

Proceedings of the Third Session of the Second Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of
India Act, 1935.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 11 a m. on Saturday,
the 8th November, 1947.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. LAKSHESVAR BOROOAH Speaker, in the Chair,
six Hon'ble Ministers and forty two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Sub-Registrars

Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI asked :

618. (a) Is it a fact that Sub-Registrars do not enjoy the same privileges as enjoyed by the Senior and Junior Civil Service Officers with regard to their salary, grade and the like ?

(b) Do Government propose to place the Sub-Registrars of Assam in the same footing with those of the Senior and Junior Civil Service Officers in the near future ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA replied :

618. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

Re: Local Board officers

Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI asked :

619. (a) Is it a fact that Local Board officers do not get the same facilities regarding their scale of pay and such other allied privileges as enjoyed by purely Government Officers ?

(b) Do Government propose to bring the Local Board officers of Assam to the same category of other Government Officers serving in the different branches of the administration in respect to their emoluments ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied :

619. (a)—It may be so, but it is difficult to draw a comparison with regard to the points referred to.

(b)—Under Section 16 of the Local Self-Government Act, the matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Boards. Government do not propose to interfere.

Pay of Subordinate Officers of different Departments

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

620. (a) Do Government propose to pay special attention to increase the pay of the subordinate officers of the different departments of the Government substantially in the proposed pay revision ?

(b) Do Government propose to remove the existing wide gulf and disparity in the scales of pay between subordinate officers and provincial officers and officers of same ranks in different departments such as Inspectors of Supply, Textile, Excise and Police, Overseers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons ?

621. (a) Do Government propose to give special consideration in increasing the pay of subordinate officers of those departments such as Medical and Police who due to their nature of duties, cannot enjoy any holiday and have to work day and night ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to reduce it and limit it at Rs. 25 as maximum per annum ?

622. Do Government propose to consider the question of limiting the highest pay of a Government officer at Rs. 750 per month except in a very highly specialised post ?

623. Do Government propose to emphasise all these points before the Pay Committee regarding the scale of pay to be fixed for officers of subordinate Services ?

624. Is it a fact that officers of the Superior Government services get increment of Rs. 50 per annum till they reach their maximum ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

620, 621, 622 and 623.—Government have appointed a Pay Committee whose recommendations and report they must await. Meanwhile Government have furnished a copy of the hon. Member's Questions (which are in a sense indirect suggestions) to the Pay Committee, so that the Committee may consider these suggestions.

624.—If by 'Superior Services' the hon. Member means the Secretary of States Services, the answer is yes ; but these services no longer exist as such ; excepting the bulk of Indian and some British personnel the rest of the personnel have been released from services.

Outside the Secretary of States Service, the cases where there were annual increments of Rs. 50 were rare.

e.g. Selection Grade posts in Assam Civil Service—
Chief Inspector of Boilers.
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Official and personal Chaprasis, Peons, etc.

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

625. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of official and personal chaprasis, peons, chowkidars, Malis, etc., under various officers in the Province ?

(b) Do Government propose to reduce their number according to the actual need and solely in the interest of Government work ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

625. (a)—The question is not understood. Does the hon. Member want the number under the Budget control of the Head of a Department? If a statement is to be made for each office it will take time and effort totally incommensurate with the results.

(b)—The number which may be found to be in excess of present actual needs of Government work will of course be liable to discharge.

Extension of the present High School building at Tura

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK asked :

626. (a) Are Government aware that a sum of Rs.8,000 was sanctioned in 1942-43 for extension of the present High School building at Tura which was originally created for the then Middle School?

(b) Is it a fact that Contractors were called for the purpose but for want of materials the scheme was postponed?

(c) Do Government propose to re-sanction the amount for materialising the scheme without any further delay?

(d) Are Government aware that Classes were being held in three *kutcha* bamboo thatch cottages which have totally collapsed in a recent storm?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

626. (a)—A sum of Rs.8,435 was sanctioned for the purpose.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A proposal to construct a new building is under consideration of Government.

(d)—The buildings have since been repaired.

Payment of compensation to Dr. E. H. Choudhury

Maulavi ABDUL HAI asked :

627. (a) Will Government be pleased to state what they have decided regarding the payment of compensation to Dr. E. H. Choudhury for non-confirmation during his tenure of office as an Assistant Lecturer of Economics under the Government of Assam?

(b) Is it a fact that Government promised to pay compensation to Dr. E. H. Choudhury?

(c) Are Government aware that a year has lapsed since then and nothing has yet been paid?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

627. (a), (b) & (c)—Government sanctioned on 16th May 1947 the payment to Dr. Emran Husain Choudhury the difference between the amount that he actually drew and the amount that he would have drawn had he been confirmed on the due date.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: May I know why this payment is being delayed ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I do not know, but the fact is that the payment has been sanctioned. I will enquire about it.

Kaziranga Grazing Reserve

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA asked :

628. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the grazing taxes of Kaziranga Grazing Reserve have been enhanced ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and reduce the rates of this tax to its original basis ?

(c) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA replied :

628. (a)—Yes, if the Question relates to the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary.

(b)—Government enquired into the matter and reduced the rates as follows :—

Grazing fees to Rs. 5 per buffalo, Khuti fees to Rs. 5 upto 20 assessable cows and to Rs. 10 for more than 20 assessable cows.

They do not propose to reduce them to their original rates.

(c)—It is felt that the increase in prices of dairy products to several times of their pre-war value and the fact that graziers are given unreserved trees free for making their Khuties justify these increases.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: If it is a fact that the price of dairy product has gone up many times its original price, then why Government thought it advisable to decrease the rate ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: In view of the representation we have received from the graziers Government has considered it proper to reduce the rate to some extent.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Does it justify the Government to decrease the rate in view of the fact that if any representation is made it has got to be done ? Then in many places from many Reserves representations have been made and will be made and Government will lose Revenue.

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: This relates to a sanctuary where we have allowed some graziers to graze their buffaloes and does not relate to other Grazing Reserves.

Resolution re: Appointment of a Committee to investigate into corruptions amongst officials (contd.)

Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would not be out of place to say here that no Government had so much good will and blessings from the people and no Government had so much popular backing behind it as this Government when it assumed the reigns of administration of the Province. This Government has been long enough in Office to redeem its election pledges because during the general election they issued a Manifesto in which one of the pledges was to eradicate corruption. But strangely enough and to the utter disappointment of the people, that in the wake of Congress assuming the reigns of power there have been chaos

and confusion in the administration. The colossal failure of the Government to run the administration of the Province efficiently and impartially is leading the country to the verge of utter ruin. Therefore it is no wonder that corruption, to eradicate which Government gave its pledge to the people, has increased thousandfold and it has assumed such a proportion that it has absolutely gone out of the control of Government. The Hon'ble Premier yesterday said that the responsibility for eradicating this evil rests both on the people and Government; the responsibility of eradicating this malady is to be shared both by the people and Government. I agree with him, but before Government can legitimately claim the people to co-operate, they have got to satisfy the electorate in whom they raised so much hope that they on their part have done all they can to grapple with this menacing problem. I am afraid, Government's hand is not clean in this matter. They must admit that by their bungling and bias in executing an otherwise good policy and by their connivance and by their inaction and sometimes countenancing what they should not countenance, they have allowed this demon of corruption to have a strong foot-hold throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Measures to counteract this evil so far adopted have proved to be utter failure. The anti-corruption campaign that was ushered into existence to kill this vice is a record of absolute failure. The strictest anti-corruption officers have been found to become corrupt themselves. The widespread existence of corruption is really a slur on the people of Assam and the fair name of Assam, and everyone of us irrespective of our party affiliation ought to hang down our heads in shame. The discussion which took place yesterday on this subject is, I think, a warning to the Government that the people's cup of patience is now full and that it is now time for them to bestir themselves to think seriously and devise effective measures to tackle this menacing problem, and every section of the people and everyone of us should offer whole hearted co-operation to Government to enable them to take up this colossal task of ridding the country of this malady which is eating into the vitals of the people.

Sir, before I resume my seat, I would like to refer to certain remarks made yesterday by some of my hon. Friends. My hon. Friend Srijut Haladhar Bhuyan tried to console himself by saying that this evil had the blessings of God. If corruption is received as the blessing from God, I should say that he should turn and pray to God to withdraw the blessing. Because we cannot dismiss a problem so important, so vitally affecting the interests of the people, so vitally affecting the economic condition of the people, by saying that it has received the blessing of God and, therefore, this vice is not removable.

Then, Sir, there is another remark about the pleader Members of the Legislative Assembly who play a part of either to support or to oppose black marketeers or the persons who are found to be corrupt. In this category my hon. Friend Srijut Hari Narayan Barua has also included non-Congress Members of the Legislative Assembly who are Pleaders. But I should say that people are not fools that they will approach a non-Congress Member. They will choose those persons who have some influence in the Government, who have some foot-hold in the party and who can carry some influence on the Ministry and not those poor non-Congress people. (*Laughter.*) This is the state of things.

So far as the Resolution moved by our hon. Deputy Leader is concerned, I should like to say that I am opposed to it. I opposed the Resolution because the first part of it is impracticable as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Premier. By holding an open enquiry you can never catch those who are guilty. Therefore, I don't ask the Government to appoint an Enquiry Committee to find out who are the persons guilty of this vice. But, Sir, I find that helplessness has seized the Government. They are at a loss to decide what means should be devised to

tackle this problem. I am glad that the Hon'ble Premier has realised the immensity of the problem and the immensity of the vice. Therefore, he is anxious to have suggestions from hon. Members as to what should be done to face this menace. In my opinion, of course, we are not in a position to give him any handy views as to what he should do. But the best thing for him would be to take into confidence the representatives of the people of the Province and in consultation with them he should devise some sort of programme to drive away this vice from the land. He can either form a committee or convene a conference of the representatives of the people who are acquainted with the state of corruption prevailing in their places and then devise some means and ways to tackle the problem. I think, it may be possible for Government to accept this suggestion without accepting the Resolution. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Will any other hon. Member take part in the discussion ?

Srijut CHANOO KHERIA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, এই প্ৰস্তাব সম্বন্ধে মই দুটামান কথা কব খোজো। এই দুৰ্নীতি এনেকুৱা ব্যাপক হৈ গৈছে যে কোনজন মানুহ তাৰ পৰা বাচ পৰিছে তাক ধৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। সকলো মানুহৰ ভিতৰতে কম বা বেচি পৰিমাণে এই দুৰ্নীতি আছেই। এই দুৰ্নীতি গুচোৱা অসম্ভৱ কথা। অবশ্যে পুৰিৱীত অসম্ভৱ কথা একো নাই কৰো বুলিলে একো অসম্ভৱ নহয়। মোৰ মনেৰে এনেকুৱা এখন আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে যাতে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ কোনো মানুহ বাচ নপৰে। বৰ্তমানে সি আইন আছে সেইবাবে সাক্ষীবন্দী লগতেই দোমীবিলাক আইনৰ জৰিয়তে যৰকি যায়। কিন্তু যদিহে মিলিটাৰীৰ Court-martial ৰ দৰে আইন কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে বাস্তৱতাৰ ভিতৰতে ধৰি দোমীক বিচাৰ কৰি শাস্তি দিব পৰা যাব। বৰ্তমানৰ দৰে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ লোকক ধৰি ছ'মাহ ফাটেক বা এহেজাৰ টকা জৰিমনা কৰিলেও বিশেষ একো লাভ নহয়। শাস্তি বেচিকৈ দিব লাগে তেতিয়াহে যদি সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ অন্তৰত ভয় সোমায়।

দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ মানুহবিলাক দেশদ্রোহী। দেশদ্রোহীক যেনেকৈ বাজডোহ কৰিছে বুলি বেলেগ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা বিচাৰ কৰা হয়, দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ লোকক বিচাৰ কৰিবলৈকো ঠিক তেনেকুৱা আইন কৰিব লাগে; নহলে এই দুৰ্নীতি গুচোৱা টান হ'ব। আমি যিমানই দেশৰ বা গাঁৱৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে বুলি ভাবো, কিন্তু যেতিয়ালৈকে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ অফিচাৰ বা মানুহ বিলাক আমাৰ ভিতৰত থাকিব তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি কেতিয়াও কোনো বকম উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ তেনে মানুহ থাকিলে গৰণনেণ্টে যিবোৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ হাতত ল'ব বা বাইজে যিবোৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ হাতত ল'ব সেই বিলাকত মানা বকম বাধা বিধিনি সৃষ্টি কৰি থাকিব।

কেইজন মান মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে যে কম দৰমহা পোৱা মানুহ বিলাকেহে দুৰ্নীতি কৰে; কিন্তু সেইটো ঠিক কথা নহয়। কম দৰমহা পোৱা বিলাকে কমকৈ কৰে আৰু বেচিকৈ দৰমহা পোৱা বিলাকে বেচিকৈ কৰে। এই দুৰ্নীতি সকলোৰে ভিতৰত আছে—উচ্চ খাপৰ অফিচাৰৰ ভিতৰতো আছে আৰু নিম্ন খাপৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰতো আছে। বৰং উচ্চ খাপৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকে দুৰ্নীতি কৰে দেখিহে নিম্ন খাপৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকেও কৰে। কাৰণ ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকে তেনে কাম নকৰিলে তলৰ বিলাকে কৰিবলৈ কেতিয়াও যাহ নকৰে।

তাৰ পিচত কোনো মানুহক যদি দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে হাকিম এজনে তিনি মাহ ফাটেক দিয়ে, কিন্তু আপিল কৰিলেই তেওঁ খালাচ হৈ যোৱা দেখা যায়। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে তলৰ হাকিম জনে নো কি বিচাৰ কৰিলে? যদিহে সঁচাকৈয়ে তেওঁ ভাল দৰে বিচাৰ কৰে তেন্তে তেওঁ ওপৰৰ

কোৰ্টত কেনেকৈ খালাচ পাৰ পাবে ? ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে নিশ্চয় ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কিবা কথা আছে। সাক্ষী প্ৰমাণ নোহোৱাকৈ কোনো তৰফ হাকিম জনে তেওঁক শাস্তি দিছিল ? নিশ্চয় তেওঁ সাক্ষী প্ৰমাণ লৈহে শাস্তি দিছিল। কিন্তু ওপৰৰ কোৰ্টত সি বদ হৈ যায়—সেই শাস্তি বাহাল হৈ নাথাকে। তাৰ কাৰণ, হাকিম সকলৰ ভিতৰত নিশ্চয় কিবা এটা আছে। যিবিলাকে বিচাৰ কৰে তেওঁবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান দোষ আছে; নহলে এনেকুৱা অবিচাৰ কেতিয়াও নহয়।

দুৰ্নীতি গৱণমেন্টৰ সকলো বিভাগতে আছে। জুলবিলাকতে অলপ কম থাকিব পাৰে কাৰণ তাত খুচ খাৰৰ সুবিধা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এনেকুৱা কৰিব লাগে যে যিবিলাকক নতুন appointment দিয়া হয় আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰৰ যিবিলাকক সন্দেহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণ আছে সেই বিলাকক জুলটৈ নি জুলৰ মানুহ বিলাকক সেই বিলাক কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

যিবিলাক মানুহ দুৰ্নীতিৰ case ত পৰে, তাৰ শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগ সাৰি যায়, মাত্ৰ শতকৰা ১০ ভাগ মানুহৰহে শাস্তি হয়। তাৰ ভিতৰতো আপিল কৰিলে শতকৰা ৫ ভাগ মানে খালাচ পায়। এতেকে দেখা যায় যে ১০০ জনৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ৫ জন মানেহে বা তাতোকৈ কমহে শাস্তি পায়। কাজেই যেতিয়াটোকৈ মানুহৰ হৃদয়খন পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়াটোকৈ এনেকুৱা কাম একমুঠৰ উপায় নাই।

যুদ্ধৰ জৰিয়তে আৰু যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত বহুতে নানা প্ৰকাৰে টকাপয়চা ঘটিছে আৰু ধনী হৈছে। গতিকে আপৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণ কেতিয়াও এৰিব নোৱাৰে। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকে যেনেকৈ নানা প্ৰকাৰে ভোগ কৰি আহিছে, এতিয়াও সেইবকমে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে, কিন্তু সেই দৰে টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই নিমিত্তেই টকাৰ নিমিত্তে হাহাকাৰ কৰি কৰে। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত টকা ঘটি যি বিলাগিতা কৰিছিল, এতিয়া টকা সেইদৰে ঘনিব নোৱাৰাতো সেই আকাংক্ষা বৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এনেকুৱা আইন পুনৰায় কৰিব লাগে যাতে কোনো মানুহ নোৱাৰে। যদিহে তেনেকুৱা মানুহক সাধাৰণ বিচাৰত দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে কোনো বকমে তাত কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব নোৱাৰিব। প্ৰাচ্যৰ কাৰ্য্য কৰি কেতিয়াও মানুহৰ হৃদয় পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু আনৰ এই generation ৰ যিমান মানুহ আছে সকলোৱেই এই বকমে চলি থাকিব। বাকী যিমান মানুহ আছে সেই সকলোৱেই তেওঁবিলাকক অনুসৰণ কৰি দেখাক দেখি দুৰ্নীতি পৰাওম হৈ পৰিব। মই আজি দুৰ্নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ইয়াত বকিছো, কিন্তু ময়ো হয়তো তেনে কৰিব পাবো। মোকো তো কোনেও বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰে মই টকা নাখাও বুলি ? সেই কাৰণে এনেকুৱা শাস্তি কৰিব লাগে যেন সেই শাস্তি দেখি অইনেও ভয় কৰে। নহলে এনেবিলাক দুৰ্নীতি চলিয়েই থাকিব। এইটো যদি ওচাৰ নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে গৱণমেন্ট টিকাই টান হব। আৰু দুৰ্নীতিয়ে গোটেইখন পৃথিৱী ৰাই পেলাব। তাৰ কাৰণে গৱণমেন্টে চিন্তাকৰি সোনকালে আইনৰ জৰিয়তেই হওক বা অইন কিবা এটা কৰিয়েই হওক এই দুৰ্নীতি ওচাবই লাগিব। যদিহে এই দুৰ্নীতি থাকি যায় তেনেহলে আমি যি ৰাম ৰাজ্যৰ সপোন দেখিছো সেই ৰাম ৰাজ্য কেতিয়াও প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব নোৱাৰিম। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৱাৰ সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Hon'ble Premier will give his final reply to the speeches and observations made by the hon. Members of the House in connection with this Resolution, but considering the magnitude of the subject matter, I beg to speak a few words to suggest some probable avenues of approach to the problem. The Resolution no doubt has been ably put, as has been observed by some hon. Members. But it is to be seen whether we can tackle successfully the problem which is so vast in its magnitude and all embracing. As the problem is a very very important one we should go to the root of the matter and think more seriously as to what are the causes of this. As far as my experience goes, Sir, in this respect, I can boldly say that it will not do to blame only the officials who are alleged to take bribes and indulge in corruption. Millions of our people are also equally guilty for contributing to such offences. I remember, Sir, that one of my friends,

who was an Inspector of Police, was frank enough to confess before me how he was tempted to take bribes by the litigant public, though he was at the beginning of his career an honest officer. If millions of people approach an officer with bribes how could it be possible for him to check temptation and not to indulge in such bribes. I have observed the reasons why officials, from the highest to the lowest, generally go to take bribes and it is because they live beyond their means. That is the main cause of the trouble. If a pleader earns Rs.200 to Rs.300 a month he generally tries to maintain a higher standard than what his income allows him. Similarly, if an officer draws Rs.70 to Rs.80 a month he wants to maintain a higher standard of life as if he draws a salary of Rs.200 to Rs.300. So suggestions were made in the Resolution to examine the bank balance of officers. Though it is not so feasible, something of course of the nature can help us to detect some officials indulging in such corruption and bribery. Along with the examination of bank balances of such officials we also have to see what pay they get. It has been observed that it is not practicable to do all this in the case of all officials. But by simply saying this, we must not give up the idea of tackling the problem. We must at least try to do something to reduce the enormity of the problem as far as possible. There is another thing to be considered. If we really propose to tackle the problem we should try to catch the evil at the very root. One way to do that is that watch is to be kept over those who indulge in such practices. Another right thing for all the representatives of the people would be to thoroughly consider the condition of our society just to bring home to the people as to how they should get on. It is laid down in our Hadis in Arabic words: "Rasial murtasi Kelahuma fannari." That means bribe takers and bribe givers are both in the fire. So according to Islam both classes of people are equally guilty of the offence. We should therefore bring home this idea to all people that it is not the officers who accept bribes are guilty alone but the persons who abet the offence are directly instigating the officer and without whom the officer cannot be in a position to do the evil. Unless the thousands of litigating public or public who are traders and merchants approach these officers with bribes they cannot find any scope; there will be no scope for them to be bribed takers. The problem is so vast that it has puzzled us as to how to tackle it. We are putting forth suggestions and we find that none of the suggestions are sufficient to attack the problems properly. My earnest request and suggestion to the hon. Members of the House would be just to examine very thoroughly the workings of our society—how are the leaders of our society, how the litigant public are moving, how their minds are working, whether they realise that these evils are destroying the whole body-politic, where do these evil take their root; if all these facts can be brought home to them that it is they, the public who complain against these evil, are the main cause of the evil, I think, we may be able to tackle the problem successfully.

I have during my 20 years practice as a pleader, seen in many cases the police officer first took some money from one of the parties, then bribes were made so tantalising to him and opportunities were made available to him and offers made to him to accept bribe, from both the parties. For instance, if there are 7 or 8 accused, the party who are to be sent up will offer say Rs.200 not to send them up, then the Daroga does not agree to it; then the other party offers him Rs.300; he then sends up say 5 of the accused and discharges 3 and thus he takes bribe from both sides at the same time and tries to satisfy both. It is the public, mostly litigant public, so also the traders and merchants, who are really responsible for the propagation of this evil and not the officers only. Of course, as I have already mentioned, offences get consummation by the contribution of both the parties, one party itself cannot commit the offence. So,

it is a serious thing, and to tackle this we must go to the root of it. We must first of all try to correct our society. Let the people know what are the vices that are eating into the vitals of society and if we can be successful in advancing our society in this regard, I am sure, the officers will not get any scope, for their part of the contribution and they will be careful and will not dare to take bribes.

Therefore, I would request my hon. Friends again that they should examine the matter more carefully from both sides, from the side of the acceptors of bribe and from the side of the contributors; if the improvement is made on either side, the problem could be solved and offences would be checked. We should not forget that we have to do a great part in checking this evil by reforming ourselves, I mean, the public who offer bribe and who again complain to Government of corruption. Corruption can be easily brought to book if, as I have already said, the public are sufficiently alert and if they avoid such actions which are against their God, against their religion and against their society. I am confident that the problem will be tackled successfully.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ উঠা নাই, কেবল দুই এটা suggestion হে, এই সম্পর্কে দিব খোজোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপুনি এবাৰ কৈছে; বহক।

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: I want to say something by way of suggestions.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: হয়, নোৱাৰে। আপুনি বহক।

Mr. PRABHUDAYAL HIMATSINGKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the corruption that is prevailing amongst officials is merely an indicator of the general condition in the country and as Hon'ble Mr. Matlib Mazumdar has already said that if the public co-operate, if they refuse to be parties to corrupting officials and if they do not tempt them to accept bribe, this vice can be checked to a very large extent. In many cases the incompetence of the higher officials or the Ministers also give occasions for people to giving bribes.

At the present moment, the vice has assumed a very high proportion, or has assumed a magnitude, which is deplorable because of the various controls nothing can be done in respect of many commodities except by having to approach the officials. So far as Assam is concerned, they have already decided formally to vote for de-control of everything and my own impression is that if controls be removed the vice of corruption encouraged by the controls will disappear to a very large extent because the merchants and the general public will have very little to do with the officials world and the officials who are at present exercising a very large amount of power and patronage will not have the opportunity of squeezing money by this permit or that permit or by issuing various orders.

That will do away with a lot of corruption. If the public co-operate and Government decide to take prompt action in cases of corruption which are brought to their notice that also might help to remedy these troubles. We notice this corruption everywhere—in railways, in stations where we get down. If you want to see corruption going on you can see it in Amingaon. The excise officers who are there, perhaps to check smuggling of opium, their attention is more on getting

hold of persons who have got heavy luggage and a number of children or ladies with them, just to tease them to get something out. The reason why they succeed is that the public attempt to take the shortest cut ; no one is prepared to undergo the troubles to which that officer wants to put him in order to force him to pay something. If the excise officer wants to search my luggage and if I offer him to do so, he will say "very well, you go". But if I want to avoid the trouble I have to pay him a rupee or two. That tempts him to harass others. Supposing, Sir, in a case like this it is brought to the notice of a Minister by some responsible person, my suggestion would be that prompt action should be taken and the officer should be immediately suspended. I think a lot can be done if immediate action is taken. There are instances like this in railways also and we, the public, also encourage this kind of vice because, as I said, they want to take the shortest cut and do not want to undergo the difficulties and troubles that they may have to take if they want to avoid payment of a rupee or two. In Parbatipur what is happening now-a-days is that a number of persons, some of them Muslim National Guards and others, others from perhaps members of the public, threaten to search the luggage of persons coming from Calcutta or other places or persons going from here to Calcutta or beyond Parbatipur. Immediately a man is approached with a demand for search of his luggage, he begins to fumble, he gets frightened lest he misses his train or he loses a good seat which he might otherwise get ; he therefore offers something and the man goes away. So, Sir, we must educate the public also to be prepared to undergo a certain amount of trouble and resist this kind of exaction, and I have no doubt that if the public will co-operate this vice can be removed and at any rate greatly minimised.

The Resolution before the House is well-intentioned, but is impracticable. No amount of enquiry will help to do away with corruption. Everybody knows that there is corruption ; what is needed is that cases of corruption should be brought to the notice of persons who can take action, and those in authority should take prompt action, in some cases perhaps by doing away with the strict rules of procedure, if necessary. I know of a case where a railway ticket collector would not allow anybody to go into the platform. A person who happened to notice it reported the matter to the railway authorities. Immediately he was asked whether he the informant had got any witnesses. Of course the person who had reported the matter had with him two or three persons. He said "I have got witnesses, but if you are not going to trust me I am not going to name them". That reply having reached the General Manager, the complaint was summarily enquired into, and the corrupt ticket collector was dismissed. After that this practice lessened to a great extent. So, I say that in a case like this prompt action should be taken against such a man without any consideration whether he is related to this or that big man. Prompt action on the part of the public and prompt action on the part of Government might decrease the vice which is at present prevalent.

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙবীয়া, আজি যে গোটেইখন পৃথিবীতে দুর্নীতি ব্যাপক ভাবে দেখা দিছে এই বিষয়ে কারো মনত অলপো সন্দেহ নাই। ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ কি ভালকৈ সেই প্রশ্নটো অনুসন্ধান কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। মোৰ বিবেচনাবে ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ পুঁজিবাদ। পুঁজিবাদ সমাজত এজন মানুহে কেৱল লাভৰ মোৰ বিবেচনাবে ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ পুঁজিবাদ। পুঁজিবাদ সমাজত এজন মানুহে কেৱল লাভৰ প্ৰৰোচনাতহে কাম কৰে। তেওঁ বিচাৰে কেনেকৈ তেওঁ আন মানুহতকৈ বেচি লাভ কৰিব, বেচি ভালকৈ থাকিব আৰু আনৰ ওপৰলৈ উঠিব। কাজেই ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে সমাজত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰিবলৈ এজনে আন জনৰ লগত প্ৰতিযোগিতা চলাইছে। লাভৰ প্ৰেৰণাত কৰা এই প্ৰতিযোগিতাত, আমি দেখিছো যে দুর্নীতি সোমাই আছে। অৱশ্যে আজি আমি এই সভাত আলোচনা কৰিছো কেৱল ভেঁটা খাই বা আন বকমে ঘুচ আদি লৈ নিজে চহকী হোৱাৰ কথা। কিন্তু আমি মন নকৰিলে নহব যে দুর্নীতিৰ মূল শিপাদাল পুঁজিবাদী সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত সোমাই আছে। পুঁজিবাদী

বেয়া বেলাৰ, শিৱ আদি সকলো কথাতে দুৰ্নীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱ আছে। এটা মানুহৰ ওপৰত আন এটা মানুহে শোধন কৰাটো পুঁজিবাদৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত দুৰ্নীতি। আজি পুঁজিবাদৰ চৰম অৱস্থাত এই দুৰ্নীতি ব্যাপকভাবে আমাৰ সকলোমানুহৰ মাজতে, সকলো বিভাগতে দেখা দিছে। আমি যিহেতু এই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত আছো, সেই কাৰণে দুৰ্নীতি বাহিৰে আজি আমাৰ সকলোকে থাগ কৰিছে। আমি যদি এই অৱস্থাৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব খোজো, ইয়াৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় হৈছে—এই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আনুল পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰা। যদিহে আমি ব্যক্তিগতভাৱে সমাজত পুতিপত্তিলাত কৰিব খোজো তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় এনেধৰে দুৰ্নীতি থাকি যাব। তাৰ ঠাইত যদি সমুহীয়া ভাবে দেশৰ সকলো মানুহৰে মজলৰ হকে কাম কৰাৰ এটা ভাব মনত ৰাখো, যদি সকলো মানুহৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক উন্নতিৰ কথা মাথি ভাবো, তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় এই দুৰ্নীতিৰ পৰা আমি আতৰিব পাৰিম। মোৰ বোধেৰে দুৰ্নীতিৰ মূৰ শিপালালকে যদি উঠাই পেলাব খোজো তেনেহলে আমি সমাজতাত্ত্বিক ব্যৱস্থা লব পাৰিব। শিৱৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, বাওগায়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু জীৱনৰ সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে উন্নৈ-হতীয়া ভাবে সকলো বস্তু ভোগ কৰাৰ আৰু কাম কৰাৰ এটা মনোভাব গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগিব। একনে আন একনক চেৰাই সমাজত পুতিটো লাভ কৰাৰ যি মনোভাব পুঁজিবাদীসমাজত আছে তাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব। মোৰ বিবেচনাত দুৰ্নীতি ওচুৱাব এইটোৱেই হৈছে মূল কথা।

যুদ্ধৰ ফলত দুৰ্নীতি বঢ়িছে। যুদ্ধ হৈছে পুঁজিবাদী সমাজৰ এটা চৰম অৱস্থা। পুঁজিবাদ আজি যেতিয়া এটা চৰম সীমালৈ আহিছে, যেতিয়া সমাজ সেৱাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই কিয়া হৈছে, তেতিয়া তাৰ বেয়া ওণ বিলাক প্ৰকট হৈছে। বোম ৰাজ্যৰ যেতিয়া আটাইতকৈ মিশুৰা নাছিল কিম্বা যেতিয়া তাৰ উপযোগীতা নোহোৱা হ'ল তেতিয়াই তাত দুৰ্নীতি বেচিকৈ দেখা গৈছিল। কোনো সভ্যতা-সংস্কৃতি যেতিয়া তাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ শেষ সীমাত উপস্থিত হয়, আমি দেখো তেতিয়া সকলো বকনে তাৰ বেয়া ওণ বিলাক প্ৰকাশ হয়। পুঁজিবাদৰ ঐতিহাসিক প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা লোপ পোৱাত আজি তাৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত বেয়া ওণ বিলাক তীষণৰূপে, ব্যাপক ভাবে দেখা দিছে। আমি যদি এই ব্যাধিৰ চিকিৎসা কৰিব খোজো, তেনেহলে সেই অনুপাতে ওষধৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে নকৰি যদি উপসৰ্গ বিলাকলৈ চাই চিকিৎসা কৰিব খোজো, তেনেহলে বোধ হয় বহুত সময়ত আমি হতাশ হব আৰু মূল বেমাৰ থাকিয়েই যাব। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো, আজি যেতিয়া নতুনকৈ দেশত এটা সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা গঢ়ি তুলিব খোজা হৈছে তেতিয়া আমি এই কথাটো মন দিব লাগে।

এই যিনিতে বহুতে ক'ব পাৰে যে সাময়িক ভাৱে চাকৰীয়ালৰ মাজত দেখা দিয়া দুৰ্নীতিহে আজিৰ আলোচনাৰ বিষয়। সাময়িক প্ৰশ্নলৈ আহি মই ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজো যে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আমি দেশত এনেকুৱা এটা মনোবিজ্ঞান গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগিব যাতে কোনেও কাকো এই বিলাক কামত প্ৰশ্ৰয় নিদিয়।

প্ৰথমতে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত আমি এটা নতুনভাৱ আনি দিব পাৰিব লাগিব। দ্বিতীয়তে কঠোৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগিব। যি সকলে এই দুৰ্নীতিৰ আশ্ৰয় লয় সেই সকলক কঠোৰ শাস্তি দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। মাননীয় সদস্য চানু খেৰিয়া চাহানে যি ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা কৈছে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰো। এনেকুৱা আইন হবলাগে যি আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ততালিকে এই দোষৰ বিচাৰ হ'ব পাৰে আৰু বিচাৰত তেওঁলোকক গুৰুতৰ শাস্তি দিব লাগে। যি সকলক এই দোষৰ বিচাৰ তেওঁলোকক সাধাৰণ শাস্তি দিলে নহয়। সমাজৰ মজলৰ কাৰণে, দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক গুৰুতৰ ভাৱে শাস্তি দিব লাগিব। এফালেদি এনেকৈ শাস্তি দিয়াৰ বিধান যদি আমি কৰো আৰু আনফালেদি দেশৰ সকলো মানুহৰ ভিতৰত যদি নতুন মনোবিজ্ঞান গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰো, তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে এই দুৰ্নীতি নাইকিয়া কৰিব পাৰিম।

বৰ্তমান আইনমতে এনেকুৱা দুৰ্নীতি বিলাকৰ বিচাৰ ভালকৈ হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এজন মেজিষ্ট্ৰেটে আন সাধাৰণ মোকদ্দমা বিলাকৰ লগতে এনেকুৱা দুৰ্নীতিৰ মোকদ্দমাও বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে। স্বাভাৱিকতে এই মোকদ্দমা বিচাৰ কৰোতে বহুত সময় লয়। তেনেকুৱা বেচি সময় লোৱাৰ ফলত দোষীক সফ্ৰাবৰ নিমিত্তে উপায় কৰা সহজ হয়। বিশেষকৈ আজি যেতিয়া দুৰ্নীতি

ইমান ব্যাপকভাবে দেখা দিছে আৰু আমাৰ শাসনৰ সকলো কথাতেই মেতিয়া এটা বাধা সৃষ্টি কৰিছে, মোৰ বোধেৰে আমি এটা বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে, এনেকুৱা দোষ বিলাকৰ বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে স্তৰীয়া আদালত সৃষ্টি কৰা উচিত আৰু সেই আদালতক বিশেষ ক্ষমতা দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন। বিশেষ ক্ষমতাৰে স্তৰীয়া আদালতে এই সোণী সকলৰ বিচাৰ কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। মই জানো যে এতিয়াও বহুতৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ কৰা হৈ আছে। আমি সেই অভিযোগ থিয় কৰিব পাৰো কিন্তু বহুত সময়ত প্ৰমাণ কৰা টান। আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে প্ৰমাণ। প্ৰমাণৰ সমস্যাটো যদি আমি সমাধান কৰিব পাৰো তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় কিছুমান সোণী ওলাই পৰিব আৰু তেতিয়া হলে আমি এই দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণৰ কামত কিছু দূৰ আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিম।

মোৰ আশা যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দুৰ্নীতি দমনৰ কামত কিছুদিনৰ ভিতৰতে সফলতৈ উঠিব পাৰিব। যদিহে তেওঁলোকে এখন নতুন আইনৰ বলত এই সোণী সকলৰ বিচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে আৰু লগে লগে সকলো মানুহৰ মন নতুন এটা ভাৱত অনুপনীত কৰি তোলে। এয়ে হলে আমাৰ দেশৰ আটাইতকৈ দোমনীয় এই কথাটো নিশ্চয় কিছু পৰিমাণে কমি যাব। এইটো কথা কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে যে আজি এই দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ শাসনৰ কাম বিলাক ব্যৰ্থ হবলৈ ধৰিছে।

১৫ই আগষ্টৰ পিচত চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ মনোভাৱ বেলেগ হৈ উঠিব বুলি আমি আশা-ৰাখিছিলো। দুখেৰে সৈতে ক'ব লগীয়া হৈছে যে আজিও সেই পুৰণি মনোভাৱ হৈ বহুত কাম কৰি আছে। কাজেই তেওঁলোকে যি আচৰণ কৰে তাৰ ফলত জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এনেকুৱা এটা ভাব হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে স্বৰাজৰ ফল ভোগ কৰিবলৈ নোপায়। সঁচা কথা হৈছে এই যে এতিয়াও চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ কিছুমান আগৰ দৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা ভেঁটিতুলি খাই থকাৰ অভ্যাস ৰাখিছে। এইটো কথা নিশ্চয় সঁচা যে জনসাধাৰণো সেই ভেঁটি দিয়া দোষত সোণী। কিন্তু চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ এটা ডাঙৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। যিহেতুক তেওঁলোকে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা বেতন লয় আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ এটা দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, কাজেই জনসাধাৰণৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা কোনোবাই তেওঁলোকক এটা বেয়া কাম কৰিবলৈ প্ৰবোচনা দিলেও তেওঁলোক সেই দোষত পৰা উচিত নহয়। চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ ওপৰত যি দায়িত্ব আছে তালৈ চাই তেওঁলোকে ভেঁটি দিবলৈ অহা মানুহক শিক্ষা দিব পৰা উচিত। সাধাৰণ ভেঁটি দিয়া মানুহ যি পাপৰ তাতকৈ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ চাকৰিয়াল সকল নিশ্চয় ওপৰ খাপৰ হ'ব বুলি আমি আশা ৰাখো। কাজেই ভেঁটি দিবলৈ আহিলেও ভেঁটি নোখোৱা মনোভাৱ আমাৰ চাকৰিয়াল সকলে ৰাখিব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিলো।

প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে তেখেতে যিমান দূৰ পাবে এই বিষয়ে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিছে। তথাপিও আমি চাকৰিয়াল সমাজৰ দুৰ্নীতি গুচোৱা কাম সফলতাবে সৈতে সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আজিৰ এই সভাত যি বিলাক আলোচনা হৈছে তাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। মই আশা ৰাখো যে আমি এতিয়াৰ পৰা এনেবিলাক কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লম যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থাৰ ফলত দুৰ্নীতি অন্ততঃ সহজ নহ'ব। সকলোৰে ভাবে যে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ন কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক শাস্তি দিয়াৰ যি প্ৰকাৰেই নহ'ওক এটা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। আদালতৰ বিচাৰত শাস্তি নহলেও বিভাগীয় প্ৰমোচন দিওতে এই কথা বিলাকলৈ সদায় মন দিয়া উচিত। যদি কোনো কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কেইবা প্ৰকাৰেও এনেকুৱা দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিযোগ পাই থকা হয় তেনেহলে প্ৰমোচন দিয়াৰ সময়ত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই বিলাক কথা মনত ৰাখিব বুলি আমি আশা কৰো। বিভাগীয় প্ৰমোচনতো যদি এই বিলাক কথাটো মন দিয়া হয়, মোৰ বিশ্বাস চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ ভিতৰত এই ভেঁটি খোৱা অভ্যাস পাতলিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: If nobody comes forward, I may reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems there is enough time to-day, as this is entirely a non-official day, and, I think, there is only one Resolution which is to be

moved later. I think, as this Resolution has rather provoked much speaking in the Assembly, and some criticisms have been offered to me, I may take more than the usual time. Of course, if I am irrelevant it will be your duty, Sir, to stop me. As this is a very important Resolution and some constructive proposals are necessary, I think I may take more time.

First I come to the criticism of the Hon'ble Premier.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: But remember not beyond half an hour.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: You may be pleased to extend the time if possible.

Coming to the criticisms of the Hon'ble Premier, I find that he has laid the blame practically and almost entirely on the doors of the people. It is a truism and almost an axiomatic truth to say that if we do not offer bribe, no body can take bribe. Certainly people are to be blamed from that point of view. But that is not the problem here. The problem is that you are to punish the officials because the officials are to be blamed too. If you punish the officials and make taking illegal gratifications, in whatever shape it may be, punishable, this will make taking illegal gratifications impracticable because this punishment itself is a check and has got a great deterrent value.

Now the Hon'ble Premier seems to think that Government perhaps has not much to do in the matter since the people are mainly to be blamed. That is one point and secondly, his duty, he thinks, is to a great extent finished because there is already an Anti-Corruption Branch working. But I would show that much remains to be done by Government and Government has been criminally apathetic. Why do you keep some high officials in a place for more than 2 or 3 years? I can cite instances of that. Keeping an officer at a place to whatever rank he may belong gives him an opportunity to come in contact with people and as he comes in contact with people, he knows the ways and means, he knows exactly the persons who are in the habit of offering bribe to the Government officers.

Mr. PRABHUDAYAL HIMATSINGKA: How long an officer should be kept in one place?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Ordinarily it is 3 years but I know of places where an officer has been kept for more than 3 years. I would, however, suggest that under the present atmosphere when the whole country is surcharged, so to say, with corruption, an officer should not be kept in a place for more than 2 years.

Then is it not the fault of the Government to deny officers living wages which compel them on many occasions even though it is immoral thing to take bribe even against their wishes? If an officer with a family of, say, 7 or 8 members is given a salary of, say, Rs.100, has that officer any possibility of keeping his body and soul together as also those of the members of his family? Even he has got to exhaust his income in the purchase of rice and fuel let alone the purchase of other necessities.

Then the conduct rules of the Government servants have not been made strict enough so that he may not mix with people as freely as he is doing now. This gives an opportunity to the officer to be familiar with the people and thus it becomes easy for him to take bribe. Of course, in public function an officer has got to mix with people sometimes but there are other ways by which an officer may be stopped from coming too much in contact with the public. What circular Government has issued not to take "vetis" or present? Even persons placed in high position—whether at

Shillong or outside—are in the habit of taking “vetis” or presents in the form of fruits, butter and other things which are considered not harmful and improper. But this also, as a matter of fact, immoral. No circular has been, I think, issued that the officers are not to take presents like this. There may be some circular in a loose form but there is no such thing as it ought to be.

Then there are cases in which, although Government has come to know that certain officers have done some wrong, no punishment has been meted out to them—they have been allowed to go with impunity. I know of cases like this but it is not necessary for me to relate them. Although there are allegations against officers of which Government have knowledge, what steps have they taken to stop their promotion? The Hon'ble Premier has stated that he does not understand the exceptions portion of what is meant by my Resolution. I refer to that portion in my Resolution:

“To investigate into the corruptions amongst officials of almost all classes with such exceptions as considered necessary”. He does not understand the extent. Well, Sir, I have left it in the discretion of Government to find out who are the officers to be exempted because I do not want to include all the officers which include even the Governor down to anybody including the Ministers themselves. I do not want to include all persons. It is left to the discretion of the Government.

Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE: Why do you want to exclude those if there is any allegation against them?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Because living in the house of the master I do not want to quarrel with them. Ministers themselves are Government. So, if they like, they can exclude themselves or include themselves.

Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE: This is also corruption.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: If it means that then I plead guilty.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: You should not be partial to the Ministers.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: I do not say that Ministers are like that. I may say that there are many people who are in the habit of taking bribe but I do not want to expose them. (*Voices: why*). It will be done in the proper place, if necessary.

Another objection which he has levelled against my Resolution is this: It will be futile on the part of the Committee which will be appointed to find out who the guilty persons are, it will be difficult sometimes to find out those persons. I should think, Sir, that it is not difficult at all. If the Committee be so minded and if it visits the particular places and if it goes from one important place to another, it will find that the village folk will say who are the persons in the habit of taking bribe and among the rumours the Committee will find that about 75 per cent. is true. Then they will be able to make an enquiry. Hitherto the Anti-Corruption Branch has done practically nothing. As I said they have not touched even the fringe of the whole magnitude of the evil. So

if we have a Committee consisting of independent persons who have sincerity of purpose and if they have got a practical outlook—and I am sure the Committee will be appointed with persons of that practical outlook—then they will be able to find out from the rumours who are the persons to take bribe. Of course, as I have stated, in the body of rumours some allowance will have to be made.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: Will such persons be available?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Public will help.

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN: মই শুধিব খোজোঁ যে কমিটিয়ে যিবিলাকক guilty বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিব সেই বিলাকক কোনো সাক্ষীবাদী নালাগিব নেকি? সেই বিলাকক শাস্তি দিবলৈ সাক্ষীবাদী লাগিব নে নালাগে?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: I have already stated that the Committee after getting these rumours will certainly make an enquiry. Without evidence nobody will be found guilty.

Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN: কেৱল rumour ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিয়েই মানুহক শাস্তি দিবনে?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Certainly not. From the rumours they will be able to understand who are the persons who take bribe and later on an enquiry may be started.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: Publicly or confidentially?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: In all possible ways that has got to be done.

Now I come to another point which has been raised by an hon. Friend in this House. I thank hon. Srijut Rajendranath Barua for having supported my Resolution. But as soon as he gave a support the objection came from my valiant Friend hon. Srijut Beliram Das saying "well, why do you do it?" Perhaps he thought that as the Resolution was coming from a Muslim Leaguer he was doing a criminal act in giving support to it. And as soon as he was reminded he at once partially modified his support by saying "yes, I gave a support to the idea and not to the Resolution". He thought as if he was doing an outrageous thing. However, I thank him for the kind sentiments he has expressed. Sir, it is a Resolution which has not been brought for sermonising before the House nor for philosophising nor for moralising. It is a Resolution which seeks to find out the culprit and to punish him, it is a Resolution which lays down the modus operandi by means of which the public officials who get contract vices should be punished so that there may be deterrent effect and the evil may be stamped out and the society be purged of this pernicious habit and be made to stand on a high level of dignity and morality worthy of Assam and worthy of the independence which Assam has now got.

Then Mr. Bhuyan and several other gentlemen including my young friend of Dhubri, hon. Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha and some others of his ways of thinking have got certain amount of pessimism, I must say almost cynicism, because they think the magnitude of the evil is so great and in their pessimism

they go so far that some of them, at least Mr. Bhuyan particularly, said that it is Brahma's *Abhisap i. e.*, the curse of the creator of the Universe and so the people are so much degraded and so there is no use in trying to combat this evil. I do not see any reason to be so very hopeless of human society. My Friend Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha of my district is so very cynical as he goes to say that the enquiry committee should have some another enquiry committee over it because this Committee may be guilty of some illegal gratification.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member has exceeded his time limit.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: That is a sort of scepticism which has perhaps very few parallels. The thing is this—what remedy does he propose? He says as we have got independence, not by our own earning but we have got independence through different methods, perhaps he means gift, we people could not be raised to that dignity. Well, we people could not be raised to that dignity and those virtues which would have been necessary to earn independence. But even earning independence, we should not have been so degraded. But we are not concerned with those hypothetical things or problematic positions. What method do you propose to adopt to eradicate the evil? Simply by preaching to the people "Don't bribe" or through school books or college books or in the platform can you stop corruption? We have done enough of that. Now, what is the remedy? This is a thing for which we have come here.

Then, my hon. Friend Maulavi Muhammad Roufique of Nowgong has said that he opposed the Resolution. But he sermonised and philosophised that the evil is very great and accused the Government that they have not done anything to the people according to the pledge they gave to their constituencies. Simply accusing the Government for their failure does not improve the matter. We are to give them some method by which they can eradicate the evil.

Then, the Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Nazumdar has stated something which is also sermonising. He thinks that people are living beyond means. We don't want the reason. What we want is just give us some methods by which the evil can be eradicated. He simply says that the problem has puzzled him. Well, if the problem has puzzled him he should not have spoken it here at all.

Now, Mr. Himatsingka has given some instances which are really helpful. He said that some high officials are so very incompetent that they cannot check their subordinate officers. It is a fact and I know that under a strict Deputy Commissioner it becomes difficult for his subordinate officers to take bribe. I know of some instances of this kind.

Then, Srijut Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati has said that capitalist outlook is responsible for the corruption and socialist principle should be preached. Here also I should say again that preaching is useless and it will not do any good.

Now, coming to my Resolution, I have given a practical method. I don't say that it is the sovereign remedy and I do not profess to say so. My Resolution can be analysed in three parts. The first part is that the committee which is to be appointed will make some enquiry as far as practicable into the conduct of the officials and if some officials are found guilty on proper evidence, they will be punished. The reason as to why I propose for the appointment of the committee is that the Anti-corruption Branch has not been able to do anything. Though there are provisions in the Penal Code for punishment of an offender, nothing has been done and the police themselves are guilty in many instances.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You have got some 5 minutes more.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: I will get 5 minutes and some minutes more as a grace.

Now, I say that nothing has been done by Government practically. If the committee members go from place to place, they will be able to do something better, something more tangible than what has hitherto been done. They thus having gained working experience of the occasions where officers take bribe will be in a position much better than anybody here to report and suggest about the ways and means to tackle the evil which is really eating into the vitals of the people.

Then, I have stated that the bank balances of the officers either in their own name or in the name of their relatives may be looked into. I have purposely included relatives and have not stated who are the relatives in whose names the bank balances are to be seen. It is up to the members of the committee to select them because very often some bank balances may be in the name of a poor brother relative. It is up to the members of the Committee in their discretion whether they should look into the bank balances of that brother or not. It is left to the discretion of the committee which relatives are to be included in the inquiry and very often they will have to find out many things.

So, Sir, these are the objects of my Resolution. As I have already stated, I do not profess that I have prescribed the sovereign remedy, but I have given a chance to Government only to appoint a committee of independent persons consisting of officials and non-officials who will tour throughout the country and then suggest ways and means to tackle the evil. The officers of the Anti-corruption Branch cannot approach the high officials and cannot really enquire into the conduct of them. But if a committee consisting of independent persons of high rank is appointed, they will not spare any body. So, Sir, with these words I finish my reply and resume my seat.

***Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Mover in his reply has referred to my speech and said that I accused Government but did not suggest any remedy. Probably, he did not listen to what I said then. He requested me for suggesting a remedy for the malady. I suggested the remedy no doubt. But the remedy he suggested was much worse than the malady itself.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to rise again to speak on the Resolution that has been discussed in this House. The hon. Member who moved this Resolution has summarised in his own way the various speeches that have been delivered in the House possibly in support of the Resolution he put forward. But he could have very well said something as a general proposition, and in the absence of that, with the exception of a few, all the hon. Members who took part in the debate did not support him. But that fact does not make the discussion less important. It is well that the House took enough time to do so.

The fundamental fact that there is corruption has been recognised by almost all of us. But I do claim that the corruption that we find now is definitely lesser than it was during the period of the last war. This I can say with a degree of accuracy and emphasis on behalf of this Government. But I do not in the least minimise the necessity of eradicating the evil of corruption or the tendency which leads to corruption in the society as well. We have tried in the debate to go deeper into the reasons which are responsible for corruption in society.

**Speech not corrected.*

Srijut Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati suggested for socialism in our country as the means for eradicating such an evil. It may be a true remedy. But it should be realised that this kind of evil prevails in particular periods and under certain circumstances ; and during such periods, not only our country but the world as a whole has to face such a phase. I do not know whether the economic history of America from the year 1918-32 has been properly studied, but if you would, Sir, just try to have a general survey of it you would find that it passed through a period of corruption which was possibly unprecedented in any country of the world. It was of course the after-effect of the preceding war which was responsible for encouraging big capitalism in this country to indulge in this anti-social evil. President Harding tried his best to eradicate this evil during that period, but it was only President Roosevelt who adequately tackled this problem in America. There the big people who had then been the trustees of law and order had to be brought to book in the court of law before this evil of corruption which then prevailed could be finally eradicated.

But it must also be admitted that it is the collective sense of the society that could face the evil in the proper manner elsewhere. On this account I cannot but congratulate the people of Great Britain, in the manner they have faced it. They are very much in short of food than our men in the villages possibly get—it may be that the food our village people take are not so nutritious as the food taken by those people. But problem of food shortage in Great Britain is surely more acute than that in our country. Only one egg, which is one of the ordinary rationed food, is available to a person once in a week or fortnight. And yet you do not hear of any black-marketing and corruption there as you hear of them in our country. Here there are not as many big capitalists as there are in England ; and yet our country suffers from the evils of corruption in our society. Here is an instance where because the people of England are social minded the society is free from the evils. Here our rich people and capitalists do not seem to think of the difficulties and disadvantages that the ordinary people undergo. If we had a better sense of responsibility towards our people, whether we are rich or poor, among whom we live the situation would have been very much better and happier. I not only accuse our officers but I accuse everybody of being guilty of that practice. Though he lives in his society he does not seem to have any feeling for his own kith and kin. So, it is only the people, who live for society and help each other, to overcome emergent situation like this, are really men worthy and be called men. Let us therefore approach the problem very very carefully and in all its seriousness. After all this Government is the Government of the people. If by Government we mean only the 5 or 6 persons who sit here as representatives of the people it will be a wrong idea. Such an idea will not be illustrative to a free country like ours in its present position. For the common good of the country, all parties should combine together to approach such a vital problem. With the effort of every sensible man a different outlook could be brought to our society, and that is the reason why I have spoken about the necessity of public co-operation—co-operation of everybody in trying to eradicate this evil from our society. Take the instance of America which went through a period of such evil from 1918-29 ; a weak Government was going on till managed by President Roosevelt's time. The Government was entirely in the hands of rich men and capitalists. Similarly even here it would not be possible to change it, unless the popular will was behind the Government in order to exterminate those evils. Therefore, what is actually wanted is that rational outlook for the well-being of the society should be in the mind of the majority in the society. That must be true of all work in an well-ordered Government, whether it be removal of corruption or whether it be to improve the

standard of life. I, therefore, seek the co-operation of the Members of this House to inculcate among our people this idea and that is the first proposition I desire to place before the House.

Mr. Himatsinkal has proposed safety for society by doing away with control; but decontrol is not the best method to prevent the evil. That may, I think, remove corruption for the time being, as we find them to-day. This Government recommended decontrol for some good reasons. It found that it could not adequately control without the existence of corruption. It found that controls were encouraging distrust between man and man. But decontrol does not of itself bring into being that social feeling which should be the outlook of a free society.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition says that Government is culpably negligent in preventing corruption. I refute this in the strongest terms. I propose to detail what Government have done. We had tried some experiments of prevention with the Anti-Corruption Branch. I should not go into the details of its working, but I feel that I should make some observations in this regard. Formerly this Anti-Corruption Branch was for detecting the cases of officials only. I could say for the information of the House that as many as 40 cases were dealt with by them, in which big companies and combinations were involved, for example, the case against the Rice Syndicate in Sylhet. Then there are many cases pursued by this Branch against Government officials, such as Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Deputy Collectors and the like who were involved; but unfortunately some of these cases could not be proved, or are still under enquiry or their trial not yet finished. I cannot, therefore, agree with the Mover of the Resolution that Government have not done anything.

As I said now that this Anti-Corruption Branch dealt only with the cases of officials but I can give to the House that they are now not restricting their work amongst the officials but they will also be after those people who are not officials—may be merchants or may be anybody else. I do not know how we shall succeed but Government shall have to trust somebody. If the Members sitting here by themselves cannot do the things themselves, they must by the very nature of things depend on officers; and all that they could do their best is to select suitable officers to discharge their duties better and that is what Government is doing. But in spite of that I agree that the result that we had expected, to the extent that was expected, has not been obtained.

The second suggestion that was made by Mr. Bhagavati was to appoint a Special Tribunal. I do not know whether he knows that cases of this nature are not two or three only, and that such cases are distributed throughout the whole of the province. A particular Special Tribunal therefore cannot actually meet the situation. I will surely remember his suggestion that some legislation is necessary in order to empower Special Tribunals with special powers to deal with these cases and if it is possible to tackle the problem in that way, I think, Government's willingness to help will not be found wanting. I should only add that some of these were actually tried by Special Tribunal.

Now, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition has raised certain questions regarding punishments to officials. I have to point out the difficulties; he himself knows that he would not like to punish people who have been acquitted by a Court. He knows that simply by pressure from outside on strength

of rumour an officer cannot always be punished. Regarding judgments of acquittals the implication of judgment is always carefully examined. But even here the difficulty is there. You can put a man to justice and if justice acquits him, although the Government wants to punish him, the remarks of the justice are oftentimes such that he cannot be punished. In some cases we do punish them on the adverse remarks of justice. It is true that officers against whom there is repeated reports of corruption are specially looked into at least in the matter of promotion. But you will agree that on mere hearsay an officer cannot and should not be punished.

Oftentimes these hearsays are the result of certain disappointment on the part of certain people in regard to this or that matter. Therefore when he suggests that proposition he puts Government in a very awkward position.

Another point that was raised by the hon. Mover relates to the transfer of officers. I would like him to tell me if he knows one case where a particular officer has been in one station for more than 3 years, and I shall certainly look into the case. I think he had mostly the officers of the Supply Department in mind. But here also one thing has got to be borne in mind that the Supply Department is a new Department, and what is worse, we have been compelled to take some people on a temporary basis. We have of course officers from permanent services also, but many of the officers of that Department have got to be on a temporary basis, and they have got to get some knowledge of working of the thing. He says that everybody utilises that knowledge for evil purposes. But in a Department like this raw young men from the University and clerks from Government offices, without any knowledge of business, cannot run the administration properly. This should be understood by the hon. Mover. But, as, I said, I am quite prepared to accept the hon. Mover's suggestion for transfer of officers and I feel that we have really carried that out so far as the Supply Department is concerned. As I said, if the hon. Mover will give me any instance of any officer remaining in a particular station for more than 3 years, I shall certainly take steps.

Then, Sir, some small matters have been pointed out, e.g., officers receiving small presents somewhere. I do not know how Government, if you mean by Government of 6 or 7 persons sitting here as you are now meaning, can keep notice of all that. But whenever these matters are brought to the notice of Government steps can be taken. That is all I can say.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : May I suggest one thing? Will Government issue instructions to all officers in strict words so that they may not take presents in any form, say, in the shape of fowls, eggs, butter, fish, etc.?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : if that is thought necessary this can be done, but the Government Servants' Conduct Rules prevent that.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : But it is necessary for such instructions to be issued now, as recently these things are becoming very very frequent.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I do not find any difficulty in agreeing to that.

Then, Sir, there are certain things which Government have done besides what I have said. We were told that officers who had to deal with Supply Department used to collect subscriptions from people and some kind of force was employed upon them in order to extract subscription. That practice, we thought,

might lead that officer to some leniency in the matter of administration. Government had therefore issued a circular prohibiting such kind of collection of subscription from anybody excepting for purposes for which Government give special sanction.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Even then, Sir, if an officer goes for subscription to any dealer or other person, there is moral obligation also.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : That is exactly the reason why Government have stopped collection of subscription by officers. We have issued a circular to that effect. So, Sir, all that is humanly possible for Government to do has been done besides individual action by the Ministers themselves who personally enjoin every officer to see that no laches of duty are leniently treated. Everybody has been enjoined to keep strictest eye towards the purity of the administration. Under these circumstances, I would only expect the hon. Members of this House to give all the co-operation that is possible, not merely in the detection of officials, but also in creating an atmosphere in society so that we become social minded, that we learn to give up our own in order that we may give a little to those who actually need it. That is the spirit which should prevail in an independent society. If we can achieve some success in that way we should strive hard for it.

I again thank the hon. Mover for bringing this Resolution before the House and thus giving us an opportunity to discuss this very important matter. But I do hope now the hon. Mover will not press his Resolution after what he has heard from me.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Premier as he has agreed to issue a circular to the officers asking them not to take presents in any form. He has given further assurance that something better and stricter will be done now to stamp out this evil. I would therefore beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion re certain disturbances at Amingaon

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Sir, before we break for lunch I crave your indulgence to mention one matter. Yesterday, Maulavi Nazmal Haque and myself tabled a Motion regarding certain disturbances at Amingaon. That may be taken up to-day. It is not an Adjournment Motion, but is one of great public importance. We want to know what steps Government have taken in the matter.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : That Motion has been disallowed, because Government is not aware of the circumstances under which the incident took place. Therefore the best course for the hon. Member is to give facts to the Hon'ble Premier, so that he may make an enquiry.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : It appeared in the *Azad* that there were certain disturbances at Amingaon during last Bak-ri-d which prevented Idd prayers.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : On a point of order, Sir. Can an hon. Member refer to a report in a newspaper and take the facts stated there as true ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I have not received any report whatsoever from anybody about this incident.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : I have got some knowledge about it. I heard that the President of the Provincial Muslim League had sent a report to the Hon'ble Premier. He told me like that.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : The President of the Muslim League was here, and I received information that there might be some misunderstanding amongst Hindus and Muslims at Amingaon and then I think, he said that he was going down next day. I asked him to kindly use his influence so that nothing might happen there to bring any misunderstanding between the two communities ; but what happened after that I am not aware.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Has he not sent any report, Sir ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I have indicated the course of action the hon. Member should take. If he has got any further information, he should report to Government.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 p.m.

(After lunch)

Resolution re: Extension of Bengal and Assam Railway

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, এই এই পুস্তকটো দাফি ধৰিব খুজিছে।—

“This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the proper authorities to extend the Bengal-Assam Railway to the headquarter town of Tezpur from Rangapara North in place of the Tezpur-Balipara Railway without further delay.”

তেজপুৰ-বালিপাৰা ৰেলখন তেজপুৰ মহকুমাৰ উন্নতিৰ পথত এটা অস্থায়ী। এই ৰেলখনৰ কাৰণেই আন আন জিলাৰ নগৰ বিলাকৰ লগত তেজপুৰে যোগাযোগ বন্ধা বন্ধ কৰাৰ হেতু আছে। এই ৰেলখন বন্ধ দিনৰ পূৰ্বৰি। ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া আৰু নিপদাৰ্থক। বৰ্তমান কেৱল মাত্ৰ এটা ইঞ্জিনে কাম কৰে। বাকী বিলাক চলাবৰ অনুপযুক্ত বুলি বিশেষজ্ঞ বিলাকে মত দিছে। গাড়ীখনৰ অৱস্থাও তেনেই শোঁক লগা। তাত বেৰ নাই, বাহিৰৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই, বাত-বৰষুণৰ পৰা যাত্ৰী সকলৰ বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কোনো আৱৰেব নাই, শৌচ-পুয়াৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই ; বাতি চলিব লাগিলে কেতিয়াবা ইঞ্জিনৰ আগত এটা ডিট্ৰেক লেণ্টাৰ্ন আৰি দিয়া হয়। কাৰণ তাত light নাই। বাহিৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ কাৰণে সুবিধাজনক ভাবে সময় বাকি দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা আজিলৈকে দেখা নাই।

আসাম-বেঙ্গল ৰেলখন বাঙ্গালাৰা নৰ্থত শেষ হৈছে। তাৰ পৰা দৰং জিলাৰ ছেডকোয়ানিৰ তেজপুৰলৈ এই ৰেলখনেৰে অহাযোৱা কৰিব লাগে। ৰেলগৰ্কে তাৰ কাৰণে booking কৰিব লাগে। ৰেলগৰ্কে টিকেটো কিম্বা লাগেছে। কেবাটাও transhipment কৰিব লগা হয় ; অলপ দূৰ যাবলৈ হলেও বহুতো উঠানমা কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে তেজপুৰলৈ মানুহে আহিবলৈ ভয় কৰে। আন ঠাইৰ তুলনাত তেজপুৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ বন্ধা বিশেষ কষ্টসাধ্য হৈ পৰিছে। আগেয়ে যিখন জাহাজ আছিল সেইখনত যাতায়াতৰ কিছু সুবিধা আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই জাহাজ খনৰো চলাচল বন্ধ কৰি দিয়াত একমাত্ৰ অৱলম্বন হৈছে তেজপুৰ-বালিপাৰা ৰেলখন। কিন্তু এইখন ৰেলবো অৱস্থা হৈছে এনে। গৰুলি পুয়া চটা মান বজাত অসম-বেঙ্গল ৰেলখন বাঙ্গালাৰা নৰ্থৰ পৰা বন্ধিয়ালৈ আহে। সেইখন গাড়ী ধৰিবলৈ পুয়া এক বজা মানতে তেজপুৰত তেজপুৰ-বালিপাৰা ৰেলত উঠিব লাগে। তেজপুৰৰ পৰা বাঙ্গালাৰা,

মৰ্খটলৈ ১৮ মাইল মান বাট। এই কেই মাইল বাস্তা যাবলৈ তেজপুৰত এক বজাতে উঠিব লাগে। তেতিয়াই গৈ বজাপানী মৰ্খত ৮ বজালৈকে অপেক্ষা কৰি থাকিব লাগিব বজিয়াৰ গাড়ী ধৰিবলৈ। কিমান বেচি সময় মই হয় ইয়াৰ পৰাই আপোনালোকে বুজিব পাৰিব। বেপাৰ-বানিজ্য আদি সকলো বিষয়ে এই গাড়ীখন তেজপুৰ মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে এটা বাধা স্বৰূপ হৈ আছে।

ইং ১৯৫২ চনলৈকে এই কোম্পানীৰ লগত এটা চুক্তি আছে বুলি আমি জানিব পাৰিছো। কিন্তু মই ভাবো যে সেই চুক্তিখনে এই বেলখন চলাবলৈ দিয়া নিতান্ত অযুক্ত। অবিলম্বে এই বেলখনৰ চলাচল বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত আসাম-বেঙ্গল বেলৰ লাইন তেজপুৰ টাউনলৈকে বঢ়াই দিব লাগে। এইটো যে এটা অতি যুক্তিযুক্ত কথা বোধকৰো তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেজপুৰ মহকুমাৰ বেমা বেপাৰনে আদি কৰি সকলো পুকাৰে যদি উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে তেনেহলে পুৰণিকনীয়া আৰু সকলো পুকাৰে অসুবিধা জনক এই বেলগাড়ীখন সোনকালে উঠাই দিব লাগে। এটা ইংৰাজ কোম্পানীয়ে এই বেলখন চলাইছে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সময়ত এটা কোম্পানীৰ হাতত যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা বখা নিশ্চয় পুত্ৰিজিয়াশীল কথা। বিশেষকৈ বুল বাস্তাৰ যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট বা ৰাষ্ট্ৰই নিজৰ হাতলৈ অনা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। এই নীতিটো বৰ্তমানে সকলোৰে মানি লৈছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ বেলগাড়ীৰ প্ৰায় বিলাকেই আজি গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ হাতত। তেজপুৰত কিন্তু এই বেলগাড়ীখন আজিও এটা কোম্পানীয়ে চলাই আছে। ফলত ৰাইজৰ বিশেষ অসুবিধা হৈছে, যাত্ৰী সকলৰ কষ্ট হৈছে। তাত কাম কৰা বনুৱা বিলাকেও কোম্পানীৰ লাভৰ নাযা অংশ পোৱা নাই। তেজপুৰ-খালিপাৰা বেলত কামকৰা বনুৱা আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দুৰ্তাগা বৰ বেচি। তেওঁবিলাকে কোম্পানীৰ পৰা নাযা বিচাৰ পোৱা নাই। বহুদিন চেষ্টা কৰিও, আবেদন নিবেদন জনায়ো আজিলৈকে সেই কোম্পানীত কাম কৰা মানুহ-খিনিয়ে অলপো সুবিধা পাব পৰা নাই। এতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত এক নতুন অন্যায় জাপি দিয়া হৈছে। কেইজন মান কৰ্মচাৰীক বিনা কাৰণে আগতে নজনাৱটাকৈ হঠাৎ কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰা হৈছে।

এই কোম্পানীয়ে যে যথেষ্ট লাভ কৰে তাক তেওঁলোকেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমি সকলোৰে দেখি আহিছো যে এই বেলগাড়ীখনত যাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বহুত বেচি। এই বেলগাড়ীখনে অংশীদাৰ সকলক নহলেও ভিৰেইৰ সকলক যথেষ্ট মুনাফা দি আহিছে। তেওঁলোকে কেনেকৈ হিচাব ৰাখে তাক আমি ভালকৈ নাজানো, কিন্তু শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে হিচাব ৰখাতো তেওঁলোকে বহুতখিনি কৌশল ৰাখায়। সেই কৌশলৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকে সাধাৰণ অংশীদাৰ বিলাকক বঞ্চিত কৰি ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। সেই বিলাক যি হওক নহওক আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা কবলগীয়া কথা হৈছে যে এই বেলগাড়ীখন চলি থাকিলে এটা মহকুমাৰ উন্নতিৰ পথত ই এটা বাধাস্বৰূপ হৈ থাকিব। আজিৰ দিনত আমি কেতিয়াও এই কথা মানি থাকিব নোৱাৰো। আজিও পুৰণি এখন চুক্তি এই বেলগাড়ী চলাই ৰখাৰ অজুহাত হব নোৱাৰে। কিয়নো সেই চুক্তিৰ স্বৰ্ত্তবিলাক কোম্পানীয়ে মানিছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰো।

ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ পৰা অফা ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰে এই বেলখনৰ অৱস্থাৰ সম্বন্ধে তদন্ত কৰিছিল। বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা তেজপুৰৰ ৰাইজে এই বেলখন তুলি দিবলৈ আবেদন কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ইন্স্পেক্টৰ পঠিয়াই ইঞ্জিন আদিৰ তদন্ত কৰায়। আমি যিমানদূৰ জানিব পাৰিছো আটাই কেউজন বিশেষকৈ তদন্ত গাড়ীখনৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া বুলি কৈছে। আজি কেৱল এটা ইঞ্জিন চলিবৰ অৱস্থাত আছে। এই কষ্ট; মালবস্ত book কৰাৰ অসুবিধা আদি সম্পৰ্কে নতুনকৈ কোনো কথা কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। সকলো ফালৰ পৰা চাই চৰকাৰে অনতি বিলম্বে তেওঁলোকৰ আগৰ চুক্তি বাতিল কৰি দিব লাগে। যি হেতু তেওঁলোকে চুক্তিৰ স্বৰ্ত্ত বিলাক ৰাখিব পৰা নাই আৰু যি হেতু আজিৰ দিনত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বাহিৰে আন কাৰো হাতত গাইণ্টীয়াটিক বা সম্বন্ধীয়াটিক যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা অনুচিত, সেই কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই line গৈ লব লাগে আৰু আসাম-বেঙ্গল বেল লাইন তেজপুৰ মহকুমাৰ হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ তেজপুৰলৈকে বঢ়াই দিব লাগে আৰু আসাম-বেঙ্গল কথা কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আপোনালোকৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিলো। এই কেই আশাৰ

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The Resolution moved :

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the proper authorities to extend the Bengal-Assam Railway to the headquarter town of Tezpur from Rangapara North in place of the Tezpur-Balipara Railway without further delay."

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : মাননীয সত্ৰাপতি ডাঃ বীড়া, শ্ৰীযুত বিজয় চন্দ্ৰ ভাগৱতী ডাঃ বীড়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙ্গি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে আমি ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে কি কৰিছো সেইটো মেম্বৰ সকলক জনাবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছো। তেখেতে নিশ্চয় জানে যে তেখেতে প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়াৰ সময়ৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে এইখিনি সময়ৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ দেশত অনেক পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। যি সময়ত তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছিল তেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ হোৱা নাছিল আৰু সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো যি ধৰণেৰে আছে হৈছে সেই ধৰণেৰে বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাৰ লগত সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে মিল নাথায়। আপোনালোকে নিশ্চয় জানে যে এতিয়া আসামত এটা প্ৰকীৰ্তা বেলগুৱে কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। উত্তৰবঙ্গ আৰু আমাৰ আসামত যিখিনি বেলপথ আছে সেইখিনি এই বেলগুৱে কেন্দ্ৰৰ এলাকাৰ ভিতৰত পৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে এজন Administrative Officer নিযুক্ত হৈছে আৰু তেখেতে এতিয়া কাম কৰি আছে। কিন্তু, এইটো হৈছে যে এই কেন্দ্ৰটো বেলগুৱে বোৰ্ডৰ বাহিৰা স্বাধীন কেন্দ্ৰ নহয়। যি কোনো কাম হ'ব লাগিলে বেলগুৱে বোৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তেহে হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে যদিও প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে সম্বোধনযোগী হোৱা নাই বুলি ধৰিব পাৰি তথাপি প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ যিটো মূল ভাৱ সেই ভাৱটো কামত পৰিণত কৰাত বিশেষ অসুবিধা নহ'ব। বেল বিভাগ হলে আসামত যিবিলাক বেলপথ আছে সেই বিলাকৰ বিচাৰ বৰ্তমান যি বেলগুৱে বোৰ্ড আছে তেওঁলোকেই কৰিব যদিও বৰ্তমান ঘটনামূলক কথাবোৰৰ পৰা বহুতখিনি পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। আজি পাকিস্তান বিভাগ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষকৈ আসাম ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য অংশৰ পৰা বিচ্ছিন্ন হৈ পৰাৰ কাৰণে, মত মতকৈ বেলপথ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লগা হৈছে। এতিয়া নকৰিলেও যিমান সোনকালে পৰা যাত্ৰা যিমান সোনকালে কৰিব লাগিব যাতে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত স্বাধীনভাৱে যোগাযোগ ৰাখিব পাৰো। ভাগৱতী ডাঃ বীড়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙ্গি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে বেলগুৱে মেম্বৰ ডাঃ জন নাথাই আৰু বেলগুৱে বোৰ্ডৰ মতামত কি তাক জনাবৰ কাৰণেহে মই এই খিনি কথা কৈছোঁ। আমাৰ আবেদনৰ ফলত তেখেত সকলৰ মত হৈছে এয়ে যে আসামৰ পৰা উনিয়ন গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টলৈ মানলৈ যিটো বাট লাগে সেই বাটটো সকলোতকৈ আগেয়ে তেওঁলোকে হাতত ল'ব লাগে। আৰু আমাৰ মতে সেই কাম শেষ কৰিবলৈ দু বছৰৰ বেচি সময় লোৱা উচিত নহয়; কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ বেচি সময় বিচাৰিছে; তেওঁলোকৰ মতে ২½ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত সময় লাগিব পাৰে।

যি যি কি নহওক, কেৱল বঙ্গাপাৰাৰ পৰা তেজপুৰলৈকে নহয়, বঙ্গাপাৰাৰ পৰা উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰলৈকে আমাক বেলগুৱে লাগে। আমি এই দুটা শাখা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বুলি ভাবো আৰু তেখেত সকলৰ আগত আবেদন কৰা হৈছিল যে আমাক এই দুয়োটা শাখা লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও বঙ্গাইগাঁৱৰ পৰা যোগাযোগপাইদি গোৱালপাৰালৈ এটা বেলৰ লাইন কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকে একেবাৰে ঠিকঠাক কৰি থৈছিল। পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তত থকা সিঁজুৰ পৰা গোৱালপাৰালৈ আৰু এটা লাইন খোলাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল। কিন্তু পাকিস্তানৰ লগত ইয়াৰ সম্বন্ধ থকাৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো বাদ পৰিছে। কিন্তু বাকী কেইটা প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে বিশেষকৈ বঙ্গাপাৰাৰ পৰা তেজপুৰ আৰু বঙ্গাপাৰাৰ পৰা উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ, এই তেওঁলোকক কোৱা হৈছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ মতামত এয়ে যে এই সকলো কাম পিচপৰি থাকিব লাগিব। সকলোতকৈ আগতে কৰিব লগীয়া যিটো কাম সেইটো হৈছে উত্তৰ বঙ্গৰে সৈতে লগলগাই আসামৰ লগত কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সংস্ৰৰ স্থাপন কৰা। এই সম্বন্ধে যি কথা হৈছে সেইটো অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ বিচাৰাধীন বিষয় নহয়; সেই কাৰণে সেই সম্বন্ধে একো ক'ব নোখোজো। কিন্তু এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে মই ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজো যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনতিবিলম্বে যাতে কামত পৰিণত হয় তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু আকৌ তেওঁলোকে এই সম্বন্ধে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আগত এই কথা দাঙ্গি ধৰিব যাতে সময় আৰু সুবিধা পোৱা নাজিকে তেওঁলোকে এইখিনি কাম হাতত লয়। মোৰ বিশ্বাস যদি আসামত বেলৰ এটা স্বাধীন কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপিত হয় তেতিয়া এইবিলাক কথা হাতত ল'বলৈ সুবিধা

হব আৰু মই আশা কৰিছো যে তেনেকুৱা এটা স্বাধীন কেন্দ্ৰ আসামত হব পাৰে। এই তেজপুৰ-বালিপাৰা ৰেল লোৱাৰ সম্বন্ধে মই বিশ্বাস কৰো কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ নীতি এয়ে যে তেওঁলোকে কোনো ৰেলওৱে প্ৰাইভেট কোম্পানীৰ হাতত নাবাৰিব। তেখেত সকলে গোটেইখিনি ৰেলওৱে nationalise কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে আৰু আশাকৰো সোনকালে তাক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পাৰিব। আপোনালোকে জানে যে ডিব্ৰুং-সদিয়া ৰেল আৰু ইয়াত যি নতুন ৰেলওৱে লাইন হব সেই ডাজিঞ্জনিং হিমালয়ান ৰেল কোম্পানীকো লবলৈ বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে আৰু মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বিশ্বাস যে ইয়াৰ লগতে তেজপুৰ-বালিপাৰা ৰেল হাতত লোৱাৰ কোনো অসুবিধা নহব। কাৰণ, কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ নীতি হৈছে সকলো ৰেলপথ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে জাতীয়তা নীতিৰ ভিতৰলৈ অনা।

এই খিনি কথা টেক মই ভাগৱতী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো আৰু লগে লগে তেখেতক আশ্বাস দিছো যে এই সম্বন্ধে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যি পত্ৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে আৰু দেখা সাক্ষাৎ কৰি যি খিনি কাম গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য হব পাৰে সেই খিনি কৰা হব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What has the hon. Member got to say now?

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। এই সম্বন্ধে মোৰ আৰু কবলগীয়া একো নাই।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the proper authorities to extend the Bengal-Assam Railway to the headquarter town of Tezpur from Rangapara North in place of the Tezpur-Balipara Railway without further delay".

The Resolution was adopted.

Resolution 10: burial of carcasses of cattle

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to get suitable legislation enacted to enforce burial of carcasses of cattle dying from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax and other infectious cattle diseases such as Rinderpest, Rabies, etc., with a view to prevent these diseases from spreading.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, আমি দেখি আহিছোঁ যে গাৱঁত যেতিয়া গৰু-ম'হৰ মহামাৰীৰ প্ৰাদুৰ্ভাৱ হয় তেতিয়া ই এনে ব্যাপকভাবে চাৰিওপিনে বিয়পি পৰে যে আমাৰ গাৱঁলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল বিবুদ্ধিত পৰে। যি কেইখন veterinary dispensary আছে সেইবিলাকৰ গৰহ ভাগেই গাৱঁৰ পৰা বহুত আতৰত। তাতে আকৌ এখন মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰত এখন বা দুখনতকৈ বেচি veterinary dispensary পাবলৈ নাই। তেনেস্বলত গৰু-ম'হৰ বেমাৰৰ সময়ত বা মহামাৰীৰ প্ৰাদুৰ্ভাৱ হলে গৰু-ম'হক বেজি দি ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পোৱা নাযায়।

বেমাৰ বিলাক যে ব্যাপক ভাবে বিয়পি পৰে, ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ মতে তাৰ ঘাই কাৰণ সংক্ৰামক, এই সংক্ৰামক ব্যাধীত মৰা গৰু-ম'হ আদি পশুৰ মৰা শৰ তেজত পুজ, গোবৰ, মূত ইত্যাদিৰ যোগে বিয়পি পৰে যে ইয়াক প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবলৈ ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ পক্ষে বৰ টান হৈ পৰে। আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকে সচৰাচৰ এই নৰিয়াত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শৰিলাক পথাৰত য'তে ত'তে

পেলাই দিয়ে। এই কাৰণে কুকুৰ শিখালৰ জৰিয়তে আৰু পানীৰ সহায়ত এইবোৰ বেমাৰৰ সংক্রামক বীজানু বিলাক চাৰিওপিনে বিয়পি পৰে আৰু তাৰ সাপ্ৰতি অহা গুহু গৰু-ম'হ বিলাক সহজে সংক্রামিত হয়। ইয়াৰ যদি কোনো প্ৰতিবিধান কৰা নাযায় আৰু সংক্রামক ৰোগত নবা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ যদি সাৰথানে ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা নাযায়, তেনেহলে কেৱল veterinary ডাক্তৰখানা সহহটকৈ পাতিলেই বা নহ'লে Veterinary Assistant Surgeon নিযুক্ত কৰিলেই এই বেমাৰৰ হাতত পৰা আমাৰ গৰু-ম'হ বিলাকক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। মই সিদিনাখন আন এটা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ যে যেতিয়া ব্যাপক ভাবে গৰু-ম'হৰ মহামাৰী উপস্থিত হয় তেতিয়া এই বেমাৰৰ বীজানুবিলাক উপযুক্ত ভাবে পৰীক্ষা কৰি ৰোগ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবলৈ পুতোক ছাপ্তাৰাগতে (Veterinary dispensaryতে) একোটাকৈ microscope দিব লাগে আৰু যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে serum আৰু vaccine ৰাখিব লাগে। সেই সময়ত মাইকে Haemorrhagic Septicaemia আৰু Anthrax এই দুটা বেমাৰৰ লক্ষণ কি আৰু ইহতে কেনেকৈ বিস্তৃতি লাভ কৰে তাক মই দেখুৱাই দিছোঁ। মই ইয়াকো দেখুৱাই দিলোঁ যে microscope ৰ সহায়ত যদি এই ৰোগৰ লক্ষণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা নহয়, তেনেহলে ডাক্তৰ সকলে সহজে এই ৰোগৰ লক্ষণ চাই ৰোগ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবলৈ টান পায় আৰু ৰোগ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে বেজী সিহঁতকো সুবিধা নাপায়। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অনুগ্রহ কৰি সেই কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি মোক আশ্বাস দিছিল। আজিৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খোজোঁ যে এইবোৰ বেমাৰত নবা গৰু-ম'হৰ শবিলাকৰ পৰা আহি বীজানু বিলাকে বিস্তৃতি লাভ কৰি যেন গাৰু-ম'হ ধ্বংস কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বাৰতা হাতত লওক। মই এই কথাৰ গুৰুত্ব বুজাবলৈ সিদিনা পঢ়ি জনোৱা Some Diseases of Cattle in India বোলা পুথি খনৰ পৰা দুটি এটি কথা পঢ়ি জনাম, যাৰ পৰা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এইবোৰ বেমাৰত নবা গৰু-ম'হৰ শবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা কেনেকৈ গৰু-ম'হৰ বেমাৰ বৃদ্ধি হয় আৰু বিয়পি পৰে তাৰ অলপ আভাস পাব। Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (গলফিকা) বোলা বেমাৰৰ প্ৰতিৰোধৰ উপায় আলোচনা কৰোঁতে উক্ত পুথিৰ ৭ পিঠিত কৈছে :—

“Prevention.—Sick animals must be isolated at once and the measure for dealing with infective disease adopted. The dung, urine and blood of affected animals are infectious and must be effectively disposed of. Carcasses should be burnt or buried.”

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: ভালকৈ অসমীয়াত বুজাই দিব লাগে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: এই বেমাৰত পৰা জন্তুৰোৰক ততালিকে আন পশুৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু সংক্রামক ৰোগত লব লগীয়া সকলো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। এই বেমাৰত পৰা জন্তুৰ গোবৰ, মূত্ৰ আৰু তেজ সংক্রামক আৰু এইবোৰ পেলোৱাত যথেষ্টৰূপে সাৱধান হব লাগে। নবা শব্দৰ পুৰি বা পুতি খব লাগে।

Anthrax (টেটুৱা) নামৰ ব্যাধিৰ প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰোঁতে উক্ত পুথিৰ ৯ পিঠিত কৈছে :—

Prevention.—“When an outbreak occurs sick animals should be carefully segregated and the infected area should be evacuated. The fodder and water supply should be changed or healthy animals should be removed to fresh grazing grounds”.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: On a point of information, Sir, may I know from the hon. Member when these measures are to be taken?

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মহাশয়, Anthrax বোলা বেমাৰটোৱে কেৱল গৰু-ম'হ আদি পশুকেহে আক্ৰমণ কৰে তেনে নহয়, ই সুবিধা পালে মানুহকো আক্ৰমণ কৰে। Anthrax বিষয়ে উক্ত পুথিখনত এইদৰে কৈছে :—

"Anthrax is an infective blood disease which attacks all animals including man.....".

এই বেমাৰে সকলো পশু আৰু মানুহকো আক্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখিবলৈ পাত্ৰ যে এই বেমাৰ কিমান ভয় লগা। Anthrax বেমাৰ সহজে কি প্ৰতিৰোধৰ উপায় (preventive measure) নৰ লাগে সেই সম্পৰ্কে উক্ত পুথিৰ ৯ পিঠিত এনেদৰে কৈছে :—

"When an outbreak occurs sick animals should be carefully segregated and the infected area should be evacuated. The fodder and water supply should be changed or healthy animals should be removed to fresh grazing grounds. Very particular attention should be paid to the disposal of carcasses in the disease. It is inadvisable to make post-mortems or open the carcass in any way. Carcasses should be burnt or buried in quicklime on the spot if possible".

এই ব্যাধিৰ প্ৰাদুৰ্ভাৱৰ সময়ত বেমাৰী গৰু-ম'হ আতৰাই ৰাখিব লাগে। ঘাঁহ আৰু পানী সলাব লাগে, নাইবা শুষ্ক গৰু-ম'হক নতুন ঘাঁহনিলৈ নিব লাগে। এই ৰোগত মৰা জন্তুৰ শব্দৰ পেলোৱাত বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত শৱ বিক্ষুদ্ৰ কৰা বা মৰা শ ফলা উচিত নহয়। মৰা শ পুৰি পেলোৱা বা পুতি চুনেৰে ঢাকি থোৱা উচিত।

"If they have to be removed all natural openings should be carefully plugged to prevent discharges escaping".

অৰ্থাৎ যদিহে এই বেমাৰত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ আতৰাই আনিব লগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে তাৰ শৰীৰৰ স্বাভাৱিক ছিদ্ৰবোৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত বন্ধ কৰিহে আতৰাব লাগে। ইয়াৰ পৰা স্পষ্টকৈ বুজা যায় যে anthrax বেমাৰত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ কেনে ভীষণ আৰু সংক্ৰামক।

এতেকে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা এই বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ। প্ৰতিবিধানৰ উপায় স্বৰূপে ওপৰত কোৱা হৈছে যে এই বেমাৰত মৰা গৰু-ম'হ বিলাক পুৰি পেলাব লাগে বা দ'কৈ পুতিব লাগে। কিন্তু গাৱঁত গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পোৱাতো নৰ টান কথা। কাৰণ অনেক সময়ত মানুহৰ শকো পুৰিবলৈ মানুহে টান পায়। কলেৰা আদি সংক্ৰামক ব্যাধিত মৰা মানুহৰ শ অনেক সময়ত নৈত বা য'তে ত'তে পথাৰত পেলাই দিয়ে। এনে অৱস্থাত গৰু-ম'হৰ শ যে মানুহে কেতিয়াবা পুৰিবলৈ যাব সেইটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেন্টকো আইনৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহক গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পুৰিবলৈ বাধা কৰিবলৈ কবলৈ সাহ নহয়। কিন্তু এই খিনি কব পাৰি যে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে প্ৰতিবিধানৰ কাৰণে এখন আইন প্ৰস্তুত কৰি গৰু-ম'হৰ মালিক সকলক এই বেমাৰত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পুতি পেলাবলৈ বাধা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু লোকেলবোৰ্ড বা মিউনিচিপালিটিৰ ভিতৰত এনে মালিকবিহীন গৰু-ম'হৰ মৰা শ পুৰি থাকিলে এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে পুতি পেলাবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও প্ৰস্তাৱত উল্লেখ কৰা Rinderpest, Rabies আদি কৰি যিবিলাক ব্যাধিৰ উল্লেখ আছে সেই বিলাকো কম সংক্ৰামক নহয়। ডাক্তৰ সকলে যি বিলাক বেমাৰ সংক্ৰামক বুলি আৰু লক্ষণ নিৰ্দেশ কৰে তেনেকুৱা বেমাৰত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ দ'কৈ পুতিবৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত আৰু তাৰ পৰা যাতে মহামাৰী বিস্তৃত হব নোৱাৰে তালৈকো চকু বন্ধা উচিত। জোৰ জবৰদস্তি কৰি বাইজৰ তবফৰ পৰা এনেকুৱা কাম কৰোৱা অসম্ভৱ কথা। কাৰণ যাব গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পুতি কৰাৰ পৰা আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। ৰেল জাহাজত যাওঁতে দেখিছোঁ তাত যি ৰকমে লোকে নিজ ইচ্ছামতে যে গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পুতি পেলাব এনে আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে মই এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ জৰিয়তে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিলো যে এনে ৰোগত মৰা গৰু-ম'হৰ শ পুতি

পেলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এখন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব লাগে। সেই সময়ত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অলপ আশুস দিছিল যে এই বিষয়ে তেওঁলোকে কাম হাতত লব, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনো বিল সভাত উপস্থিত নকৰা দেখি প্ৰস্তাৱকাৰে এই চুক্তিপূৰ্ণ বিষয়লৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে আৰু বেচিকৈ কথা কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। কিয়নো, আনি সকলোৰে বুজি পাইছে যে এই কেইটা সংক্ৰামক ব্যাধিয়ে গৰু-ম'হ মানি কেনেকৈ আমাৰ বেতিয়ক সকলক বিপদগ্ৰস্ত কৰিব লাগছে। মই ইচ্ছাকৈ কও যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আইনৰ সাহায্য ভিনু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ আৰু আইন কোনো উপায় নাই। এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেওঁলোকে অবিলম্বে এখন আইন প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰে আৰু মাননীয় সভা সকলোৱে যেন এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সৰ্বাস্বত্বকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Resolution is:

"This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to get suitable legislation enacted to enforce burial of carcasses of cattle dying from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax and other infectious cattle diseases such as Rinderpest, Rabies, etc. with a view to prevent these diseases from spreading."

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: On a point of information from the hon. Mover may I know at whose cost and by whom the burial of the carcasses will be done?

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মোৰ নিজা অভিমত এয়ে যে যাব গৰু-ম'হ মৰে, তেওঁই মৰা শ পুৰি বা পুতি পোৱাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰধানতঃ দায়ী। যি ঠাইত মালিক বিচাৰি পোৱা নাযায় বা মালিক নোহোৱা গৰু-ম'হ যদি এই বেমাৰত মৰে, তেতিয়া যি লোকেনবোৰ্ড বা মিউনিচিপালিটিৰ জিৰতত মৰে সেই অনুষ্ঠানে নাইবা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা পুতি পোৱাৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে।

Srijut MATIRAM BORA: মালিকেনো কেনেকৈ জানিব যে কি বেমাৰত মৰিল ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already had some discussion about the disposal of carcasses of animals that die of contagious diseases in a previous sitting of this Session. As Mr. Talukdar has pointed out, the point raised by this Resolution is a very important one for the protection of our cattle population and I really appreciate the spirit with which he has moved his Resolution. Only there is some omission, as according to the instructions which he has just now read out before the Assembly, there ought to have been some room for the treatment of animals during illness, *i. e.*, segregation and other things. These things have not been mentioned in the Resolution. The subject-matter of this Resolution is so very important that I have no other alternative but to accept this Resolution. Government have already before them a legislation which they hope to bring forward during the next Session of the Assembly for this and other purposes. The legislation is being examined and compared with similar legislations in other provinces. So, I think by the next Session it will

be ready to come before the House. At that time we will have a full discussion about the needs and requirements of this Province so far as cattle and cattle diseases are concerned. I therefore accept the Resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Talukdar.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now we have heard the Hon'ble Minister that he has accepted the Resolution. But we must bring to the notice of Government one thing. If any legislation is brought and there provision is made for penalising the public for no fault of theirs that will be a hardship. Without educating the public about the different symptoms of contagious diseases, any legislation brought to penalise them for not taking proper steps to bury the carcasses, will do great harm instead of good. We hope Government will take steps to educate the public first about the different symptoms of contagious diseases before making any legislation. Also there should be arrangement for proper treatment. Without doing these things if a legislation is brought forward to penalise the individual owners for not burying the carcasses for having no knowledge of different symptoms of such diseases. I am sure the public will be harassed and it will mean great hardship to the illiterate, innocent public.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to add a few words.

We have heard that a legislation will be brought so that carcasses of cattle suffering from particular contagious diseases are buried. This will necessitate maintaining a costly machinery. Again the question of microscope will come in because my Friend the Mover said that it is difficult to diagnose the diseases of septicaemia and anthrax unless microscopes are made available. Well, Sir, a thorough survey of all cattle suffering from particular diseases will have to be made every day, every week and every month, so that carcasses of only those cattle who suffer from those diseases are buried. We know that bones of animals have got some value; they are actually used. So all carcasses need not and should not be buried. The skin also has got great value and we all know that a certain class of persons make their living out of carcasses. So, great discrimination will have to be done and a special staff will have to be maintained to see that only carcasses of particular animals suffering from these diseases are buried and not others. And, as I have already stated, microscopes will be necessary to diagnose these diseases.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a small observation in connection with this Resolution. I do not think it is really necessary to go into the details of what the Bill should be. All that the Resolution says is "This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to get suitable legislation enacted.....". How the Government have accepted the Resolution is quite clear. The Resolution only asks that immediate steps should be taken to enact suitable legislation. That has been done. Therefore Government can accept the Resolution. When the Resolution will be put before the House, it may be put before the public first by official publication, then it will come to the stage of preliminary discussion and sending it to the Select Committee. So, there will be sufficient time to discuss all these points raised by the hon Members opposite. All that Government commit themselves to is that "immediate steps should be taken". Government have already taken steps. In that way, the Resolution has been accepted.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : From what we have heard from the hon. Mover, he wants to put the blame on the villagers.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : That is why I say time will come for discussing whether, on account of such facts, the whole Bill should not be dropped.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : মাননীয় সভাপতি উত্তীর্ণ, কেইজনমান বন্ধুৰে কেইটামান আসোৱাহ তুলিছিল। তাৰ উত্তৰ দিব লাগিব নে ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is:

"This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to get suitable legislation enacted to enforce burial of carcasses of cattle dying from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax and other infectious cattle diseases such as Rinderpest, Rabies, etc. with a view to prevent these diseases from spreading."

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The next Resolution stands in the name of Srijut Rajendranath Barua.

(Voices)—He is not moving it.

Then comes Resolution No. 60. The hon. Member is absent.

Then we come to No. 61 of Maulavi Makabbir Ali Mozumdar.

Resolution *re*: prevention of recurrence of floods in the Province

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR : The Resolution that stands in my name runs thus:

This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of floods in the Province.

In moving this Resolution, I beg to say that flood has become an annual occurrence in Assam with serious consequences. Its damages are well-known to the Members and Hon'ble Ministers of this House, and I think I need not narrate them in detail here. It is driving the people from pillar to post. It is a serious problem with the people, which is perplexing the mind of every one of us; but unfortunately the Government is callous. Government do not seem to budge in the matter of taking any steps to save these people from the disastrous consequences of the flood. Even in some places people are thinking of shifting from their original paternal hearths and homes to save themselves from the effects of floods.

Sir, when we hear of many river control schemes in other provinces, we feel shy to notice the indifference of our Government. It is most unfortunate that after the deluge of 1929 in Cachar, there was a Flood Enquiry Committee, but its recommendations have not as yet been implemented. I do not ask the Government to take up big schemes, which will need crores, but something should be done to save these people from annual visits of flood.

With these few words, I commend my Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of floods in the Province."

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is in full sympathy with the object of this Resolution, and I just put before the House some of the measures which the Government have, in the meantime, undertaken for the purpose of serving the object which the hon. Mover has in this Resolution.

I suppose, it will be agreed that flooding by rivers is a subject which has not yet been investigated to the extent that it should have been done. The problem is not common to all parts of the world. It is only certain parts of the world that have been subjected to floods of the nature from which we are suffering almost every year. That may be one of the reasons why investigation in regard to this subject is rather recent in the history of scientific developments. But it is being studied and it has been studied, and all that the Government of Assam could do would be to take advantage of such knowledge for the purpose of meeting the problems of this Province. The best method as is now advocated by the Scientists is that the river could be best controlled by putting some dams which may also be utilised for the purpose of generating hydro-electricity. His Excellency the Governor, in the opening speech the other day, spoke to this House about certain projects which the Government have in hand, the fulfilment of which depends entirely on the help which the Assam Government must have in order to fulfil them. They are indeed very big projects. I do not know whether they should be possible of fulfilment in the near future. He did not detail the various schemes that were in the meantime investigated. For controlling the Brahmaputra, the scheme is to put up a dam somewhere 8 miles from Pasighat in the Abor country, and that dam is expected to generate $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of kilowatts. The natural result of that dam, apart from the commercial use, will be to control the river. It is expected that its volume will be distributed over a narrower channel. The river bed now exists over so many thousand square miles of land; it will be limited to a much smaller area, and land on both sides could be utilised for the purpose of cultivation. That is only one of the projects. The second project is of the Barak river. These are the two rivers which are responsible for flooding the two valleys of Assam. That project is proposed to yield hydro-electricity capacity of a million and a half kilowatts. Then comes the Manash river project. It is supposed to generate a million kilowatts. The fourth is proposed to set up in the Garo Hills area in the Someswari river, about which the Government of Bengal was about to come to some understanding with the Government of Assam. The object is two-fold. The first is the production of power from these schemes and secondly, apparently to control the floods that come through these rivers. For these schemes the Government of Assam moved the Government of India, and the Government of India, in the meantime, sent certain experts by whom data were collected. Two surveys have been made in the meanwhile by Mr. Khosla and Mr. Mansing. Mr. Khosla is the head of the Department probably of Water Ways. I do not remember exactly the name of the Department but in any way he is the head of the Department after preliminary survey has been taken some time to finish the survey. I may tell for the information of the hon. Members that the schemes have been submitted a rough scheme. They the Government of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Gadgil has written to Government that he would give an important priority to these projects. I do not know whether all the projects will be taken up immediately.

***Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Will the Hon'ble Prime Minister please let us know how many days Mr. Khosla was here in Anam during the course of investigation ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : For investigation Mr. Khosla himself need not have gone through all the stages for collecting data which were collected by officers who were formerly appointed here.

***Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Was he here in Shillong ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I don't know why my Friend should be talking in disparaging way about people who were so kindly sent by the Government of India and who did such great service to us.

***Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** I may be excused for mentioning the name of Mr. Khosla and his enquiry. The subject-matter of his enquiry was a very important matter. I do not know why the Hon'ble Premier should be annoyed when we ask this question as we do not know what sort of enquiry he held there.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : My Friend should know the nature of enquiry an expert can undertake on such a problem before asking this question. Anyway, I can tell the House that he had been to some of the places along with his assistants and also with some staff of our Public Works Department, and that he prepared this rough scheme after having collected the data through officers. I was telling the House that the Government of India has very kindly taken up the report which he has submitted. The position is this that if the scheme fructifies, the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India which will be part of the capital expenditure which may be utilised for this venture; audit will do if the payment to Government of India is made on the basis of profits derived from this venture. There are other minor rivers also about which some steps are being taken. They are in respect of Bharali river and Kopili river. Arrangements have been made by our Public Works Department to take survey in respect of them. Well, the schemes submitted by Mr. Khosla would appear to be very big things and naturally we may have some degree of doubts and apprehensions about their early fulfilment. But I can also tell the hon. Members that other ways of preventing floods are to prevent the evils caused by floods. If the rain water that rush from the hills could be regulated, it would lessen the severity of the flood. Measures towards that end are within the possibility of the Provincial Government. Again we may adopt certain palliatives for example, we may have to put up some bund somewhere in order that river water may not flood certain areas; in other places flowing water might be made to run in such a way that least evil could be done to people by overflow. These measures would particularly relate to Bharali river and Kapili river. We have a Department, viz. the Embankment and Drainage Department who have to look after these measures. I confess we have not yet been able to do much but the Department is also working under certain handicaps. The schemes put up by this Department has to be examined from different points of view and therefore they have to wait for sometime before giving operation to them. But these are also being attended to by Government. I do not know if I spoke in this House or elsewhere that the fructification of these schemes is depending on our finances coming from Government of India. If adequate finances are available to this Province, which I hope it would be done (because of the fact that we are contributing to the Centre as much as 10 Crores of rupees) there will be no difficulty in putting these schemes through and taking up both these large

*Speech not corrected.

and small schemes. The control of floods cannot be done by merely putting up improvised measures here and there which often times means nothing but waste. So the whole problem is now being taken up by scientific method. In view of what Government are doing in this matter, I hope, the hon. Member need not press his Resolution.

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has put forward before the House many utopian schemes which will of course need crores of rupees, but I am afraid before the schemes are materialised, we shall be buried under silt or washed away by floods. He has referred to minor investigations with regard to Bharali and Kapili rivers but unfortunately he has left out such investigations with regard to Barak of which he has got personal experience that as a result of the flood by that river people of Cachar suffer every year. So, if minor investigation is done in that part of the Province, I think, something can be done to prevent flood and, people will be saved from the evil effects of flood. As a layman I can say that something can be done that will save the people as also their crops from the damages of floods. Of course he has given us assurance that it is being scientifically investigated and on this assurance I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution. Let us live on hope.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution No.68

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR: I am not going to move it, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There is no other business before the House.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Monday, the 10th November 1947.

SHILLONG:
The 24th December 1947.

A. K. BARUA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.