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Budget Session

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, June, 15 1972

The House met at 10 A. M. in the Assembly Chamber,
Shillong with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Re : Advance Increment for Government Servants

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

*92: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether *vide* Finance Department's circular No. EG. 158/57/18, dated 5th October, 1960 it was agreed that two advance increments would be granted to the

Government Servants on return from their training/study abroad if they were appointed to the same or equivalent posts which they held prior to their going abroad?

(b) Whether the criteria for granting advance increment Government Servants by training/studies abroad was fixed giving due consideration to the facilities and standards available in Indian Institutions?

(c) Whether the above mentioned circular is still in force?

(d) Whether Government Servants undergoing training/studies in Indian Institutions and acquiring qualification equivalent to or higher than the prescribed standards in foreign Institutions are similarly granted advance increments?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—Yes. At present only one advance increment is granted to a scholar for obtaining Ph. D. Degree whether from a foreign or an Indian University.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : In view of the additional cost and foreign exchange involved in studies abroad whether Government would prefer sending students to institutions inside India alone if equivalent facilities and standards are available here ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Yes.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether all the Universities to which students are deputed from here are recognised by the Government of India ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Some of the Universities are recognised and some are not.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that one of the engineers serving in the Jorhat Engineering College was sent to Russia for having higher training—he is having Doctorate and Master Degree in Engineering—but his qualification is not recognised by the Indian Universities including the State of Assam ?

Sri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That will have to be looked into, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Government of India and our Government have a list of such kind of recognised foreign Universities ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That

I do not know sir.

Shri Ataur Rahman : Is it a fact that Degrees conferred by Moscow University are recognised by the Government of India and not by the Government of Assam ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That is a new question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : This gentleman was sent by the Government of India at the instance of the Government of Assam, but when he came back with the Degree, his Degree was not recognised by the State Government though the same is recognised by the Government of India.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : If it is recognised by Government of India, surely it will also be recognised by our Government also.

Re : Allegations against the Mouzadar, Khowang Mouza

Shri Tarun Chandra Chutia asked :

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

(a) The allegation against the Mauzadar, Khowang Mouza leading to his suspension ?

(b) When and from whom the allegations were received by the District authority and by the Government ?

(c) What is the non-deposit amount of land revenue due from the Mouzadar year-wise ?

(d) What steps the Government have taken against the Mouzadar after his suspension ?

(e) What steps have been taken to collect that land

revenue of Khowang Mauza after the suspension of the Mouzadar ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister, Revenue) replied :

(a)—The allegations against the Mauzadar of Khowang Mouza leading to his suspension are—

1. The Mauzadar illegally realised land revenue and local rate from the raiots;

2. The Mouzadar forced the raiots to pay excess amounts over the amounts actually due for realisation and also realised revenue more than once for the same year in respect of same pattas.

3. The Mouzadar kept wrong account;

(b)—The District authority received the following allegation petitions—

1. From Shri Dhruba Chutia, Member, Khowang Krishak Sangha on 3rd February 1971.

2. From Shri Tarun Chutia, President Khowang Anchalik Krishak Sangha on 15th April, 1971.

The Government in Revenue Department received the following allegation petitions—

1. From Shri B. N. Chutia, Secretary, All Assam Krishak Sangha, Dibrugarh dated 11th June 1971.

2. From Khowang Krishak Sangha on 14th July 1971.

(c)—The total non-deposit amount due from the Mouzadar is—

Rs. 34,673.98 p. i.e. Rs. 6,247.64 p. for

1966-67, Rs. 5,285.63 p. for

1967-68, Rs. 6,511.52 p. for

1968-69, Rs. 6,757.68 p. for

1969-70. and Rs. 9,871.51 p. for the year 1970-71

(d)—Departmental proceedings and criminal prosecution against the suspended Mouzadar are being taken. Steps have also been taken to realise the cash in hand with the Mouzadar.

(e)—Steps have been taken to collect the revenue of the mouza through the S. D. C., Dibrugarh.

Shri Tarun Chutiya : Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner moved the Government for deputing Auditor to audit the accounts of that Mauzadar ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister) : Sir, at the moment the information is not with me. But the account was checked by the P. R. A.

Shri Tarun Chutiya : What is the excess amount realised by the Mauzadar ? How can the excess amount be realised when there is record of amounts in the land revenue register ?

Shri Paramannanda Gogoi (Miniser) : I am sorry. Sir, that information is also not with me, but in the meantime Government have realised from the Mauzadar Rs. 23,394.6.

Shri Tarun Chutiya : Whether ryots who paid excess revenue will be refunded the excess amounts with interest ? Because the matter has been long delayed now.

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister, Revenue) : That is not very long delayed, but naturally, the excess amount collected will be refunded.

শ্রীতৰুণ চুতিয়া : এই মৌজাদাৰ জনৰ বাগত সুললৰ পৰা প্ৰাপ্ত অধিকৰণ কৰা সন্ধান হ'ল ২৩,৩৯৪.৬০ টকাৰ বাবে। এইটো এতিয়াৰ লক্ষ্য নহয়, এইটো

সোনকালে তদন্ত কৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

শ্ৰীপৰমানন্দ গগৈ (মন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো তদন্ত কৰি থকা হৈছে।

Shri Premadhar Bora : Whether there is any agency to supervise the collections of the mauzadars, and if such agencies are there, how such a huge amount could accumulate ?

Shri Paramananda Gogoi (Minister) : There are agencies. The Principal Revenue Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner and the local S. D. C. regularly check the accounts of the Mauzadars.

Re : Erosion caused by Gaurang river

Shri Charan Narzary asked :

*93. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of that a major portion of the Bhatarmari village including the Western part of the Kokrajhar Town has been washed away by the Gaurang river as a result of which large number of people have been rendered homeless and landless ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that of late the Government conducted survey work for the protection of the village on public representation ?

(c) If so, the reasons for not taking effective measures to control flood and erosion caused by the said river ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad [Minister of State (Flood Control and Irrigation)] replied :

(a)—Yes:

(b)—Yes, preliminary survey was carried out:

(c)—Though local, this is a complex and difficult problem. Detailed survey are proposed to be carried out and hydrological data are to be collected. Preparation

of a protection Scheme will be taken up, if found technically and economically feasible.

Shri Charan Narzary : Sir, in which year the erosion started ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : In 1962.

Shri Charan Narzary : What is the extent of the area so far eroded ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : The information about the area is not with me at the moment.

Shri Charan Narzary : How many families have been affected so far ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : That information is not with me.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Minister has stated that erosion has been taking place since 1962. It is now June 1972. May I know what Government was doing so long about this project ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : Hydrological data are being collected and surveys carried out.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know whether during the last 10 years the Department had collected any data for the protection of the eroded area ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : For the information of this august House, I would like to submit that protection works for the Kokrajhar town were taken up and are being completed. Now, Government are carrying out surveys for the protection of Bhatarmari and Chandmari villages, which have been affected by erosion.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : My question was whether during the last 10 years any data whatsoever

were collected by Government ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Data were collected and other steps were also taken. The hon'ble members will appreciate that this is a case of erosion. Once certain protective measures are taken, they are again washed away. In this way it is continuing since 1962.

Smti Renuka Devi Barkataki : Sir, this is not a general question about erosion, which takes place in many parts of the State from time to time. This question relates to a particular area. May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether Government have got any moral obligation or any responsibility for the people of this eroded area and, if so, what action has been taken to relieve the distress of the people there ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I think relief arrangements have been made from time to time.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : We want to know what relief measures have been taken for these people who have been suffering for the last 10 years ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Some relief must have been given to the people of the area.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we want to know definitely what protective measures had been taken by Government during the last 10 years ? Government have taken 10 years for collection of data, how long will they take to complete the project ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Erosion is a very difficult problem, not an easy one.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : 10 years have been taken for collection of data. Are we to take it that another

10 years will be taken to complete the project ?

(No reply)

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : May I know whether alternative land has been provided for these erosion-affected people ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : In some cases this is done ; it is not possible to provide alternative land to everybody.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Has Government any information as to how many people have been made homeless or landless due to erosion ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : This is not under the purview of the Flood Control Department.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : If a separate question is put, we will answer.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : At the time of formulating a project, Government have to consider the extent of damage, the number of the people affected, etc. May I know whether these data were collected and, if not, on what basis the Government will draw up the project.

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : I need separate question:

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : How many families have been affected by the erosion ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is a new question, Sir.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : No, Sir. This question is about "Erosion caused by Gaurang river" (this is the heading). My question is : what is the number of families affected by this erosion by the Gaurang river ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is new question and the information is not with us now.

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : In the question itself it is stated : "Whether Government is aware that a major portion of the Bhatarmari village including the western part of the Kokrajhar Town has been washed away". So, the area has been specified. The information now sought is how many families were inhabiting that area which has been washed away. It is not a new question: It is included in the original question itself.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This information will be furnished.

Shri Charan Narzari : May I know whether erosion is still continuing and, if so, what remedial steps have been taken by Government to save the remaining population ?

Shri Bishnu Prasad (Minister) : Erosion is continuing and the Government is taking effective measures for protection.

Shri Charan Narzari : What kind of effective measures ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : So that erosion can be stopped.

Re : Grievances of the Aided Colleges Teachers' Association

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

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

(a) What were the grievances placed before the Government by the Aided College teachers' Association through various forms ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that inspite of definite

assurances given by the Government to the representatives of the Association on various occasions for immediate fulfilment of their grievances no action has so far been taken in this regard ?

(c) If so, why there is so much delay in taking actions on the matter-?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied :

(a)—The main grievances of the Association are as follows—

1. The employees of all the non Government Colleges duly affiliated to the Universities be included in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission.

2. The benefit of deficit grant be extended to all the Colleges affiliated to the Universities and the non deficit sections of deficit Colleges be covered by deficit grants.

3. The existing Assam Aided College Employees Rules, 1960 be withdrawn and be replaced by a new set of service conditions of statutory character in line with those for the University teachers incorporating the recommendations of the Education Conference of June, 1971:

4. The recommendation made by the Education Conference of June, 1971, relating to the Aided College and their employees be immediately implemented;

5. The acts of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities be amended so as to provide proper and increased representation of teachers of affiliated Colleges in the different bodies.

6. A better pay scale with accompanying benefits be

Government College.

7. Provision of a senior scale of pay be provided in line with Government College in the State.

8. Immediate provision be made for gratuity to retiring employees, house building advance, medical reimbursement, etc.

9. Payment of charge allowance at Rs. 60 p.m. to heads of Departments.

10. Payment of arrears of Das Commission D. A. from 1st April, 1967 to 31st August, 1967.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : What are the grievances already considered by the Government till now ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Regarding pay scale, the Association has been asked to submit their memorandum to the Pay Committee.

Regarding the 3rd and 4th grade employees, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has already stated in this House that this matter has been referred to the Pay Committee.

Regarding payment of arrear D. A., D. A. has been paid in two instalments, the first instalment on 12.1.72 and 10.2.72 and the second instalment on 15.3.72.

Regarding constitution of an Advisory Committee, it is under consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Aided College Teachers came and demonstrated before the Assembly and they met the Education Minister & Chief Minister in a deputation and came to certain agreements. May I know what are those agreements ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : First, the Chief Minister outlined his scheme for the new type of education in terms of effective employment policy.

Second, an Educational Advisory Committee as suggested by the Education Conference held in June, 1971 would be formed at the earliest.

Mr. Speaker : Is it a long one ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Yes, two pages: This was submitted to this House in the last session of the Assembly.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : This was laid on the table of the House in the last session. So he need not read it.

Mr. Speaker : You need not read it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : After this agreement was arrived at what are the things that Government has implemented ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : I have already said that a regular pay scale for the Fourth Grade employees will be provided and for that purpose we are considering the norm as to how the employees can be selected. The matter is under consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : In respect of their demand for taking over almost all the colleges under the Deficit System whether Government has taken any steps ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : During the Budget speech the Chief Minister has already stated that the matter is under consideration and it will be done if funds are available:

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : They have demanded

that their pay scale should be the scale prescribed by the University Grants Commission. Whether Government has taken any steps in this regard?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : The matter has been referred to the Pay Commission.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : About the Ministerial officers whether anything has been done?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : That is also under consideration.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : How long will it take to finalise the matter? Government should give a definite period within which the matter will be finalised. Every time we hear that the matter is under consideration.

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : I have already said that the Chief Minister has already stated that the matter has been referred to the Pay Commission.

Sri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the matter has been referred to the Pay Commission with or without the recommendation of the Government for consideration of the Pay Commission?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Let me read out the note. The Association was informed under Government letter No. ECL. 214/71/5 dated 10.2.72 that the Assam Pay Commission, 1971 will take up for consideration and recommendation to Government any memorandum/representation addressed to the Commission by the Government Aided College Teachers or their Association in respect of pay scales and allowances.

Sreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Does it mean the

them the scales and they are only waiting for the approval of the Pay Commission ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : When the Pay Commission will give its recommendation, Government will consider it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether in the Government memorandum this item was included ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Government has not submitted any memorandum to the Pay Commission but the Association was asked to refer the Memorandum to the Pay Commission.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The usual practice is that whenever any Pay Committee or Commission is constituted, the first and foremost thing for the Government to do is to submit a memorandum along with the terms of reference to the Pay Committee or Commission. Whether any such memorandum was submitted to the Pay Commission, and if so, whether this category of employees was included in the memorandum ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : I have already replied that the Government did not submit any memorandum but the Association has submitted a memorandum to the Pay Commission.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Every Association is to submit a memorandum to the Pay Committee and Government refers those memoranda to the Pay Committee in a concise form. Whether this has been done in this case ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : I have already said that Government has not submitted any memorandum to the Pay Commission but the Association

has been asked to do so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether any recommendation was made by the Government ?

Sreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki : Did the Government act like a Post Office or did they make any recommendation to the Pay Commission and have their own description ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : The Government set up the Pay Commission and the Commission will take into consideration all aspects and then give its recommendations to the Government and the Government will then act upon the recommendations.

Shri Premadhar Bora : What were the recommendations of the Education Conference ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : There is a volume of recommendations.

বিষয় : অসম আৰু নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমা বিবাদ

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে :

*১৫. মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

- (ক) অসম আৰু নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমা বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তি হ'লনে ?
- (খ) এই সীমা বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তিৰ অৰ্থে অসম চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?
- (গ) অসম চৰকাৰে এই সম্পৰ্কে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈছেনে ?
- (ঘ) যদি হোৱা নাই তেন্তে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ অৰ্থে কি চেষ্টা লৈছে ?
- (ঙ) এই ছয়ো ৰাজ্যৰে সীমা বিবাদ নিষ্পত্তিৰ অৰ্থে কেন্দ্ৰ চৰকাৰে কিবা হেঁচা দিছে নেকি ?
- (চ) যদি দিছে, তেন্তে কেনে ধৰণৰ ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

- (ক)—অসম চৰকাৰৰ মতে নগালেণ্ডৰ লগত অসমৰ কোনো সীমা বিবাদ নাই। কিন্তু অসমৰ কিছু অঞ্চল নগালেণ্ডৰ বুলি নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰে দাবী কৰিছে। এই কথাৰ এতিয়া নিষ্পত্তি হৈছে।

(খ)—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে গৃহমন্ত্ৰালয়ত অসম-নগালেণ্ড সীমাৰ তথ্য নিকপণ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা ৭।৮।৭১ ত শ্ৰীকে, ভি, কে, মৃন্দবমক উপদেষ্টা হিচাবে নিযুক্ত কৰিছে। এই উপদেষ্টাজনে অসম চৰকাৰৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু আন আন বিষয়া সকলৰ লগত সময়ে সময়ে আলোচনা কৰি আহিছে। নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰৰ দাবী ভিত্তিহীন বুলি প্ৰমাণ কৰি অসম চৰকাৰে এটি টোকা উপদেষ্টাক উপস্থাপন কৰিছে। ইতিমধ্যে অসম আৰু নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত শান্তি বক্ষাৰ বাবে দুয়ো চৰকাৰৰ মুখ্যসচিব হুজুৰাই চাৰিখন অন্তঃকালীন চুক্তি চহী কৰিছে।

(গ) আৰু (ঘ)—আমি আশা কৰো যে এই সমস্যাটো অসম আৰু নগা-বাজ্য ৰাইজৰ সহযোগিতাৰ দ্বাৰা সমাধান হব।

(ঙ) আৰু (চ)—এই সম্পৰ্কে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে শ্ৰীমৃন্দবমক উপদেষ্টা হিচাবে নিয়োগ কৰি শান্তিপূৰ্ণ সমাধানৰ বাবে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে। কিবা হেঁচা দিয়াৰ কথা হুঠে।

শ্ৰীসোনেখৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ২ মে তাৰিখে উভয় চৰকাৰৰ মাজত হোৱা চুক্তিৰ পাছতো নগা সীমান্তত থকা আমাৰ অসমীয়া গাওঁ বতন-পূৰ্ব আৰু শিশুপানীকে আদি কৰি গাৱৰ মানুহ বিলাকক নগা চিপাহী আহি সেই ঠাইৰ পৰা উঠি যাবলৈ কৈছে। যিহেতুকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ পৰা ইতিমধ্যে এই লোক সকলক উঠি যাবলৈ নটিশ দিছে আৰু নগা সকলে সেই স্থযোগকে লৈ সেই মাটি বিলাক নগা সকলৰ বুলি সাব্যস্ত কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : এই কথাটো চাব লাগিব।

শ্ৰীসোনেখৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই অঞ্চলত যি সকল মানুহ বেছি আছে সেই মানুহ সকল দখলস্বত্ব পোৱা মানুহ নহয়। সেই লোক সকলে হাজাৰ বিঘাতকৈ বেছি মাটিত অকল সেই অঞ্চলতে তেওঁলোকে আই, আৰু এইট আৰু উন্নত ধৰণৰ ধান খেতি কৰি আছে তেনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদৰ নটিশ দিয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বক্ষণ-বেক্ষণ পোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰেনে?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো কথা চাব লাগিব।

শ্ৰীজয় চন্দ্ৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ৮।৬।৭২ তাৰিখে কাকদোঙা বেট বনাঞ্চলৰ লোক সকলক নগা সকলে খাজনা বা শ্বাধি দিবলৈ কোৱা

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো খবৰ এতিয়া আমাক জনোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীলীলা কান্ত দাস : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক এই নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমা নিস্পত্তি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে জোৰ কৰিবনে ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : আমি এই সম্পৰ্কে দুয়ো চৰকাৰৰ ভিতৰত আলোচনা আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ মাজেদি এই কথাটো এটা মিল মিত্ৰৰ মাজেদি মীমাংসা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সদনৰ পৰা এটা সজ্ঞাতি দল, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সদস্য সকলৰ এটা সজ্ঞাতি দল পঠিয়াব কথা চলি আছে। তেনেধৰণে মীমাংসা হোৱাৰ আগতে আমাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত এটা মীমাংসাৰ কাৰণে হেঁচা দিয়াটো সমীচীন নহব।

শ্ৰীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিৱসাগৰ আৰু নগালেণ্ডৰ সীমা বিবাদ চলিয়েই আছে। এনে অৱস্থাত নগালেণ্ড চৰকাৰে উত্তৰ কাটাৰ আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাত বেদখল কৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : তেনে বেদখলৰ খবৰ চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিমাপুৰ, ধনশিৰীমুখ আদি ঠাইত নগা মুন্ডাৰ নোৱাৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ১৪৪ ধাৰা আইন জাৰি কৰিছে। আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ ডি, চিয়েও সেই একে ১৪৪ ধাৰা জাৰি কৰিছে। তেনেস্থলত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে নাজানো বুলি কোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : এইটো চাব লাগিব।

শ্ৰীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাত এনেকুৱা এটা ডাঙৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে যে অসমৰ কিছু অংশ তেওঁলোকে জোৰ জয়ন্তি Claim কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। ফলত তাত ১৪৪ ধাৰা আইন জাৰি কৰিব লগা হৈছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এইটো কথা কিয় নাজানো বুলি হৈছে।

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : ১৪৪ ধাৰা তাত সেই কাৰণে নহব পাৰে। তাত যাতে কোনো তেনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনা সংঘটিত হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতিবেদক মূলক ব্যৱস্থা হিচাবেহে এই আইন জাৰি কৰা হৈছে।

শ্ৰীমন্তী আনন্দী বালা বাতা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ পৰা

বিলাকৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙি উৎপাত কৰাৰ উপৰিও ধান-চাউল, টকা-পইচা আদিও লুটি লৈ গৈ সেই মানুহ বিলাকৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰি তুলিছে। গতিকে সেই অসমীয়া মানুহ বিলাকৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি তেওঁলোকে খাই লৈ থাকিব পৰাৰ তৎকালীন ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : চৰকাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈয়ে আছে।

Re : High School at Majer Alga Char

Shr Dhruba Barua asked :

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

(a) Whether there is any High School in Majer Alga Char ?

(b) If not, whether Government propose to start a High School there immediately in the interest of poor students ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister , Education) replied :

(a)—There is no recognised High Schoyl in Majer Alga Char area.

(b)—There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Shri Dhruba Barua : Sir, since this is an area surrounded by Brahmaputra, would the Minster consider it necessary to help the people there to start a school ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukder (Minister) : Yes, Sir, if the school fulfills all the conditions the Government will certainly consider.

Shri Dhruba Barua : There is already a school started by the local people. In view of that do the Govern-
ment propose to give some grant to that school ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukder (Minister) : I have an information that there is a Venture School there but the school authority has not yet applied for recognition of the same.

মঃ আব্দুল হান্নান চৌধুরী : অসমত যিমান বিলাক চৰ এৰিয়া আছে তাত কিবা হাইস্কুল বা এম্. ই স্কুল আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্র নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্রী) : এইটো একেবাৰেই নতুন প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে।

Re : Cash Book account

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

*97: Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that cash book account was not maintained in the Regional Elementary School Board, Sibsagar, since May, 1971, during the period of the then Secretary of the Board Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami ?

(b) If, what steps have been taken by the Department to enquire into the matter and to take actions against the Officer or Officers at fault ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied :

(a)—The Cash Book Accounts was maintained; but the Departmental audit reveals some irregularities.

(b)—Further enquiry has been ordered and on receipt of such enquiry, necessary action will be taken against the Officer, if called for.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position is that present cash book is a manipulated one. Whether the Government is aware of the fact that in month of February, 1972 the office could not produce

cash book as directed by the then Secretary ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukder (Minister) : That information is not available with me now. I have already replied yesterday that it is under police investigation now.

Re : Armed Forces Amendment Act

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Armed Forces Amendment Act passed by Parliament recently had curtailed the democratic right of the people and the Government in the North-Eastern Region ?

(b) If so, whether the Government of Assam propose to take up the matter with Government of India in that regard ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a), (b), & (c)—No. The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 conferred special powers upon members of the Armed Forces in areas declared as disturbed areas in the State of Assam and the Union territory of Manipur. The amending Act of 1972, as passed by the Parliament, has extended the jurisdiction of the original Act to the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, and the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Originally the powers to declare any parts of Assam or Manipur as disturbed area, when the use of armed forces in-aid of the civil power was considered necessary, were vested in the Governor or the Chief Commissioner. The amending Act:

State or Union territory concerned also gives concurrent powers to the Central Government;

The State Government do not feel that the rights of the people and the Government have been curtailed, Hence, the State Government do not propose to take up the matter with Government of India.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, in the last session when the matter was raised here in this House, the Chief Minister replied that on principle the Government is going to oppose it. If it is so, how the Chief Minister can say today that the Government is not going to oppose or take up the matter with the Government of India ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Having considered the matter in the national interest the Government has thought it proper not to take up the matter with the Government of India.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Government of Assam was consulted before such an Act was passed by the Parliament ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is absolutely under the jurisdiction of the Parliament.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : When the State of Assam is directly involved, is it not incumbent on the part of Government of India to consult the Government of Assam ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : The Parliament has the inherent right to pass any Act on a subject in the Union List.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Does the Chief Minister mean that the Parliament has the inherent right to curtail the democratic right of the people

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : The Parliament is not curtailing the democratic right of the people. The people have their representatives in the Parliament to look after their interest.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is it because the Government of India do not believe the people of Assam ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : The people of Assam also have a role in passing the act, because in the Parliament the people of Assam have got their representatives.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the former Act which authorised the Governor to declare any area disturbed and which authorised him to operate the armed forces is not sufficient now ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That was considered in the overall national interest and taking into consideration all other States surrounding Assam, this Act was passed.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know from the Chief Minister whether the Armed Forces Amendment Act is applicable in any other part of the country or only in the north eastern part of the country ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : It is only for this area.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : What are the reasons for this Armed Forces Amendment Act to have it passed by the Parliament ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : This is for the Parliament to say.

Sir, one thing is not

clear to me. Supposing tomorrow, because of encroachment in the border the Assam Government orders its armed forces to operate and the Nagaland Government also orders its armed forces to operate and both the forces face each other then what will be the relationship between the two Governments ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : We must not forget that we are living in one country and we are one nation.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : Am I to take it for granted from the Chief Minister that when our land is encroached by the Nagaland people, the Assam Government has not got to do anything to have our land cleared of the encroachers ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : It is a different matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As has been stated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in reply to a question asked by my friend Shri Gogoi that excepting this region this Act is not applicable in any other part of the country ; then why such an Act is necessary ? What is the reason on the part of the Government of India to adopt such an attitude ? Is it in the interest of the democratic right of the people of the State of Assam ? Or What ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I have replied to the question that in the overall interest of the country the Parliament had passed such an Act.

Smti. Renuka Devi Barkataki : Supposing there is an encroachment in our land. In that case Assam Government's order will be superior or Government of India

order will be superior ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : It has no relation with our present dispute with the Nagaland Government.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, are we to understand from the Chief Minister's reply that the Parliament can pass any Act whatever it likes without consulting the Government of Assam? Are we to understand that the Government of India can take any step it likes without consulting any State Government for curtailing all democratic rights of the States ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I have already replied that this is a subject under the union list and the Parliament has authority to pass any act on this subject. The Parliament is our Parliament and we have got our representative there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The law and order question is the State subject. How the Chief Minister could say that it is a Central subject? The State Government has got full right to pass any law it likes in this direction?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : So far as this is concerned, we can also declare a particular area as disturbed area, but this act relates to the Armed forces. The Armed forces is not within the State List. When the question of armed forces arises, it is for the Parliament to pass the Act. It is within the jurisdiction of the Parliament.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether the Armed forces Act can overrule the actions taken by the State Government ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : No, Sir.

Starred Question No. 99 was not called for

Re : Planning Commission

Sreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the State Government has decided to constitute a State Planning Commission in the line of National Planning Commission ?

(b) If so, who are the members of the Commission ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) replied :

(a) —The Government have decided to set up a State Planning Board with the Chief Minister as Chairman and with a small number of experts as members. The functions of the Board would be broadly similar to those laid down for the Planning Commission.

(b)—The appointment of members is under the active consideration of Government.

Shrimati Renukadevi Barkataki : May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether the Government is thinking to have a Planning Board at the District level as well as at the Panchayat level.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : We are thinking to have some sort of a Planning Body at the district level but not at the block level.

Shrimati Renukadevi Barkataki : Whether this Planning Board will help Government when there is economy cut ?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That is a matter of details.

Re : College under deficit system

Shrimati Pranita Talukder asked :

*101. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be

pleased to state, what step has been taken by the Government to bring all the private colleges under deficit system of grants?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) :
replied :

The question of bringing more colleges under the deficit system of grant in aid is still under the examination of Government.

Re : Crash Programme Scheme

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi asked :

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

(a) How many persons were employed by the Sibsagar Anchalik Panchayat for the Crash Programme Scheme?

(b) What are the Schemes implemented under the Crash Programme Scheme?

(c)—The amounts spent by the Sibsagar Anchalik Panchayat for the implementation of the said scheme?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister, Panchayat and Community Development) replied :

(a)—On average, 92 Nos. of labourers were engaged per month from October, 1971 to March, 1972.

(b)—Following schemes were implemented in the year, 1971-72,

(1) Improvement of 30 bighas of land by earth-filing and drain cutting; jungle cutting etc. for Horticulture at Block Headquarters.

(2) Improvement of following roads—

- (i) Joiraper Bokpara Ali.
 (ii) Bormothurapar Ali,
 (iii) Lerela Mohore Ali.
 (iv) Khanikar Ali.
- (3) Improvement of land of Chiring Ali at Mothura-
 pore jungle.
- (4) Reclamation of Fishery tank at Fulsing Kuwari tank.
 (5) Reclamation of Fishery tank at Silakuti Farm.
 (6) Construction and renovation of Fishery tank at
 Block Headquarter.
- (c)—Wages Rs. 47,060.
 Materials Rs. 13,261.
 Total—Rs. 60,321.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: Whether the persons were paid on daily basis or on monthly basis?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister): According to the schemes the labourers should be paid on daily basis.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: Whether the Government will enquire into the allegations put forward to the Minister by the public of that locality?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister): There are two schemes for that block, one is for horticulture.....

(Laughter)

শ্রীহলাল চন্দ্র বকরা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এটা বাস্তব কথা কবলৈ পাহৰিলে। সেইটো এইটো নহয় নেকি যে “শিৱসাগৰ কংগ্ৰেছ নিৰ্বাচন আলি ?”

(হাঁহি)

Re : **Railway Divisional Headquarters at Rangiya**

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

*103. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be

(a) Whether the Railway Ministry of the Government of India has assured that the setting up of the Railway Divisional Head quarters at Rangiya would be completed by, 1971?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the work has not yet been even started up till now (April, May, 1972)?

(c) If so, does the Transport Ministry of the Government of Assam know the reason for this breach of assurance?

(d) Whether the Government made any definite representation in the matter to the Government of India since the present Ministry took up office?

(e) If so, when?

(f) If not, the reasons thereof?

*Shri Harendra Nath Talukder (Minister, Transport) replied:

(a)—No firm commitment about the establishment of Rangiya Railway Division by 1971 was received directly from the Union Railway Minister. What was actually communicated to the Government of Assam by the then Union Railway Minister, Dr. R. S. Singha in his letter dated 29th September, 1969 was that the Division would be set up as soon as possible and subject to the availability of funds with the N. F. Railway. But subsequently after the visit and Assam by the then Union Railway Minister, Shri G. L. Nanda in June, 1970 the General Manager, N. F. Railway intimated the Assam Government in his letter dated 24th June, 1970 that every effort would be made to inaugurate the new Division by 2nd October, 1971.

(b) Work in connection with final selection of site for

the Divisional Headquarter at Rangiya is in progress.

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

(d)—Minister Transport met the Deputy Railway Minister in Delhi and discussed the matter:

(e)—On 24th April, 1972.

(f)—Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, as promised, has the inauguration taken place on 2nd of October /71 ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister) : No, Sir.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Has the Railway Ministry given any reason as to why they could not fulfil the promise ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister) : The site was not finally selected.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Due to whose fault the site could not be selected ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister) : The question of fault does not arise because there are several plots to be taken into consideration for final selection and hence the delay.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The fact is that on behalf of the Railway Board it was assured that formal inauguration of the Railway Divisional headquarters at Rangia would probably take place in Oct. /71. Now, without the selection of site how could they give a definite date of inauguration ? Whether there is any change in the meantime ?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister) : There was a negotiation between the Railway authority and Government of Assam. The Government of Assam selected one site whereas the Railway Ministry was insisting on for

said Sir, that certain other things are to be properly examined. For example, contour, and whether the area is affected by floods or other natural calamities.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Is it not a simple truth that the Assam Government proposed certain site and the Railway Ministry insisted on some other site and because of the deference between the Government of Assam and Railway Ministry the promise of inauguration on 2nd October, 1971 could not actually take place?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister): I have already replied that Sir, it took time at the consideration stage.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Whether at least by now the site has been selected?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister): Yes, Sir.

শ্রীমানবেঙ্গ শৰ্মা: চাব, কিমান মাটি অধিগ্রহণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে?
শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্রী): ২শ একৰ মাটি।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Has the Railway Ministry given any time limit?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister): No Sir, no time limit was there.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury: Which plot the Government of Assam selected?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister): Pubsitagaon.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury: What is the amount needed?

Shri Harendranath Talukdar (Minister): Amount required for acquisition slightly above 18 lakhs and for development works slightly above 17 lakhs of rupees and lakhs for plinth area

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, no where in India such things happened that the Railway Ministry demanded land free of cost for construction of Divisional Head-quarters. It has become possible for Assam only. May I know from the Minister whether there is any such instance through-out India ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, this information is not available with us.

শ্রীমানবেঙ্গ শৰ্মা : এই সম্পৰ্কত মাটি চৰকাৰে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল নেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিনামূলীয়া মাটি দিম বুলি কৈছিল আৰু সেই বন্দবস্তিত তেওঁলোকে সন্মতি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল।

শ্রীমানবেঙ্গ শৰ্মা : বিনামূলীয়া মাটি দিয়াৰ লগতে মাটি ইমপ্ৰোভ কৰি দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল।

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো নাছিল, এতিয়া বেলগুৱে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ চলি আছে।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : আগৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যে বিনামূলীয়া মাটি দিম বুলি কৈছিল বঙিয়া অঞ্চলত সেই ধৰণৰ মাটি আছিল নেকি ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : আগতে আছিল।

শ্রীমতী বেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : এতিয়া বেলগুৱে মন্ত্ৰণালয়ে লোৱা মাটিৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে কিমান ভবিষ্যলগীয়া হৈছে ?

শ্রীহৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ (মন্ত্ৰী) : যিহেতু আগতে অসম চৰকাৰে কথা দিয়া হৈছে এতিয়া 'একুইজিচন' 'কষ্ট'টো ভৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, the question is not only one of compensation at Pubsitara, there are hundreds of indigenous Assamese families there who are going to be up-rooted for the sake of the Divisional Head-quarters. But when the question of employment will come then the Railway Board or Railway Administration will

not care to keep some posts reserve for those up-rooted people. On the contrary, they will recruit outsiders. May I know, why Assam Government do not reject that proposal?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, major area of the home-stead is excluded from that site.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah: Sir, it is un-precedented in the annal of Indian history that for the construction of a Divisional Head-quarters free land has been provided by the State Government. May I know, whether Government now propose to give up the idea of paying compensation and asked the Government of India to arrange the same by themselves?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister): Sir, I have already replied to that question. It is under negotiation with the Government of India.

Re: Principal of the Majuli College

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu asked:

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

(a) Whether the present Principal of the Majuli College has been selected according to rules?

(b) If not, whether Government proposes to fill up this post as per rules?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister, Education) replied:

(a)—No.

(b)—No: The appointing authority of the Principal is the Governing Body of the College and not the Government.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu: Sir, May I know if the

appointment of the Principal of Majuli College has not been made according to rules. What steps Government have taken to it ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, I have already replied the appointing authority of the Principal in the Governing Body of the College.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Sir, May I know when the Principal has not been appointed as per rule by the appointing authority, what action Government proposes to take against that appointing authority ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, action has already been taken.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Sir, whether the application was called for from the selected Principal ? Whether the Governing Body is under the Government or not ? Whether Governing Body is constituted by the Government ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Yes Sir, Governing body is constituted by the Government.

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Sir, if the Governing Body is constituted by the Government, it must function according to rules framed by the Government. May I know Sir, why Government cannot take action against that Governing Body ? Whether any advertisement was made for appointing of selected Principal ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Sir, I have already replied to it and also asked the authority to fill up the post by the qualified person:

Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta : Sir, May I know whether the D. P. I. is the appointing authority ?

Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar (Minister) : Yes Sir.

Starred Question No. 105 was not called for

UNSTARRED

Questions and Answers

Re : Appointment of Maulana

Shri Jalaluddin asked :

10. Will the Minister, Jails be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any Maulana appointed by Government for conducting Idd prayer by the Muslim prisoners in the Barpeta District Jail ?

(b) If not, whether Government propose to appoint one Maulana for conducting prayers for the Muslim prisoners of the Barpeta Jail ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Jails) replied :

(a)—No.

(b)—Appointment of a religions instructor for the Muslim prisoners for the District Jail, Barpeta may be considered, if suitable person is available as provided under rules of the Assam Jail Manual.

Shri Ataur Rahman : Sir, May I know whether any special consideration will be given for the back-ward ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister) : Sir, it will be considered on merit.

শ্রীজালালুদ্দিন আহমেদ : এতিয়ালৈকে চুইটেবল পাৰচন পোৱা নাই নেকি ?

অধ্যক্ষ : চুইটেবল পাৰচন আছে নেকি আপোনাৰ ?

শ্রীজালালুদ্দিন আহমেদ : চুইটেবল পাৰচন আছে ।

Re : Supply of food to Prisoners

Suri Jalaluddin asked :

11. Will the Minister, Jail be pleased to state—

and the under trial prisoners in the Barpeta District Jail per week and in all the District Jails of Assam per week ?

(b) What is the quantity of food (item-wise) fixed by the Jail Department for each prisoner per day ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the bulk of the food meant for the prisoners utilised by the Jail staff ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hegjer (Minister, Jails) replied :

(a)—The item of food supplied to each prisoners are regulated by the rates of Assam Jail Manual Vol. 1 uniformly throughout the state.

(b)—As per list placed on the table of the House ?

(c)—It is not a fact.

শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : জেল সেমুৱেল মতে থকা খোৱা বস্তু জেলৰ কয়েদি বিলাকক প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে দিয়া হয় নে নহয় চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজ্জৰ (মন্ত্রী) : চৰকাৰে নাজানে।

শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : চৰকাৰে জানিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিবনে আৰু যদি জানে ইয়াৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজ্জৰ (মন্ত্রী) : জানিলে লোৱা হ'ব।

শ্রীআতাউৰ বহমান : খোৱা বস্তু পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছে নে নাই ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজ্জৰ (মন্ত্রী) : জেল ভিজিটৰ আছে।

শ্রীমতী বেহুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱা ভিজিটৰ সকলৰ উচ্চ মহলৰ লগত কিবা যোগাযোগ আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজ্জৰ (মন্ত্রী) : ভেঙলোকে ইলপেকচন নোটত নোট দিখি দিয়ে।

শ্রীমতী বেহুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : জেল পৰিদৰ্শকে লিখে নে জেইলাৰে লিখে ?

শ্রীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজ্জৰ (মন্ত্রী) : জেল পৰিদৰ্শকে লিখে।

শ্রীমতী বেহুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : অধিক মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পাচৰ বিষয়-বস্তুৰে বোৱাৰ আগতেই মই এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি আপোনাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ

কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। আমাৰ এজন মাননীয় সদস্য ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন, তেখেতৰ বহুতো প্ৰশ্ন ইয়াত আছে কিন্তু আমি কাগজে পত্ৰে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে তেখেতক বাজহুৱা ভাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ সমন্বিত এচাৰ্চ কৰিছো। তেখেতৰ স্বাস্থ্য কেনে আছে এই সম্পৰ্কে আমি একো জানিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপোনাৰ পৰা তেখেতৰ স্বাস্থ্য সম্পৰ্কে আমি জানিব বিচাৰো আৰু লগতে আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা তেখেতলৈ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

শ্ৰীশ্ৰীৰং চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : তেখেত গুৱাহাটী মেডিকেল কলেজত আছে। এতিয়া তেখেতৰ স্বাস্থ্য ভালৈই আছে।

শ্ৰীহৰলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : মোৰ কথা হল তেখেত এজন বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য। তেখেতে নিজ সমন্বিত ঘূৰি ফুৰোতে তেখেতক মাবপিত কৰিছে বুলি আমি জানিব পাৰিছো, এই সম্পৰ্কৰ বিতং বিবৰণ আমি জানিব লাগে। কাৰণ প্ৰত্যেক সেশ্বাৰেই নিজৰ সমন্বিত ঘূৰিব লাগে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে এই সদনত এটা আলোচনা কৰি সমন্বিত কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে।

শ্ৰীমতী ৰেণুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদস্যজনক প্ৰশ্নিছে কৰিছে। এডেম্ভলীৰ সদস্যকৈ প্ৰশ্নিছে এৰেই কৰিলে সদনৰ অধ্যক্ষ জনাৰ লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ : জনাইছে।

শ্ৰীহৰলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : কথাটো এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ। হয়তো বিধান সভাৰ সদস্যজনেও এড্ৰেচিভ পাৰ্ট লব পাৰে, যদি সেইটো নকৰাটোৰে তেখেতক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছে এইটো প্ৰিভিলেজত পৰিব।

শ্ৰীগৌৰী শংকৰ স্টাচাৰ্চী : এই সম্পৰ্কত স্পীকাৰৰ চেৰ্ভেটাৰিয়েটত জনোৱা হৈছে যে সদস্যজনক মাবপিত কৰা সংক্ৰান্তত গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হৈছে আৰু সিদ্ধান্ত জানিবলৈ থাৰ্কাছ দিছে। এই স্কোৱাৰদমা সংক্ৰান্তত যদি গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ : এই সম্পৰ্কত এটা চৰ্ট নটিচ প্ৰস্তু জনা হৈছে।

শ্ৰীহৰলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই আপোনাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে বিধান সভাৰ ছোষ্টেললৈ অহাৰ মধ্য যাত্ৰাহ জাহিৰুলৈ হৈছে। অৱশ্যে নিজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ ওচৰলৈ যাত্ৰাহ জাহিবই। কিন্তু মই কালি দেখিবলৈ এজন ডিফিটৰ সেশ্বাৰৰ লগত দুজন প্ৰফেচনেল গুণ্ডা ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে।

তেওলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য প্ৰভক কৰা। কিন্তু আমাৰ প্ৰেচটিঞ্জ বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে এনে ধৰণৰ আন ডিজাইয়াৰড মানুহে হোষ্টেলত ঘূৰি ফুৰা উচিত নহয়।

Mr. Speaker: Medical Demands have been sufficiently discussed. I think Minister may reply now. আপুনি দুই মিনিট ক'ব।

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

শ্ৰীপ্ৰবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি বিবোধী দলে যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব উত্থাপন কৰিছে মই তাৰ বিবোধীতা কৰি ছাৰমান কৰ খুজিছোঁ। আমাৰ মেডিকেল বিভাগত যি পৰিমাণে টকা দিছে সেইটো সন্তোষজনক নহয় আৰু বেচি টকা এই বিভাগত খৰিব লাগে। মই আজি ১১ বছৰ এই সদনৰ সদস্য হৈ দেখি আহিছো যে মেডিকেল বিভাগটোক ভাল সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই, আৰু মেডিকেল বিভাগত যি টকা দিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাও ভাল কাম হোৱা নাই। যেতিয়া মই মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈ কৈছিলো আমাৰ ডাক্তৰখানা ভাল কৰিব লাগে তেতিয়া তেখেতে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ টকা পইচা নাই। গতিকে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে টকা পইচা এই বিভাগটোক দিব লাগে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ১৯৬০ চনত যেতিয়া এই সদনৰ সদস্য আছিলো সেই সময়ত মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ চমৰিয়াৰ ব্লক হেড কুৱাটাৰ লৈ যুঁজ বাগৰ চলিছিল আৰু সেই সময়ত পঞ্চায়তৰ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল বৰ্ত্তমান কেন্দ্ৰীয় কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীফকৰুদ্দিন আলি আহমেদ। তেখেতে মোক মাতি আনি নগৰ-বেৰাত হেডকুৱাটাৰ আৰু সম্বলিত পাৱাৰিক হেল্থ ইউনিট হব লাগে বুলি অৰ্ডাৰ দিলে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাত পাৱাৰিক হেল্থ চেণ্টাৰ হৈ স্কটিং। মই যোৱাবাৰ মন্ত্ৰী হৈ থাকোতে মই তেতিয়াৰ স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীটেৰণ চাহাবক কৈছিলো আৰু তেখেতে কৈছিল যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ যি নীতি সেই হিচাবে এখন পাৱাৰিক হেল্থ চেণ্টাৰ হবলৈ হলে তাত এখন ডিচপেনচাৰী থাকিব লাগে। নহলে ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা বাইজে তুলি দিব লাগে। কিন্তু পিচপৰাঠাই হিচাব তেখেতে মোক এটা আশ্বাস দিছিল যে তাত এখন ডিচপেনচাৰী খোলা হব। ইয়াত প্ৰাইমাৰী হেল্থ ইউনিট হলে অকল বকো সমষ্টিয়েই নহয় তাৰ দ্বাৰাই বৰপেটা চেঙা আদি অঞ্চলবোৰৰো সুবিধা হব। তেখেতে সেই সময়ত মোক কৈছিল যে যদি ডিচপেনচাৰী পাতিব লাগে তেন্তে মোক ১২ ক্ৰিয়া মাটি দিয়ক। সেই হিচাবে বাইজে ১২ ক্ৰিয়া মাটি দিলে আৰু তাত আগৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰমোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে ডিচপেনচাৰীৰ আৰম্ভণি

শীলাও স্থাপন কৰিলে, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাত ডিচপেনচাৰী হৈ উঠাৰ কোনো লক্ষণ দেখা নাই। এই অঞ্চলটো অতিকৈ পিচপৰা অঞ্চল। এই পিচপৰা অঞ্চলটোত ইমিগ্ৰেণ্ট ৰাইজে বাস কৰে, তাত চিকিৎসা পাতিৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। গতিকে মই স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো তাত যেন অতি সোনকালে এখন ডিচপেনচাৰী আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইবাৰৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীফককদিন আলি আহমদ সেই অঞ্চললৈ যাওতে তাৰ ৰাইজে তেখেতক ধৰিছিল যে আপুনি আমাৰ ইয়াত আশ্বাস দি গৈছিল যে ইয়াত ডিচপেনচাৰী হব বুলি, কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে কিয় হোৱা নাই? তেতিয়া তেখেতে ৰাইজক কৈছিল যে এইবাৰ নতুন মন্ত্ৰী সভা হৈ উঠিলেই মই ইয়াত অতি সোনকালে ডিচপেনচাৰী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম। কিন্তু আমি কোনো ডিচপেনচাৰী হৈ উঠাৰ লক্ষণ দেখা নাই। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত চেঙা সমষ্টিলৈ যাওতে কাছমাৰ হস্পিতালখন দেখিছিলো সেইখন ১০ বছৰৰ আগতেই ষ্টৰম ডেমেজ হৈ পৰি আছে। তাৰ হস্পিতালৰ কাম কাজ ডাক্তৰজনৰ ঘৰত নি চলাই আছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰী সাহায্য নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণেই তাৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ আদি ভাল কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে অতি সোনকালে এই ডিচপেনচাৰী খনৰ এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

শ্ৰীলীলাকান্ত বৰা : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি দুবাৰমান কব খুজিছো। আমাৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে যে ভাল কাম কৰা নাই এনে নহয় যথেষ্ট ভাল কাম কৰিছে আৰু এই বিভাগত যে ভাল অফিচাৰ নাই এনে নহয় বহুত ভাল অফিচাৰও আছে। তথাপি জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে বিভিন্নজনে বিভিন্ন ধৰণে কোৱা শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ। যেনে কিছুমান ঠাইত এক্সৰে বিভাগ আছে কিন্তু এক্সৰে প্লেট নাই বা বেয়া হৈ আছে। ডাক্তৰখানা বিলাকত যি ধৰণৰ দাৱাই লাগে বুলি কয় সেই ধৰণৰ দাৱাই মাপায় বা আৱশ্যকমতে দাৱাই নাপায়। এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ দুৰ্নীতি সোমাই আছে বুলি অভিযোগ কৰা দেখা যায়। এই অভিযোগ বিলাক শুনি শুনি কান ঘোলা হোৱাৰ নিছিনা হৈছে। এইটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে আজি ইমান বছৰে এইবিলাকৰ কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাহানি '৫২ চনত যি অভিযোগ এই সদনত শুনিবলৈ পাইছিলো আজিলৈকে

তাকেই শুনিছো কিন্তু তাৰ প্ৰতিকার চৰকাৰে কৰিব নোৱাৰাটো সচাকৈ
 দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এনেধৰণৰ অভিযোগৰ প্ৰতি যদি
 মনোনিবেশ নকৰে তেনেহলে আমাৰ বাইজৰ কষ্ট লাঘব হ'ব নোৱাৰে।
 আমাৰ সিংহ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ চৰকাৰৰ তলত এনেধৰণৰ অভিযোগ ভৱিষ্যতে
 শুনিবলৈ নাপাও বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ নগাওঁ কমলা নেহেৰু হস্পিতালৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত
 ৭৫ হাজাৰ টকা ধৰা দেখিছো। আনহাতে নগাওঁত টি. বি এচোচিয়েচন বুলি
 এটা এচোচিয়েচন আছে, এই সম্পৰ্কে এটা মই প্ৰশ্নও দিছো এমাহ হ'ল
 কিয় অহা নাই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। এই এচোচিয়েচনৰ নামত ৩০ বিঘা মাটি
 ১৯৬০ চনতে দিয়া হৈছিল। ১৯৬০ চনৰ পৰা মাটি টুকুৰাত এখন চাইনবোর্ড
 হে দেখিছো তাত খৰো নাই আৰু অন্য কোনো কামো দেখা নাই। উক্ত
 মাটি আধি চুক্তি দি ধান আৰু মৰাপাট খেতি কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু মই জনামতে
 এই পইছাৰ আকিলৈকে কোনো হিচাব নিকাচ নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰৰ
 দৃষ্টি গোচৰও কৰা হৈছে। নগাওঁত দুখন টিবি হস্পিতাল হ'ব নোৱাৰে।
 কমলা নেহেৰু স্মৃতি হস্পিতাল শঙ্কৰ মিচনে কৰিছে। ইয়াত টিবি হস্পিতাল
 প্ৰতিষ্ঠা গোৱাৰ আগতে তাৰ ওচৰ পাজৰৰ মানুহখিনিয়ে ঘোৰ আপত্তি
 কৰিছিল কিয়নো এনেকুৱা ঘনবসতি পূৰ্ণ এলেকাত টিবি হস্পিতাল হোৱাটো
 বাইজে কামনা নকৰে। কাৰণ তাত টিবি হস্পিতাল হলে বেমাৰী বিলাকে
 আশে পাশে ঘূৰি ফুৰিব আৰু যিহেতু ই সংক্ৰামক ৰোগ ই ওচৰে পাজৰেও
 বিয়পি পৰিব। কিন্তু বাইজৰ আপত্তিক উপেক্ষা কৰি বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে
 বিপোট দিলে যে তাত হস্পিতাল হ'ব পাৰে। এইটো সচাকৈ দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ
 কথা। বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মই দৈববছৰমান আগতেই কৈছিলো,
 সৌভাগ্য এতিয়াও তেখেতে এই বিভাগৰে দায়িত্বত আছে যে আমাৰ নগাওঁ
 চিভিল হস্পিতালখনত ইমান ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা যে তাত বেমাৰী বিলাক কাৰা-
 তাত পৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হয়। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই এটা প্ৰশ্নও দিছো।
 কেওটা ঘৰৰ বাৰাতাতে বেমাৰী বিলাক পাব থাকিব লগীয়া হয়। ফলত
 বেমাৰী সকলে উপযুক্ত চিকিৎসা নাপায়। বিছনী অস্থলীৰে নাচ থাকি
 অতিৰিক্ত বেমাৰী সকলৰ প্ৰতি ৰত্ন নিদৰ। সেইকাৰণে নাচিৰ গুৰুখা বা
 ডাক্তৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ পৰা কেওলোক বঞ্চিত হয়। আমি জানিব পাৰিছো
 যে এতিয় হুমহলীয়া ঘৰ এই এটা কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে। মই এই কথা

কব খুজিছো আমাৰ প্লেমবিলাক ডিফেকটিভ। ভৱিষ্যতৰ কথা নভবাকৈ প্লেম
 কৰে। দুই এটা ঘৰ বঢ়াব লগীয়া কথা ভাবিলে নহব। নগাওঁ, হয়বৰ
 গাওঁতো মাটি লৈ হস্পিতাল এখন বঢ়াব লাগে। গতিকে কোনো কাম
 খোহা মৰাকৈ কৰিব নালাগে।

আজি অহবছৰে নগাওঁত পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছিল। তাহানি
 লাকেলবোৰ্ডৰ দিনতে বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল। এই কমিটিয়ে
 নগাওঁ চহৰৰ পানী মানুহে খোৱাৰ উপযোগী নহয় বুলি মত দিছিল।
 এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ অনেকবাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ
 বিষয় যে নগাওঁত বিশুদ্ধ পানী যোগানৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। বাজেটত
 দেখিছো নেচনেল ওৱাটাৰ চাপ্লাইত ২৪ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। গতিকে এই-
 বাৰ পানী যোগানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নগাওঁ জিলাত মনোনিবেশ কৰিব বুলি আশা
 কৰিলো। প্ৰাইমাৰী হেলথ ইউনিটৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে যে
 ততনকৈ প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰিব লগা হলে ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা
 জমা দিব লাগিব নহলে এখন প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ হব নোৱাৰে। এই
 টনা আজোৰা কথাটো বৰ ঠিক নহয়। খাগৰিজানৰ উপৰিও জুবীয়া আঞ্চলিক
 পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত এই ধৰণৰ টনা আজোৰা চলি আছে। চৰকাৰে এটা স্পষ্ট
 সিদ্ধান্ত লব লাগে। হয় বৰ্তমান ডিম্পেনচাৰী থকা ঠাইত হব লাগিব নহয়
 ৫০ হাজাৰ জমা দিব লাগিব। এনেকুৱা এটা স্পষ্টনীতি থকা দৰ্কাৰ। আনহাতে
 পাইলীয়া মানুহৰ কাৰণে ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা জমা দিয়াটোও সম্ভবপৰ কথা নহয়।

আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো চৰকাৰে বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। কিন্তু
 প্ৰতিয়ালৈকে বহু চিকিৎসালয় চৰকাৰে নিয়মিত মতে চলাব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে
 পাবলগীয়া হল তেন্তে তাৰ প্ৰকৃত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই কিয়।

প্ৰতিয়ালৈ দিলে। এই দুই ঠাইতে দুয়োখন প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰৰে মাজত
 অৰি লাগি আছে এইদৰে চৰকাৰে কিয় বাইজৰ মাজত যুজ লগাইছিল?
 মই আশা কৰিছো এইবিলাকৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে লব।

শেষত মই আক এটা কথা কওঁ যে হেলথ ইউনিটৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে
 এটা স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰৰ চেণ্টাৰ কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু ডাক্তৰ নিযুক্তিৰ
 বিশেষধাৰণ দিয়া নাই। প্ৰকৃততে তাত দুজন ডাক্তৰ-নিযুক্তি দিব

ডাক্তৰ জনৰ কাৰণেহে এটা ঘৰ দিছে। বাকীবিলাকক দিয়া নাই। তাৰ ফলত এই হেল্থ ইউনিটটো যেমেদৰে চলিব লাগিছিল তেনে ধৰণে চলাই নাই। গতিকে এই সকলো কথা চিন্তা কৰি এই স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰটো যাতে সুচাৰুৰূপে চলাব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

ডাঃ কোষেশ্বৰ বৰা : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ কৰ্তন প্রস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুবাৰ কৰ বিচাৰিছো। চিকিৎসা বিষয়টো আমাৰ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বিষয়। কিন্তু এই বিষয়টোত চৰকাৰে বৰ বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া দেখা নাই। অৱহেলাৰ চকুৰে চোৱাহে আমি দেখিছো। আমাৰ পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল বিলাকত চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো অতি দুখ লগা। কোনো কোনো ঠাইত হাস্পাতাল আছে ডাক্তৰ নাই। কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ডাক্তৰ আছে ঔষধ নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট কৈ গৈছে। প্ৰসৰ বেদনাত কিমান মানুহ মৰিছে আৰু চিকিৎসা নোপোৱাকৈ অন্য কিমান মৰিছে তাৰ হিচাব চৰকাৰৰ নাই। আমাৰ দিনে দিনে অভাৱ অভিযোগ বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ ফলত মানসিক ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা বেছি হৈছে। তেজপুৰত এখন মানসিক চিকিৎসালয় আছে যদিও তাৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত নহয়। বাচিত মানসিক চিকিৎসালয়ৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহু টকা ভৰিছে। তেজপুৰৰ মানসিক চিকিৎসালয়খন মানসিক জেল বুলিহে কব পাৰি। ৰোগী বিজাকে যিখিনি চিকিৎসা পাব লাগিছিল সেইখিনি পোৱা নাই। চুপাৰিনটেনডেন্ট বৰদলৈয়ে অকালে বহু যত্ন কৰি চিকিৎসা কৰিব লগা হৈছে। তাত একো উন্নত পদ্ধতিত ভাল ধৰণে চিকিৎসা দিব পৰা নাই। তাত যিটো ইলেকট্ৰিক চক আছে সেইটোৰ কাৰ্বেট নাহে বা মেচিনটো বেয়া হৈ থাকে। মানসিক চিকিৎসাৰ ২-৪ জন বিশেষজ্ঞক মেডিকেল কলেজতে ৰাখি থৈছে। তেওঁ লোকক মানসিক হাস্পাতালত নতুন পোষ্ট জ্বিয়েট কৰি হলেও মানসিক হাস্পাতালত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহলে বৰদলৈক সহায় কৰা হব। মানসিক চিকিৎসাৰ বাবে কিছুমান মেডিকেল কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰক আগতে প্ৰেকটিকেল ট্ৰেইনিংৰ বাবে তালৈ পঠিয়াইছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে টকা নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে মেডিকেল কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষ সকলে ছাত্ৰ সকলক পঠিওৱাটো বন্ধ কৰি দিছে। আমাৰ যদি নতুন ডাক্তৰ সকলক ভালকৈ প্ৰেকটিকেল ট্ৰেইনিং দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে আমাৰ ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ বাবে

ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ উন্নত ধৰণৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়।
 এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে দিনে দিনে যক্ষ্মা আৰু কুষ্ঠ ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে।
 এই ৰোগী সকলৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ভাল ধৰণে কৰা হোৱা নাই। যিবিলাক
 ক্ষয়িষ্ণু আদি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় সেই বিলাক ভাল সংৰক্ষণৰ ভিতৰত ভৰাই
 নোখোৱাৰ কাৰণে কামত নহা হৈছে। টি, বি, বন্ধ কৰাৰ বাবে বি, চি, জি
 বন্ধ দিয়াৰ ভাল ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাক এতিয়া যি ধৰণে
 দুৰ্নীতিয়ে খুলি খুলি খাইছে ঠিক সেই ধৰণে যক্ষ্মা ৰোগীয়ে খুলি খুলি খাইছে।
 এইটো ভালকৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে যিবিলাক মানুহ সাধাৰণতে
 পৰ্বতৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামলৈ নামি আহে তেওঁলোকৰহে যক্ষ্মা বেমাৰ বেছি হয়।
 বিশেষকৈ নেপালী লোক সকলৰ মাজত এই বেমাৰ বেছি দেখা যায়।
 গতিকে এই লোক সকল আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহোতে ভালকৈ চেক কৰিব
 লাগে যাতে এই বেমাৰ সমাজত বিয়পিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ হাস্পাতাল
 বিলাক উন্নত কৰি কোষ্ঠী ৰোগীক ভাল ধৰণে চিকিৎসা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব
 লাগে। লগে লগে ইয়াত কেলাৰ বেমাৰটো মাৰাত্মক বেমাৰ হৈ পৰিছে।
 গুৱাহাটী আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মেডিকেল কলেজত কেলাৰ বেমাৰত বহুত মানুহ
 মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। এই বিষয়ত মই স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।
 এই বেমাৰটো পৰীক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এসপ্তাহ সময় লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ
 ইয়াত দুই তিনি মাহ সময় লাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াতো বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ লগত
 আলোচনা কৰি কেলাৰ চিকিৎসা যাতে সোনকালে এসপ্তাহৰ ভিতৰত দিব
 পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। বেমাৰ হৈ ওষধ খোৱাতকৈ বেমাৰ নোহোৱাকৈ
 ৰাখিব পাৰিলে ভাল। এই বেমাৰৰ প্ৰিভেন্টিভ মিজাৰ হিচাবে ভেক্‌চিন
 দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে আমাৰ বহুতো ডাক্তৰ
 গাৰ্ভেজি যাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। কাৰণ গাৰ্ভত থকা সকলক আৰু ভিতৰ
 গাৰ্ভলৈহে বদলি কৰা হয়। আনহাতেদি টাউনত থকা সকলক টাউনলৈ বা
 চিভিল হাস্পাতাললৈ বদলি কৰা হয়। তদুপৰি গাৰ্ভৰ ডাক্তৰ সকলক উপযুক্ত
 সুবিধা দিব দিয়া নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে শ্বয়্‌চৰৰ ডিচ'পেন্‌চাৰীৰ ডাক্তৰ
 জনৰ কথা কওঁ। তেওঁ আজি তিনি বছৰ চেষ্টা কৰিও বদলি হব পৰা
 নাই। আনফালে টাউনত থকা ডাক্তৰ সকলক যিবিলাক সা-সুবিধা দিয়া হয়,
 গাৰ্ভত থকা সকলক সেই সুবিধা দিয়া নহয়। আজি দেখা গৈছে হাস্পাতালত

কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ দেশত নানা ধৰণৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ আদি ওলাইছে। সেইসকলে এম, এছ এম, ডি আদি পাছ কৰিছে। অথচ তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে ঠিক হিচাবে নিযুক্তি দিব পৰা নাই। আৰু চিভিল হস্পিটালবোৰত তেওঁলোকক বৰ্ত্তমানে এম, বি, বি এছ পাছ কৰা ডাক্তৰৰ দৰেই ৰাখিছে। ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ কাম কৰা উৎসাহ কমি গৈছে। এতিয়া মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ হ'ল যে আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান যিবিলাক চিভিল হস্পিটাল আছে সেইবিলাক আপ গ্ৰেড কৰি তাত বিশেষ বিশেষ ধৰণৰ উচ্চ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি এই নতুনকৈ ওলোৱা বিশেষজ্ঞ ডাক্তৰ সকলক তাত নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা যায়। তেনে কৰিলে বৰ্ত্তমানে মেডিকেল কলেজলৈ বিশেষজ্ঞ বিচাৰি যিবিলাক বোগী আহি মেডিকেল কলেজত ভিব কৰেই, সেই ভিব কমিব আৰু আনহাতে এই বিশেষজ্ঞ ডাক্তৰ সকলবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা অহুসাৰে নিযুক্তি দিব পৰা হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি তাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডাগ কন্ট্ৰলৰ বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে, বহুতো সময়ত কোৱা হয় যে অসমত ডাক্তৰেই নাই। কিন্তু আমি জনাত অসমত ডাক্তৰ বহুতো আছে। ডাক্তৰ নাই বুলি কৈ এই সুবিধা লৈ কিছুমান ভুৱা ডাক্তৰে বেজী দি ঘূৰি ফুৰে, চিকিৎসা কৰি ফুৰে। এইটো ততালিকে বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ফল স্বৰূপে আজি গাওঁ বিলাকত ভুৱা ডাক্তৰৰ সংখ্যা ইমান বেছি হ'ল যে, গাওঁবিলাকত তেওঁলোকে চিকিৎসাৰ নামত, চিকিৎসাৰ বিষয়ত এটা বিভাৰ্ট ঘটাইছে। এই ভুৱা ডাক্তৰ সকলে কোন সময়ত কেনে ধৰণৰ ঔষধ বা বেজী ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে সেইটো নজনাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকে চিকিৎসা কৰা বেমাৰী সকলৰ বেমাৰ কিছুদিন তলপৰি থাকিলেও পিছত এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হয় যে পিছত আনকি বিশেষজ্ঞ ডাক্তৰ সকলেও চিকিৎসা তেওঁৰ বেমাৰ ভাল কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এনেকি আজি কিছুমান অশিক্ষিত শিক্ষকে চিকিৎসকৰ ভাও ধৰি পকেটত চিৰিঞ্জ লৈ স্কুলৰ পৰা ওলায়েই বেমাৰীৰ চিকিৎসা আৰম্ভ কৰে। আৰু সেই বোগী বিলাকৰ চিকিৎসাৰ পথ বন্ধ কৰে। সেই কাৰণে ডাগ কন্ট্ৰোল লাইচেন্স দিওতে তাৰ যোগ্যতা পুংখানুপুংখৰূপে বিচাৰ কৰা দৰকাৰ। আজি কিছুমানক ফাৰ্মেচি খুলিবলৈ ডাগছ কন্ট্ৰলৰ পৰা লাইচেন্স দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু তাত Pharmacist নাই। সাধাৰণ মানুহক ঔষধ দিয়ে। আৰু সেই সকলে যথা সময়ত

বিশেষজ্ঞ ডাক্তৰ হিচাবে গাওঁত চিকিৎসা আৰম্ভ কৰে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এইটোত চোকা দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। যাতে এনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনাৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি নুহয়। বৰ্তমানে বহুত গাওঁত এই ভূগা ডাক্তৰ সকলে বাইজৰ মাজত ডাক্তৰ বুলি পৰিগণিত হয় আৰু এম, বি, বি, এচ পাচ কৰা সকলক বৰ ডাক্তৰ বুলি কয়। এনে ধৰণৰ কথা বিলাক যাতে বন্ধ হয় সেইটো স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে চাব বুলি আশা কৰি মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Mr. Charan Narzary : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the Cut Motion, I have something to speak. The Medical institutions are meant for charitable purpose; they are meant for saving the lives of the people; but in the reality, the people have not derived the expected relief from the medical institutions. Non-availability of medicines and X-ray plates is a common problem in all the medical institutions all over the State. Here I would like to refer to the Kokrajhar Rupnath Brahma Memorial Civil Hospital, as an example. X-ray Plant has been set up there, but from the very beginning the people have not got any benefit from that X-ray plant, because all the time it is reported that the machine is out of order or the X-ray plates are not available. Over and above, in the hospital, there is serious mal-administration; there is no coordination between doctors, nurses, compounders and the other employees. A building was constructed within the campus of the said hospital for use as T. B. hospital, but local people vehemently objected to the establishment of this T. B. hospital within the same compound of the civil hospital. That is why, the T. B. hospital is not functioning there. Ultimately a plot of land was selected for construction of the T. B. hospital

but uptill now nothing has been done for construction of the T. B. hospital, and as a matter of fact, in the whole Kokrajhar Sub-division, the people are dying of TB in large numbers every year. That is why, I want to draw the attention of the Health Minister to take some concrete steps for construction of the T.B. hospital at Kokrajhar.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people come to the civil hospital in the hope of getting treatment free of cost; but medicines are not available there; medicines are available in private dispensaries and pharmacies. Now, my question is if the people could afford for treatment under private practitioners, why should they come to the civil hospital? In fact, in Kokrajhar Civil Hospital the death rate of women patients is alarmingly increasing. and sometimes it is the cause of negligence of the doctors. On ~~one~~ ^{one} occasion some years back I personally witnessed that a delivery was made by Caesarian operation. The operation was successful and doctors had been satisfied. But after a few days the lady developed serious complaint and ultimately she died. On investigation it was found that the doctor did not take proper care and the inner portion of the balley was decomposed because of the sheer negligence of the attending doctors because he did not take any precaution. It is happening there.

I want to speak a few words about corruption also. The doctors are found indulging in corrupt practices. If a man wants to marry a minor girl and if he wants to register the marriage in court, it is not difficult to procure a certificate of maturity. You simply pay Rs. 20

a major girl. So this kind of corruption is going on there. With regard to Kokrajhar Civil Hospital certain complaints were received by me. I want to cite a few lines from the complaint.

“On 25.4.72 the bone of the fore-arm of my grand son, Md. Isulla was broken in an accident and I personally took him immediately to the Rup Nath Brahma Civil Hospital for medical help. I met the S.D.M.O. of that Hospital and requested him to treat the case. The medical Officer-in charge of the said Hospital looked towards my worn out garments and asked me to pay Rs. 22.00 (rupees twenty two) only for the treatment.”

But the man was not able to pay the money demanded by the doctor and that is why he was rebuked by him and said, “মই কবলৈ আহিছো, ইয়াৰ পৰা বাহিৰলৈ যোৱা”

This is the treatment of a responsible Medical Officer. So in many hospitals Medical Officers do not observe the code of decent public behaviour also which is a very important thing on the part of a Medical Officer. (The bell rang) There is also another complaint which I have received from my people. This complaint is signed by a large number of people. Sir, it has been complained that poor persons are not receiving proper treatment in the Rup Nath Brahma Memorial Civil Hospital, Kokrajhar. The doctors there simply supply some tablets which are easily available in the market. But whenever the question of supplying some costly medicines comes, they ask the poor people to purchase from the market. My question is if these poor people can purchase costly Medicines from the market, why should they come to the chari-

table hospital? (Speaker's bell rang again).

One more point, Sir. I have noticed that in the reality the Anti-Malaria Eradication Programme of the Government has utterly failed. Now-a-days D.D.T. powder cannot kill even a single mosquito. The people are suffering from malarial diseases because of the spread of mosquitoes. If you go to Kokrajhar, then you will not be able to pass even a single night because of these mosquitoes without mosquito net. I asked the Malaria Doctor as to why they do not take steps to eradicate this mosquito pest. Do you know, what his reply was? He told me "Now-a-days we do not kill mosquitoes, we only kill the malarial germs. Only the anophalis mosquitoes are killed." This was the reply! Then reverting to corrupt practices resorted to by doctors about which I spoke earlier, I want to point out that reports of such mal-practices are also received from the Jorhat Civil Hospital. Some doctors give admission to the patients on payment. It is learnt that the Surgeon Superintendent in the Jorhat Civil Hospital indulges in this corrupt practice. He not only takes money, he also receives valuable gifts from the people. If this is the state of affairs, what can we expect from the Medical Officers? I do not say that all the Medical Officers are bad. There are good doctors also. But some of them are found to be very very corrupt. In this connection I would like specially to draw the attention of the Minister-in-Charge of Public Health to the case of Kakrajhar Rup Nath Brahma Charitable Civil Hospital. The mal-administration that is prevailing in that hospital

May his soul rest in peace.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Public Health) : Mr, Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have taken part in the discussions on the grant relating to my Department, and I am also very thankful to them for certain concrete suggestions that have been given by them for consideration of the Government. Sir, a point has been made regarding the decrease in the allocation of the Health Budget, particularly relating to 29-Medical. Sir, it is a fact that there has been decrease in the allocation, to my calculation, by about Rs. 55 lakhs. I would just like to give the grounds for which this decrease has occurred. You are aware, Sir, that after the creation of the Meghalaya Government, the Civil Hospital, Shillong, the Reid Chest Hospital, Ganesh Das Hospital and the Pasteur Institute have been taken over by the Meghalaya Government. Over and above that, after the declaration of Mizo Hills as an Union territory, it has gone out of our sphere and it is no longer necessary to be included in our Budget. Therefore, all these account for the decrease in the allocation of the Budget. I believe I am not different in my opinion with the hon'ble Members that the allocations in the Budget for Health as a whole are not quite adequate considering the dimension of the problem. Yesterday the hon'ble Member from Tezpur pointed out the per capita expenditure on Health incurred in different States in India and also the percentage of Budget allocation for Health in India. Now, in the absence of percentage of expenditure in other States I would only say that the Health Budget during the current year, if

Family Planning Budget is also included, it will be about 5% of the total Budget of the State. So, as I have already said, considering the dimension of the Health problem that we are supposed to tackle, the allocation is much less than what is actually needed. Sir, because of the present financial stringency we are facing certain difficulties but nonetheless we hope to have better days although we may suffer temporarily.

Sir, yesterday hon'ble Member Shri Bhattacharjee pointed out the disparity of medical service between the rural and urban population. Sir, I have nothing to dispute with him on this point. I may only point out the reasons for which this has happened. Sir, in the Budget during the current year 56.9% of the total Health Budget goes for Medical education and only 10.7% and 24.9% are available for hospitals and dispensaries. That is one of the factors which has prevented us from becoming effective in the matter of tackling health problems in the rural areas. We are having three medical colleges in the State and we are to incur a heavy expenditure in order to make them complete with all the necessary facilities available. We have not as yet been able to complete them fully.

Sir, Shri Bhattacharjee has also mentioned about uneven distribution of beds in between the rural and urban population. I shall not dispute that fact that the beds available to the rural population is not commensurate with the beds available to the urban population. I would like to point out that so far as the beds in the urban areas are concerned, whether in the Civil Hospitals or Medical

Colleges, these are also available to the people coming from the rural areas. Many of the hon'ble Members complained that in the Dibrugarh Medical College and Gauhati Medical College people coming from the rural areas do not generally get seat for treatment. Sometimes it may be difficult to get seats in the Medical Colleges but we are trying to streamline them and we hope that we shall be able to do better in future in this regard.

Sir, the norm is that for every 1,000 population there should be one bed. If we take into account all the beds available in the State, we are almost coming to the mark. But if take into consideration the number of beds that are available in the medical college and Civil hospitals that are available to the people then the position is very difficult. I am giving you the figures of beds that are made available by the State Government, the voluntary organisations, tea gardens, railways and industrial establishments. If we take all these into account then our bed strength is 97% for each 1,000 population. But so far as the beds in the tea garden hospitals, railway hospitals and the hospitals in the industrial establishments are concerned it is not possible for our people in general, who are not concerned with those organisations, to get any seat there. But if we take into account the number of seats made available by the State Government and the voluntary organisations then the ratio comes to '35 for every thousand people. Therefore we are to double the number of beds in the hospitals and Medical colleges, rather more than that.

Sir, a point was raised about the non availability of Doctors and medicines in some of the rural dispensaries.

Sir, I can say that so far as the position of Doctors is concerned, though we are left with some vacancies but still I feel that during the past few years we have improved the position very considerably. Against 720 sanctioned posts of A. S. I we have got 690 Doctors and only 30 more are to be recruited and I believe these vacancies will be filled up very soon and I think the A. P. S. C. has already notified, and on receipt of their recommendations we shall fill up these posts. What I feel is that considering the need of the rural areas we may have to increase the number of posts. We may have to increase the number of posts for two reasons, first in consideration of the rural people and secondly in consideration of the number of Medical graduates who are willing to join Government service; Therefore, I feel that it is not only the question of filling up the 30 posts but also there is the question of creating more posts in future.

Sir, so far as the doctors' overall position in the State is concerned, at present the number of doctors whose services including in industrial establishment, tea gardens and all this, from the figure that has been furnished to me, are that 3213 doctors are available in our State and out of that in the State Government employment there are about 1361 doctors and other than in State Government employment there are 747 doctors whereas 1500 doctors are in private practice. One thing is that the number of doctors in Government service and the number

of doctors in private practice is almost equal, and the major percentage of these doctors in private practices are practicing in urban areas. Therefore, even from the point of availability of service of doctors other than the Government doctors in the rural areas the position is rather very much disproportionate. Yesterday, Hon'ble Member Bhattacharjee furnished a figure regarding the number of population that is served by a rural area doctor. I have no dispute over that and it is just that the service availability in the rural areas, the number of population to be covered by a doctor, is much more than that is to be covered in an urban area. Sir, the Hon'ble Member from Biswanath has rightly pointed out that because of non-availability of suitable facilities in the dispensaries of the rural areas, many of the doctors whom Government appoint are reluctant to go. I think I am very much in agreement with the Hon'ble Member in this regard, but the other aspect of the matter also I would like to point out. Sometimes, I have found out, in course of my experience in the last three years in the department, that the doctors prefer to choose place of their own choice. That is another difficulty. If a certain doctor is posted in an interior place where there is housing facility etc. he feels that if he goes there he may not have sufficient private practice. That is also a factor that contributes to their reluctance but nonetheless we feel it our duty to make provision for doctors' accommodation as well as for the other staff.

Regarding supply of medicine many complaints have been made by the Hon'ble members. It is true that we

have been experiencing certain difficulties in respect of supply of medicines during the last one year. And, one thing I would like to point out that on many occasions I have come across complaints that patients attending Medical College Hospital or district hospitals or dispensaries are required to purchase medicines on their own. This, sometimes depends upon the availability of a particular medicine required for the treatment of the patient and sometimes it depends upon the prescription of the particular doctor prescribing a medicine. The reason is that we have got a list of medicines that are approved by the Department for purchase by patients. Sir, I would like to frankly admit that because of our difficulties in the budgetary allocation we naturally go for that type of medicines which would cost us less but nonetheless which would give the same effect though technically I cannot just now say which medicine is equivalent for which medicine. Therefore when a costly medicine is prescribed by a doctor for reasons best known to him, and when it is outside the approved list, then that medicine has to be purchased by the patient. But I also do not deny the fact that occasionally because of difficulties in supply and because of not indenting the medicines in time there are occasional shortage of medicines in hospitals and dispensaries. Therefore, because of all these difficulties we have to face this chronic difficulty in respect of medicine.

Now, regarding T. B. treatment, certain points have been raised and a suggestion was given by some Health

Member that beds for T. B. treatment should be increased. This point was further strengthened by the argument that the Reid Chest Hospital which was the only T. B. Hospital and which has now passed over to Meghalaya, our State should have an exclusive arrangement for the treatment of T. B. patients. I have no difference of opinion in the matter and we should naturally try to have one exclusive T. B. hospital for our State. I may mention here that we are exploring the possibility about it and we hope that we shall be able to do something in this regard. Here, one thing I would like to mention that in the district level we have got T. B. Clinics as also we have a small number of beds for treatment of T. B. patients, attached to Civil Hospitals. Now, Sir, one major point is that the number of T. B. beds is so small that it is not possible to accommodate the increasing number of T. B. patients. The reason for increase in T. B. patients is perhaps the hazards of hygiene. The experts have told me that if a T. B. patient is to be treated and completely cured from the date of his contacting the disease, he will require to be treated for 18 months. Sir, the thing is this. If all the patients are to be kept for 18 months when the number of T. B. cases in the State is very high then all the seats in the Civil hospitals put together will not be sufficient. Therefore, now-a-days the expert advice is that as soon as a T. B. case is detected, he is to be hospitalised till the symptoms are negative and when he will not be infecting others he will be advised domiciliary treatment: The function of the

T. B. clinic will be to examine a patient and if it is a positive case he is to be hospitalised and given treatment and when the symptoms become negative he is advised treatment in the dispensaries in then neighbourhood. This is a gigantic problem no doubt. But I feel that such thing will be helpful to the individual patients themselves.

Regarding the supply of medicine Sir, many hon'ble members have complained that there are some monopoly firms who are doing the business, Sir, I do not know how this is interpreted. So far as the price of medicines is concerned, it is now-a-days the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry of the Government of India who determine the price of different drugs. What we do in our State ? We have got a State Purchase Board and it is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Director of Health Services. The functions of this Board are that they will invite applications—scrutinise them and then they will determine according to the requirement the items of medicines and select the firms whom they consider reasonable. The functions of the purchase Board are to determine the number of firms for the supply of different medicines and appliances at the rates prescribed by the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry. So far as the actual purchase is concerned it is done by the Civil Surgeons. The Civil Surgeons used to place orders with the firms and they purchase at the rates determined. But I personally feel that there is much scope to improve the system. So far the rate is concerned it is fixed by the Government of India.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I seek a clarification. The Minister has said that the Civil Surgeons are to give tenders and purchase the articles from the central stores. Is the Government aware of the fact that the Purchase Board generally recommends firms in their own interest? For instance one firm namely, Safiulla has been black listed but still he is supplying medicines. Whether the Government by considering the genueness of the firms asked the Purchase Board to select the names or recommend those firms? It is also seen that sometimes outdated medicines are also supplied.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : So far that particular firm is concerned I will look into it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My intention is to draw the attention Chief Minister and the Minister. Last time we raised that question in the Assembly and the next day we found that man is moving around the Secretariat may be with hope of seeing Minister and officers. Of course the Minister was not there he was sitting in the room of the Minister. It was discussed here and it was agreed that such firms will be black listed. I do not know how this firm again came into picture.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : I do not think that this firm was black listed.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Whether that firm was black listed?

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : I have got no definite information with me now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : There were complaints against the proprietor of the firm that he is not paying the sales tax.

income tax and so on. Moreover, he supplied defective medicines; Certain chemical examinations were held sending the medicines to Calcutta and that firm was finally black listed.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : Sir, if the firm is not black listed then it will be very difficult to stop the firm from supplying the medicine. Sir, when it is raised here again it will be my humble duty to go into the matter and inform the House as early as possible.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Whether this firm has been black listed or not I do not know. But so far the past experience is concerned the firm inspite of being black listed supplied medicines. And the Accountant General and Comptroller and Auditor General of India in their reports submitted to this House had raised that objection and this was taken up in the Public Accounts Committee and recommendations were given. Whether that black listing has been lifted or not I do not know.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : Sir, I shall look into the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is there any agency to verify the medicines at the time of taking delivery.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : Is there any such Agency ?

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister) : It is the indenting officers, the doctors of State Dispensaries, submit indents and when the medicines are supplied to State dispensaries it is the doctors in the State dispensaries who are responsible for stock of medicine received.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : They may not deposit the whole medicine.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister): Sir, there is a Central Store Depot of Government of India located at Gauhati. We generally place the indents to them for supply of medicine. When they cannot supply only in that case we can obtain medicine from others.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah: Generally medicines are to purchase. There are some stores and I am told that the doctors are compelled to give indent whether medicines are available or not. Even the doctors are not allowed to examine the medicine at the time of delivery. This is the state of affairs.

Shri Chatra Singh Teron: Central Store Depot, that is a Government of India organisation and that is the Government India's arrangement. Therefore, we are to give preference in the matter of placing indent firstly to supply medicine to them, if they cannot supply then we go for others.

Sir, regarding the administration of the Medical College, a suggestion has been thrown by one of the Hon'ble Members that so far as the hospital administration is concerned there should be some sort of impetus so far as the persons engaged in the teaching line, like, Principal, Vice-Principal, Professors, etc. who are exclusively meant for the management of the hospitals. I think that is a valuable suggestion, so we will get this fully examined. I feel, probably it is high time for us to go into the matter of the management of the Medical College Hospital.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah: Sir, what about enquiry report of the Gauhati Medical College?

received the enquiry report of the Gauhati Medical College and it is under examination. I shall look into this.

Another suggestion has been thrown by one Hon'ble member for stoppage of private practise by all the doctors, more particularly by the teaching staff of the Medical College. This is a good suggestion but it is difficult to stop this practise. Suppose somebody wants to take the personal service of a doctor, in that case it might be quite difficult to prevent them from carrying private practise. Another suggestion has been given by Dr. Goswami, a Hon'ble Member, regarding the increase of the bed strength in the district and the subdivisonal hospitals by 300 and 150 respectively. I believe that along with other things we shall be able to look into this. Regarding the Primary Health Centre construction, Hon'ble member from Nowgong has put it very vehemently. It is insisted that there should not be any provision of providing Rs. 50,000/- by the A.P. for P.H.C. But the question is this Sir, according to the Government of India pattern we should also take some other things into consideration for construction of the P.H.C. We shall have to see whether there is any such state dispensary existing or not. Respective A.Ps. will have to be consulted. If all the conditions are fulfilled according to the pattern of the Government of India then we make Rs. 50,000/- as a contribution towards the establishment of the Primary Health Centre by the A.P. For the reason we have taken up the matter with the Government of India so that in a state like ours they should not insist on contribution by the A.P.

শ্রীকেহোঁবাম হাজৰিকা : বটভূবা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰাইমাৰী হেল্থ ইউনিটটো ষ্টেটডিম্পেন্সৰীৰ পৰা কিমান দূৰত আৰু তাত কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

শ্রীছত্ৰুটিং টেৰণ (মন্ত্ৰী) : মই থিক ভালদৰে নাজানো ।

শ্রীকেহোঁবাম হাজৰিকা : প্ৰাইমাৰী হেল্থ ইউনিটৰ 'চাইট' থিক কৰা সম্পৰ্কত দেখোন একো নকলে ।

শ্রীছত্ৰুটিং টেৰণ (মন্ত্ৰী) : খাগৰিজানৰ কথা কৈছে নেকি ? সেইটো মই চাম ?

Sir, the question of Water Supply was raised by Hon'ble member, Shri Bora. So far as the Nowgong Water Supply is concerned, survey and other things are going to be completed. We have requested the Municipality, Nowgong to make available the fund to us. But so far as I know this Nowgong Municipality is facing financial difficulty. They are now trying to take loan from the L. I. C. and other sources. As soon as they will be financially solvent their project will be taken over.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Sir, may I know whether Government proposes to construct the Santoli P. H. C. ?

Shri Chatra Singh Teron (Minister, Health) : Sir, so far as the Santoli P. H. C., plan and estimate of this has not yet been received from the P. W. D.

Sir, I do not like to take much time in the discussion but I am thankful to the Hon'ble members who have participated in the discussion and have thrown valuable suggestions. I believe that Hon'ble members here feel that so far as the Health Department is concerned there is

no question of any cut but there should be an increase in the allocation; So taking the sense of the House, May I request the Hon'ble mover to withdraw the cut motion.

Mr. Speaker : Are you withdrawing the Cut Motions.

(Opposition Voices 'No')

Now I put the Cut Motions with reference to grants No. 26,27,28 and 29.

..... The Cut Motions are lost.....

I now put the main questions. Grant No. 26. The Motion is that a sum of Rs. 3,18,99,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of Rs. 4,30,26,200/- necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1973 for the administration of the head '29-Medical'.

The Motion is passed, the grant is passed.

Grant No. 27

The main motion is that a sum of Rs. 1,48,07,100/- be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of Rs. 2,04,02,800/- necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1973, for the administration of the head "33-Public Health-I-Public Health."

The Motion is passed, the grant is passed.

Grant No: 28

The main motion is that a sum of Rs. 55,69,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of Rs. 75,41,100/- necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

Motion is passed, the grant is passed.

Grant No. 29

The main motion is that a sum of Rs. 83,86,500/- be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of Rs. 1,18,72,000/- necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1973, for the administration of the head "30A.-Family Planning."

The Motion is passed, the grant is passed:

The House stands adjourned till 2.05 P. M.

(The Assembly reassembled after lunch break at 2.05 p.m. with the Chairman, Mr. A. Rahman, in the Chair).

Mr. Chairman : I think we can take the demands of taxation together.

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, there are two demands on taxation, i.e., the Demand No.1 and Demand No. 5. These two demands can be taken up together.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg to move the Demand No. 1 and Demand No. 5.

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, while moving the cut motion on demands of taxation, I want to place a few concrete suggestions for augmenting our revenue. But Before I do that, inspite of the fact that there will be a little repetition, I want to remind the House of the dismal financial position of our State today. In the budget it has appeared that we are going to face a deficit of near about 12 crores of rupees in our revenue account. Sir, now the State is not an independent country: It is after all a State of the Union of India and therefore what a country can do, a State necessarily can-

not do. If thereby any deficit in the Union budget, the Union Government may print paper money but the State cannot do that. Then what is the alternative? How do we propose to wipe out that deficit of Rs. 12 crores. There may be one alternative and that is to go to the Central Government and beg of them to fill up the gap. The second alternative is that what we have promised to do both in the plan and non-plan budget, we may cut down some of the items. And the third alternative is that we may collect some revenue by way of taxes, levies and cesses and what not. I do not know how far our present Government will be able to persuade the Central Government to give further aid to wipe out the deficit because our State is not solitary example of presenting the deficit budget. Sir, even the most prosperous State of India, namely, Maharashtra, has presented a budget with a huge deficit, much bigger than our deficit. Out of a deficit of about Rs. 45 crores they have covered only near about 5.27 crores by taxation etc. That is to say they have kept it uncovered by a deficit of Rs. 40 crores, and I think other State can also follow the same pattern of this State. Now, if all the States go to the Central Government demanding more allocation from the Central Government, I don't know whether the Government of India will be more responsible to our State than others. However, that is for the Chief Minister to ponder over and to try his best. The second thing is, can we cut out some of the plan and programmes that we have in hand as we have seen, Sir, in the budget memorandum we have got no new plans and schemes for the year 1972-73. Now, the existing ones of the spill-

over cannot be avoided. Therefore, I do not think it will be possible for the Government to cut down or cut out the existing unavoidable plans as well. Then we have only one alternative left, that is, we shall have to secure some money within the State itself and in that I think not only the Treasury Bench but also the opposition should give its proper consideration in this matter. Now, in the matter of raising revenue, we should follow the cardinal principle of taxation. This means those who can bear the burden and giving relief to those who cannot bear the burden. Unfortunately, however the trend of taxation and levies in this State upto now has been in the other way and in spite of all tall talks that is going on throughout the country in the past few months, we have seen atleast in the Maharashtra budget the taxation measures. The same pattern has been followed atleast in that State. Now, I should like to request our Government not to follow the Maharashtra pattern. Then what is my concrete suggestion? First of all, I should like to submit that we shall have to give a little more emphasis on the collection of our outstanding dues in the Sales Tax Department. Sir, one question came up before the House and that was with regard to the Jhumormall Farm. We came to know from the Chief Minister that the Jhumormall Farm has got outstanding dues more than a lakh of rupees. I may little elaborate the point. Sales Tax is not something which the sellers generally pay. They collect the same from the purchaser and keep it in their personal deposit and

Now, the rules and regulations are quite different. Rule says whatever money is collected in the way of Sales Tax is to be deposited within a fixed period. I think it is within the six months. If he keeps the money beyond that, he is liable to be punished. Sir, inspite of this one Jhumormall, there are hundreds and thousands of Jhumormall in our country who have collected the sales tax from the purchaser but did not deposit it to the Government. They are earning profits from the Government money. Therefore, the Government in the Finance Department should see that the sales-tax collected by the traders is realised and deposited to the State's exchequer. The second thing in this connection is that there are many businessmen who do not show the proper accounts. If they sell goods worth Rs. 10,000 they show that they have sold only worth Rs. 5,000. They do not disclose the whole truth. In the Tax Department, there are inspectors and others—it may be very common-place but it is a fact—who go sometime in the evening and actually make a little profit for themselves (not all but quite a lot) and allow the Government revenue to be evaded. Government should see that this cannot happen.

Thirdly, there are many traders who have not registered themselves as sales tax assesseees. Government should see that all these who make transactions get registered. There are again some trades for example, the hotel trade, which are now doing good business. Though general feed is not taxed, the hotel meals should be taxed because the hoteliers do very profitable business. In this

Chief Minister said that in the current year this Government expects to collect from taxes something like Rs. 32 crores 85 lakhs. If this figure is correct, I think, Sir, the trend is not progressive, because the Finance Accounts—even the latest one which was presented to this House on 4th November, 1971—even that shows that in the previous years the trend was better. For example, while in the financial year 1968-69, the collection from taxes, duties and other principal heads of revenue was Rs. 29 crores 90 lakhs, the next year, i. e., in the financial year 1969-70, it went upto Rs. 39 crores 80 lakhs, an increase of 10 crores. So from 39 crores to 32 crores is not progressive, but a retrograde trend. It may be that when the Chief Minister made this statement, he made some sub-heads, that is to say, tax-revenue, non-tax revenue and others; altogether the total collection comes to Rs. 42 crores 29 lakhs. That may be the corresponding figure, but even if that be the corresponding figure, which is not 32 crores but 42 crores, even then from the point of view of the trend—29,39,42—the curve is not of the same degree. It does not go in the same manner. The trend has slowed down, the speed and velocity have slowed down. I would suggest that Government should examine this and see that the curve does not slow down. Then another sphere is there which needs to be taxed out which the Maharashtra Government have omitted and that source is the rural rich. Class divisions have become sharper now in the countryside also. The countryside is by and large divided into rich and poor, haves and havenots.

many sub-classes—but broadly speaking there are two classes in our countryside, viz., the village rich and the village poor. The burden is borne by the village poor. The village rich, who have benefited from the three consecutive Plans, have remained almost untaxed or least taxed. If there is any section of the people in our country to-day which is least taxed but which has taken the maximum benefit from the different promotional measures of the Government, it is the village rich. I suggest that this class, the village rich, should be brought under appropriate taxation and that can be done by forcefully exerting the Agricultural Income-tax Act. Uptill now, the Agricultural Income-tax Act has been applied almost wholly to the tea gardens. Now, the village rich, the kulaks, should also be taxed and that immediately. The Agricultural Income-Tax Act may serve the purpose to some extent. Having said this, I want to place a few concret suggestions before the Government for augmenting the revenue.

One is with regard to higher royalty on crude oil extracted in Assam. In this connection, Sir, we may remember that in the third decade of the 20th century, in the thirties of the present century, when there was only one foreign company, viz, the Assam Oil Company, the royalty per tone received by the Government of Assam was Rs. 10. When the O. N. G. C. came, when the public sector came, the royalty was only Rs. 4.50; thereafter it was raised to Rs. 7.50, now probably it has been raised to Rs. 10. Now, the price of the refined thing, petrol for example in the thirties petrol was sold at

like five annas a gallon; now it has come nearabout Rs. 4.50. If the refined product's price has gone up so high, why should we not get more royalty for the crude? Why the State of Assam, simply because it is within India, should suffer in comparison what is imported from outside. Therefore, my suggestion is that the fiscal economy of the State, which has already reached the point of extreme inflexibility due to the constitutional provision, should be given some relief by higher royalty on crude, which will to some extent help in saving the present situation. Besides, this higher royalty will enable the State Government to grant extra amounts to other development purposes. This is my suggestion No. 1.

The second concrete suggestion I want to place is with regard to the allotment of the divisible pool of income-tax. In this connection, Sir, it will be noted that upto 1959, this income-tax included also the corporation tax. Now, this has been bifurcated and we are not getting anything from the corporation tax. As capitalism has developed in our country and big companies and corporations are growing, they are giving more to the Government by way of revenue. The revenue earned by the Central Government under the corporation tax is increasing, while the revenue earned under income-tax is rather static. That which is increasing is being denied to us now and we are getting only some part of that which is static. Our Government should move the Central Government and the Sixth Finance Commission that the States also should be given a share of the Corporation

In the matter of basis of allotment of the divisible pool of income-tax the basis should be changed. Allotment should be made on graded scale. Those states which have got low per capita income should get higher than those more developed ones. Moreover, at the time of assessment it should be seen that the area where actually the income accrues, not from the point of financial transaction, but from the point of view of industrial matter that States get proper attention. Otherwise we will suffer. The tea industry in Assam, of the whole Indian tea industry we have the 60% ; Doars and Nilgiris have got only 40%. But the bulk of the income-tax that accrues from the tea business has accrued in Calcutta because of the location of the head offices of the companies there. Not only that ; and in this connection the Chief Minister may please note that the agency houses, whose head offices are in Calcutta make all the purchases there and send the goods to the respective gardens as stock transfer. As a result of that we are denied of the sales-tax from these goods. I would like to point out that an amount of Rs. 325 crores of rupees worth goods came to the different tea gardens in Assam. In Assam what do we get from the tea gardens ? Except payment to labour we get nothing from them. 325 crores of rupees transaction for the Assam tea gardens took place not within Assam but outside and therefore the sales tax for the 325 crores of rupees came not to the cofer of the Assam Government, but to the West Bengal Government or some other Governments. How is to get out of it ? The Bihar Government faced the same...

have some industries for which the bulk of purchases were made in Calcutta and other places and stock was transferred. At that time the Bihar Government devised a plan and this is a noble plan. The Supply Department of the Bihar Government issued a circular that for any stock or goods to be brought to Bihar they have to obtain a permit from the Government. Of course, nothing would be charged for that permit: The result was that for any movement of goods from outside the Supply Department was in the know; and as you know, the bureaucracy moves very slow, the despatches of goods was delayed and gradually the companies began to open their branch offices in Patna and Jamshedpur and send their stocks there and as a result, the Bihar Government started getting the sales tax benefit. Therefore, some such devise shall have to be taken so that for the goods that come to Assam from outside, other States may not get the sales tax benefit.

My third suggestion is State-wise accrual of income-tax is to be based on the location of the actual manufacturing or trading activities and not on the location of the head offices of concerns carrying on such activities. In this connection, the Finance Commission may suggest rebate of income-tax to those concerns providing training facilities to the local personnel. This may be placed before the 6th Finance Commission by the Government of Assam when they represent before the Commission. My 4th suggestion is that the pattern of sales tax on crude oil should be changed. The sales tax is paid at the point of primary

product. The crude supplied to Barauni does not benefit the producing State so far this tax is concerned, and therefore this method should be adopted so that Assam gets the benefit. Then we also see that in respect of the opening of the tea auction market at Gauhati that bulk of the produce is still auctioned in Calcutta and the bulk of the benefit is derived by West Bengal. When we agitated for tea auction market at Gauhati and ultimately the Government agreed, what a great 'hulla' was made, particularly by progressive labour representatives going from West Bengal and it will be great loss and it will be impossible. But experience has shown that tea auction market is possible at Gauhati and in Assam. I think, the present Government should see that it expands further and that the tea produced in Assam is auctioned in Assam.

My 6th suggestion is that the rural economy is to be monetised: In the stream of land revenue, a graded income-tax may come in the rural sector economy: To get a compact, well-organised and fully competitive economy this monetisation is essential. The rural population must be made to feel a sense of participation in the national regeneration. This should be placed before the next Finance Commission.

With regard to over-draft we have discussed; I do not want to reiterate. I beg to submit that proper representation should be made to the Government of India that instead of a flat code there should be a national and objective set of codes regarding over-draft. A blanket policy in either way is bad and also negative in approach. Government of Assam, therefore, must impress upon the

Lastly, pending a final verdict on the fixation of prices of petroleum products the State Government should be paid the extra amount payable in the producing States over the price payable at import heads. Otherwise, those who import from outside port head they pay the higher price for the crude than those who get from Assam. While some concerns are being benefited the producer state is losing.

These are few suggestions with regard to different taxes that are realised or may be realised in this State. With these few observations I commend my motion.

Shri Dulal Chandra Khound : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Cut Motion, I would like to speak a few words. First of all, actually speaking, the Finance Minister has got no moral right to ask for sanction from this House when huge amount of tax to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores is lying as arrears. When these traders have cut the pockets of the common people, they have realised the amount; Government has cut the pockets of the common people and the traders have realised the amount. The traders are utilising that amount and the Government has failed to collect this huge amount from the traders at a time when the Finance Minister is thinking in terms of levying new taxes. I have raised this point earlier also. I would request the Finance Minister that before they think in term of levying new taxes, all efforts must be made to realise this arrear amount. Moreover, there is one point; we have got the evaluation unit. But tax structure of our State, the tax levied by the State Govern-

of the incidence of taxes levied by the State Government and before levying any new taxes, our present tax structure should be properly studied and their incidence indicated. Otherwise, more and more and heavier burden will be placed on our common people. Our Government can levy only one direct tax, that is, agricultural income tax. But as we have seen, the amount realised or to be realised from the agricultural, income tax remain stagnant. It has not been increasing, and as the hon'ble member, Shri Bhattecherjee has pointed, we have created kulak economy in our rural areas, and this kulak element has been benefitted by all measures adopted under this 3 Plans; they are not bearing any burden or burden equal to that borne by the common people. So, we must see as how can we increase realisation out of the agricultural income tax. The base must be expanded. The base of agricultural income tax in our State is very narrow. It is only 750 Rupees or thing like that number of people are taxed. So, this base of the agricultural income tax must be expanded. In the case of sales tax, we know that this is a commodity tax and it hits the consumers and our government is levying this tax. It is a proportionate tax; that means, at the same rate, all groups of people are taxed. When this tax is levied on essential commodities, it hits the common people most. I have given one example in this House. I can cite another example. There is a tax on furniture; when we say furniture, it may mean a simple wooden cot or chair or it may mean an upholstered, but at the same rate, tax is to

heavier rate, we do not mind because those people who use this sort of things, they have the capacity to pay. But if it is levied on the same rate on simple furniture it hits the common people. Similarly is the case of tax on cloth. If a person purchases a ready-made shirt at a cost of Rs. 10/- he is to pay tax at the same rate as the other person purchasing a ready-made at Rs. 90/-. So, we can exempt tax to a certain level and beyond that tax may be levied at higher rate. Then tax on commodities such as medicine and other essential things, they hit mainly the common people. So, I am raising the question of studying the incidence of taxes. We have been hearing about the introduction of socialism. My point is in Assam, even the simple cannon of capitalistic taxation is not followed, not to speak of socialism. Let us have a study of the incidence of taxes: Regarding the amusement tax, in the past, there were many cases where on any pretext or representation to the government, the government exempted amusement taxes; that should be stopped. In the case of film producers, on the slightest pretext, the amusement tax was exempted by the Government. This must stopped. Regarding the Assam Finance Tax, I can cite a case where a high-ranking Government officer evaded payment of this tax. A high-ranking Government officer got a Fiat Car from Arunachal, had it delivered at Bhalukpung and had it registered under Kameng district and thereby he evaded the Assam Finance tax which is 12½%. Sir, you will find that so many trucks and motor cars have registration from Nagaland, Tripura and Arunachal. If the officers of the Assam Government can evade this tax, what about the traders? The tra-

ders will be encouraged by these officers because these officers are entrusted to prevent evasion of taxes; and if they start evasion of taxes, how can we prevent evasion of taxes from others? Regarding the department, I have got one suggestion. The Finance Minister who is luckil the Chief Minister also, let him streamline the department. I have said in this House, that the administration is top heavy; I have proved it by statistics. In this department also I can prove it by statistics. Here, for 14 persons we spend Rs. 1,29,300'00; for the next category, for 46 persons we spend Rs. 3,67,200'00; for the last category, for 69 persons we spend Rs. 14,63,600'00. From the first category to the second category, when the number of people is rising by about 4 times, the expenditure is rising twice from the second category to the 3rd category, when the number of people is rising by 13%, the expenditure is rising by 4 times. Comparatively, we are spending less for the lower rung of people, though their number is very high. We are spending huge amount for the highly paid people. So, it is a case of top-heavy administration in the Tax deptt. I would request the Chief Minister cum-Finance Minister to streamline this department so that the cost of administration can be lowered because in comparison to the realisation out of tax, our administrative cost is very high. That means unnecessarily, the people pay tax but the huge amount does not go to the coffer of the Government. So this department should be streamlined.

* Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much grateful to Mr. Bhatta

* Speech not corrected:

Cherjee and Mr. Khound for their valuable suggestions. The hon'ble member, Mr. Bhattacharjee, has put forward 6 concrete suggestions, and in the days of our financial stringency, I find that all the suggestions are good and workable. Sir, I can assure the House that we shall work on all these suggestions and see how we can implement them. Sir, with regard to royalty on crude oil, we have been pressing the Government of India also to increase the royalty from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The case is still pending. The Gujarat Government have also joined us, and we both the Governments—Gujarat Government and the Assam Government—are placing our case before the Government of India, and we hope that we will be, at least to some extent, successful to get the royalty increased. Now, Sir, about Sales tax on the sale of crude. The crude moves from Assam where crude is produced through pipelines to Barauni. We have been arguing the case that as the crude moves—it moves from the point of production to the point of utilisation—why crude is moving, unless the crude is sold? Therefore, sale has been taking place at the point from where it has started moving. (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharya—They call it turnover). Yes. At present this tax is being realised by the Bihar Government. Now the Oil India Limited, when we have claimed that the tax should be paid to us also, Oil India naturally feels that the Assam Government will win the case and therefore, they will have to pay the tax to the Government of Assam, they have decided to take the case to the Supreme Court, and it is now pending there in the Supreme Court to ascertain to whom they should pay.

As the case is now pending before the Supreme Court, I do like to comment anything on it.

Sir, regarding the Agricultural Income-tax, Mr. Bhattacharya is quite right when he says that probably we can realise more tax from the rural rich, the wealthy people who are living in the rural areas. Sir, from the classification list we can see that the income-tax, i. e. the Agricultural income-tax, the income below Rs. 10 thousand, the number is 308 and the income above 10 thousand and below Rs. 20 thousand, the number is 45. Then the income above Rs. 20 thousand and below Rs. 30 thousand, the number is only 10. Then the income above Rs. 30 thousand and below Rs. 50 thousand, the number is only 10. The income above Rs. 50 thousand and below 1 lakh, the number is 111. Here the tea people come in, the tea gardens whose number goes on increasing. The income above 1 lakh but below Rs. 2 lakhs, the number is 120 and above Rs. 2 lakhs, the number is 100. So, in between 10 thousand and 50 thousand, the number is very much less. If we try to find out, we will find that there are people whom we can assess, probably we can get more revenue. So, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharya is very much correct when he suggested what can we do in this respect.

Sir, regarding the realisation of arrear tax, as Shri Khaund has stated, Sir, had spoken on this matter at some length in my reply to the debate on the Budget speech. Sir, there are arrear which is, indeed, very heavy. But they are divided into different categories. Some cases are lying under revision, some cases are lying under Bakijai officers, some cases with Sales-Tax Superintendents. All

these put together become heavy, but when we classify them under different individual heads, it is not so heavy. As a matter of fact, when we go into details and examine them critically, we find that, more or less the position is the same. But that does not mean that we should not try to improve the position. I can assure the House that we will try our best to retrieve the present financial stringency. We must take some strong steps to see that the arrears are realised. Sir, all these matters, regarding our share of the divisible pool, our share of the income-tax and also the fact that some of the Agency Houses at Calcutta and the big business centres, the big undertakings carrying business having head offices in Calcutta—all these things are creating trouble to us, and on account of these, we are losing a good deal of our revenues. But then, the present law is very difficult. We have been studying the problems, but it is very difficult to find remedy to it. As a matter of fact, we have been pressing the Government of India that as Calcutta is a big market, is a great commercial centre, the trade and commerce in Assam is conducted and governed mainly by that market as the head offices of these Agency Houses are in Calcutta. So, whatever is earned in the State of Assam, they are put together in Calcutta, and the benefit goes to the Government of West Bengal; it does not come to us. So, something should be done in that respect. It is quite correct that we should do something to expand the tea market. It is also right that since the establishment of the Tea Auction Market at Gauhati there has been considerable

ning in Calcutta. We have been making every effort to see that the tea market is expanded and interested parties are attracted to this market and ultimately it grows bigger. I would appreciate the suggestion of the Hon. Member Shri Khaund that the tax should be on the slab system. When some luxurious furniture are sold, the tax should be levied at the lower level as ordinary furniture. If some people can afford to be luxurious they must pay more taxes and the poor people who have to purchase minimum to meet their bare necessities, they must pay less. That principle is absolutely alright and we will see what we can do in this respect. Then Sir, some people purchase trucks and cars in Nagaland and now Arunachal to avoid finance tax. They purchase trucks and cars there, bring them here and use them here, and subsequently they change the registration number. We must see that this device is stopped. These are the submissions I want to make to the House. The hon. Members have put forward very correct suggestions and all the suggestions are acceptable and I accept them all. With these words I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motion.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Whether Government is aware of the fact that the Railway headquarters here in Assam used to purchase a lot of things in the local markets in Assam and thereby they paid nearly Rs. 16 lakhs annually as sales tax. But of late they have started purchasing things at Calcutta and thereby depriving the State of a huge amount of money?

might be so but it has not come to my notice.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Will the Chief Minister look into it?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : I will see to it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I want a clarification from the hon. Chief Minister. About three years ago this House had passed the Purchase Tax Act but there was delay in notification of the said Act in the Gazette and as such some interested people took advantage of that and they went to the Supreme Court. Later on when this was revived, the Finance Department deliberately kept some loopholes in the Act for which the matter has again gone to the High Court, and it is now pending before the High Court. Is Government aware of the fact that some people working in the Finance Department, including some top officials, have unholy alliance with certain interested parties and because of them the State is deprived of a substantial amount of revenue? Will the Chief Minister be pleased to go through the petition submitted by the Chamber of Commerce, Kamrup in the High Court? If he scrutinises that then the cat will be out of the bag. It is not that the people are avoiding tax but because of the Government machinery we are losing a substantial revenue. There is an unholy alliance between the Officials of the Finance Department and the interested parties. The Finance Department officials first delayed the notification and then they deliberately kept some loopholes so that the Government will lose the case. Unless this

unholy alliance is broken there will not be any prosperity in the State.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Probably it is unfair to say that the Finance Department officials are in unholy alliance with the traders. There may be one or two black sheeps, I do not deny that, but so far as this particular Act is concerned, technically and legally there are some defects, and we are trying to see how we can overcome those defects.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : At the time of passing the Act in this House, it was alright but because of the fact that the Finance Department did not observe certain formalities, this complicity arose. The Department deliberately kept some lacunae in the Act for which the State is deprived of a huge revenue.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : That is not a fact. There are certain lacunae in the Act and we are examining it and trying to see how we can come out of this difficulty.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : On many occasions this matter was discussed in the House and we charged the Government as to why the Government was losing so much of revenue for the fault of the Department, and we were assured that the Government will take serious action against the officers concerned. Second time also when the Act was revived it was manipulated by the Finance Department's officials for which the matter has again gone to the High Court.

Mr. Chairman : This matter came before the House several times and it was discussed. Now that the

Chief Minister has assured that he will see to it, it need not be discussed.

Sreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: Sir, about 3 or 4 years back there was a Carriage Tax Act. For the goods carried from Assam there used to be a tax but this was done away with by the Government of India but they allowed West Bengal to impose an entry tax for all goods entering West Bengal. Now in view of the financial stringency will the Government persuade the Government of India to allow us to re-introduce the carriage tax?

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister): There were certain technical and legal difficulties. The Carriage Tax Act was passed in 1954, it was levied and some people paid the tax and some others did not, and they went to the Court. Then another Act was passed and it was sent to the President for his assent but the President refused to give his assent. At that stage some complications arose because in the meantime some people paid the tax and some did not. Then the President gave his assent with some restrictions, and that restriction was that the State legislature can pass the Act only validating the period from 1954 to 1962 so that the realisation of the tax already made may be regularised. But the Act will automatically expire in 1962 and it did expire in 1962. After that we passed another Act, Assam Passengers and Goods Act and we are realising tax under that Act.

Sreemati Renuka Devi Barkataki: The Government of Assam wanted to revive the Carriage Tax Act but the Government of India did not allow us to do so but they introduced entry tax. Now,

in view of the financial difficulty will Government request the Government of India to allow us to re-introduce this Act? Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha:

Chief Minister : We shall see what can be done in the matter.

(The Cut Motion was withdrawn with the Leave of the House)

Mr Chairman : I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 71,400 be granted to the Minister in charge to complete the sum of Rs. 97,400 necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1973 for the administration of the head "4.- Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

(The Grant was passed)

Grant No. 5.

Mr. Chairman : The question is that a sum of Rs. 22,51,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to complete the sum of Rs. 30,47,000 necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1973 for the administration of the head "12.- Sales Tax and 13.- Other Taxes and Duties."

(The Grant was passed)

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacheryya : Sir, Grants Nos. 8,9,10,11, 12 and 14 pertain to General Administration. Therefore, all these grants whether there are cut motions or not may be moved at a time and these grants may be discussed all together.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Mr. Chairman, with your permission, on the recommendation of the Gov-

* Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we move the Cut Motions. While moving the Cut motions in these heads I want to make certain observations. As I have already said earlier, this Government is thinking and speaking of structural change in the administrative set up of the State and having this change in administration in papers only will not serve any purpose unless the bureaucratic system is done away with. Sir, the Administrative Reforms Committee had suggested various reforms for implementation by the different States so that the administrative set up of different States could be within the reach of the common people. But yet this old type of bureaucracy is continuing and if there is no change in the machinery there can be no improvement.

Mr. Chairman vacated the Chair which Mr. Speaker occupied)

Sir, what is the reason for such inefficient administrative machinery in the State ? There are certain reasons. To my mind, when there is lack of strong leadership or leadership with high integrity to lead the State, automatically there will be weakness in the administration. Our experience has shown that we must have a change of outlook from top to bottom. If there is not a change of outlook in the leaders then there can never be a change in the administration. Unless the leaders and the Ministers who man this administration are above board, they can never remove corruption, nepotism and favouritism from the Government machinery. Therefore, it is high time on the part of the Government to think over this matter

very seriously. There of course can be structural change but unless the moral of the leaders is changed there cannot be any change in the administration. We impute things in administration, we indulge in corruption in administration. We the leaders are responsible for taking the State to dogs. Therefore, my submission is that before we ask to clean up the administration, it is the duty of the people representatives including the Ministers and the Chief Ministers and others to clean up their heart, their mind. Therefore, it is essential that there should be a code of conduct for all of us including the Ministers. Sir, I think you remember that when late Mr. Hareswar Goswami was the Speaker he proposed to have such a code of conduct for the Member but unfortunately that did not come. It is bad for the M. L.As to interfere in the day to day administration but we have been made to act in that manner because the administrative machinery is not functioning effectively. The representations submitted by the people are not responded, the representations submitted by M. L.As are not responded. Therefore, Sir a system has to be found out through which the peoples representative can function effectively without going from door to door and from table to table of the officers. I remember the Administrative forms Committee suggested that there should be only one set of files. A vicious circle is working in the offices. There are times when we submit papers to the Ministers. The Minister will send it to the State Minister. If there is no Deputy Minister or State Minister, he will send it to the Secretary. The Secretary will send it to

the Deputy Secretary. The Deputy Secretary will send it to the Under Secretary, The Under Secretary will send it to another Under Secretary. That Under Secretary may send it to the Superintendent, the Superintendent then will send it to the Upper Division Assistant. The Upper Division Assistant will send it to the Lower Division Assistant and then again the file will come back to the Minister through the same stages and you can imagine Sir, what time it takes. Can there be any effective Government machinery under such circumstances ?

Therefore the short system which is being followed in America and Great Britain should be followed here also. The system is that there will be one file for both Secretariat and Directorate. When we go down to Gauhati shifting the Capital we should follow this system. I also want to say in this context that the administration which is top-heavy now should be reorganised properly. The other day it was pointed out that more than 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees are being spent for the salary of the officers, and staff. Out of this amount nearly 65 to 70 percent is spent for the salary of the I. A. S. officers. There are special scales for these officers, super time scale, senior scale and so on. I do not know when the size of the State is decreased after the creation of Meghalaya why there should be 6 officers of the rank of Commissioner. We are doing all these things at the cost of the public. I hope the Chief Minister will look into it, and make some economy in this respect. Apart from that I would like suggest one thing. The number of I. A. S. officers should be lessened as, is being done in Tamil Nadu and

Maharashtra. We may say that in Tamil Nadu there is a regional party which is ruling the State. But in Maharashtra and Orissa they are also refusing to accept more I. A. S. officers. It will be good if we can promote our A. C. S. officers to the I. A. S. cadre. There are many brilliant people rotting in A. C. S. They deserve promotion to the I. A. S. I would suggest here that percentage of promotion should be increased to 50 per cent in this respect. When other States are doing likewise why we cannot do this here. Our officers are being suppressed by the I. A. S. officers. This should be stopped.

I have suggested earlier about the steps to be taken for successful industrialisation of the State. I hope the Government will create cadre of Accountants for the industrial relations. Due to lack of experts in accounting procedure so many Corporations are liquidating. In Maharashtra and Punjab they are doing it very successfully. Sincere and honest officers of the State cadre should be allowed to go ahead with their works which will bring prosperity to the State. After all people from outside will not take much care for the State which our own people will do. If we are called parochial for this we do not mind. We have suffered a lot because our things are at the hands of those who are not the people of this State. We are losing everything economically, we are losing our culture and everything. This should not be allowed to go as it is.

Another very important thing I want to point out. Here the Government has followed a strict economy cut and Government has followed a policy not to

any retired person. The Government is sticking to its principle rather they are doing it as before. All the Corporations like Transport Corporation, Construction Corporation are manned by the retired personnels. The Government should not know that with spent up bullets they cannot fire a target. These people are old and infirm and hence they will not be able to carry on with the business. One of the officers of the Government of Assam of the Education Department, who was the D. P. I., who was responsible for all mess in the Education Department has been given a post in the Government after his retirement. I sincerely want to tell the Chief Minister, as I know him to be as straightforward as we are (laughter) not to meddle with these people.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Barua this is a discussion under general administration. How does education come here?

Shri Dulal Chandra Parua: I am taking all the grants together 14, 15 and so on. And I am discussing the education because the appointments were made from the general side. Now, such things should be stopped by any means. While the Government has taken a decision to maintain strict economy, on the other hand they are appointing people. Referring to a letter No. ABP.66/6 dated 6/6/72. They appointed 6 Administrative Officers. Now Sir, unfortunately they are all my best friends. Those who are appointed they are serving in different capacity and A. P. S. C. has selected them. Now Sir, my whole question is that they are all my colleague. Now their appointments are cancelled and new hands are appointed. This should not be the practice. Now, I point out Sir, it is

a matter of policy. This Government always find their own interest. In this connection I want to cite one example, that is the Jt. Secretary of Law Department. It is most essential Sir, the person who holding the post of Dy. Secretary could not be accommodated because of his bad record. Sir, because of the bad record he could not get the post of Judge. Another very important point I want to raise that is about the Private Secretary to the Governor. He was retired on the 1st June, 1971 but he has been allowed to continue till today. He not only the Private Secretary to Assam Governor but he is working as Private Secretary to the Governor of Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya. In other States this post is held by I. A. S. or State Civil Service persons. In this connection I want to point out Sir, while General Shri Nagesh was the Governor at that time this man was driven out. But after the departure of General Shri Nagesh again somehow he managed to come here, and during his absence one of our I. A. S. man named Shri M. Gogoi worked there. Now my question is that Sir, the present private Secretary of the Governor depriving our local people from getting employment in the Governor's establishment. He is recruiting even Malies from Madras. Therefore, I want to ask the Chief Minister that this man should not be allowed to work here. Now very serious thing is this Sir, he is working as Private Secretary to the Governor of Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya. Naturally he goes through all the secret things of all the three States for which our boundary disputes between

nation is that Sir, he has practically drafted the entire memorandum of the Nagaland Government which has been submitted to the Advisor, Government of India, Shri Sundaram. It is very serious thing, therefore Sir, I request you to take necessary steps to remove this man from here. Another serious point in that Sir, there are many suspension cases, so far I know, there are about 2126 such cases are pending. As regards pension cases, there are nearly 1522 such cases are pending with the Government for disposal. Amongst those cases some of the people have already expired. In the Secretariat itself persons have died. So, I request the Chief Minister to make some new system to dispose those cases. According to the Government Suspension cases is to be disposed of within one year. This practice must be followed Sir.

Now another matter regarding the Trade Adviser and Director of Movements, Calcutta and the Assam House, Calcutta. So many serious things are going on here and exposing the whole Assam's character. This Trade Adviser frequently coming to Guwahati by Air. Very recently he came to Guwahati from Calcutta by Air, and to appear in the Law examination. He is coming at the cost of the Government without doing his job and for this I must tell the Minister, in-charge to probe about the affairs of the Assam House, Calcutta and Assam Government emporium, Calcutta. It is exposing all the picture about the character of our mothers and sisters. I must tell you Sir, those organisations exposing us before the other States and foreigners worse than anything. I hope Government will take serious note of these things.

Till today no account has been submitted by this emporium. In Delhi also 99% of the employees are from outside the State. When our own young boys are going without employment outsiders are being appointed to man these emporiums. Another thing is that this Government on whom we had hopes are indulging in taking political revenge. I will cite instances. One Officer who was appointed as Deputy Director of Tourism during the regime of the Choudhury Ministry is going to be thrown out. This gentleman was working in the All India Radio. He was selected through the A. P. S. C. and he had been in All India Radio for two years as is the practice. But even before the expiry of these two years he is being thrown out, and why because he was appointed by the then Minister of Tourism Shri Choudhry. When myself and my colleague brought this to the notice of the Chief Minister he was kind enough to assure us that he would look into it. But till today we have not heard anything either from the Chief Minister or from the Minister of Tourism. I know that this Officer is an efficient officer and he is instrumental in building up the tourism department in the State. If this becomes the fate of efficient officers then what could we expect from this Government. The other instance is the Planning Officer in the D.P.I.'s Office. This officer was appointed by the Selection Board, but he too is going to be kicked out because he was appointed by the predecessor of the present Minister. If there are or were faults in the former Ministry it should be endeavour of the present Ministry to rectify the wrongs and not to take political revenge. I want to know from the Chief

Minister if they want to politicalise the whole machinery. If it is so there is no use our speaking in the House. We thought that the present Chief Minister is a true democrat and he will act democratically but our hopes have been belied. I have been told that the Deputy Director of Tourism is the victim of manipulation by the Minister-in-charge of Tourism. Sir, I want to caution the Government against such misdeeds. Is it because the officer in question could not hobnob with other officers, or he is not in a position to give big parties to big brass or to go with his wife for dancing. If the present Government under the stewardship of Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, then I shall be the first man to go before the Public and say that nothing could be expected from a Government headed by Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha. Sir, previously there was a system under which every department is to submit their administrative report which has since been discontinued. And I do not know how things are going on in the administrative departments. The Administrative Committee should be asked to submit their recommendations early. Unless we gear up the machinery and allow the people to know that this machinery is their machinery and a helpful machinery there can be no democracy. I repeat, Sir, to remove corruption, nepotism and favouritism, an example should be set at the top and then only corruption could be removed from all levels. There should be a beginning at the Minister's level. Unless the people at the top are above board there can be no change in the administration.

With these observations, Sir, I move my Cut motion.

শ্রী প্রমোদ চন্দ্র গগৈঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষঃ ডাউনটোয়া সাধারণ প্রকাশিত
 কর্তন প্রস্তাবটো। সেমর্থন করিবলৈ গৈ আবন্তগিতে। এই কথা যই কব বিচারো
 য়ে আজি প্রশাসন ব্যবস্থাত এটা আমোল্য পৰিবৰ্তনৰ প্রয়োজন হুয়াহি পৰিছে
 আৰু সেই পৰিবৰ্তনটো। কি। ভাবে হোৱা। প্রয়োজন—সেই বিষয়ে মই হোৱা
 কথা কৰি বিচাৰিছো। আমি ভারতবৰ্ষত প্রশাসন ব্যৱস্থা পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ
 ক্ষেত্ৰত বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা। দৰ্কাৰে আজি আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ৰাজ্যপাল
 বিলাকৰ প্রয়োজনীয়তা আছে। সেই হেতু ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সুবিধান সংশোধন কৰি
 বজা মহাৰজা বিলাকৰ শ্ৰি, ভি পাচ উঠাই দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে
 আমি সকলোৰে আনুজ্ঞাৰে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সমাজতন্ত্ৰৰ বাৰস্থাত যিসকল প্ৰতিনিধি
 তেওঁলোকক প্ৰিলুপ্ত কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকক শ্ৰি ভি পাচত দিয়া চাৰি
 কোটি টকা কিস্তি আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ১৯ জন ৰাজ্যপাল আৰু সেই সকলৰ
 কাৰণে খৰছ হয় পাচ কোটি টকা। এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত যদি নিৰ্বাচিত
 বিধানসভা থাকে আৰু যদি নিৰ্বাচনী চৰকাৰ থাকে, তেনেহলে ৰাজ্যপালৰ
 কোনো প্রয়োজন নাই। সেই কাৰণে যেনেকৈ সমাজতন্ত্ৰবাদ হিচাবে ৰজা
 মহাৰজা সকলে শ্ৰি, ভি, পাচ উঠাই দিয়া হৈছিল, তেনেকৈ আমাৰ
 দেশতো সমাজতন্ত্ৰবাদ প্রশাসনৰ প্ৰতীক হিচাবে যদি ৰাজ্যপাল
 বিলাকৰ পদ স্থগিত কৰা হৈছিল, সেই বিলাক ততালিকে উঠাই দিয়া প্রয়োজন।
 তাৰোপৰি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল সকলে কিমান টকা খৰছ কৰে সেই
 সম্পৰ্কে কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো।

১৯৫০ চনত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এটা নিৰ্দেশত ৰাজ্যপালবিলাক কিমান
 টকা খৰছ কৰিব পাৰিব তাৰ এটা চিলিং বান্ধি দিছিল। সেই চিলিংমতে
 প্ৰত্যেকটো প্ৰিভান্ডে তেওঁলোকৰ এটা নিৰিখ আছে। যেনেকৈ মিলিটেৰী
 চেফ্টবীয়েল এণ্ড প্ৰিচ মেণ্টৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বছৰি ৭০ হেজাৰতকৈ বেছি টকা খৰছ
 কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এটা বটেইটমেণ্টত ২৫ হেজাৰতকৈ বেছি টকা খৰছ কৰিব
 নোৱাৰে, ফাৰ্নিচার্ট আৰু মেইনটেনেন্সত পাচ হেজাৰতকৈ বেছি হব নোৱাৰে
 আৰু অৰুণ বানচত ৫০ হেজাৰতকৈ বেছি হব নোৱাৰে। ১৯৫০ চনত
 এইটো নিৰ্দেশ দিছিল। গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ৰাজ্যপালসকলৰ কাৰণে কিছু
 যোৱা কেইবছৰত মই অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ কথা নাজানো আমাৰ অসম প্ৰদেশত

* Speech not corrected.

১৯৫০ চনতে যিটো চিলিং বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছিল—তাতেওকে প্রত্যেক বছৰে বাজ্যপালে চিলঙত থাকি বছত বেছি খৰছ কৰিছে। যেনেকৈ মিলিটেৰী চেক্ৰেটৰিয়েল এটা ব্ৰিচ মেণ্ডত ৭০ হেজাৰ টকা খৰছ কৰে। তেনেকৈ ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত খৰছ কৰে ৭৪,৭৯৩ টকা, ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত খৰছ কৰিছে ৮৭,১৭০ টকা, ১৯৭০-৭১ চনত ১,৩১,৩১৮ টকা, ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত ১,৫৮,৩৫৭ টকা আৰু এই বছৰৰ বাজেটত খৰছ কৰিছে ৭৬,৮৭০ টকা। ঠিক তেনেকৈ ভ্ৰমণ বান্ধিব চিলিং হ'ল ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা; কিন্তু খৰছ কৰিছে প্রত্যেক বছৰে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ৬৬,৩৪৩ টকা; ১৯৭০-৭১ চনত ৭৬,৮৬০ টকা; ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত ৮৪,৬২৫ টকা আৰু ১৯৭২-৭৩ চনত প্রকৃত কৰিছে ৮৪ হেজাৰ টকা।

ভাৰত চৰকাৰে যিটো নিৰ্বিখ বান্ধি দিছিল— সেই নিৰ্বিখতকৈ খৰছত একাধিক গৈছে। তেওঁলোকে কৰ্মনিচৰ মেইন্টেনেন্স আৰু বিপেয়ৰিত মোজা পাঁচ হেজাৰ টকা খৰছ আছে। কিন্তু খৰচ কৰিছে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত ১১,১৫৪ টকা; ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ১১ হেজাৰ টকা আৰু ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত ১৮ হেজাৰ টকা। অৰ্থাৎ প্রত্যেক বছৰে আমি দেখিছো যে ১৯৫০ চনতে বান্ধি দিয়া চিলিং কোনো দিনে বন্ধ কৰা নাই। এনে এখন দুখীয়া বাজ্যত যদি বাজ্যপালৰ কাৰণে ইমানখিনি টকা খৰছ কৰিব লাগিয়া হয় তেন্তে বাজ্যপাল নথকাই ভাল আৰু এই গণতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থাত বাজ্যপালৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। যদি আমি ব্যয় সংকোচন কৰিব খোজো আৰু যদি প্ৰশাসন উন্নত কৰিব বিচাৰো তেন্তে এই বিভিন্ন শিতানত যিটো নিৰ্বিখ বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ সীমিত পৰিমাণৰ ভিতৰতে আৰম্ভ থাকিব লাগিব, তেতিয়াই আমি অপচয় কিছু কমাব পাৰিম আৰু সেই নীতিৰ ফলৰ পৰা বৰ্তমান আমাৰ বাজ্যপালৰ নিচিনা আমোলা-তান্ত্ৰিক পদবীধাৰীৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই।

দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাটো উপব-গধূব হৈছে। সেই ফলৰ পৰা আমাৰ বাজ্যত কিছুমান সিকুলিয়াৰিটি আছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ বাজ্যত যেতিয়াই একোটা অংশ ওচ যায়, তেতিয়াই মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিষয়াৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হয়। এইটো কথা সকলোৱে জানে যে নগালেণ্ড আতৰি যোৱাৰ আগতে আমাৰ বাজ্যত মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা আছিল মাত্ৰ ৯ জন। কিন্তু নগালেণ্ড আতৰি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈ ১৯ জন হ'লগৈ। সেইদৰে মেঘালয়

পাহুতেই মন্ত্রীসভা বৃদ্ধি পালে ২৫ জনলৈ। তাৰ পাহত বৰ্তমানৰ মন্তন মন্ত্রীসভাই ঘনিবা কৰাই বাৰিহ; তথাপিও মিজ্বে বাম আৰু অৰুণাচল যোৱাৰ পাহত আৰু দুজন বৃদ্ধি হ'ল। সেইদৰে আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে আগতে কেৱল চিফ-ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ এজনহে আছিল; কিন্তু নগালেণ্ড গ'ল, মিজোৰাম গ'ল আৰু মেঘালয় গ'ল আৰু চেফ্ৰেটবীয়েট বিলাকো বেলেগ হ'ল। তথাপি গড়কাণ্ঠানি বিভাগত আকৌ এজন চিফ-ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ বেছি হ'ল। তাৰোপৰি এডিচনেল চিফ-ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, এক্সিকিউটিভ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ কেইবা জনো সৃষ্টি হ'ল।

এতিয়া আমাৰ এই প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটো ওপৰ গধুৰ হৈছে। প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটোৰ কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত যে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব নেলাগে, সেইটো মই কোৱা নাই। মই এইটোহে কৰলৈ গৈছো যে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটোত প্ৰয়োজনতকৈ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়ি গৈছে। যদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰটো আৰু বেছি টেকিয়াস কৰিব বিচাৰে তেতিয়াহলে আমাৰ উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা আৰু বৃদ্ধি নকৰিব তেওঁলোকক আমি আৰু বেছি কাৰ্যপটু কৰিব তেওঁলাহে-দৰকাৰ। তাৰ-জগে-জগেই এই কৰ্মচাৰী সকল যিমানেই পটু অথবা অভিজ্ঞ নহওক কিয়, আমি যদি প্ৰকৃত সমাজৰ পৰিবৰ্তন তথা জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণ সাধিব খোজো তেনেহলে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ অবিহনে কেৱল মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ যোগেদিয়েই প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটোক সমাজৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। এইটো পৃথিবীৰ সকলো উন্নতিশীল দেশৰ অভিজ্ঞতাই কৈছে। আমাৰ দেশৰো সেই একেই অভিজ্ঞতা। বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাটো আমি যিটো দেখিছো যে অকল বিধান সভাৰ কথাই নহয়, কেন্দ্ৰীয় সংসদতো যিমান আইন পাচ কৰিছে সেই সকলোবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে দেশখনৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কাৰণে যিটো দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী বা চিন্তাধাৰা আগতে আছিল সেইটোৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেইটো একেই আছে। এইটোও থিক যে এই পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কাৰণে-ৰাশ খোৱাকৈ যদি এগাম কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰি, তেনেহলে যিমানেই প্ৰগতিশীল আইন পাচ নকৰক কিয়, সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা টান হ'ব আৰু বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত স্বাৰ্থভিত্তি লোকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ লগ লাগি কিছুমান ন্যস্তস্বৰ্থ পূৰণৰ চেষ্টাত থাকিব পাৰিব। সেইকাৰণেই প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰটো মিকা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আগতে দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গীৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব।

কাৰণে আমি জিলাস্তৰতেই হওক, মহকুমা স্তৰতেই হওক বা ৰাজ্যিক স্তৰতেই হওক, আমি জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত সহযোগিতা কৰিব কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটোৰ পৰিবৰ্তন নোহোৱাৰ আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে আমাৰ বিধানসভাৰ পৰাই যিবোৰ কমিটি বা কমিশ্যন গঠন কৰি দিয়া হয়, সেইবিলাকে উপযুক্ত তদন্ত কৰি চৰকাৰৰ আগত দাখিল কৰা বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিযোগ বিচাৰিব উপযুক্ত আৰ্জিলৈকে চৰকাৰে কোনো বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাটো নাই। পৰিষ্কাৰ বিভাগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে, বিভিন্ন দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ বিষয়াসকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি বিলাক কৈকণ এই কমিটি বিলাকে অনুসন্ধানৰ পিছত উলিয়াই দিয়ে, সেইবিলাকৰ প্ৰতিশোধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নলয় আৰু যদি সেইটোৱেই সদায় ঘটি থাকে তেন্তে মুখেৰে যিমানই বোৱা হওক কিন্তু প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি ক্ৰেতিয়ন্তি কৰিব পৰা নেযাব। যোৱাৰ এই সদনতে গুৱাহাটী প্লেণ্ড ইণ্ডিয়ে- কেশ্বন কমিটিয়ে কৰ্মৰূপ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ চৌকণ সন্স্থ্য কৰিছিল আৰু বহুবোৰ তদন্তৰ বিষয়ে কৈছিল সেইবিলাকৰ বিষয়ে আৰ্জিলৈকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিবা তদন্ত কৰিছেনে? আমি জনসাধাৰণক কৰা হোৱা নাইকোৱা। এই বিধান সভাতে সৰ্বসন্মতিক্ৰমে গৃহীত হোৱা কমিটিয়ে কেইটা মান নিৰ্দিষ্ট অভিযোগত অভিযুক্ত কৰাৰ কাৰণে গুৱাহাটীৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কাৰণে পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল, সেই বিষয়ে আৰ্জিলৈকে কোনো বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহ'ল। সেই কমিটিৰ এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট পৰামৰ্শ আছিল এইটো গই পঢ়ি দিছো।

The Committee after going through the case is of the opinion that the Deputy Commissioner while showing great haste at the time recommending suspension and arrest of Shri Deka has not shown equal interest in forwarding the draft charges for departmental action against the officer and for submission of reports called for by the Government for consideration of sanction of prosecution. This delay on the part of the Deputy Commissioner is viewed seriously by the Committee. The Committee, therefore, recommends appointment of a

into the conduct of the D. C. regarding

the delay in submission of draft charges and the reports required by the Government regarding allegations in relation to the arrest of Shri N. K. Deka, and whether there was any malafide in relation to the initiation of action against Shri Deka by the Deputy Commissioner” বিধানসভাৰ অনুমোদিত কমিটিয়ে দেখুৱাই দিয়া ইমান এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অভিযোগ থকা স্বত্ত্বেও কামৰূপ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এই চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আৰ্জিলৈকে লৈছেনে? আমি জনাত একো লোৱা নাই। আকৌ এটা এই কমিটিৰ অনুমোদিত মই পঢ়ি দিছোঁ এই উপায়ুক্ত জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে “The Committee after examining the records of this case observes that the settlement of land with Shri A. K. Chaudhury, the present Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup at village Maragdola in Sonapur Circle was irregular and illegal as the land falls within the Tribal belt. The Committee therefore, recommends that the settlement orders should be set aside and responsibility should be fixed on the officer or officers at fault. The Committee also recommends to the Government that appropriate action should be taken immediately against Shri Anil Kumar Chaudhury the present Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup for obtaining illegal settlement in violation of rules and action taken reported to the Committee before 31st December, 1971.” কমিটিৰ ৰিপৰ্টৰ ৪২ পৃষ্ঠাত এইটো আছে। বাকী বিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থকা অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ কথা বাক বাদেই দিলোঁ। যিবিলাক সম্পৰ্কে সদনে তদন্ত কৰি ৰিপৰ্ট গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে, কমিটিয়ে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক নিৰ্দেশো দিলে অথচ আটাইবিলাকেই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ ওপৰত কোনো ব্যৱস্থাকে গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে। হয়তো তেখেত সকলে এই বুলি কব পাৰে যে, “আমি নতুনকৈ আহিছোঁ। ৰিপৰ্টৰ কথা গমকে পোৱা নাই।” সেইটোও কেতিয়াও সচা নহয় আৰু হেৰণ নোৱাৰে। কিয়নো ইয়াৰ আগৰ প্ৰথম অধিবেশনতে আমাৰ সেইকথা টাই উল্লেখ কৰিছিলোঁ। আৰ্জিলৈকে

নাই বৰং এতিয়া আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে তেওঁৰ ওপৰত কোনো শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে তেওঁক এতিয়া প্ৰমোচন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাই চৰকাৰে লৈছে। এইটোৱেই যদি প্ৰশাসনৰ গতি হয়, তেতিয়াহলে কেতিয়াও প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হোৱাটো দূৰতৈ ধাওক, কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ এইটোহে ধাৰণা হ'ব যে কোনোবাই যদি বেয়া কাম কৰে, তেওঁলোকৰহে উন্নতি হ'ব আৰু কোনোবাই ভাল কাম কৰিলে তাৰ পৰাহে নানান অশুবিধা হ'ব পাৰে।

তাৰ পিছত অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, কেনেকৈ যে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনটো চলিছে সেইটো কোৱা টান। এই সংক্ৰান্তত মই এটা উদাহৰণ দিব খুজিছো। ১৯৭১ চনতে সেই বছৰৰ জামুৱাৰী মাহতে শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত জনক বদলিৰ ছকুম দিয়া হ'ল। উপায়ুক্তজনক চাৰ্জ হেণ্ড অ'ভাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হয় কিন্তু তেওঁ কাবো কথাকেই নেমানে তেওঁক হেনো খিলঙৰ পৰা কোনোবাই কয় যে 'মই থাকালৈকে কোনেও তোমাক বদলি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তুমি থাকাতোনে তোমাক কোনে বদলি কৰে মই চাম।'—ইত্যাদি। এইদৰেই তেওঁ তাতে থাকিল। তেওঁৰ আৰু আজিলৈকে কোনো বদলি নহ'ল।

আমি জনা মতে যেতিয়াই কোনো মন্ত্ৰী আদি শিৱসাগৰ চাৰ্কিট হাউচলৈ যায় তেতিয়া এই বিষয়াজনে তেওঁলোকক আপ্যায়িত কৰে। কথাটো সঁচানে মিছা নাজানো। এজন চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে যদি উপায়ুক্তৰ নিৰ্দেশ নামানে, মহকুমাধিপতিৰ নিৰ্দেশ নামানে আৰু জুন মাহৰ পৰা ২৮ মাহলৈ চাৰ্জ হেণ্ড অ'ভাৰ নকৰে তেনেহলে প্ৰশাসন কেনেকৈ চলিব বাৰু ? এইটো কথা নিশ্চিতকৈ ক'ব পাৰো যে ওপৰত কি হৈছে ক'ব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু নিয়ম খাপত প্ৰশাসন একেবাৰে অচল হৈ গৈছে সকলো বিভাগতে। সেইকাৰণে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুবোধ কৰিব খুজিছো, তেখেতেও অৱশ্যে বাৰে বাৰে কৈছে যে প্ৰশাসন নিকা কৰিব আৰু দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰিব, অকল ঘোষণাই নহয় তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। আমি চৰকাৰ চিনচিয়াৰ যুগি তেতিয়া ভাৱিম যেতিয়া কমিটিয়ে অনুমোদন কৰা প্ৰতিবেদনবিলাক অতি সোনকালে বিশেষকৈ গুৱাহাটীৰ মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় ৰিপোর্ট তৎকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰে। কিন্তু কেচ কৰিব কেনেকৈ কেচ কৰিব লগীয়া হলে ক্ৰীককৰউদ্দিন আলী আহমেদৰ ওপৰতো কেচ কৰিব লাগিব, কিন্তু অসম চৰকাৰে তেওঁৰ ওপৰত কেচ কৰিব

স্বয়ং নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব খুজিছে, যিবিলাক তদন্ত হৈছে বিশেষকৈ গুৱাহাটীলৈ।
ইয়াৰপৰিমেটেটন কমিটিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে, যিহেতু এই প্ৰতিবেদন
সদনে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, তেতিয়াহে চৰকাৰক চিনচিয়াৰ বুলি কম।

(সদনত হুলস্থূল পৰিবেশ)

সেইকাৰণে কৈছে এই কমিটি বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন বিলাক তৎক্ষণাত
কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। এই কথাটো আমি যোৱা সদনতো উত্থাপন কৰিছিলো,
কিন্তু মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কোনো জবাব নিদিলে। এই বাৰ ইয়াৰ
স্বৰূপে জবাব বিচাৰিছো। এইখিনিকে কৈ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

শ্ৰীসোনেখৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি ছুৰাৰ মান
কব খুজিছো। এইখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ। এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থাত
জনসাধাৰনৰ প্ৰত্যেকজন অন্ততঃ জ্ঞানী সজ হব লাগে। যিখন দেশত এই-
খিনিৰ অভাৱ আকু কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰে সেইখন দেশক গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ
বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। অৱশ্যে যি দলৰ নীতিৰ দ্বাৰা দেশ শাসন কৰে সেই
দলে নিজৰ নীতিৰ প্ৰতি বা তেখেত সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিব লাগে।
মই এজন চোচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ হিচাবে সমাজবাদৰ দৰ্শনত মোৰ যথেষ্ট জ্ঞান
থাকিব লাগে। যিকোনো প্ৰশাসনীয়দল বা কংগ্ৰেছ দলেও সমাজবাদৰ কথা
কৈছে কিন্তু তেখেতসকলে সমাজবাদৰ জ্ঞান, দৰ্শন হজম কৰিব লৰ লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমান
অৱস্থাত যি দেখা গৈছে কংগ্ৰেছ দলত সমাজবাদৰ জ্ঞান আৰু দৰ্শনৰ অভাৱ।
নৃত্যালপন্থীকে আৱন্ত কৰি টি-আইৰ এজেক্টলৈকে কংগ্ৰেছ দলটো এটা কোৱালিচন
দল হৈ পৰিছে। গতিকে এনেকুৱা এটা দলে শাসনযন্ত্ৰ যেনে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব
পাৰিব বা সমাজবাদ যেনে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিব পাৰিব মোৰ তাত সন্দেহেই
নহয় অবিশ্বাসো।

ভাইচ:—কোনো প্ৰমাণ নাই। (কংগ্ৰেছৰ টি আই ৰ কোনো প্ৰমাণ নাই।
খুজি কিল নোথোৱাই ভাল। সমাজবাদ কৰিবলৈ হলে বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰ
যি-অন্ততঃ জ্ঞান বৃত্তান্ত তাকো চাব লাগিব। যোৱা ২৫ বছৰে কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ
কাৰণে পৰা সেই একেই শাসন ব্যৱস্থা চলি আছে কোনো এটা প্ৰণালীৰ
ভাৱে শাসন ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। স্বাধীনতাৰ লগে লগে সৰ্ব-
ভাৰতীয় কংগ্ৰেছ দলক কিংপত্ৰিত নো দেশৰ শাসন প্ৰণালী গঠন কৰ
হব বৃটিচ-প্ৰণালী নে আমেৰিকান-প্ৰণালী কি ধৰণে পাৰ্লামেন্ট গঠন কৰিব
বৃটিচ-পাৰ্লামেন্ট নে অন্য কোনো পাৰ্লামেন্টৰ আৰ্হিৰ এই কথা আলোচন

হৈছিল। শেষত বৃটিচ শ্ৰেণীৰেই শাসন ব্যৱস্থা চলোৱাৰ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে। স্বাধীনতাৰ আগতে কংগ্ৰেছে ৰাজ্যপালৰ পদৰ বিলোপ কৰাৰ কথা আছিল কিন্তু বৃটিছ শ্ৰেণীৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা এনে কৰাৰ কাৰণেই এই বৃগা হাতী পুহিব লগা হ'ল। সমাজবাদৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীত শাসন ব্যৱস্থা চলাব লাগিছিল। প্ৰকৃত সমাজবাদৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী গ্ৰহণ কৰা ভাল। বাইজক ভুৱা নিদিয়াই ভাল। অৱশ্যে বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত যিটো দলে আমাৰ ইয়াত শাসনৰ ভাৰ লৈছে তেওঁলোক প্ৰাক্‌বিলাকেই নতুন সদস্য আৰু সংখ্যাটো বেছি বুলি নিজেই কৈছে। জ্বানি জ্বানিব পাবিছো যোৱা ২২ এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে দ্বিলঙত কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে এজন চৰকাৰী, কৰ্মচাৰীৰ জৰিয়তে সকলো শ্ৰেণী শিকিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। এয়াই হ'ল গণতন্ত্ৰৰ আৰ্হি। এই খবৰ কাকততো ওলাইছে। গণতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিৰ নিৰ্বাচিত সদস্য সকলে যদি এজন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ তলত প্ৰশিক্ষণ লবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে ভাবক, আজি মন্ত্ৰীসভাৰ তলত সচিব সকলনে, সচিব সকলৰ তলত মন্ত্ৰী সকল।

শ্ৰীমন্তীকান্ত শইকীয়াঃ শিক্ৰা বোজা কথাষাৰত আমি আপত্তি কৰিছো। শ্ৰীমোনেশ্বৰ বৰাঃ আজি এই দলৰ পৰা সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজে বা দেশ খনে যি আশা কৰিছিল সেই খিনি পোৱা হব নে নহয় সন্দেহজনক। পোৱা নহৱই। এই বৃটিচৰ আমোলাতন্ত্ৰৰ আৰ্হিৰ যি শাসনত সমাজবাদৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছিল আৰু মিশ্ৰিত অৰ্থ নৈতিৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা দেশত চলোৱা হৈছে ইয়াৰ পেটত সমাজবাদী, অৰ্থনীতি গঢ়ি উঠিব কেনেকৈ? যি শাসন শ্ৰেণীয়ে জন্ম লাভ কৰিলে তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমাজবাদ শাসন শ্ৰেণী অংকুৰিত হোৱাটো নিশ্চিত কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে শাসন যন্ত্ৰত কেবোণ বা গণগোলৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে? এতিয়া চাওক নগা আৰু অসমৰ সীমা বিবাদকে। এই সীমা বিবাদৰ কাৰণে সুলভম কমিচন হৈছে আৰু কিবা কিৰি হৈছে বুলি বক্তৃতা দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু নগাৰ নিচিনা একমুঠ দেশে ডেবাডুনত এজন অফিচাৰ ৰাখি ছয় মাহ ধৰি চাবৰ্তে তাৰ ইতিহাস সেপা আদি অধ্যয়ন কৰি এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে কৰিব পাৰিছে জানো? ইংলণ্ডৰ ইণ্ডিয়ান লাইব্ৰেৰী হাউচত নগালেণ্ডৰ অফিচাৰ গৈ ছয় মাহ ধৰি গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ইতিহাস, নগা পাক্কাৰ জন্ম কথা, আহোম, কোচ, কহাৰী, চুতীয়া আদি বহু সকলৰ দিনৰ কথা আৰু কীৰ্তী আদি অধ্যয়ন কৰিছে। আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে বক্তৃতা দিছে ইজামো সদস্য সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব। দেশৰ শাসন শ্ৰেণী

ঠিক কবিলে হলে দৃঢ়তাৰে আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। এতিয়া চাৰুক বিহীন বিভাগৰ যি জন উপদেষ্টা নিয়োগ কবিলে তেওঁ হ'ল এজন অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্মচাৰী। তেওঁনো বাক কি উপদেশ দিব? তাহানি কিবিডি চৰকাৰৰ দিনৰে পৰা চাকৰি কৰি শেষত বিত্তীয় সচিব হৈ তেখেতেই বাজেট তৈয়াৰ কৰি শেষত সকলো বিত্ত বাজু ভৰালৰ শেষ কৰি আপোনাক আজি বিত্তহীন বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী পাতিছে। সেই জনাই এতিয়া আপোনাৰ উপদেষ্টা। তাৰ সলনি যদি আপুনি বাস্তবনৈতিক লোক যি সমাজবাদী অৰ্থনীতিৰ বিষয়ত আপোনাক উপদেশ দিব পাৰে তেনে লোক উপদেষ্টা কৰি ললে সমাজবাদী অৰ্থনীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰে আপোনাৰ সহায়ক হব। তেনেকৈ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ উপদেষ্টাৰ কথাও উলুকাব পাৰি। এই বিলাক সমালোচনা কৰাৰ উপৰিও পুনৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিও— যদি আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সঁচাকৈয়ে সমাজবাদ কৰিব খুজিছে, সমাজবাদী মানুহৰ উপদেশ লৈ প্ৰথমে নীতিখিনি ঠিক কৰি লওক। ইয়াকে কৈ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

ডাঃ ববীন গোস্বামী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি মই দুবাৰমান কৰ খুজিছোঁ। এইবাৰ আমাৰ বাজেটত প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যয় কমোৱাৰ বাবে যি প্ৰচেষ্টা লৈছে মই ওলগ জনাইছোঁ। লগে লগে আমি এই কথাও পাহৰি যোৱা উচিত নহয় যে আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ তুলনাত ভাৰতৰ আন আন ৰাজ্যতকৈ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যয় আমাৰ ইয়াত বহুত বেছি। নগালেণ্ড, জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰৰ বাহিৰে ভাৰতৰ আন আন ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত অসমত প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যয় আটাইতকৈ বেছি। সিয়ে প্ৰমান ৰবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বেছি টকা ক'ত কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰিছে। ১৯৬৮ চনত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ত আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৯০ হাজাৰ। তাৰে ৩৬ হাজাৰৰ মাহিহি দৰমহা আছিল, এশ টকা বা তাতকৈ কম। ছিয়াল্লিৰ হাজাৰৰ, এশ টকাৰ পৰা দুশ পঞ্চাশ টকাৰ ভিতৰত। দুহেজাৰ পাচশৰ, দুশ একাৰল টকাৰ পৰা তিনিশ টকাৰ ভিতৰত। তিনি হাজাৰৰ, তিনিশ এক টকাৰ পৰা চাৰিশ পঞ্চাশ টকাৰ ভিতৰত, তিনিশ একাশি জনৰ চাৰিশ একাৰল টকাৰ পৰা পাচশ টকাৰ, আঠশ উনানবৈ জনৰ, পাচশ এক টকাৰ পৰা এহাজাৰ টকা লৈ এশ তেওঁৰ জনৰ, একহাজাৰ এক টকাৰ পৰা পোন্ধৰ শলৈ, তেইশ জনৰ পোন্ধৰ শৰ পৰা দুহেজাৰ টকাৰ, বাৰ জনৰ দুহেজাৰ এক টকাৰ ওপৰত। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় সংখ্যাত সৰহ হ'লও নিশ্চয় বেতনভোগী চাকৰীয়াসকলক অলপ

সংখ্যক উচ্চ বেতনভোগী চাকৰীয়াসেহে বেতন ব্যয়ৰ অৰ্থাৎ দৰমহাৰ বাবদ হোৱা খৰচৰ এটা বৃদ্ধি অংশ ভোগ কৰে। এইবাৰ সচিবালয়ৰ ব্যয়ৰ বাবে এক কোটি দুই লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই ব্যয় যোৱা বছৰ আছিল অষ্টাশী লাখ টকা মাত্ৰ। অৰ্থাৎ এই বছৰ প্ৰায় চৈধ্য লাখ টকা বেছি ধৰা হৈছে। ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত দৰমহাৰ বাবে খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল যোত্ৰ লাখ একাৰম হাজাৰ টকা কিন্তু এইবাৰ খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ধৰা হৈছে একৈশ লাখ ত্ৰিশ হাজাৰ টকা অৰ্থাৎ বেতন বাবদ। মই ভাবো আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰণাৰ ওপৰ ভাগ গধুৰ হোৱা বাবেই দৰমহাৰ বাবদ ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে। এটা কথা লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যে মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ বাবদ কম কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ সচিবালয়ৰ যি সকল বিষয়া আছে সেইসকলক বৰ কেবাশী বুলি কলেও অত্যাক্তি কৰা নহয়। তেওঁবিলাকে ভ্ৰমণ বাবদ নামত কেনেকৈ টকা লৈছে তাৰ এটা হিচাব মই দিব খুজিছো। ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত এই বিষয়া সকলে ভ্ৰমণ বাবদ লৈছিল তিনি লাখ চাৰি হাজাৰ, ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত ছয় লাখ চৈধ্য হাজাৰ, ১৯৭০-৭১ চনত তিনি লাখ এঘাৰ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। এই বাৰ অৱশ্যে বাজেটত এই বিষয়া সকলৰ কাৰণে এক লাখ টকা ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈছে। আকৌ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে ভ্ৰমণ বাবদ লৈছে ১৯৬৮-৬৯ চনত চাৰি লাখ আঠঘটি হাজাৰ, ১৯৬৯-৭০ চনত চাৰি লাখ সাতাইচ হাজাৰ টকা, ১৯৭০-৭১ চনত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ বাবে তিনি লাখ ন'হাজাৰ আৰু ১৯৭১-৭২ চনত তিনি লাখ নব্বৈ হাজাৰ টকা। এইবাৰ বাজেটত অৱশ্যে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ বাবে দুই লাখ পচাশী হাজাৰ টকা ধৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আন এটা কথা হৈছে আমি দেখিছো যে সচিবালয়ৰ কৰিভৰত কিছুমান মানুহ পুলত বহি বিভিন্ন ভঙ্গীত টোপনিয়াই থাকে আৰু কোনো বিষয়া আহিলে যন্ত্ৰচলিতৰ দৰে ঠিয় হৈ কপালত হাত লগাই অভিবাদন জনাই পিচ মুহূৰ্ত্তে আকৌ সেই একেই ভঙ্গী লয়। এই বিলাক হ'ল বৃটিচৰ দিনত বগা চাহাবক পৰিচাৰ্য কৰিবলৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰা পাৰচনেল পিয়ন। বৰ্গ ছৰ পিচত আজিও এওঁলোকৰ সংখ্যা আৰু বেছি হৈ হৈছে। বৰ্তমান ব্ৰাউন চাহাবক পৰিচাৰ্য কৰাৰ কাৰণে। অসমত প্ৰায় আঠ হাজাৰ এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ পিয়ন আছে কিন্তু আটকিত কথা সেই পিয়ন বিলাকক বিষয়া সকলে নিজৰ ব্যক্তিগত কামত লগাইছে। তাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে বছৰি এক কোটি দুই লাখ

কিন্তু আটকিত কথা সেই পিয়ন বিলাকক বিষয়া সকলে নিজৰ ব্যক্তিগত পিয়ন

দিয়া উঠাই দিব লাগে। মানবীয়তা বোধেই হ'ল গণতন্ত্রৰ মূল ভেটি। কিন্তু
 আমিক দেশত ইয়াক মৰ্যাদা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আৰু মানবীয়তা বোধৰ মৰ্যাদা
 নিদিয়া কাৰণেই আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক মনোবৃত্তি 'লেট দি-দগ' বাক বাট দি কাৰাভান
 'গঞ্জ অন'। আমাৰ দেশৰ আই-এ-এচ বিষয়া সকলৰ সম্পৰ্কত মাননীয়
 সদস্য শ্ৰী হলাল বৰুৱাই যি উক্তি কৰিছে তাত মোৰ পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থনে আছে। এইটো
 কথা কোনেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষীকীৰ্ত্তিৰ বাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত
 অসমৰ আই-এ-এচৰ সংখ্যা বেছি। বহুকে বহুৰো এই আই-এ-এচ বিষয়া
 বুদ্ধি হৈ আছে আৰু এতিয়া হৈছেহি ১৯৮ জন। এই বাৰ আকো বাজেটৰ
 সূচী পঠাতি উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে এই সংখ্যা ১৯৭ কৰা হ'ব। বহুৰো
 আই-এ-এচ বিষয়াক সংখ্যা বঢ়াই দিয়া কাৰণে এ-চি-এচ বিষয়া সকলৰ পদা-
 মিতিক পথ কৰা হৈ গৈছে। আই-এ-এচ আৰু এ-চি-এচ বিষয়া সকলৰ
 প্ৰতিভা আৰু বৰ্জ দক্ষতাৰ মাজত প্ৰকৃততে যিটো ব্যৱধান আছে তুলনাত
 এই দুই কৰ্মচাৰীকালীয়া সুবিধাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত বেছি ব্যৱধান দেখা গৈছে।
 ১৯৫৭ চনত ৪৩০ জন আছিল, পোন্ধৰ বছৰ পাচত ১১৮ জন আই-এ-এচ
 বিষয়া হ'ল। কিন্তু এই পোন্ধৰ বছৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ প্ৰশাসনীয়
 কৰ্ম বা উন্নতি পৰিসংখ্যাত হৈছে নেকি? উত্তৰ একে আধাৰতে হয় নাই।
 অসমৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই আই-এ-এচ বিষয়া সকলে কোনো অবিহণ
 যোগোৱা নাই, অৰ্থ নৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰতো কোনো অবিহণ যোগোৱা নাই। যোৱা
 ১৫ বছৰক অৰ্থ নৈতিক ইতিহাস একো গৌৰৱজনক নহয়। আজি পোন্ধৰ
 বছৰক অৰ্থ নৈতিক ইতিহাস হৈছে চাৰি। এক কোটি টকা ধাক লৈ অসম
 চৰকাৰ এক চুপা চক্ৰত সোমাই পৰাৰ ইতিহাস। আনহাতে এই আই-এ-এচ
 বিষয়া সকলৰ কাৰণে চুখীয়া চৰকাৰে বিপুল পৰিয়ামৰ ব্যয় কৰিব লগা
 হোৱাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰভূত ক্ষতি হৈছে। প্ৰশাসন মন্ত্ৰী কেবল মুষ্টিমেয়
 কেইজনমান বিভাগীয় সচিব বা উপায়ুক্তই নৰঞ্জায়। আমাৰ অসমৰ প্ৰশাসন
 মন্ত্ৰীটোৱৰ স্বজহাডাল হৈছে A.C.S. বিষয়া সকল। আকি যদি তেওঁলোক
 হৈ থাকে, অসমলৈ হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে প্ৰশাসন মন্ত্ৰী নিশ্চয় বিকল্প প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া
 হব নোৱাৰিব ফলত বাইজকা দিয়া প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া সমূহ— সমাজবাদী আঁচনি সমূহ
 কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰোতে অসম বাধীৰ সম্মুখীন হব লাগিব। এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে
 উপলক্ষ কৰা উচিত। স্বাৰ্থবুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক আৰু সমাজবাদ
 প্ৰেৰণ দিলাই আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ আই, এ, এচ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে দুখীয়া ৰাজ্য খনত বহু
খৰচ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। মই এজন ডেকা সদস্য হিচাবে সংকীৰ্ণ মনৰ
চিনাকৈ এই বিষয়ে কব লগা হোৱাত মই নিজেই দুঃখীত। অৱশ্যে আই,
এচ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ ভিতৰতো কিছুমান ভাল অফিচাৰ আছে। কিন্তু
কিছুমান অফিচাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপে এনেকৈ কবলৈ বাধ্য কৰাইছে। মই এজন
চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। তেওঁ এবাৰ চৰকাৰী কামত
লোৱা যাত্ৰতে গুৱাহাটীত বহু কথা কৈছিল। অসমীয়া জাতি আৰু চৰকাৰৰ
কক্ষে বিবেদাগাৰ কৰিছিল। আৰু এইজন মানুহেই অসমক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব
বনলৈ গৈছিল দিল্লীলৈ। A man who has nothing but contempt
for the people and Government of Assam. No wonder Sir,
many of our cases go by default. বহু দিনৰ পৰা প্ৰশাসন বহুটোৰ উন্নতিৰ
খা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আজিও তাৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে
ই ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ বৰ বেছি জ্ঞান নাই। এজন অৰ্থনীতিবিদৰ কথা মই
বলথ কৰিব খুজিছো।

এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Calling Attention

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under
rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Bu-
ness in Assam Legislative Assembly I beg to call the
attention of the Minister, supply to the news item appe-
aring in the Assam Tribune dated the 2nd May, 1972
under the caption "Unauthorised sale of F.C.I. rice detected."

Shri Mohitosh Purkayastha, (Minister) : It has been
reported in the 2nd May issue of the Assam Tribune that
during the course of a surprise visit to the rice market
at Fancy Bazar, Gauhati, on 1st May, the Supply Minister
detected a large number of bags of F. C. I. Rice not
sent for the open market being sold in the open market.

It has also been reported in the news item that in a similar surprise visit by the Supply Minister to the F.C.I. godown at New Gauhati he detected about 3000 bags of rice unfit for human consumption being rebagged for sale to the consumers and also that in the Central Warehouse on the Zoo Road a large quantity of rotten wheat meant for distribution was seen by the Supply Minister.

The facts of the case are briefly as below :

The Supply Minister accompanied by the Supply and FCI officials paid a visit to the Fancy Bazar market on the 1st of May. During the course of visit, the Supply Minister noticed that some rice there contained in bags marked with the FCI marks was being sold in the open market.

In view of this, a report was called for from the local Deputy Director of Supply as well as from the Regional Manager F.C.I., Gauhati. The Director of Supply was also requested to make a personal enquiry into this matter. As the matter requires detailed examination of accounts etc. of wholesalers and retailers both in Gauhati and Shillong, the Director of Supply has not been able to furnish his final report till now.

However, a preliminary report received from him in the matter recently indicates that the F. C. I. rice, if any, sold in the open market has leaked into the open market through four sources as indicated below :

1. Direct leakage of F. C. I. rice from the F.C.I. godowns.
2. Leakage of F.C.I. rice out of rice allotted by them

3. Leakage of rice out of F. C. I. rice allotted to the wholesalers of Gauhati;
4. Leakage of rice from quantities of F. C. I. rice reported to be still held by some millers of Kamrup district for the past few years.

It has not been possible to ascertain what is the extent to which each of these sources has contributed to the flow of F. C. I. rice into the open market. Nor is it possible to find out exactly how much F.C.I. rice has leaked into the open market as it is believed that quite a substantial portion of the rice sold in the F.C.I. bags may be in fact open market rice bagged in old F.C.I. tags which are sold in the market from time to time by the F.C.I. itself and other sources legally entitled to dispose of such bags.

However, in order to see that leakage from F.C.I. allotments to wholesalers is minimised, the Government are considering the issue of codified instructions to all categories of supply staff to keep very close watch in future over the accounts of wholesalers and retailers issued with such F.C.I. rice to ensure that they have no scope to divert such rice to the open market. So far as the issue of substandard rice or wheat by F.C.I. is concerned, the Government will be shortly giving wide publicity to a scheme worked out in consultation with the F.C.I. under which an allottee to whom the F.C.I. officials wish to issue such substandard foodgrains will have the right to appeal ultimately to the Public Analysts for final decision as to whether the foodgrains thus sought to be issued to

him by the F.C.I. is suitable for human consumption or not.

Regarding the allegation in the newspaper report about the detection, by the Minister, of 3000 bags of rice unfit for human consumption being rebagged for sale to consumers, it appears that the said rice seen by the Minister in the Zoo Road godown was actually transferred there by the F.C.I. from their godown at Atgaon and Kalapahar the roofs of which were blown off by the cyclonic storm and rain which swept Gauhati on the night of 18th April, 1972, for technical treatment and salvage operations. This godown was closed to all allottees and no release order for issue of rice or any other commodity existed so far as this godown was concerned. It is not a fact that the Minister saw any such bag of rice unfit for human consumption in the F.C.I. godown at New Gauhati. Also no rotten wheat was seen by the Minister in the Central Warehouse in Zoo Road.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : In view of the present activities of the F.C.I. because in the name of procurement the F.C.I. is creating a mess of the whole situation and also they are earning their high profit at the cost of the common growers, do the Government not consider it proper to take over the entire procurement by the Government?

Shri Mohitosh Surkayastha (Minister, Supply) : This is a suggestion and the Government will take note of it.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Goswami. Half an hour discussion.

আপুনি দুই মিনিট ক'ব।

শ্রীববীন গোস্বামী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়টো হ'ল বন্ধ হৈ যোৱা
 কুৱাহাটীৰ এচচিয়েটেড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিৰ ওপৰত। এই এচচিয়েটেড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিৰ অসম
 লিমিটেডৰ ছাদশ বছৰেকীয়া বিপৰ্য্যক্ত কোৱা হৈছে যে, ১৯৭১ চনৰ ৩১
 মাৰ্চৰ শেষত বিত্তীয় বছৰৰ লোকচান হৈছিল ৩০ লাখ ৭০ হেজাৰৰ আৰু
 আগৰ লোকচানৰ লগলগাই সৰ্বমুঠ লোকচান হৈছে ৮০ লাখ ৪১ হেজাৰৰ
 কুপৰিচালনাৰ ফলত কোম্পানীটোৰ ষিটো টেক্সটাইল ইউনিট বন্ধ হৈছে গৈছে
 ১৯৭০ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহত। এই ইউনিট বন্ধ হোৱাৰ ফলত প্ৰাক্কাৰ্চত
 কৰ্মীৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ পথ বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল। অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধি
 গঠিত পৰিচালক মণ্ডলীয়ে আমাৰ দেশৰ বাজৰা বিত্তীয় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানকৰ্ণবাৰ্ডেৰ
 কোটিৰো অধিক খণ লৈ কিয় পৰিচালনা কৰিব নোৱাৰাত কেনেকৈ ইয়াৰ
 অপমৃত্যু ঘটিছে বুজিব পৰা নাই। ১৯৬৭ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ পিৰাই এই
 উদ্যোগৰ সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ
 ১৯৭০ চনৰ ২২ জুলাইৰ এই উদ্যোগৰ পৰিচালক বৃন্দৰ সভাই সেই বছৰৰে
 আগষ্টৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে যদি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা নলয় তেনেহ'লে টেক্সটাইল
 ইউনিট বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। এই সিদ্ধান্ত চৰকাৰ
 কৰক জনোৱা সত্ত্বেও চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ একো নকৰিলে—মাত্ৰ
 চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহৰ শেষৰ সপ্তাহত এটা বিত্ত বিৱৰণী খুজি পঠালে। তাৰোপৰি
 মজাৰ কথা এই উদ্যোগ এইভাৱে বন্ধৰ উপক্ৰম হোৱাৰ সময়ত এই উদ্যোগ
 টোৰ পৰিচালক মণ্ডলীৰ মাজত থকা অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধি দুজন
 জাপানলৈ গুচি যায়।

কিছুবছৰ আগতে Industrial Finance Corporationৰ এই উদ্যোগ
 চলি জাৰি চাই এখন প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰিছিল। অধ্যক্ষ বিলাক
 প্ৰতিবেদনৰ কথা এই প্ৰতিবেদনত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ
 সন্তোষজনক নহয় বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। সেইবিলাকৰ বক্ষণৰ কাৰণেও
 কোনো যত্ন লোৱা হোৱা নাই। টেক্সটাইল শাখাটোৰো উৎপাদন সন্তোষজনক
 নহয় আৰু তাৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলক খোৱা পানী আৰু ঘৰবাৰী দিয়া হোৱা
 নাই। এই প্ৰতিবেদনখনত শ্ৰমিক সকলক ঘৰবাৰী আদি ব্যৱস্থাৰ সাহায্য
 দিয়াৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছিল। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ
 ওপৰৰ দায়িত্ব আছে বুলি তাত কোৱা হৈছে। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ অনুবোধত
 Industrial Finance Corporation এ মেটাৰ্ট ঠাকুৰ বেদ্যনাথ

আয়াৰ নামৰ এক হিচাব পৰীক্ষক প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ হতুৱাই এই উদ্যোগ সম্পৰ্কে ১৯৭০ চনৰ মাৰ্চ মাহত তদন্ত চলাই। এই তদন্ত বিপোর্ট চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে। আকৌ ১৯৭০ চনৰ জুলাই মাহত মেচাৰ্চ কেমিকেল এণ্ড মেটালাৰ্জিকেল কোম্পানীয়ে বাসায়নিক শাখাটোক বিষয়ে তদন্ত চলাই বাছা চৰকাৰক report দাখিল কৰে।

ৰোম্বাৰ টেক্সটাইল কমিছনাৰে নিয়োগ কৰা techno economic survey দলটোৰ বিপোর্ট অসম চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছে অথচ ইমান বিলাক তদন্ত কৰাৰ পিছতো এই উদ্যোগটো নিজৰ হাতলৈ অনাৰ কিয়া উপায় উদ্ভাৱনা কৰিছেনো বা পুনৰ চালু কৰাৰ কিয়া এটা সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হোৱা নাইনে? যোৱা বছৰ ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ উদ্যোগ উন্নয়ন দপ্তৰে ১৯৫১ চনৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ডেভেলপমেণ্ট আৰু Regulation আইনৰ ১৫ ধাৰা মতে যোৱা-৩ চেণ্ডেৰভত নিৰ্দেশযোগে কে. কে. ধৰুৱা নেতৃত্বত আৰু এটা তদন্ত আয়োগ গঠন কৰা হৈছে। এই তদন্ত আয়োগৰ প্ৰতিবেদন চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰা হৈছিল নে নাই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰো। এই উদ্যোগটোৰ অংশীদাৰ জাতীয়াই ২৬ লাখ টকা প্ৰথমতে ইয়াত বিনিয়োগ কৰাৰ কথা আছিল। কিন্তু তাৰ এক পইচাও নকৰিলে। যি কৰিলে সেইয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ Paper money—অৰ্থাৎ কাগজে কলমেহে। তেনেহলে তেওঁ কেনেকৈ কাম চলালে তেওঁৰ পৰিয়ালৰ নিকট আত্মীয় সকলক commissioned agent আৰু broker নিয়োগ কৰি এই উদ্যোগটোৰ সকলো যন্ত্ৰপাতি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা লৈ কিনিলে আৰু যন্ত্ৰপাতি কিনাৰ বাবদ যিখিনি commission সেইয়া জাতীয়াই পালে এই উদ্যোগটোৰ যব-ছোৱাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ সময়ত কোনো tender call নকৰ কৈ সকলোখিনি কান দিছিল নিজৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহক আৰু এই ঠিকাব লাভখিনি তেওঁলোকে পাইছিল।

এই উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা ভিতৰুৱা কথা আছে। 1968 চনত Assam Agro Industries Corporation ক তেওঁলোকৰ Total requirement of fertiliser কিনিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিলে। এই Agro Industries এ ইয়াৰ বাবদ ১১ লাখ টকা দিছিল—কিন্তু একবস্তা Fertiliser ও তাৰ পৰা মুতুলিলে—কাৰণ সেই সময়ত stock ত আচলতে একবস্তাও fertiliser নাছিল। বালিৰ বস্তা কিছুমান fertiliser বুলি ভৱাই থৈছিল। কিন্তু agro Industries এ fertiliser lift নকৰাৰ যুক্তি

দিলে যে যিহেতু তেওঁলোকৰ ইমান বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ fertiliser খোৱা শুদাম নাই সেই গতিকে জাতীয়া চাহাবৰ গুদামতে খ'লে। যেতিয়া সাৰৰ পৰিবৰ্তে বালিৰ বস্তা ওলাল তেতিয়া যুক্তি দিলে যে বহুত দিন ধৰি fertiliser ব্যৱহাৰ নোহোৱাকৈ পৰি থাকিলে সি নষ্ট হৈ যায়। ১১ লাখ টকাৰ এইখিনি সাৰ lift কৰাৰ আগতেই অন্যান্যকৈ আৰু দুবাৰ দিলে মুঠতে একবস্তাও সাৰ নোপোৱাকৈ Agro Industries এ জাতীয়াকৈ ৩০ লাখ টকা দিলে।

শ্ৰীৰ নিৰ্দেশত Agro Industries এ Associated Industries ৰ পৰা ইমানখিনি সাৰ কিনিবলৈ লৈছিল অৰ্থাৎ Associated Industries ৰ অন্যান্য ভাৱে কোনে Favour কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল? এই প্ৰশ্নটো মনলৈ অহা স্বাভাৱিক কাৰণ (১) Agro Industries এ stock ত আৰু আছিল নে নাই আৰু তাৰ গুণাগুণ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাইছিল নে? (২) যদি Agro Industries এ ক'বৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰে য় তেওঁলোকৰ fertiliser বিক্ৰী নোহোৱা কাৰণেহে এইখিনি নষ্ট হ'বলৈ পালে তেনেহলে প্ৰশ্ন উঠে কিয় নিজৰ requirement পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈ লক্ষ লক্ষ টকাৰ fertiliser কিনিছিল?

এইবোৰ কাৰ্যকলাপে এইটোকে প্ৰমাণ কৰে যে অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু অসমবাসী বাহিৰক ঠগাৰ এটা গভীৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ চলিছিল।

এই জাতীয়াই হ'ল এটা classic দৃষ্টান্ত কেনেকৈ হঠাতে বাহিৰৰ উদ্যোগ-পতি এজন অসমৰ উদ্যোগিক মঞ্চত ধুমকেতুৰ দৰে আবিৰ্ভাৱ হৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ টকাৰে অসমৰ মাটিত উদ্যোগ খুলি মাছৰ ভোজৰে মাছ ভাজি শোষণৰ অবাধক্ষেত্ৰ হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি অসমৰ পৰা লক্ষ লক্ষ টকা লুতি লৈ যোৱাৰ। ১৯৭০ চনত এই উদ্যোগটো বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল—এতিয়া ১৯৭২ চন। এতিয়ালৈকে একো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। তাৰ বহুতো দামী যন্ত্ৰপাতি আছে যিবোৰ এনেয়ে পৰি থাকিলে ব্যৱহাৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অযোগ্য হৈ পৰিব।

মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ ডাঙৰীয়াই এই উদ্যোগটো স্থাপন হোৱাৰ পৰা বন্ধ হোৱালৈকে তাৰ সকলো তিতকৰা কাৰ্যকলাপ জানে। মই এইটোও জনিছো যে এই উদ্যোগটোৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ এখন সভাত যোগদান কৰিবলৈ যাওতে তেখেতক সভাতটো যোগদান কৰিবলৈ নিদিলেই বৰঞ্চ জাতীয়াই বোলে তেখেতক অপমান কৰিছিল। আৰু ভাগ্যক্ৰমে তেখেত অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী বিধান সভাৰ estimates Com-

উদ্যোগমন্ত্ৰীৰ তীব্ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলে। “The committee has observed that while on the one hand Government control has been sought to be maintained through Government appointed directors on the Board, on the other hand Government has found handy means disowning responsibility in the function of the Corporations as well” Associated Industriesৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো এই একেটা মন্তব্যই প্ৰযোজ্য।

এচোচিয়েটে ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি অসমৰ পৰা লক্ষ লক্ষ টকা লুটি নিয়াৰ যি এটা গভীৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ চলিছিল তাৰ সকলো তথ্য উদ্ঘাটন কৰিবলৈ এটা উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন তদন্ত আয়োগ গঠন কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী জনাওঁ।

*শ্ৰীমতী বেহুকাদেৱী বৰকটকী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কেইটামান কথা কৈয়েই শেষ কৰিম। এচোচিয়েটেড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীৰ সম্পৰ্কত আলোচনা প্ৰসংগত মই অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে মোক দোষে চুব। মই বহু বছৰ ধৰি শ্ৰমিক ইউনিয়নৰ লগত জড়িত থাকিবলৈ কাৰণে এই ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীৰ বিষয়ে বাহিৰে ভিতৰে বহুতো কথা জানো। চৰকাৰী বা বেচৰকাৰী ভাৱেই হওক প্ৰায় ডেৰ কোটি টকা খটুওৱা হৈছিল। তাত এহাতে চৰকাৰী টকাৰ অপচয় আৰু আনহাতেদি আমাৰ থলুৱা মানুহক বনুৱা হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ ব্যৱস্থা দেখিলে চকুৰ পানী ওলাব—যেতিয়া এই ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীতো বন্ধ হৈ গল তেতিয়া বনুৱা সকলে জংলৰ পৰা কলপাত কাটি নি নিজৰ ঘৰ সাজি থাকিব লগা অৱস্থাতো পৰিছিল। এই উদ্যোগটোৱে কিছুদিনৰ কাৰণে যি সূতা উৎপাদন কৰিছিল সেইটোত এহাতে চৰকাৰী টকাৰে হে অপব্যয় হৈছিল কিন্তু এই সূতা বিলাক যদি আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া অসমীয়া শিপিনী সকলে ব্যৱহাৰত উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন তেতিয়াহলেও কিছু পৰিমাণে শাস্তি পালেহেতেন। এহাতে সদ-ব্যৱহাৰত উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসমীয়া বাইজৰ টকা লৈছে যদিও সেইবিলাক সূতা ব্ৰেকমাৰকেট কৰি বেছা-কিনা কৰা হৈছিল আৰু এই উদ্যোগৰ সূতা বিলাক বজাৰত পোৱা নগৈছিল। ইয়াৰ গুৰিতে কিছুমান কেবোন আছিল। প্ৰথম কেবোন আছিল, এই উদ্যোগ স্থাপন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই জাতিয়া বোলা মানুহজনৰ হাতত কিমান

টি দিছিল, তাৰে বৰ্তমান মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ২৭০ বিঘাৰে দিশপৰত যি ৰাজধানী
 ৫বিঘালৈ ওলাইছে, তেনেকুৱা ৩খন ৰাজধানী কৰিব পৰা যাব। এইদৰে
 'মান বিলাক মাটি উদ্যোগ পত্নিক উদ্যোগ পাতিবৰ কাৰণে দিয়াৰ কেবোন
 বিলাক লুকুৱাই বখা সম্ভৱপৰ নহব। এই বিলাকৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ তদন্ত হ'ব লাগে।

তাৰ পিছত ফাৰটলাইজাৰ স'ক্ৰাফ'ৰ্ড এণ্ড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী ১ লাখ টকা দিয়াৰ
 ৫খাটো কোৱা হৈছে। এই বিভাগৰ পৰা কিমান সাৰ খোজা হৈছিল মই
 জানো। বহুৱাৰ ইউনিয়নৰ সভাপতি হিচাবে তালৈ কেবাবাবো যাবলীয়া
 হাজিৰা কাৰণে তাত দেখা পাইছিলো যে প্লেনটোও বন্ধ হৈ থাকে, আৰু
 নুৱা সকলক কাম নাইকিয়া বুলি এৰি দিয়া কথাও আমি শুনিছো।
 কইজনীমান অসমীয়া মহিলা আৰু ছোৱালীয়ে তাত কাম কৰিছিল।
 তৰ্ণলোকক তাত হাজিৰা দিয়া হৈছিল দিনে ৫টকা, ছুটকা আৰু ছুটকা
 ০ পইচা। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে এনেকুৱা বিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুৱা সকলে চৰকাৰৰ
 বা কোনো প্ৰ'টেকশ্যন নাপায়। আজি এই সন্দৰ্ভত মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ
 ষ্টি আৰ্বৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যে এই উদ্যোগৰ সম্পৰ্কত কেৱল উদ্যোগ বিভাগেই
 দিঙ নহয়, ইয়াৰ লগত লেবাৰ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট, ফাৰটলাইজাৰ এণ্ড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী
 দিঙ আছে, বহুতো বিষয়া আৰু মন্ত্ৰীও জড়িত আছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়
 ৱীইজিচ চাহাবকেই বাক-বিটলাৰ সমুখীন হ'বলৈ নিদি ইয়াৰ এটা বিভাগ
 হ'ব লাগে। কোন কোন ফালৰ পৰা আৰু কোন কোনে শোষণ কৰিছে
 ইয়াৰ এটা বিভাগ বিৱৰণ আমাৰ সদনত দিব লাগে।

Shri Mahammad Idris (Minister): Sir, I may be per-
 mitted to read out in English. This is a very important
 matter and it has agitated the minds both inside the
 House as well as outside. This Associated Industries (Assam)
 Ltd. was registered as a Company in the year 1959. Ini-
 tially, it intended to have only a Spinning Unit. But
 subsequently it decided to have Chemical Unit also.

In their anxiety to attract industrialists to this State,
 which was industrially very much backward at that time,
 the State Government decided to assist and encourage this
 industry and to participate in it. It appears that before

taking this decision, the Government satisfied themselves that no local entrepreneur was interested in setting up a spinning mill in the State, by inviting applications through newspaper advertisement.

The textile unit went into production in January 1963. The production of Sulphuric acid and Superphosphate, also, was started in September of the same year. However, due to certain technical flaws in the plan, the Sulphur-di-oxide plant could not be started till the end of 1969.

The authorised capital of this Company consists of 30,000. 9.3% (taxable) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and of 7,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. The issued and fully subscribed capital consists of Rs. 15,000 preference shares and 4,47,400 equity shares; 2,600 partly paid equity shares being forfeited. The fully paid up capital thus to about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Out of the paid-up shares, the State Government holds all the preference (in which it has invested a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs) and 81,950 equity shares (in which it has invested 15 lakhs and 81,950 equity shares (in which it has invested a sum of Rs. 8,19,500) which represents about 18% of the total equity shares. On the other hand, the Jatia group which promoted this Company holds about 39% of the equity shares with a face value of about Rs. 18 lakhs. The State Government's total investment in the shares of this Company amounts to Rs. 23,195 lakhs.

As on 31.3.71, about which my friend mentioned, the secured loans of the Company were Rs. 60,64,486 from Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (interest

from Assam Financial Corporation (interest accrued and due thereon being Rs. 4,59,160); Rs. 72,000 from Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (interest accrued and due thereon being Rs. 5,878) and Rs. 21,72,127 from the State Bank of India. The total accrued loans with interest thereon was, thus Rs. 1,33,161,61 as on 31.3.70.

On the same date the unaccrued loans taken by this Company along with interest thereon stood at Rs. 38,60,812.

7. The working results of this Company have been far from satisfactory. It has been incurring losses continuously since its inception, with the exception of the year 1966-67 when it earned a profit of Rs. 5.75 lakhs before depreciation. The total accumulated loss of this company as on 31.3.71 amounted to Rs. 80,41,207 and the arrears of depreciation to Rs. 74,44,028.

8. The Company has reported various reasons for these continued heavy losses, including high labour absenteeism; lack of working capital particularly for purchasing cotton immediately after harvest when prices are low; shortage of wagons for bringing cotton etc; lack of adequate demand for super-phosphate resulting in accumulation of stocks and under-utilisation of installed capacity such below economic level; defects in sulphur-di-oxide plants; general depression in textile industry, etc.

9. The affairs of this company are reported to have been enquired into from time to time by various agencies including I.F.C., A.F.C. and Department of Company Affairs, Government of India. It, however, appears that though various irregularities were found, they were mostly not of a very serious nature.

10. Initially the State Government had one nominee-director on the Board of this Company. Subsequently this number was increased to 2. The Government used to know about the affairs of this company from these nominee-directors and also from the Company. The Assam Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India also have their nominees on the Board of this Company.

11. It is seen that the difficulties of this Company were engaging the Government's attention from time to time. Thus, the Government tried to help promote the sales of the Superphosphate manufactured by this Company, through the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Further, in consultation with the F.C.I., the Government also examined from time to time various plans for reconstructing the capital base of this Company, but none of these plans could be finally found acceptable.

12. It is in this context, that the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. gave advances to this Company from time to time for supply of superphosphate. Due to storage difficulties the Agro-Industries Development Corporation could not lift the superphosphate immediately. Subsequently, the Company could not supply the superphosphate to the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation. It is understood that Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation's total claim against this Company is Rs. 33,29,64,41 (including a sum of Rs. 24,935.88 as price difference for polythene-lined bags) and that the Assam Agro Industries Development Corpn. has also claimed interest on it @ 11% per annum for the date of default. On the other hand, the company has been making some counter-claim against Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation.

Development Corporation. The Company is in arrears of electricity bills to the tune of Rs. 11,79,251.08 to the Assam State Electricity Board. The Company has made a counter claim of about Rs. 3.14 lakh against the Assam State Electricity Board while the latter has found only a claim of about Rs. 39,600 acceptable.

13. The Textile unit of this company employing about 450 workers closed in October, 1970. The Government were concerned with this closure, not only because of its heavy investment in this Company but also and more so, because of the resultant retrenchment of such large number of workers. Hence, the State Government announced its decision to take over the management of this Company. For this purpose it carried out negotiations with the management of this Company and at one stage felt that it would be possible for it to take over the management immediately and hence ordered the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd, to purchase cotton required for running this unit. Attempts to lend this cotton to the Company for reopening the textile unit also failed. The various matters connected with the purchase of this cotton are presently being examined by a committee.

14. However, subsequently in consultation with legal experts it was seen that it would be risky to take over the management of this company through negotiation with the management in view of the heavy outstanding liabilities of this Company. The possibility of this unit being taken by the Government of India under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act was informally explored at the officers' level but it appeared that the Government of

circumstances, the Government decided that in the absence of any other suitable alternative the company might be allowed to go into liquidation; that the question of purchasing its assets free from all incumbrances in an auction in course of these liquidation proceedings would be decided on merit later on, and that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh be paid by way of ex-gratia payments to the retrenched workers considering the hardship suffered by them while they were awaiting State Government take over of the management as per earlier announcement.

15. Preliminary steps were accordingly taken by the creditors of this Company Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Assam State Electricity Board and Assam Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd. so that any of them could start these liquidation proceedings. They have since been advised to take legal steps short of sending the Company into liquidation, for protecting their interest.

16. However, in the meanwhile, after the above mentioned Government decision it is felt that we should explore the possibility of the Textile unit being taken over by the National Textile Corporation (a Government of India undertaking) as reportedly this Corpn. had thus taken over some closed Textile units in other States. A discussion was accordingly held with the Managing Director of this Corpn. who explained that after the Government of India take over any Textile mill under the Industries (Dev. & Regulation) Act, they could entrust this mill for management to this Corpn. but that in such cases the policy of the Government of India is that the expenses of managing the unit taken over are to be shared between the Government of India and the concerned State Govern-

ment @ 51 per cent and 49 per cent respectively, As this was the policy of the Government of India we agreed to bear 49 per cent of expenses of management and requested the Government of India in the Ministry of Foreign Trade to take over the management of this Textile unit, on 1.7.71.

17. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Investigation to enquire into the Textile Unit. One of our Joint Directors of Industries was a member of this Committee. This Committee's report was sent to us by the Government of India in February 1972. The report indicated that this unit could be made economically viable with an initial investment of about Rs. 21.5 lakhs. This report is learnt to be under the examination of the Government of India. We informed Government of India in February 1972 itself that we were broadly in agreement with the recommendation of that Committee that Government of India should take over the management of this unit. We have also provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in our current year's Plan to meet our probable share of the management expenses of this unit after it is taken over by the Government of India.

18. The Chemical unit of this Company employing about 150 persons closed down in August, 1971. My predecessor wrote a letter to the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals in August, 1971 itself requesting him to take over this Chemical unit. The Petroleum and Chemical Ministry have informed us that they have asked the Industrial Corpn. of India (in consultation with Fer-
... if required) to submit a report about

the Chemical unit. It is informally learnt that I. F. C. ~~has~~ submitted a report to the Ministry which is under its consideration.

19. We have been pursuing this matter with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. But as it involves detailed examination at various levels in the Government of India it has taken time. In the meanwhile the Central Government has amended the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for making it easier to take over closed industrial unit. However, economic validity of such units continues to be one of the important criteria for deciding about any take over.

20. My predecessor made statements both inside and outside this House, explaining the decisions taken by the Government about take over of this Company, purchase of cotton, etc. from time to time.

21. Recently, i. e. in the beginning of this month, on the advice of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd, this Company has applied for assistance to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd, for reopening its closed units. Till recently this Reconstruction Corpn, was confining its activities to West Bengal which has a large number of closed units, But now it has started extending its activities to other States also. It is expected that a decision from this Corporation would be quicker. Further, if it agrees to give the required assistance, the State Government might not have to invest funds for running these units after their reopening, as would be the case if the industry is taken over under the Industries (Development Regulation) Act and the

State Government are required to share the expenses of management with the Government of India. Hence the State Government had decided to support this application for assistance and requested the Government of India to keep further action under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act in abeyance, pending the Reconstruction Corporation decision on this application.

22. However, it is learnt that in the meanwhile the Government of India in the Ministry of Foreign Trade have already finalised the take over of the textile unit under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. I am glad to inform the House that today only I have received that the Government of India have issued a notification yesterday (i. e. 14. 6. 72) taking over the management of the textile unit and that this unit is expected to be re-opened in the near future. We will now pursue vigorously the question of re-opening the chemical unit.

If we are to develop our State Industrially we have to take risks, and if we fail, we have to learn the appropriate lessons without getting discouraged. Similarly in taking decisions about reopening or take over of closed units, we have to reconcile speed with the interests of the tax-payer who has ultimately to foot the bill. Hence, decisions are taken and changed, if necessary, as circumstances change or new options become available. Unfortunately this process takes time, and even the industrially advanced States have not been able to re-open all their closed industrial units or to reopen them immediately. At the same time I share the anxiety of the hon'ble members that public funds should not be squan-

dered away in reckless investments and that in the interest of labour, the closed industrial units should be reopened as early as possible. It will be my endeavour to set upon the various valuable suggestions made during the course of this debate, and to draw appropriate lessons from this matter, as quickly as possible.

শ্রীহলাস চন্দ্র বৰুৱা : ইয়াৰ কপিটো চাৰ্কোলেট কৰি দিব। মেনেজ-মেন্টটো কিয় ষ্ট্ৰিক্ট কৰা হৈছিল।

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইজিচ : উদ্যোগটো বন্ধ হলে বহু মানুহ কামৰ পৰা আজৰি পাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই উদ্যোগটো পুনৰ খোলা হৈছে।

শ্রীমতী বেৰুকা দেৱী বৰকটকী : এই টেক্সটাইল ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীটোৰ যি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে ই আৰু সলনি হ'ব পাৰে নেকি ?

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইজিচ : এইটো সলনি কৰা নহয়।

ডঃ বৰীন গোস্বামী : বিত্তীয় বিভাগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ক'ব খুজিছো এজন লোকে বহু টকা দিব লগা হোৱাৰ বাবে বিজুলী যোগান বন্ধ কৰি দিছিল। পিচত এজন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰি আকৌ যোগান ধৰিছিল।

শ্রীমহম্মদ ইজিচ : সেইটো খবৰ নাই।

Mr. Speaker : The statement will be circulated amongst the Hon'ble Members. The House stands adjourned till 9 A. M. tomorrow:

ADJOURNMENT

The house then rose at 5.15 P.M. and stood adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday the 16th June, 1972.

Shillong

The 15th June, 1972

U. Tahbildar

Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly