position to trace out the genuine students. From the statements of the officers living there we have come to know that only a few students are likely to be genuine students of Assam but with them many bad characters are taking shelter in Assam House. From there they are propagating against the people of Assam and the Government of Assam freely. They have occupied almost the whole of the Assam House including the Receptionists' counter and now want to encroach upon the Trade Adviser's room. Therefore, my intention is to know from the Government whether the Government have found out the genuine students. If so, why they cannot be brought back to the State for further studies and whether the Government has taken up the matter with Government of West Bengal so that there cannot be any misunderstanding between the two Governments on this issue. Sir, I have been told, one of the young Ministers went and stayed in Calcutta. I do not know what he has done and whether he has submitted any report to the Chief Minister on his impression. My intention is to bring this matter to the notice of this august House and say these things cannot be allowed to continue like this. 6-months have passed and if the Government want to survive by taking plea of this issue then it will be extremely regrettable. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Chief Minister whether the Government has taken any step to out those bad elements from the Assam House which is the property of the people of Assam and the Government of Assam. If the principals of the various colleges are taken to Calcutta they can definitely trace out their students from the whole group. I want to know what definite steps the Government has taken in this regard to put a full stop against such virulent propaganda being made against the Government of Assam and the people of Assam. I want to know whether the Government of Assam has taken any positive step to drive out these people from the Assam House.

✓ শ্ৰীসোণেশ্বৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ পৰীক্ষা আৰু কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মাবলীৰ ৩০১ নিয়ম অনুসৰি নিশ্চ উল্লেখিত ৰাজ্যখনৰ অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় বিষয়টোৰ যথা যথ উত্তৰ পাবৰ অৰ্থে বিধান সভাত উত্থাপন কৰিলো।



বিষয়টোৰ কথা খিনি যোৱা ১৯৭৩ চনৰ ১৫ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে প্ৰকাশিত "দৈনিক অসম" বাৰ্তাৰ কাকতৰ প্ৰথম পৃষ্ঠাত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে।  
 বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰকাশিত বাৰ্তাৰটো হল :

“তথাকথিত ছাত্ৰ কলিকতীয়া লীলা” বিশেষ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিবেশিত উক্ত শিবোনামাৰ বাৰ্তাৰটোৱে অসমৰ সমূহ বাইজকে স্তম্ভিত কৰি তুলিছে। ৰাজ্যখনৰ বাইজৰ মাজত হোৱা চাঞ্চল্যতাই কেনে প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া সৃষ্টি কৰে তালৈও লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগিব। তদুপৰি এনে দৰে লাখৰ হিচাৰত অৰাবত দখীয়া ৰাজ্যখনৰ ধনৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ অসহ্য হৈছে। ৰাজ্যখনৰ ঐক্য সংহতি নষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে এই গৱৰ্হপূৰ্ণ বিষয়টোৰ মাননীয় মধ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা তত্কালীন উত্তৰ পাবৰ অৰ্থে সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

**Sri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Chief Minister):** In the wake of the last disturbances around the medium controversy, a large number of Bengali students claiming to be bonafide students of technical institutions in Assam like the Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges etc., went away to Calcutta leaving their institutions in Assam. The ground for their leaving was alleged to be the prevalence of insecure conditions in various educational institutions in the State.

These students represented their grievances to different authorities including the Government of India and asked for facilities for continuing their studies outside Assam. In order to ascertain the magnitude of the problem and to deal with it, the students were asked to register their names. The progress of registration work was however not satisfactory and on one excuse or another, they avoided furnishing full particulars regarding permanent address in Assam and their enrolment in different institutions. The number of such students claiming to be displaced students from Assam started to rise continuously.

It was however made clear by all concerned authorities from the very beginning that there was no question of their being given any facilities in any institutions outside Assam. It was also clarified that following restoration of normal conditions in all parts of the State, it was in the best interest of the students themselves to return to their respective institutions in Assam as early as possible. Despite all possible efforts to expedite the return of these alleged displaced students, the situation continued to be unsatisfactory and they, by and large, persisted in their demand for educational facilities outside Assam.

Sometime later, efforts were made by the former Union Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, at the instance of the Union Government and the Government of Assam to persuade the Students to return to their institutions in Assam. Shri Bhagat paid necessary visits to the State and held discussions with the Student Organisations, leaders of public opinion and the State Government and advised the students residing in Calcutta to arrange for their expeditious return to Assam. It was also clarified that the State Government would provide all necessary facilities for the security and convenience of the returning students.

As a result of these efforts and other measures taken by the State Government to bring about a congenial atmosphere around the educational



institutions, some of the students belonging to different parts of the State started returning to their institutions and the position continued to be appreciably improved.

Meanwhile, it was made out that some of the students displaced from Assam and staying in Calcutta were facing serious hardships as many of them had no relations who could support them indefinitely in Calcutta during the period of their absence from Assam. It was therefore decided that such students as might require special assistance in the matter of board and lodging in Calcutta, might, as a purely temporary measure, be accommodated in the Assam House, Calcutta and given free board and lodging. It was expected that after a short stay in the Assam House, the students would find it possible to return to their institutions where attendance was steadily increasing. In that context about fifty students claiming to be displaced from Assam Institutions were sheltered in the Assam House, Calcutta at the first instance. Soon after the acceptance of the first of batch of student in the Assam House there was a steady increase in their number claiming accommodation in the Assam House and the position began to cause serious concern.

The unfortunate incident concerning a number of students from Tripura in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh caused a set-back to the process of the students return to the Assam institutions. A section of the students staying in Calcutta took advantage of this incident and started reiterating their claim for facilities for education in institutions outside.

An organisation claiming to represent the displaced students sent information to students staying in various places in Assam to come to Calcutta to avail of these facilities. As a result, many students who left their institutions earlier and were staying in their places of residence inside the State also started going to Calcutta and availed of the facilities in Assam House and a very embarrassing situation was developing, the State Government arranged with the West Bengal Government to take on loan some of their newly constructed residential flats where these alleged displaced students could stay without disrupting the working of the Assam House. After a good deal of persuasion, about one hundred students could be shifted to the West Bengal Government flat. About seventy students, however, including some girls continued to stay in the Assam House, and they persisted in their claim for educational facilities in institutions outside the Brahmaputra Valley.

Some of them resorted to a hunger strike in protest against the alleged apathetic attitude of Shri Bhagat and the Central Government and not providing educational facilities outside Assam.

This hunger strike naturally caused some embarrassment to authorities in running the Assam House. According to reports published in the Press, the students gave up their hunger strike after some discussion with the Minister Supply, while he was returning from New Delhi.

With the return of some students from Tripura to the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, and the increase in attendance of students in all institutions in Assam and particularly in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, as a result of continued normalcy all-around, it was considered



by the State Government that there was no longer any need for the students to continue staying in Assam House and it was time that they returned to their institutions in Assam. The students were therefore advised to arrange for return to Assam and ask for such facilities as they might consider necessary. It was also indicated that facilities for free messing would not be available after the 21st March, 1973.

Following that notice to the students, they had represented that they would face immense difficulties if the messing arrangements were terminated immediately and that they required some time to decide about their return to the institutions in Assam. They also offered to leave the Assam House within 21st March, 1973 and shift to the West Bengal Government flat. Considering their difficulties, this was allowed till 31st March, 1973.

All the students have since vacated the Assam House within 21st March, 1973 and are now staying in the West Bengal Government flat. There were five girl students in the Assam House, who have however been allowed to continue together with another sick male student and two other students to attend to him. Excepting eight students in the Calcutta Assam House all other students claiming to be displaced from Assam have left Assam House.

The displaced students started coming to the Assam House from 25th January, 1973. They have obviously used the telephone facilities in the Assam House, may be, on a wide scale. The Assam House is yet to receive the telephone bills for additional calls made by the students. There is no basis for the report that as a result of their lavish use of Assam House, telephones, the bill has already reached the figure of Rs. 7 lakh.

Uptil now, roughly about Rs. 50,000 has been spent on their messing arrangements against a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 78,000.

It can also be expected that as a result of this large influx of students, the total going upto about 170 at time, the normal working of the Assam House would be seriously disrupted. That serious inconvenience and embarrassment had also been caused for those who have normally to stay there can also be expected. The conduct of some of the students during the period of their stay might not also have been satisfactory. It is because of those considerations that the State Government took the earliest opportunity of shifting all the students from there.

When such a large number of students had to be accommodated all of a sudden it became obviously necessary for the authorities to restrict accommodation arrangements for those who have, in the normal course of business, to go to Calcutta and stay in the Assam House. But the question of closing the Assam House at any time did not really arise.

When it was found that it would be difficult to provide accommodation for visitors and other inmates in the Assam House because of this influx, the five students from Assam along with others had to be advised to make their arrangement outside the Assam House



They contacted the Principal of their institution and with due permission preferred to come away temporarily to Assam and to go back as soon as the situation permits. They were given all necessary assistance in coming to Assam for a short period and are expected to go back to Calcutta in a few days time. Necessary financial assistance has also been sanctioned in their favour for the purpose.

During the period of stay of these students in Calcutta, serious efforts had been made through our Commissioner of Plains Divisions, Gauhati acting as Liaison Officer to verify the full particulars of their places of residence, educational institutions etc. etc. in Assam.

A quick verification with reference to records in the various educational institutions in Assam was carried out and the report is now under examination.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** :— Sir, may I have a clarification from the Hon'ble Chief Minister? What was the difficulty on the part of the Government to ascertain the number of genuine displaced students from their respective Institutions instead of going there?

**Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister)** :— Sir, the Institutions have furnished a list of names of displaced students. But now the difficulty is about their identification. That is why our Liaison Officer (Commissioner of Division) has gone there to identify from which Institutions they have come. Whether they actually come from these Institutions from which they claim to have come is to be verified. So, for this purpose a verification is necessary. ✓

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** :— Sir, when the verification will start?

**Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha (Chief Minister)** :— Sir, this is being verified.

**Shri Dulal Chandra Barua** :— Sir, can we get the report of the verification during the current session of the Assembly?

**Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha (Chief Minister)** :— Sir, this can be given only when the report of the verification will be available.

**Mr. Speaker** :— Before I pass on to other items, I am giving the Rulings now.

#### Ruling from the Chair

In course of the question hour on 20th March 1973 while replying to supplementary to starred question No.3, Hon' Minister of Law Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, promised to supply me with the relevant records relating to the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner and District Judge for appointment of Government Pleader at Gauhati. I have since received the same from the Hon. Minister and these are in my custody. Today there has been a demand made by some Hon. Members that these papers should be placed on the table of the House. The Minister, Law had declined to place the same on the table of the House and claimed privilege of secrecy. It may be mentioned here that while replying to the supplementaries, the Minister



stated that the Deputy Commissioner as well as the District and Sessions Judge, Kamrup, Gauhati, submitted panel of names for appointment as Government Pleader.

On an examination, it has been found that the names of all the recommended pleaders are in the records and hence if these documents are placed on the table of the House confidential matter will be divulged. I have also examined the issue regarding the privilege claimed by the Hon'ble Minister, in regard to laying of the relevant documents on the table of the House.

Rule 294 (2) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly provides that "all papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public", and this implies that such paper or document shall also be opened to the Press. There are matters which cannot be made public and the proviso to Rule 293 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, empowers a minister not to lay any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest. Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shukdhar at page 831 lays as follows—

The is nothing in the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House or in the Evidence Act which prohibits the Government from laying a paper or document on the table including a plaint, written statement, affidavit or petition submitted before a Court of law. However, if a Minister declines to lay it on the ground that its production would be inconsistent with public interest, the Speaker cannot compel the Minister to lay it on the table".

In view of the above I am of the view that the Hon'ble Minister is entitled to claim the privilege on grounds of public interest and may not lay the paper on the table.

On 21st March 1973 Hon'ble Member, Shri Dulal Ch. Barua has drawn the attention of the House to the news item published in the Assam Express under the caption "Purkayastha to boycott Assembly indefinitely". He has submitted that by remaining absent from the House without following the normal procedure as laid down in the rules, Shri Purkayastha had violated all democratic conventions hitherto followed by other Members. He has characterised the absence of the Minister as "unprecedented" in the history of parliamentary democracy. Shri Baruah wanted guidance from me in this matter.

The procedure to be followed by a member when he remains absent from the sitting of the House has been laid down in Rule 185A(1) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. Ordinarily, an Hon'ble Member is expected to follow the procedure prescribed in these rules. Regarding absence Minister, Rule 275 A of the Rules of Procedure is very specific and it provides "the Minister concerned when a matter relating to his portfolio is under discussion in the House, shall not leave the House without the previous permission of the Speaker". A Minister



holds several portfolios and his presence is always desirable in the House for replying to different matters. However, in case of Ministers when they go to perform their duties outside the headquarters during the session or are unable to attend the House in circumstances beyond their control, they seek permission of the Speaker in writing. There have been occasions when applications for leave of absence received from the Minister were formally considered and leave of absence was granted. Such information regarding their proposed absence is considered as a matter of courtesy to the House and to the Speaker. Shri Purkayastha, by not applying for permission of the Speaker to remain absent, has not shown this normal courtesy to the Speaker and to the House.

The Rule 185 A has been framed in pursuance of Clause (4) of Article 190 of the constitution of India. According to Article 190 (4) if for a period of sixty days a member of a House of the Legislature remains absent from all meeting of the House his seat may be declared vacant by the House. In Kaul and Shukdher's Practice and Procedure of Parliament at page 325 it has been mentioned that.

“ It is not necessary to apply for leave of absence where the period of absence is less than fifteen days. Strictly speaking under the provisions of the Constitution it is not necessary to take the permission of the House for leave of absence for less than sixty days but it is safer for the member to do so.”

While I agree with the observation, I also feel that such observation may be true in case of members only. Had Shri Purkayastha been only a Member of the House he could have remained absent without permission of the House within the limitation prescribed in Article 190(4). But since he happens to be a Member of the Cabinet it would have been better if he could inform the Speaker about his decision to remain absent by way of normal courtesy. My Office has not received any information and I do not know if there be anything with the Hon. Chief Minister who as the head of the Cabinet has been attending the works assigned to Shri Purkayastha. I am however of the view that as a Member of the House the present absence of Shri Purkayastha is protected by Article 190 (4).

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Sir, I am thankful for the statement of the Hon'ble Speaker. But one thing, how could we get the truth when we are not in a position to get any record of it ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have already given my ruling.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Sir, if it is not possible on our part to see the document, then how can we find out the truth.

**Shri SYED AHMED ALI, Minister, Parliamentary Affairs :** Sir, for the satisfaction of the Hon'ble members I want to state that the document, which has already been given here is to be treated as confidential. But for the satisfaction of the Members and also Mr. Barua if they pleased to meet me in my chamber I can show them the truth provided they do not disclose.



### Private Member's Resolutions

Item No. 6

**Mr. SPEAKER** : With the sense of the House, I put item No.6. You can make a submission now.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** :—My submission is once a resolution is adopted unanimously by the House which was sponsored by the Government *i. e.* by the House, may I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to consider that instead of becoming it some sort of private members' resolution, should it be proper if it comes from the Chief Minister himself, the leader of the House ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : How can it be when it is in the name of respective members. It is also balloted.—Voice.....

**Shri INDRESWAR KHOUND** : The Assembly do rescind the resolution adopted by this House on the 23rd September, 1972 regarding medium of instruction and setting up of University in the district of Cachar owing to the changed circumstances.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** : Sir, I would like to move my resolution 'The Assembly do now revoke the resolution unanimously adopted by the House relating to medium of instruction in Universities in Assam and also for establishment of a University in Cachar during the September Session of the Assembly in 1972.

**Shrimati RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI** : Sir, I would like to move my resolution "This Assembly do now resolve to rescind the resolution which was adopted by the Assembly on the 23rd September 1972 on the medium of instruction at University level.

**Shri SONESWAR BORA** : In Assamese.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Shri Lila Kanta Bora—are you moving ?

.....No ?

Then I put all the motions. Should I read them ?

.....one by one ? (Interruption) I put the resolution.

"The Assembly do rescind the resolution adopted by this House on the 23rd September, 1972 regarding medium of instruction and setting up of a University in the district of Cachar owing to the changed circumstances.

(The motion is passed)

Others also automatically be adopted.

(Interruption)

But rule does not provide. I may relax the rule as it is. I put the second resolution.



...“The Assembly do now revoke the resolution unanimously adopted by the House relating to medium of instruction in Universities in Assam and also for establishment of a University in Cachar during the September Session of the Assembly in 1972.

(Motion is passed)

Third is.....should I read also ?

(Voice...I do not want)

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Alright.

শ্রীমতী বেণুদেবী বৰুৱা : সংশোধনীটো আনিব বিচাৰিছো যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সমাজবাদ নীতিৰ লগত খাপ খোৱাই ১৯৭৩ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ আগতে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিবলৈ দাবী জনোৱা হওক।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত থকা তেল আৰু চাহ শিল্প সম্পৰ্কে ইতিমধ্যে আমাৰ বহুত আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে। চাহ আৰু তেল শিল্প ব্যক্তিগত মানদণ্ডৰ হাতত থকাৰ কাৰণে লাভৰ কোনো অংশই অসম দেশৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক কামত খটুৱাব পৰা নাই। অতি আচৰিত কথা যে যেতিয়া এই সদনৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছিল যে অসমৰ চাহ শিল্প, তেল শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা হওক। তেতিয়া আমাৰ এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ যিসকলে সমাজবাদৰ কথা কয় আৰু বেংক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি গোটেই বিলাক শিল্পৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণৰ কথা কৈছিল সেই কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ পৰা এটা বৰ বহুসংখ্যক সংশোধনী আগবঢ়াইছে। সেই সংশোধনীটো আছিল অসম চৰকাৰক তেল আৰু চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে এখন কমিটি গঠন কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হওক। মই কব খোজো সেই সংশোধনীৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। যিক্ৰমত আমি নীতিগত ভাবে মানি লৈছো যে তেল আৰু চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে সেই ক্ৰমত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে কমিটি গঠন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ৈ কমিটি গঠন কৰক নকৰক সেইটো পিচত চেষ্টা কৰিম। এতিয়া কথা হল নীতিগত ভাবে এই চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে যে অসমত থকা তেল আৰু চাহ শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা হওক। মই মধ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যিহেতু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চাহ মজদুৰ কংগ্ৰেছৰ বনুৱা সকল ইয়াত জৰিত আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দুয়োটা শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আহিছে সেই ক্ৰমত এতিয়া কমিটি কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিম, ইয়াতকৈ আৰু হাস্যৰসৰ কথা হব নোৱাৰে। এই সংশোধনীটো আনি বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে এটা বাক্য কৰিব লাগে অসমত থকা দুয়োটা শিল্প ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিবলৈ দ্ৰুত গতিত ১৯৭৩ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ ভিতৰত যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ যাবতীয় ব্যৱস্থা লব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ বিধান সভাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দাবী জনোৱা হওক। এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

(Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair and Mr. Deputy Speaker Occupied it at 10-53 A M.)

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is not the first occasion that we have taken up the matter on the floor



of the House. It is gratifying to know that the Government of India has decided to take over the Coal Mining Industry. When this is the intention of the Government of India towards Coal Industry then we should also take proper steps to nationalise the Tea and Oil Industry. Ours is a tea and oil producing State, and the major revenue that we earn comes from these two sources. In spite of this fact, the share that we get from these two articles is very meager. Not only that, the benefit which the tea garden population gets is also not adequate. The main reason is that it is owned and managed by private limited company. Yesterday we have discussed it in the House. The Government expressed their helplessness when the question of Jorhat Tea Company came up. The Company has decided to shift their Sadar Office from Jorhat to Calcutta on the plea of economy. Even long ago, also there was an occasion of this nature where about 500 employees had to be retrenched. Therefore, Sir, I would say that unless the tea industry is nationalised the condition of the labourers cannot be improved. We are facing great troubles only because of the fact that the gardens are owned by some other authority where we have no jurisdiction. The Government have taken so many steps for the welfare on the workers but not a single one could be implemented. Unless these are effectively implemented, we cannot take any action on these private companies. For the last 25 years, the labour community has been greatly suffering at the hands of the private owners. Provisions of the Acts are there but unless these are implemented nothing can be done. Therefore, if we are to see the well-being of the labourers then the tea industry is to be nationalised. In the matter of employment also we do not stand any chance. In the matter of getting our legitimate shares from the tea and oil industries our points are thoroughly ignored. We are still following the age old British policy. There are sufficient qualified boys to man the Managerial posts of the companies, but no opportunity is offered to them. We took up this matter time and again with various Governments but without any tangible effect. They used to bring people from outside, on the ground that they are efficient. You will be surprised to know that a man was brought, who is a relative of a Central Government Minister, to man a certain post. He does not know how big is a tea plant. He confused the big trees with the actual tea plant. He did not know whether big one is a tea plant or the small one is a tea plant. And yet he has been said to be efficient and so on. This is an example of how our boys are deprived of their legitimate rights.

But even then we are deprived of our legitimate share both ways from the point of view of employment as well as from the point of view economy. There should, as such, be no delay in taking a decision to nationalise this industry. The tea industry was formerly in the hands of the Britishers. Now due to carelessness on the part of the Government of Assam and the Government of India some other kind of foreigners have entered. I mentioned yesterday about one Mr. Fox, a Canadian, who entered the tea industry without getting clearance from the Government of India. I want to know why the Government was sleeping all the time over such affairs, indulged by the Jorhat Tea Company. Tea is mainly produced in Assam, but it is sold in Calcutta. The annual transaction of Assam tea in the Calcutta market comes to the tune of Rs. 221 crores and thereby we are deprived of the share of sales tax and other benefits like employment etc. This legacy has been left behind by the Britishers. This is high time that we do something



about it. To improve the economic condition of the people of the State, we must industrialise our State and develop the tea industry. After the British owners, the management of the tea gardens passed hands; the conditions of the tea gardens deteriorated, having no prospect of any development of tea industry. I mentioned before, and I have sufficient proof that when the British companies wanted to sell out the tea gardens they used such a kind of chemical as fertiliser pox destroying the soil of the garden. If Assam is to survive, it is to survive on the basis of tea industry and oil industry. The Minister of Labour is aware of the fact that when the Kharikatia tea estate was proposed to be sold out by the management, some outsiders wanted to purchase it at a very high price. These speculators are not at all interested in developing the tea industry they are only interested in taking out the maximum profit within a minimum period of time. I do not know what arrangements have been made by the State Government to take over this garden. My only intention in urging the taking over of tea gardens is that it will bring benefit to the tea labour itself. Unless we face the reality, no amount of legislation will help the labourers. What is the reality? The reality is that unless the management is taken over by the Government, the tea-labour population will not be benefited. Therefore, I strongly feel that the Government, without further delay, should take up the matter of taking over tea gardens with the Government of India. If the Government of India agrees to the taking over, we can take up by promulgating an ordinance.

Sir, we are the richest in the country in the matter of oil and other natural resources, but we are at the lowest in the matter of getting facilities. Chief Minister might have visited Digboi and Duliajan. and I do not know what his feelings were. We have taken land from the people to establish industries, but what is our locus standi in the matter of getting employment. I say it is a big zero. Today the Industries Minister has stated that the Government of India's standing order is that all posts carrying a pay scale of less than Rs. 500/- must be given to the local people. This circular from the Government of India is also not implemented by the public sector industries.

**Shri MAHA MMAD IDRIS (Minister, Industries)** : I have said that the posts carrying a pay scale of more than Rs. 500/- selection would for be made by a Selection Board, and our boys who have got the requisite qualification should get facilities. As a guide line enunciated by the Government of India, the posts carrying a pay scale of less than Rs. 500- recruitment should be made through local employment exchanges.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA.** But that policy is not even followed. What about the Railways and other Government of Indias Institutions. In Civil Aviation there are 1½ lakh employees. Out of that we have got two clerks, two peons and one driver. The Government of India people do not like to recruit Assamese people, or to give them commercial licence. Sir, this humble self had to take up this matter with the Minister for Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Sing, and they have been compelled to issue commercial licence to three of our boys who are qualified. Therefore, our leaders should be able to convince the Government of India and they should not go to the Government of India every time like beggars but they should try to assert their rights. We must try to get our legitimate share. What about Oil India? How many our boys have got employment in



Oil India? We have only driven out the Assamese cultivators from the oil field but we have not cared to know where these people have gone and what has happened to them. Similar is the case with Noonmati Oil Refinery. We have evicted tribal people from the land but we have not cared to know where they have gone and what happened to them. In the past same thing happened in Digboi. Though our Government pretends to be very keen to solve the problem of our people, they are not effective to implement the wishes of the people. We have been hearing many complaints that our educated youths are not getting jobs but we are not doing anything for them. The Government says that our unemployed youngman should start business. That is a separate question but our Chief Minister should know that our entire economic field has been occupied by outsiders, be it oil industry, be it tea industry or any other industry. In this way time will come when our skeleton will be kept in the museum to show to the people that these were the Assamese people. Sir, by Assamese people I do not mean only the Assamese speaking people but I mean the people of Assam. Sir, I would have been very happy if the Cachar people would have come forward for industrial development, development of communication and other developments. Cachar still remains where it was and there no development. Sir, we have been hearing tall talks but nobody is there to look after the down-trodden people. Our Government is only busy in small matters and creating division amongst the people of the State. These people have no right to represent our people, and they are not doing anything for the upliftment of our people. People from outside have come and capture all our economic fields. They are getting jobs in Duliajan, Regional Research Laboratory and many other establishments. Sir, oil is our blood and we are allowing outsiders to suck blood from our body and this is because of the weak-kneed policy of our Government. Sir, I am not blaming any individual. I am blaming all of us including myself. I have been in this House for the last 11 years and all these years I have been shouting but have not been able to do anything. Therefore, I think the people have the right to rebuke us for betraying the cause of our future generation. We are only quarreling over petty matters but we have not been able to take any effective steps for the betterment of our future generation. A day will soon come when our children will not get even a morsel of food even by begging in the railway platform, and we will be non-existent in our own land. Sir, people may call us parochial but we are not. We want food and job for our people and we want to improve our lot. I hope our Chief Minister will not care for what the people outside say; let them call us parochial, we should not mind. We have been exploited for over 100 years and now the time has come when we should rise to the occasion.

Sir, as you know, coal industry has been nationalised but only one officer out of 16 officers is from Assam and the rest all are from outside Assam. All the top executives have been brought from outside the State. We do not want this sort of nationalisation only to make it a colony for outsiders.

Sir, the people of Assam are very much dissatisfied with the activities of the Regional Research Laboratory but this Government did not have the courage to ask the Government of India to remove the



present Director, who is an Anti-Assamese, and kept silent. Of course in the last session, during my absence, the Chief Minister gave a passive reply which was not expected of a Chief Minister. If our Ministers are afraid of their 'Gaddi' then of course it is a different thing. But if our Government is courageous enough and wants to see that our people survive, then they should act firmly. Therefore, I submit that both the industries should be nationalised immediately and the Government of India should be convinced to do so. But we should see that employment opportunities are created for our future generation, and we should not allow outsiders to exploit us in the name of experts or non-availability of qualified persons in Assam. I also caution the Chief Minister that before taking up the matter with the Government of India all facts and figures including the economic aspects, and proper project report and collect necessary data. The Director of Statistics should be instructed to collect correct data and not give lies. He should be asked to go deep into the matter and then convince the Government of India to nationalise these two industries.

With these few words I support the amendment moved by Sree mati Renuka Devi Barkataki and also support the original motion.

শ্রীৰাম শৰ্মা : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যোৱা ৩০ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে আমাৰ লিডাৰ শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—MR. SARMA**, you can speak on the amendment only because you have already spoken on the original.

যিহেতু চীন দেশৰ বাহিৰে গোটেই পৃথিবীৰ ভিতৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষত চাহ খেতি প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে হয় আৰু ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসমত আটাইতকৈ চাহ বেচি হয়। তেতিয়াহলে আজি অসমৰ চাহ শিল্প যদি বিদেশী কোম্পানীৰ হাতত থাকে—অসম কেতিয়াও আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত থকা চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰি দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল কৰি নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানার্থে চৰকাৰে যি আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে সেই আঁচনি অনতিপলমে কাৰ্য্যকৰণ কৰিবলৈ জোৰ দিব লাগে। আজি যদি চাহ ইন্ডাষ্ট্ৰী আমাৰ দেশত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ নকৰে তেনেহলে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি জানে যে সন্দূৰ ইংলেণ্ডৰ বিদেশীসকলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষলৈ কিয় আহিছিল আৰু শেষত অসমলৈ কিয় আহিছিল? তেখেতসকল আহিছিল কেৱল এই চাহ কোম্পানীৰ কাৰণে। তাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে আজি অসমৰ বাইজ, ভাৰতৰ জনসাধাৰণে দুৰ্ভোগ ফল ভুগিছে। আজি চৰকাৰী হিচাব মতে অসমত চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটিৰ কালি কমা নাই। ১৯৬১ চনত আছিল ১৬২ হেজাৰ একৰ আৰু ১৯৬৭ চনত বাঢ়ি ১৮০ হেজাৰ একৰ হল। তাৰ পাছত এই বিদেশী চাহ কোম্পানী বিলাকে আমাৰ খলুৱা শ্ৰমিক বিলাকক লাহে লাহে কমাই আনিছে। কিন্তু আনফালে চাহ বাগানৰ হেজাৰ সংখ্যা কমা নাই। অসমৰ ৪৭৪ খন বাগানত ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত শ্ৰমিক আছিল ৭৫২ হেজাৰ মাত্ৰ আৰু ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত হ'ল ৭১৫ হেজাৰ। সেইদৰে লাহে লাহে বাগানৰ মালিক আৰু বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্কও বিচলন হৈ পৰিছে। চাহ কোম্পানীৰ মালিকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ খৰ্চিমতে বনুৱা-সকলক আতৰাই দিছে। শেষত ৪৩৩ হেজাৰ জন বনুৱা আছিল, তাৰে ১৯৬৬ চনত কমি ৪২৪ হেজাৰ হল। শেষত আকৌ কমি গৈ ৩৮৬ হেজাৰ যাত্ৰ হল। এইদৰে ১০,০০০ হেজাৰ বনুৱা যদি পাঁচ বছৰ ভিতৰতে বাগান বিলাকৰ পৰা



বঞ্চিত কৰি দিলে তেতিয়াহলে এইটো বৰ দৰুখৰ কথা।

তাৰ পাছত চাহ কোম্পানী আৰু মজদুৰ সকলৰ মাজত সম্প্ৰদায় নোহোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাও শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিছে। শিক্ষা দিক্ষা আদিৰ অৱনতি ঘটিছে। আনবিলাক প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলত ৫০ জন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী হলে দুজন শিক্ষক দিয়ৈ। কিন্তু বাগান বিলাকত তাতোকৈ অধিক ছাত্ৰক এজন শিক্ষকে শিক্ষা দিব লগা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকেও বাগানত শ্ৰমিকৰ কাম কৰাৰ পাছত আকৌ স্কুললৈ গৈ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক পঢ়াব লাগে। যদি স্বাধীনতাৰ পাছতো এইদৰে বাগানৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলক চৰকাৰে অৰহেলা কৰিয়েই থাকে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কেতিয়াও উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে। অসমক বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বিদেশী চাহ আৰু তেল কোম্পানী বিলাকৰ হাতত থকাৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ বা শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ লগত কোম্পানী বিলাকৰ কোনো নৈতিক সম্প্ৰদায় নোহোৱা হৈছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ যোগেদি মই মৰুখ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ চাহ আৰু তেল কোম্পানী বিলাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰে জোৰ দিব লাগে। কাৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্য ৰাজ্যত অসমৰ দৰে চাহ বাগান বেচি নাই। সেইকাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে জোৰ নিদিলে অন্য ৰাজ্যই কেতিয়াও জোৰ নিদিয়ে। গতিকে অসম চৰকাৰে এনেদৰে জোৰ দিব লাগে যে যাতে সৰ্বভাৰতৰ তেল আৰু চাহ কোম্পানী বিলাক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৩০ তাৰিখৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

শ্ৰীআৰু হুছেইন মীৰ : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ সংশোধনী দিছে সেইটোৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো। কাৰণ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আগতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ পঠাবৰ কাৰণে এটা চাব কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে- যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সুস্পষ্ট ভাবে প্ৰস্তাৱটো বিবেচনা কৰিব পাৰে। কাৰণ অকল প্ৰস্তাৱটো ললেই চৰকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব যদি শেষ হৈ গলহেতেন তেন্তে সেইটো বেলেগ কথা। কিন্তু প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ লগত ইকনমিক এক্সপেণ্ড আৰু অন্যান্য বহুতো কথা জড়িত আছে। বেংক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰা সময়ত যিদৰে সকলোবিলাক কথা চালিজাৰি চাব লগীয়া হৈছিল। সেইদৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ বাবে বা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সদ-বিবেচনাৰে চাবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এটা চাব কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিছে।

**Md. IDRIS (Minister, Industries)**—Sir, the hon'ble member can deal with the original motion, the second and the third amendments.

**Mr. SPEAKER**—May I point out that he has already taken part in the debate. So he may speak on the amendment only. A member cannot take part thrice.

**MD. IDRIS**—He had referred to the new amendment.

**Shri DEBENDRA NATH BORA**—He is supporting his amendment.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**—No new amendment has been moved.



**MR. SPEAKER** : He can speak on the motion which has been already moved.

**Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED**—Sir, he is supporting the amendment moved by Mr. Upadhyaya which he has already spoken in the last Session.

শ্রীমতী বেগমকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : ছাব, চৰকাৰে সময় বিচাৰে যদি সময় লওক-  
তাত আমাৰ আৰ্পিত নাই। আমি সময় দিবলৈ বাজী আছো। কাৰণ মিনিষ্টাৰে এই  
প্ৰস্তাৱটোত কেতাৰ্গিবকৈলি উত্তৰ দিব লাগিব। সংশোধনীটো তেখেতে বিৰোধীতা  
কৰে বা সমৰ্থন কৰে সেইটো তেখেতৰ কথা কিন্তু এতিয়া তেখেতে আগৰ  
সংশোধনীটোৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি কব বিচাৰিছে।

**MR. SPEAKER** : Order, order. Before I adjourn the House I have an announcement to make.

The hon. Members are already aware that there will be a Secret Session of the Assembly from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M. to-day with one hour recess from 6 P. M. to 7 P. M. The order paper will be distributed to the hon. Members in the House immediately before the commencement of the Secret Session.

During the Secret sitting, no person including the official Reporters Press Reporters and the Officials of the Assembly Secretariat, except the Secretary incharge, Assembly and the Under Secretary shall be allowed to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Galleries. All Galleries will be kept closed. The Microphones will also not function.

### Adjournment

The House then rose at 11-30 A. M. and stood adjourned till 4 P. M for Secret Session.

Dispur,

The 23rd March 1973.

P. D. Barua,  
Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.