

MINUTES OF THE ASSEMBLY

(continued from page 1)

11. 11. 11

CONTENTS

11. 11. 11

Page

11. 11. 11	...	...	...	...
11. 11. 11	...	...	...	...
11. 11. 11	...	...	...	...
11. 11. 11	...	...	...	...

11. 11. 11

VOLUME II

No. 33

11. 11. 11



11. 11. 11

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ...
11. 11. 11

Proceedings of the fourth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the first General Election under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th September, 1953.

Present :

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the ten Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, two Parliamentary Secretaries and eighty six Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Officers of Public Works Department

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*7.(a) Will Government be pleased to state when did Mr. R. L. Varma come back to Assam as the Chief Engineer and when did he vacate the office, and how long during his tenure of office he was bed-ridden due to his chronic illness ?

(b) When did Shri G. N. Dutt become Additional Chief Engineer and the Chief Engineer respectively ?

(c) Is it a fact that Shri Dutt was made Additional Chief Engineer superseding the claim of his senior Major Cocksedge and if so, what were the opinions of the Public Service Commission and of the Advocate General in the matter of this supersession ?

(d) Was the remark of late G. N. Bardoloi, Chief Minister against Shri G. N. Dutt in connection with the construction of the Medical College taken into consideration at the time of his promotion ?

(e) When and under what circumstances did the following officers leave the Assam Public Works Department and after what length of service in each case :—

- (1) Shri R. K. Datta, B.E., Executive Engineer ;
- (2) Shri B. Das Gupta, Reinforced Concrete Specialist ;
- (3) Shri H. N. Bhattacharyya, B.sc., Mechanical Engineer ;
- (4) Shri Ramesh Chandra, I.S.E., Chief Engineer ; and
- (5) Shri R. M. Nath, B.E., Superintending Engineer ?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state, how many supersessions have been made upto March, 1953 in the case of promotions of—

- (i) Additional Chief Engineer ;
- (ii) Superintending Engineers ;
- (iii) Executive Engineers ; and
- (iv) Subdivisional Officers.

(g) Whether the Public Service Commission was consulted in the case of all these supersessions, as is required by Article 320(3) (b) of the Constitution of India since Shri G. N. Dutt was appointed as Additional Chief Engineer ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

7.(a)—Shri R. L. Varma came back to Assam on 10th February, 1950 and vacated the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, on 25th April, 1952 A. M., the date on which he expired. He was bed-ridden during the following periods of leave, viz., (1) leave on average pay for 30 days from 28th August, 1950 to 26th September, 1950, (2) leave on average pay for one month and 13 days from 28th January, 1952, (3) leave on average pay for 25 days from 1st April, 1952 to 25th April, 1952.

(b)—Shri G. N. Dutt became Additional Chief Engineer on 16th November, 1950 and Chief Engineer on 26th April, 1952.

(c)—No. This was not a case of supersession but a case of non-selection to a Selection post. It is not necessary to consult the Public Service Commission or the Advocate General in such matters.

(a)—Government are not aware of any remark by late Shri G. N. Bardoloi, Chief Minister, against Shri G. N. Dutt, in connection with the construction of the Medical College. His service records were no doubt taken into consideration at the time of his selection as Additional Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer. (As a matter of fact it was for the personal efforts of Shri G. N. Dutt as Superintending Engineer and Additional Chief Engineer and subsequently as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, that the Medical College has come to the present complete shape, out of all the Post-War Works taken up after Independence).

(e)(1)—Shri R. K. Datta was appointed as Temporary Engineer on contract on 2nd January, 1947 and resigned the post of his own accord from 1st October, 1951 as he secured a better job in the D.V.C.

(2)—There was no officer of the name Shri B. Das Gupta. Shri S. C. Das Gupta was the Reinforced Concrete Specialist from 2nd January, 1946 to 20th December, 1951. He resigned his post because Government could not meet his demand for higher pay.

(3)—Shri H. N. Bhattacharyya was appointed as Mechanical Engineer, Assam, on 20th December, 1946 and his services have been loaned to the Agriculture Department as requested by them

from 17th July, 1951 in connection with the Mechanised Cultivation Scheme of that Department.

(4)—Shri Ramesh Chandra, I.S.E., joined the Assam Government on 15th November, 1920 and went on leave preparatory to retirement from 13th June, 1950 and actually retired from 17th March, 1952.

(5)—Shri R. M. Nath, joined Assam Public Works Department on 29th August, 1927. He has been granted leave preparatory to retirement from 21st September, 1952 to 20th January, 1955, as applied for by him.

(f) (i) & (ii) None.

(iii) One.

(iv) None.

(g)—In cases of (i) & (ii) above, consultation with the Public Service Commission does not arise and Article 320(3)(b) of the Constitution of India is not applicable as non-Selection to Selection posts does not amount to supersession or withholding of promotion.

In case of (iii) above the Assam Public Service Commission was consulted. Consultation with the Public Service Commission in (iv) above is not necessary.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: With regard to (b), will the Government be pleased to inform the House when Shri Dutta is due to retire?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I want notice. I cannot give the exact date off-hand, but he is due to retire in course of a year.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: Is it a fact that he has applied for leave preparatory to retirement?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): No, as far as I remember. It is difficult to say off-hand.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: Is it in the contemplation of Government to grant him an extension of service?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): This is a hypothetical question, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, I disallow it.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Is it a fact that he has applied for extension?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I have already replied to that question, Sir.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Who were the officers senior to Mr. Dutta on the day of his appointment as Additional Chief Engineer?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Cocksedge. I am speaking from memory, Sir.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Only one?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Yes.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Has any of these officers alleged to have been superseded filed any appeal to Government?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): It is not a case of supersession under the rules. The relevant rule states: "Promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer depends on the occurrence of vacancy and shall be made by selection. Seniority will confer no claim". This is the rule. So, it is not a case of supersession but selection.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: At any rate, did any of the officers file any representation?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Yes, a representation was made.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: What is the distinction between "supersession" and "non-selection"?

Mr. SPEAKER: Supersession arises if a certain post is to be filled up by seniority. In case of posts filled up by selection, qualification and efficiency of the incumbents are the primary factors.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is not the effect on the officers concerned the same in both the cases?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, let me explain the position. Selection is made purely on the basis of merit. The posts of Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineers are filled up on the basis of selection on merit. In such cases, it may be that some senior man may be left out of consideration as unsuitable for the post.

Road from Valla to Tarabari

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED asked:

*8. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the road from Valla to Tarabari will be constructed by the Public Works Department?

(b) If so, when?

(c) If not, why not?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied:

8. (a)—Government have decided to take up improvement of the portion from Valla to Tarabari of the Barpeta-Tarabari Road and also construction of a bridge over Nakhanda on this road at a cost of Rupees seven lakhs under 5-Year Development Plan.

(b)—During next cold weather of this financial year.

(c)—Does not arise.

P. W. D. Road from Mukalmua to Daulasal

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED asked :

*9. (a) Are Government aware that the witnesses of the excavations by the side of the Public Works Department Road from Mukalmua to Daulasal in the Hajo-Daulasal Road are not removed ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Do Government propose to take any step against those contractors ?

(d) If so, what steps Government contemplate to take against them ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

9. (a)—Government have no information. The matter is being enquired into.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) & (d)—These questions will be considered on receipt of report.

Decontrol of Atta

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

*10. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state whether Atta has recently been decontrolled in our State ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India have allowed free sale of Atta in our State ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

10. (a)—No. Restrictions have been removed by the Government of India only on the production of 'fines', i.e., Maida, Rawa and Sujee out of imported wheat and their sales as also the by-products, resultant atta and pollard, allowed without any quantitative limit or price restrictions.

(b)—Information regarding the removal of the above restrictions was intimated to all State Governments including Assam on the 15th April, 1953.

(c)—Yes, the Government of India have since allowed to take wholemeal Atta off the ration for free sale in the open market but under certain conditions to facilitate exercising necessary checks on prices as well as the proper distribution of such Atta because the responsibility for ensuring steady and regular flow and its distribution will continue to be the State Government's.

Mr. SPEAKER : About 10 (a) the language is high flown.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Restrictions have been removed by the Government of India only on the production of 'fines', *i. e.*, Maida, Rawa and Sujee, pollard and residuary Atta.

Mr. SPEAKER : Will you please explain it in simple language to the Members of the House ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Except wholemeal Atta restrictions on all other productions of imported wheat have been removed, *i. e.*, Maida, Sujee and Rawa, etc. In all these things there is no control, but so far as the wholemeal Atta is concerned there is some restriction even today, but that restriction is only with regard to the price. There is no restriction whatsoever about the quantity. The price of wholemeal Atta is restricted because the Government is getting whole wheat from the Central Government at a concession rate. So the Central Government has instructed that when we were getting the whole wheat at a concession rate, the price of the wholemeal Atta should be fixed and the distribution regulated. As regards other products of wheat there is no price fixed nor any other restrictions.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Is it a fact that Messrs Shaw Wallace has been appointed as the sole purchaser of the wholemeal Atta for this Province ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : No, Sir, they are not sole purchaser of wholemeal Atta for this Province.

Re : Purchase of Tractors

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*11. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Who placed orders for 18 Nos. TD-14 Tractors in spite of the advice of the Director of Agriculture to the contrary ?
- (b) Whether these tractors were examined by the Mechanical Engineer before their purchase ?
- (c) What action has been taken by Government to recover the loss from the person or persons who purchased these old and worthless Machineries costing over two lakhs of rupees ?

*12. (a) What is the name of the person or the firm from whom the Agriculture Department purchased the TD-14 Tractors ?

(b) What action has been taken by Government against the supplier for supplying the worthless machineries ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): replied:

11. (a)—Government placed orders for the 18 TD-14 Tractors.

(b)—Yes, by the Lecturer of the Assam Agricultural College and the Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department.

(c)—The question of recovery of loss does not arise. The machineries were second hand but not worthless. Being second hand their prices ranged from Rs.11,000 to Rs.12,000 against their present price of Rs.48,085.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Where are those tractors? Are they functioning?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Some are working and some are in the workshop for servicing.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: How many are at work now and how many are in the workshop?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): I require notice of that question, Sir.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact that most of these tractors are lying in the workshop?

Mr. SPEAKER: He will give you that information later.

12. (a)—M/S. T. Borowah of Dibrugarh.

(b)—Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Fishery Schemes in Tezpur Subdivision

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA asked:

5. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many fishery schemes are operating in the Tezpur Subdivision?

(b) where are they located and from when these schemes have been started?

(c) how many fishes were raised by these fisheries since they had started?

(d) how many of them were sold to the public?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister) replied:

5.—There is a Fishery project consisting of a Fish farm with two Seed Collecting centres attached to it.

The Fish farm is located at Tezpur town and consists at present of two Municipal tanks, one Government tank and a portion of a holla. Work was initially started in 1951-52.

Seed collecting centres located at Panpur with a sub-centre at Sootea was started in 1951-52. The other centre located at Tezpur with two sub-centres, one at Sataijan and the other in the channels of hollas was started in the year 1952-53.

The number of Fish-seed collected and stocked in respective years :—

		Fry collected	Mortality	Sold to private parties	Stocked in tanks
1951-52	...	12,000	600	6,400	5,000
1952-53	...	14,954	1,504	8,200	5,250
1953-54 (till July)	...	5,056	...	1,030	(The rest are in the Nursery tank, not yet stocked).

32,010

Quantity

			Mds.	Srs.			
1951-52	...	...	4	39	and	6,400	Seeds.
1952-53	...	...	6	12	and	8,200	Seeds.
1953-54 (upto July)	...	...	8	10	and	1,030	Seeds.
			19	21	and	15,630	Seeds.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA: Is it not a fact that these fishes were sold to the whole-sellers and not to the consumers direct ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): It is difficult to open retail shops for selling fish.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: How this stock-making of fish is made ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is made every day by the normal process

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): We have got storing tanks.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it a fact that some ideal tanks are lying waste near Tezpur Town ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): The question is not very clear to me.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it a fact that some ideal tanks for Fishery are there in Tezpur which are not being properly utilised ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Not in Tezpur alone but in several other places also in Assam.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That clause (c) is not properly answered. The question is how many fishes were raised, but the answer is in maunds and seers.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is all right.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA: Is it in the contemplation of Government to provide a sluice gate on the channel of the Brahmaputra passing to the hullas of Tezpur for the regulation of the water and for the purpose of pisciculture there ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): This is not out of consideration at all.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it a fact that this fact was represented to the Government.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): We received several representations from several places. All of them will be considered when opportunity comes.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether the fish will go out or come in ?

(Loud laughter)

Re: Monopoly of Sugar import in Assam

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

6. (a) Is it a fact that monopoly of sugar import in Assam was entrusted to a single firm ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the reason for giving this monopoly to a single firm ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

6. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Honorary Forest Officers of Assam

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHAUDHURY asked :

7. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What are the functions of the Honorary Forest Officers of Assam ?

(b) What principles are followed in making appointment of such Officers ?

(c) Can a Forest Contractor be appointed as Honorary Forest Officer ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

7. (a)—The functions of the Honorary Forests Officers are to assist the Divisional Forest Officers in the protection of forests and the preservation of wild life in the areas for which they are appointed.

(b)—The main criterion for selection is the ability of the person to render assistance to the Department in the work for which he is appointed by virtue of his status, knowledge and experience.

(c)—No.

Bridge of Forest Road between Karkutta Hat and Darrangiri

Shri AARAN SANGMA asked :

8. Will Government be pleased to state ?

(a) Why the bridge of Forest Road between Karkutta Hat and Darrangiri is kept un-repaired for years together causing much inconvenience to the people of the surrounding areas in the district of Goalpara ?

(b) When the reconstruction of the said wooden bridge will be undertaken by the Forest Department to mitigate the immense trouble faced by the public ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

8. (a)—Because there is no extraction of Forest produce along this road, nor is any extraction of such produce expected in the very near future as Forest roads are primarily meant for extraction of forest produce.

(b)—The bridge will be repaired when there is extraction of forest produce along this road.

Erosion of Silchar Town

Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY asked :

9. (a) Has Government received lately any representation about erosion of Silchar Town on the East by Borak river ?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by Government to save a portion of this Town ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

9. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY: Will Government be pleased to hold an immediate enquiry in the matter ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that arise ? Have you read the reply আপনে জবাবকো পঢ়া হৈয় ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Silchar Municipal Board has submitted a representation to the Assam Government in this connection ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): The reply to that will be given by the Local Self-Government Minister, Sir. I am not aware of it.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Then, are we to take that the answer given here is incorrect ?

Mr. SPEAKER: No, it is correct, but the Minister, is in charge of the Public Works Department.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the question was addressed to the Government and not to the Public Works Department Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : It may be so, but when you are sending questions you are responsible to whom you direct your questions. In future you will please see whether your questions are to be answered by the Public Works Department Minister or the Local-Self Government Minister and so forth. That will facilitate matters.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : But Sir, if there are items which involve two different Departments, how are we to know that it will go to the correct Department ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You are responsible as to which Department you should send your questions.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : If the same question is to be answered by two Departments, it will be difficult for the hon. Members to know which particular Department is to answer to a particular question.

Mr. SPEAKER : You will have to take a risk in that. Regarding this erosion by Borak river if you do not know to which Minister it is to be sent you suffer yourself.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Then there will be less number of questions.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is good for the departments I believe.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is our misfortune, Sir, not only our misfortune, but it is also the misfortune of our electorates.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think I shall have to give a ruling in this connection. In Parliament, the practice is that it is the Member who should take the responsibility as to whom his question is directed. For example whether the Minister for Local Self-Government or the Minister for Public Works Department will have to answer it. In that way when questions are received they were sent to the respective Ministries. But it cannot be that all questions are to be answered by one Ministry. A suggestion was made that certain days will be allotted for certain subjects. For example, today, say Forest and Fisheries, and to-morrow say Excise and so on.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : That will put the Ministers in difficulty, Sir, and not us.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : May I say a word, Sir, as regards the difficulties regarding that suggestion ? If questions are received in such a way, then there may not be sufficient questions for one Ministry on a particular day, and the hon. Members will lose the time of one hour which is allotted purely as Question time. So far as Government is concerned the Ministers are always ready to answer questions. But the fear is that if there be less number of questions, hon. Members may not get full advantage of the Question Hour. However, if hon. Members so desire, we have no objection.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : In this particular question the answer is that Government has received no representation

about erosion of Silchar town. Is that so because the Local Self-Government is not included within the Government ?

Mr. SPEAKER : No, you are mistaken; it speaks only of erosion by the river which strictly should be directed to the Minister in-charge of Public Works Department.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : The same system has been followed as usual and that is why this question is like this.

Mr. SPEAKER : In future you should be careful to send questions to correct Department. Next question please.

Canal excavated to draw water from the Joysagar Doloni to Kolong river

Shri LILA KANTA BORA asked :

10. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the canal which was excavated to draw out water from the Joysagar Doloni to the Kalong river has in fact drawn water from the Kalong river towards Joysagar Doloni by washing away the culvert ?

(b) Is it a fact that the culvert was made of C. I. Sheets and there was no cement concrete works to protect it against rush of water ?

(c) Are Government aware that the bed level of the Kalong river is higher than the bed level of the Joysagar Doloni ?

(d) Is it a fact that extensive damages were caused to standing crops such as Aus, Baos, Jute, etc., and that hundreds of bighas of lands have been rendered unfit for cultivation by sand deposits due to the flow of flood water from the Kalong river ?

(e) Do Government propose to give compensation to the owners of the standing crops which have been totally damaged and to those whose lands have been rendered unfit for cultivation by sand deposits ?

(f) Who were the officers engaged in the reclamation works and whether they had requisite qualifications and practical experiences ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

10. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The permanent culvert with a sluice could not be constructed before the rains of 1953. Hence a temporary culvert was put in for this season only.

(c)—This is not a fact. In fact the bed of the Joysagar Doloni is about 8 ft. higher than that of the Kalong.

(d)—Government have no information. A report from the Deputy Commissioner on this point has been called for.

(e)—This question does not arise at present.

(f)—Sectional Officer—Shri M. Mazumdar, a freshly passed overseer from the Assam Civil Engineering School.

Subdivisional Officer—Shri R. P. Kakati, a fairly experienced temporary overseer promoted to hold charge of the Subdivision.

Executive Engineer—Shri R. K. Bhuyan, trained in United States of America.

Government have to carry out works with the staff that is available in the State. N. E. D. Works in Assam call for experience which the officers can be expected to gain only with time.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Will the Government be pleased to state, what is the cause of this diversion of water and what were its effects?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Sir, last year the Public Works Department instead of a sluice gate put up a temporary culvert which was washed away by back water of Kalong. That is the cause.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: What was its effect, Sir?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): The fact is that water is drawn from Joysagar Doloni along the channel to the Kalong river but instead of that the water flows the other way because when the Kalong rises the water level is higher than that of Joysagar Doloni. To prevent that, there is a proposal to put up a sluice gate last year to control the back flow of the Kalong but for want of time that sluice gate could not be put up. Sir, it will be taken up this year. When this is done, water will flow from Joysagar Doloni to the Kalong river and when that river rises and the water level will be higher than Joysagar, then the sluice gate will be closed and water will not be able to flow back.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Is it a fact that many bighas of land were made unfit for cultivation on account of this diversion?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): The reply is there Sir at (d).

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Is it a fact that a Sub-Deputy Collector was deputed by the Deputy Commissioner to survey this area, but the Sub-Deputy Collector could not do so because the entire area was under water?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I have no information at present, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: That question relates to the Revenue Department and not to Public Works Department.

Shriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Regarding No.10(f). What was the subject for which Shri R. K. Bhuyan was deputed to U. S. A. to undergo training?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I want notice of that, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: How does it arise?

Shriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: That arises because it is stated in reply to question 10 (f) that he was trained in U.S.A.

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not answer the question.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Do Government consider it dangerous and waste of public money to carry on such works ?

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not answer.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: No.10 (c). Who advised the cutting of this cannal ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I cannot say this off-hand. It is upto the Embankment and Drainage Department under Public Works Department. But I want notice of this question.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: After receipt of the information whether any inquiry was made in this connection in order to ascertain the name of the officer who was responsible for cutting that cannal ?

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was that scheme supervised by any of the senior officers of the Department ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Sarma, was that scheme being supervised by any senior officer ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Certainly, Sir. I can give the name of that officer.

Construction of Hatigar Bridge over Kulsi river

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY asked:

11. Do Government propose to construct the Hatigarh bridge over the Kulsi River on a permanent footing ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): replied

11.—There is no proposal for construction of any bridge known to Public Works Department by name Hatigarh over river Kulsi in any of the schemes. The road on which the bridge will stand over river Kulsi is not known to the Public Works Department also and not possible to ascertain from the question put by the hon. Member, unless the name of the road is mentioned.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: The Minister says that there is no proposal for construction of any bridge. May I inform....

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not inform the House.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Whether the Minister-in-charge is considering the question of constructing a bridge on the Kulsi River ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I have not been able to follow, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: There is no proposal for construction of any bridge known to Public Works Department by name Hatigarh over the river Kulsi in any of the schemes. Therefore, I want to know whether the Minister-in-charge is contemplating for construction of a bridge over the River Kulsi on the Bamunigaon Kulsi Road ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): The question is, that do Government propose to construct the Hatigarh Bridge over the Kulsi River.....There is no Hatigarh Bridge.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Whether the Minister-in-charge has got any information that the Hatigarh Bridge is on the Bamuni-gaon Kulsi Road ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): That is a Forest Road. The hon. Member wanted to have information about 'bridge' and not 'road', as such the answer was given accordingly.

Number of Tractors operating in the District of Darrang

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA asked :

12. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What number of tractors are at present operating in each of the subdivisions in the district of Darrang ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the only Tractor which was operating in Tezpur subdivision was withdrawn recently to Nowgong ?
- (c) If so, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister) replied :

12. (a)—Mangaldoi	...	...	...	...	5 Nos.
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA: Why not a single tractor has been placed in this Subdivision ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): It all depends on the availability of tractors.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA: No.12(a). May I know in what purpose all the five tractors have been engaged in the Mangal-doi Subdivision ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): They are engaged in ploughing land.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA: Where they are engaged ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): At Kalikhola.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA: Is it a fact that during the rainy season these tractors remain idle ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Yes, they use to remain idle in the rainy season.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA: Are all these tractors working in Kalikhola ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Somewhere round that area.

Shri DAVIDSON BHOBORA : What about others ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister):

All of them are working somewhere round Kalikhola.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Is it a fact that these tractors are not suitable for ploughing in the hilly areas of Tezpur ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Is Tezpur a hilly area ? I disallow it.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA : এইটো সত্যনে যে কিছুমান ট্রেক্টৰে দিনে এৰিষাও মাটি ভাঙিব নোৱাৰে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I disallow it.

Agricultural Inspectors

Shri AARAN SANGMA asked :

13. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many permanent posts of Agricultural Inspectors are sanctioned for each district of Assam ?

(b) What are the necessary qualifications required for confirmation in the said posts ?

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister)

replied :

13. (a)—There are 22 permanent posts of Agricultural Inspectors in the State and they are distributed as follows:—

Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nos.
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	2	"
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	1	No.
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nos.
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	2	"
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	3	"
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	2	"
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1	No.
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	2	Nos.
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1	No.
Mikir Hills	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	22	Nos.

(b)—Seniority, efficiency and the passing of the Departmental Examinations are the chief considerations for confirmation in the posts.

Palisade along the Brahmaputra river in Dibrugarh Town

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI asked :

14. (a) When was the palisade along the Brahmaputra river in Dibrugarh Town erected and when was it removed ?

(b) What was the cost for constructing the palisade and its removal ?

(c) What purpose did it serve during the period of its existence ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

14. (a)—Constructed in June, 1951. Removed in February, 1953.

(b)—Cost of construction Rs.38,497.

Cost of removal—Nil.

(c)—The palisading served as an insurance against expected flooding of Dibrugarh Town during the rains of 1951-52, which fortunately did not take place due to factors which could not possibly have been allowed for correctly.

The construction was taken up on the recommendation of the Gorg Committee which runs as follows—

Dibrugarh—This town is in danger both from flooding and erosion. The highest flood level opposite the Circuit House in 1946 was about 1 ft. higher than the bank level. The low water level at present is about 6 ft. to 7 ft. above the corresponding level last year. Flood level is likely to be higher this year and if a flood of the same magnitude as occurred in 1946 comes down, the flood level is likely to rise to about 5 ft. above the bank level, causing serious flooding of the town.

It therefore appears essential to have some form of an embankment constructed along the river and connected to high ground at both ends after carrying out actual surveys. The height of the bund may be kept 6 ft. above the 1946 flood level.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Will the Hon' ble Minister be pleased to explain that the palisade construction which cost more than Rs.38,000 could be removed without incurring expenditure ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Because that earth was removed to fill up the low land of the Medical College building. That was done by the contractors.

Revetment of the eroded bank of Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh Town

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA asked :

15. Will Government be pleased to state the estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred for the revetment of the eroded bank of the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh Town ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

15.—One crore (approximately).

Number of Plains Tribal and Scheduled Castes in Assam

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

16. Will Government be pleased to state, Mouzawise, the total number of Tribal (plains) and Scheduled Castes population of the following Subdivisions according to the Census, 1951 :

- (a) Jorhat,
- (b) Sibsagar,
- (c) Golaghat,
- (d) Dibrugarh,
- (e) North-Lakhimpur,
- (f) Tezpur,
- (g) Mangaldai,

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

16.—Mouzawise figures of Tribal (plains) and Scheduled Castes are not available as the figures for any smaller unit than rural tracts consisting of one or more than as were not compiled in the 1951 census.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : The answer given is not clear to me.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mauzawise figures of Tribal (plains) and Scheduled Castes are not available as the figures for any smaller unit than rural tracts consisting of one or more than as were not compiled in 1951 census.

C. I. Sheets

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS asked :

17. (a) Is it a fact that since January, 1953 no quota of C. I. Sheets has arrived at Gauhati ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the reason for its non-arrival ?

(c) Are Government aware that the people are experiencing great hardships for non-receipt of the quota ?

(d) Do Government propose to lift the control over C. I. Sheets to enable the merchants to bring C. I. Sheets ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

17. (a), (b) & (d)—The hon. Member is referred to the replies given to unstarred question No.1 (a), (b) & (c) put by Shri Radha Charan Chaudhury during the current Session.

(c)—Yes.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : (d) Has Government made any recommendation to the Central Government to lift the control on Corrugated Iron Sheets ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : The Government do not consider it advisable to make this recommendation to the Central Government which will be to the detriment to the people of the State, because there is control in all other States also.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS : Are Government aware that control on Corrugated Iron Sheets has been removed in Calcutta ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : How long it takes to arrive Assam's Corrugated Iron quota here ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : That question does not arise.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is all about control.

Supplementary Demand No.1

(7.—Land Revenue)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,62,324 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
Additional amount now required	...	...	37,90,000
		...	3,62,324

II.—Sub-heads under which the additional grant will be voted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Charge of administration—B—Tahsil and other Establishment—			
Add—Amount transferred from 40.—Agriculture—Expenditure on Land Reclamation—Kaki Reclamation Scheme.	2,28,686	...	2,28,686

				General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F.—Survey, Settlement and Record operation—						
2. (a) Assam Surveys—						
(4) Traverse Section—						
(1) Pay of Establishment—						
Temporary Establishment	...			5,022	...	5,022
Allowances and Honoraria	...			5,520	...	5,520
Contingencies	...	...	...	23,710	...	23,710
Total	...	...	...	34,252	...	34,252
3. (b) Settlement operations—						
(1) Pay of officers	...	...	...	13,500	...	13,500
(2) Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	39,470	...	39,470
(3) Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	21,233	...	21,233
(4) Contingencies	...	...	...	20,620	...	20,620
Total	...	...	...	94,823	...	94,823
4. G.—Land Records—						
B.—District charges—Kanungo Establishment—Pay of Establishment.	...				1,020	1,020
5. H.—Assignment and compensation—						
Payment to Naga Hills Khat-dars and Katakis.	...				1,823	1,823
6. Works—						
(a) Original Works—						
1. Settlement	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
7. Charges in England—Expenditure of High Commissioner for India stores						
				720	...	720
Total	...	..	..	3,59,481	2,843	3,62,324

Sir, the Explanatory Note* explains the need of this amount, and I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,62,324 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

* EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The Kaki Reclamation Scheme was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.10,48,500 for two years commencing from 1952-53 and accordingly provision of Rs.9,50,986 and Rs.97,514 had been made in the budget estimates of 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively. But due to some difficulties the work had to be started later than what was originally planned. Hence a sum of Rs.6,76,586 out of the provision of Rs.9,50,986 was spent during the last year. Against last year's unspent balance a sum of Rs.2,74,986 will be required during the current year for the reclamation work as the existing budget provision falls short of the requirements of the current year.

The expenditure will initially be debited to the head "40.—Agriculture" but out of it Rs.2,28,686 will ultimately be debited to "7.—Land Revenue" by a subsequent adjustment.

When it was found that the last year's provision could not be spent in full, there was no item to make Budget provision.

2. For want of trained traverser in Assam, Survey Department finds it difficult to fill up vacancies in the Traverse Section and to cope up with the increased work specially with the village traverse work in Goalpara relating to the abolition of the Zamindaries. In order to obviate these difficulties it was decided to train up 6 outsiders as traversers for filling up future vacancies in the "Traverse Section" of the Assam Survey Department *vide* Schedule at Appendix A page 58.

As the decision was taken recently Budget provision could not be made.

3 & 6. The taking over the management of the Zamindari Estates has been stayed by the Supreme Court. But it is essential to prepare Records-of-Rights in the Estates. It is necessary in the interest of the tenants and will assist Government in assessing compensation ultimately payable. Hence Government have appointed a Revenue Officer and more staff is necessary. As the decision was taken after the Budget was printed no provision could be made in the Budget. This extra amount is required for the entertainment of the staff and other consequential expenditure. The details are shown in the Schedule at Appendix A at page 60 of the list of Supplementary Demands.

4. The additional amount is required for the creation of a post of Supervisor Kanungo and two posts of Mandals temporarily for six months to make the Revenue Records of Kohima town upto date. The necessity was seen after the Budget was prepared.

5 & 7. In the current year's budget these amounts have been provided as "Charged" expenditure although these should have been provided as "Voted" expenditure. The provision under "Charged" will be surrendered. This has no financial implications.

(After a pause)

The question is that an additional sum of Rs.3,62,324 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

(The Motion was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.2

(8.—Excise)

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.34,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "8.—Excise".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly			8,25,400
Additional amount now required			34,000
II.—Sub-heads under which additional amount will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A—Superintendence—Deduct—Contribution by the Central Government.	+5,000	...	+5,000
2. B—District Executive Establishment—			
(i) Contingencies (secret service expenditure).	5,000	...	5,000
(ii) Prohibition Propaganda (Official Organisation).	18,000	...	18,000
3. Deduct—Contribution payable by the owner of the Distillery.	+6,000	...	+6,000
Total	34,000	...	34,000
Deduct—Recoveries—			
A. Superintendence—Contribution by the Central Government.	—5,000	...	—5,000
B. District Executive Establishment—Deduct—Contribution by the owner of the Distillery.	—6,000	...	—6,000

The *Explanatory Note, Sir, will explain the reasons for this amount which is required as an additional sum to be granted.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.34,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "8.—Excise".

Mr. Goswami.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Please see below:

2. (i) The amount of Rs.5,000 only is required owing to the subsequent developments in the smuggling of opium both from the West and the East, it has become urgently necessary to work out certain schemes to detect the culprits. Moreover, the Narcotic Commissioner has desired certain enquiries to be made in connection with opium smuggling. Hence the additional grant of Rs.5,000 has been sought for.

2. (ii) The amount Rs.18,000 only is required as shown below to carry out raids and to detect smuggling of Kachin opium which is reported to have become a serious menace to the Opium policy of Government of Assam. The expenditure could not be anticipated at the time of preparing the Budget.

Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
One Driver	280
Dearness Allowance	98
Contingencies—Purchase and maintenance of vehicles ...	17,622
Total	18,000

1 & 3—As "gross budgeting has been introduced since 1953-54 the deduct-recovery provisions made under the minor heads "A—Superintendence" and "B—District Executive Establishment" at page 13 of the Budget for 1953-54, have been unnecessary. Hence *plus* provision of equivalent amounts is being made to eliminate the deduct-recovery of provisions. These deduct-recoveries will be exhibited below the Grant. This Supplementary provision is purely for elimination of *minus* entry in the budget and has no resultant financial effect.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : I don't want to move, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional sum of Rs.34,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "8.—Excise".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demands No. 3

(10—Forest)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,17,332 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray

certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954, for administration of head "10.—Forest".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	46,41,300
Additional amount now required	...	...	1,17,332
II —Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10. Forest—			
1. A—Conservancy and works—			
A(a) VI—Communication and Buildings	21,800	5,200	27,000
A(b) VI—Communication and Buildings	9,100	...	9,100
A(a) VII—Organisation, improvement and extension of Forests.	8,000	...	8,000
A(a) VIII—Miscellaneous	1,000	...	1,000
2. B—Establishment—			
B(a) 3—Allowances and Honoraria	620	660	1,280
B(a) 4—Non-contract Contingencies	22,000	...	22,000
B(a) 5—Grants-in-aid and Contribution	2,500	300	2,800
Total	65,020	6,160	71,180
3. Development Schemes under Article 275 Plains Tribal Areas—VI Communication and Buildings.	46,152	...	46,152
A(a) VI—	...	...	...
Total	1,11,172	6,160	1,17,332

The details are given in the **Explanatory Notes below.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,17,332 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954, for the administration of head "10.—Forest".

(After a pause).

The question is that an additional sum of Rs.1,17,332 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954, for the administration of head "10.—Forest".

(The Motion was adopted).

**EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. A conservancy and works

A(a) VI-General.—(i) Rs.7,800—a sum of Rs.25,000 was provided in the last year's budget of which only Rs.17,200 was spent. The balance, viz., Rs.7,800 is required to complete the construction of Divisional Forest Officer's Bungalow at Dibrugarh. When it was realised that the whole amount could not be spent there was no time to make Budget provision.

(ii) Rs.14,000—Government have recently decided to make the proposed Inspection Bungalow at Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary better and bigger. The existing provision therefore proves inadequate.

Sixth Schedule Areas.—The extra amount is required for opening a Revenue Station at Nichuguard to check timbers and other forest produce coming from Naga Hills and to enforce payment of royalty to Government. The Revenue Station will consist of one Forester and one Forest Guard costing Rs.4,000 and Rs.1,200 respectively. The need for opening such a station was not felt at the time the budget was framed.

A(b) VI-Rs.9,100.—And amount of Rs.29,100 was sanctioned during the year 1952-53 for the improvement of forest road from Balukmari to Khiring Khiring and for construction of the road from Khiring Khiring to Agriculture Department Camp for promoting the welfare of the people. Of this only Rs.2,000 could be spent during the year 1952-53. Now the amount of Rs.9,100 is required to complete the work. As the work was entrusted to the Department late in the year there was no time to make budget provision. An advance from the Contingency Fund for this amount was taken.

A(a) VII-Rs.8,000.—The extra amount is required in connection with the creation of a post of Second Working Plan Officer.

A(a) VIII-Rs.1,000 and 2B(a) 3—Rs.620.—The extra amount is required for the Assam Wild Life Advisory Committee, which was recently formed. The expenditure was not foreseen at the time of preparing the budget.

2B(a) 3 Sixth Schedule Areas.—Rs.660 for travelling allowance of one Forester and one Forest Guard for opening Revenue Station at Nichuguard.

B(a) 4—Rs.22,000.—The extra amount is required for the purchase of one Motor Vehicle for Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary and maintenance cost of the above vehicle including pay, travelling allowance, dearness allowance and price of petrol. The expenditure was not foreseen at the time of preparing the budget.

B(a)5—Rs.2,500.—The extra amount is required to meet the cost of increased demand for free grant of timber for medical institutions religious and other relief giving purposes.

Rupees three hundred is required to meet the cost of increased public demand for free grant of timber for medical institutions and religious and other purposes in the Sixth Schedule Areas.

3. The amount as grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Plains Tribal Areas, (General) has since been received from the Government of India and hence the provision is necessary in the State Budget. As India's communication was received only recently no budget provision could be made.

Amounts of Rs.15,000 and Rs.5,552 were advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Supplementary Demand No.4

(18-B and 68-B—N.E.D. Works.)

Mr. SPEAKER : Demand No. 4. Mr. Sarma.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment

during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "18-B and 68-B.—N.E.D. Works".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs.
Additional amount now required	...	97,15,600
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	...	5 000

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A Areas)	Total
18-B.—N.E.D. Works financed from ordinary revenues—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Works	50,000	...	50,000
Total—18-B.—Navigation, etc.	50,000	...	50,000
Total ...	50,000	...	50,000

Deduct—Recovery—

68-B.—N.E.D. works financed from capital revenues—

Deduct—Amount transferred to "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"—15,00,000 ... —15,00,000

The * Explanatory note below will explain the need of this supplementary demand.

* EXPLANATORY NOTES

18-B.—N.E.D., etc.—A Works—

68-B.—N.E.D., etc.—Deduct amount transferred to 19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.

On the recommendations of the Iyengar Committee who visited the State in August 1952 to make a study of its immediate and long term problems, the Central Cabinet decided that the permanent protection of Dibrugarh Town from the Brahmaputra erosion by means of stone revetment for length of about four miles for 1/4th of a mile upstream of the Bishop's house is essential and should be taken in hand immediately and funds to be provided half as grant and half as interest free loan by the Government of India recoverable within the period of 10 years by levying cess through legislation.

Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs. 1 crore has been prepared and approved. Works such as collection of boulders, shingles wire netting and land acquisition through Revenue Department are in progress. The whole works may take 4 to 5 years to complete.

The expenditure on this Scheme is initially classified under the head "68-B.—N. E. D.—Productive Works—General—Voted" and half of the expenditure financed from Revenue finally transferred to the head "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.". This decision was arrived at after the Budget estimates for the current financial year was framed.

A sum of Rs. 30,00,000 was provided for expenditure during the current financial year under the head "68-B.—N.E.D. Works—Productive Works—General—Voted" and hence a provision of Rs. 15,00,000 (i.e., half of the total expenditure) is necessary under Deduct—Amount transferred to "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—General—Voted".

The demand is only for making correct classification of expenditure. There is no net financial effect.

Sir, it may not be clear to the hon. Members of this House the position of this Grant as has been explained in the Explanatory Note. The original Grant voted by the Assembly was Rs. 97,15,600 in which Rs.30,00,000 was included for Revetment Works at Dibrugarh. Of this thirty lakhs, 15 lakhs will be contributed by the Government of India and the other 15 lakhs will be contributed as interest-free loan by the Government of India to the State Government. Sir, at first the scheme was marked as productive and now at the instance of the Government of India the scheme was marked as unproductive. So the demand is only for making correct classification of Expenditure.

Vote of Assembly for the whole 30 lakhs (current year requirement) was obtained under the Capital head 68-N.E.D. Later it was decided on the advice of Auditor General that the extent Expenditure will be initially booked under 68-B but half of it will be transferred to the "Revenue head 19—Construction, etc." Hence it is proposed to transfer 15 lakhs, from the existing provision.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954, for the administration of the head "18-B and 68-B— N.E.D. Works".

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : On a point of clarification, Sir. The Hon'ble Minister says that this scheme will benefit the people and on that basis an Act was passed to impose cess, but now that scheme has been classified as unproductive scheme ; it is not understood why cess should be imposed on the people, could not Government postpone legislation for imposition of cess until after completion of the revetment?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : The sum of Rs.50 lakhs will be loaned without interest, and will be realised within a period of number of years by levying a cess through legislation.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Till the scheme is completed it is not possible to say whether the scheme will be a productive one or not. So the Government of India instructed our Government to classify such a scheme as unproductive. As soon as the scheme is completed, the State Government observing the result of it will again reclassify the scheme as productive. So it has been decided for the present that the scheme will be classified as unproductive. So this requires only a change of the Head, and our Accountant General also advised us to open a new head.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in page 7 of the Explanatory Notes the first three lines read "...and funds to be provided half as grant and half as interest free loan by the Government of India recoverable within a period of 10 years by levying cess through legislation" is it ten years or twenty years ?

If I remember aright it was announced on the floor of this House that the Central Government is granting a loan of half a crore be repaid within twenty years and the Betterment Tax Act was also passed accordingly.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I shall ascertain the fact and let the hon. Member know.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister will ascertain the facts and let you know accordingly.

The question is that an additional sum of Rs.50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954 for the administration of the "18-B and 68-B—N. E. D. Works."

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 5

(19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.)

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Work."

				Rs.
1.	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	15,00,000
	Grant now required	...	...	15,00,000
		General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.	Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—			
	Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	15,00,000	...	15,00,000
Total		...	...	15,00,000

The details have been explained in the explanatory notes*

* EXPLANATORY NOTES

On the recommendation of the Iyengar Committee who visited the State in August, 1952 to make a study of its immediate and long term problems, the Central Cabinet decided that the permanent protection of Dibrugarh Town from the Brahmaputra Erosion by means of Stone revetment for a length of about four

miles for 1/4 of a mile up-stream of the Bishop's house is essential and should be taken in hand immediately and funds to be provided half as grant and half as interest-free loan by India recoverable within the period of 10 years by levying cess through legislation.

Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs.1 crore has been prepared and approved. Works such as collection of boulders, shingles, wire netting and land acquisition through Revenue Department are in progress. The whole work may take 4 to 5 years to complete. The expenditure on this scheme is initially classified under the head "68-B—N. E. D. Productive Works" and half of the expenditure financed from Revenue (grant) finally transferred to the head "19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.". A sum of Rs. 30,00,000 was provided for expenditure during the current financial year under the head "68-B.—N.E.D." and hence a provision of Rs. 15,00,000 (*i. e.*, half of the total expenditure), is necessary under this head. This decision was arrived at after the Budget estimates for the current year was framed and hence the Supplementary grant.

The demand is only for making correct classification of expenditure. There is no net financial effect.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1954 for the administration of the head "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works." There is a Cut Motion in the name of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : I am not moving my Cut Motion but I require elucidation in respect of one point. It has been reported that further erosion has started on the south side of the proposed revetment Brahmaputra, I mean in the area where revetment work has already been started. If erosion continues further, how does Government propose to cope with the situation with the amount of money provided for under this Grant? If this tug-of-war between Government and the river Brahmaputra continues what action will the Government take?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Sir, I propose to read out the progress report of the work for the information of the hon. Member.

"The detailed working estimate for the project is being finalised in consultation with Central Water and Power Commission. Government of India have promised a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs and interest-free loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the work.

It is proposed by Government that 25 per cent. of the cost of the scheme tentatively estimated at Rs. 100 lakhs would be recovered from the people benefited by levying a protection cess.

Originally as per Shri Garg's advice, the revetment was to be built with boulders. Collection of boulders and wire netting required for the work was taken in hand and was progressing satisfactorily. It was however found after collecting some boulders that adequate quantities and proper size of such boulders required for the work are not available in the river quarries. Then a rock quarry was selected near Dilli for collection of boulder. Sardar Man Singh, Member, Central Water and Power Commission visited Shillong in March, 1953 and suggested that for the situation prevailing at Dibrugarh he would prefer a revetment which is lighter in section but at the same time more elastic in structure. He suggested a 6" brick mattress laid in wire netting, but said that he would like to discuss the matter with Shri Garg at Delhi and then pay a visit to Dibrugarh and inspect the river in April, 1953 before finalising it.

Accordingly he paid a visit to Dibrugarh town along with Shri Khanna, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Shri Mithal, the Director, Waterway C. W. and P. C. on 25th April, 1953 and inspected the river. Shri H. P. Burua retired Chief Engineer, Assam was also present during the inspection. It was finally decided by Sardar Man Singh that the revetment should be constructed with brick mattress and with wire netting above and below and a boulder sousage would be provided at the toe of the mattress.

The progress on the work made during the last cold weather after financial sanction was obtained in December, 1952 was as follows:—

6,00,000 cft. of boulders, 5 tons binding wire and about 45,000 square feet of wire-netting had been collected. After the change in specification as advised by Sardar Man Singh has been adopted, tenders for 85 lakhs of first class bricks and 15 lakhs square feet of wire-netting were called for and formal tenders of the contractors are under acceptance. Pending passing of the Land Acquisition Bill in the March Session of the Assembly, Revenue Department could not give possession of required land along the bank of the river. They were addressed to give us possession during this month so that work can be taken as soon as the river level goes down in November, 1953.

The Special Officer for this work has just joined his duties and the work for laying of brick mattress is proposed to be taken up in hand by November next as soon as the river level goes down.

An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs was incurred during the last financial year (1952-53) and about Rs. 15 lakhs is likely to be spent during the current financial year. It is expected that the whole scheme will be completed by the cold weather of 1955-56.

The expenditure on the scheme is initially debited to the head "68-B—N.E.D. Works—Productive Works" and half the expenditure financed from revenue of the State finally transferred to "19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation etc."

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Sir, there has been further erosion recently, and may I know if it is under the contemplation of the Government to change the plan and estimate of the work on account of this fresh erosion? Formerly the revetment was proposed to be constructed for four miles but now the river has eroded a part of Rajgor Ali also, so it appears the length of the revetment will have to be increased.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, we have already drawn the attention of the higher authorities, I mean the Government of India, and after examination they will start the revetment from such point, so that the threatened erosion may be prevented.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Then the cost may exceed the estimated cost of one crore of rupees, Sir.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): As a matter of fact we shall have to face these erosions and take steps for protection. As regards recovery of the additional expenditure the matter will be considered when the work is completed. We shall place the matter before the Government of India and press for more grants. In the meantime, it is expected that as a result of the change in the specification *viz.*, a revetment with brick mattress in place of boulders, the cost may be reduced and the works may be completed within the amount originally estimated.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: The people of Dibrugarh are already saddled with a sum of rupees fifty lakhs, Sir and any further increase will prove to be a very heavy burden. Very recently, Sir, on the 1st of September again the Brahmaputra eroded the bank lower down from Pachali. I do not know what action Government is taking on this also.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I have called for a report, Sir.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BARUA: When the Government have collected boulders, what will they do with them now, as it is now proposed that the revetment will be by brick mattress?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is better you put all these things in your speech, instead of putting questions in this way.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Sir, It was finally decided by Sardar Man Singh that the revetment should be constructed with brick mattress with wire-netting above and below and boulder sausage would be provided at the toe of the mattress. They will be utilised in the work. This decision was taken after a further examination of the whole scheme. Mr. Man Singh along with two other experts visited Dibrugarh on 25th April, 1953. Our retired Chief Engineer, Mr. H. P. Barua who wrote several notes regarding Dibrugarh erosion, was also present and in consultation with all these experts, Government then accepted their advice to revise the specification as mentioned before.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Originally the revetment was to be constructed by boulders ; on the basis of that a sum of Rs.1 crore was provided. Now due to the non-availability of the boulders or the suitability of the work, the specification will be changed. I want to know, Sir, whether as a result of this specification, more expenditure will be involved, and if so, what will be the amount ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, the present estimate has been framed according to the advice of the experts after their detailed examination, and it is expected that as a result of the change in the specification no extra amount will be involved ; it will be carried out within the limit of Rs. 1 crore.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.15,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.6.

(25.—General Administration)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I be to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,74,098 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

			Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	67,38,200
Additional amount now required	...	...	3,74,098
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. H. Ministers (4.—Contingencies)	19,281	...	19,281
2. J. Legislative Assembly—contingencies—Maintenance of vehicles.	1,000	...	1,000
3. L. Election	3,00,000	40,000	3,40,000
4. U. Other Establishment—Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board—			
(1) Provincial Board—			
(a) Add—Amount payable to the P. W. and S. R. Fund on account of $\frac{3}{4}$ share of pay, etc., to the Secretary.	2,250	...	2,250
(b) Deduct—25 per cent. of pay and allowances realisable from P. W. and S. R. Fund.	(+)2,212	...	(+)2,212
5. X—Works—Original Works (In-charge of Civil Officers), District Administration.	...	9,355	9,355
Total	3,24,743	49,355	3,74,098

Sir, of this amount of Rs.3,74,098, it will appear from the item No. 3 that Rs.3,40,000 will be necessary for printing and other incidental matters of the election. The Election Commissioner, India has directed that electoral rolls which have been intensively revised so far, should be reprinted this year. Although reprinting will not affect all the constituencies in the State, the cost will be heavy. The Election Commission has also directed the printing of the lists of amendment to all the Electoral Rolls in the State to be done this year and the estimated expenditure for this will be Rs.1,50,000 of which for General Rs.1,24,000 and Sixth Schedule Areas Rs.16,000.

Besides that a number of travelling allowance bills submitted in connection with the last General Elections (both of the Central and State Government employees) which could not be pre-audited last year are very likely to be passed for payment after pre-audit during the current financial year in addition to the already adjusted Travelling Allowance Bills of the Central Government Employees which are being transferred from the Central head of account to the State Election head. The requirements for this are estimated at Rs.1,40,000, for General Rs.1,24,000 and for Sixth Schedule Areas Rs.16,000.

There is another item involving Rs.50,000.

For the information of the House I would say that 50 per cent. of the whole amount will be borne by the Central Government and that expenditures on these matters were not anticipated and that is why we have to come with this Supplementary Demand. Regarding the other items of expenditures details are there in the *Explanatory Notes.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount is required for purchase of a new car for Minister, Excise to replace his old car which is old and has now become unserviceable. The old car has gone out of order and is not dependable for long tours even after thorough repairs. As the contingency was not foreseen budget provision could not be made. The old car will be placed in the pool.

2. It became necessary to pay some bills connected with the repairing of the State car allotted to the Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly which was not previously anticipated at the time of framing the Budget. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the regularisation.

3.(1) The Election Commissioner, India has directed that electoral rolls which have been intensively revised so far, should be reprinted this year. Although reprinting will not affect all the constituencies in this State, the cost will be heavy. The Election Commission has also directed the printing of the lists of amendment to all the Electoral Rolls in the State to be done this year. The estimated expenditure for this is Rs.1,50,000 (General 1,26,000 and Sixth Schedule Areas 24,000).

(2) A number of Travelling Allowance Bills submitted in connection with the last General Elections (both of the Central and State Government employees) which could not be pre-audited last year are very likely to be passed for payment after pre-audit during the current financial year in addition to the already adjusted Travelling Allowance Bills of the Central Government employees which are being transferred from the Central head of account to the State Election Head. The requirements for this are estimated at Rs.1,40,000 (General 1,24,000 and Sixth Schedule Areas 16,000).

(3) Two thousand five hundred reams of paper which were to have been received last year have only been received this year. The cost of these, including freight and other charges, will have to be met from the current year's budget in addition to the expenditure in connection with bye-elections and pending contingency charges of the last General Elections and other incidental charges in connection with the annual revision of Electoral Rolls. The requirements for this are Rs.50,000 (General).

The expenditure under (1) above was unforeseen and those under (2) and (3) could not be anticipated at the time of preparing the Budget. Hence no budget provision could be made. Half the expenditure will be borne by the Union Government.

4. (a) Due to some wrong calculation of the share of the State Government there occurred a short provision of Rs.2,250 under "Pay and Allowances" of the Secretary, State Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Board. Hence it is necessary to provide this sum by a Supplementary Demand.

(b) No recovery is to be made from P. W. and S. R. Fund who pay their share direct. The recovery provision of Rs.2,212 at page 52 of the budget has been unnecessary. Hence *plus* provision of equivalent amount is being made to eliminate the deduct recovery provision.

5. The additional amount is required for the reconstruction of some Government staff quarters at Diphu, which were damaged by storm. The amount has already been provided by an advance from the Contingency Fund. Due to the unforeseeable nature of the expenditure no provision in the Budget could be made.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,74,098 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "5—General Administration".

There is a Cut Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I am not going to move the Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional sum of Rs.3,74,098 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "5—General Administration".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 7.

(27.—Administration of Justice)

Mr. SPEAKER : Supplementary Demand No. 7.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 4,429 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head—"27—Administration of Justice".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	11,24,800
Additional amount now required ...	4,429
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Law Officers—			
(b) Legal Remembrancer			
1. Pay of Officers ...	3,429	...	3,429
2. Contingencies (Purchase of books)	1,000	...	1,000
Grand Total ...	4,429	...	4,429

Sir, reason for it is there in the *Explanatory Notes.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 4,429 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

B(b)1. The amount is required to meet the expenditure on the special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem sanctioned to Legal Remembrancer from 26th August, 1952 for the office of the Secretary, Judicial Department (Rs.2,729) and also to meet the monthly retainer of the Government Advocates for which the original grant is found insufficient.

B(b)4. Extra grant is required for purchasing Law Books which are necessary to keep the Library up-to-date.

certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of head—"27—Administration of Justice".

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.4,429 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head—"27—Administration of Justice".

(The Motion was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.8

(28—Jails and convict Settlement)

Mr. SPEAKER: Supplementary Demand No. 8.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head—"28—Jails and Convict Settlement".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	Rs. 21,45,800
Additional amount now required ...	...	30,000
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—		

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E.—Works—			
(a) Original Works—(Jails)	30,000	...	30,000

Sir, the reason for it is explained in the *Explanatory Note.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.30,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head—"28—Jails and Convict Settlement".

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.30,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head—"28—Jails and Convict Settlement".

(The Motion was adopted)

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The sum is urgently required for construction of quarters for Jail Department viz., 6 quarters for 12 warders. The necessity being pressing cannot wait for provision in next year's Budget.

Supplementary Demand No.9

(29.—Police)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.57,701 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "29—Police".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	1,59,82,700
Additional amount now required	...	...	57,701

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

		General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) arears Rs.	Total Rs.
1. B.D.E.F.—				
(a) District Police—				
(1) Allowance and Honoraria	16,900	16,900
(2) Contingencies	24,551	24,551
2. (1) J—Works Original Works	15,000	15,000
(2) Repairs	1,250	1,250
Total	57,701	57,701

Sir, the details are given in the *explanatory note, so I need not go into them and I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the house.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 57,701 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954, for the administration of the head "29—Police".

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a Cut Motion in the name of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. (1) **Allowance and Honoraria.**—The provision under allowances and honoraria is required due to increase of sanctioned strength. Gazetted Police Officers had to be posted in the Naga Hills due to political unrest in the district.

(2) **Contingencies.**—Provision under contingencies is required in connection with the Naga Hills operation. Telephone connection had to be installed due to abnormal situation in the Naga Hills. The bills on account of hire of transport utilised in connection with the India's Prime Minister's visit to Lushai Hills and Naga Hills in April, 1953 could not be paid due to want of funds.

2. (1) **J—Works Original Works.**—The provision under original works is required for construction of buildings for accommodation of one A. B. Platoon at Kohima which has been sanctioned permanently for Naga Hills. These men have been kept at Kohima for maintenance of peace and tranquillity.

(2) **Repairs.**—The provision under 'Repairs' is necessary for repairing temporary quarters for the accommodation of the force deputed to Naga Hills on operational duties.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 24,551 under Supplementary Demand No. 9, Major head 29—Police, Minor head I. B.—D. E. F. (a)—District Police, Sub-head (2) Contingencies, at page 11 of the list of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Re.1 i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.57,701 do stand reduced by Re 1.

Sir, my intention in moving this Cut Motion is to raise a discussion about the Political unrest in the Naga Hills District due to which Police operation is necessary.

Sir, it is unfortunate for us that though Naga Hills District is a part of our State, we are quite in dark about the administration of that District and actually we do not know what is happening there. It is a peculiar thing unparallel in the History of India that not a single representative from this area has come to this House even after a lapse of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The people of the Naga Hills District have not yet accepted our Constitution. They are not co-operating with the democratic institution and have not joined hands with the democratic form of Government which we have here.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA : On a point of order, Sir, I think, the Cut Motion of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das is not in order because it is thus stated under rule No. 125, subclause (4):—"The consideration of the business referred to in sub-rule (2) shall not, on the day or day allotted therefor be anticipated by for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner any motion whatsoever, nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto."

Sir, I do not think, general discussion of the policy made in the Supplementary Demand can be allowed and it is the intention of this rule that only certain item of a supplementary demand may be discussed on a particular item of the supplementary grant. This Cut Motion cannot be moved. I think, discussion on general principle is not allowed.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : Sir, I am not discussing policy matter. I simply want to know through this Cut Motion, how the administration in this area is going on

Mr. SPEAKER : As regards, Mr. Barua's contention that we cannot discuss the policy, there is a certain amount of limited scope in this matter as has been defined in the hand book of Parliament. That scope is to a limited extent and therefore the Members are entitled to discuss the policy within that extent. It is stated in the Explanatory Note of the Supplementary Demand, "Telephone connection had to be installed due to abnormal situation in the Naga Hills."

The bills on account of hire of transport utilised in connection with the India's Prime Minister's visit to Lushai Hills and Naga Hills in April 1953 could not be paid due to want of funds."

Within this limited scope Mr Das can speak. Mr. Barua's contention is correct that no discussion on general policy can be made, but Mr. Das can speak within the very limited scope of telephone bills and transport charges.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): As regards the scope, Mr. Das immediately before ventilated the scope.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No, I don't allow you to speak any further on the point. I have already given my ruling.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I am thankful to the Hon'ble Speaker for his valued instructions, but I believe I have not yet crossed the limit. I shall confine myself within the scope of the Motion. Sir, it is necessary on the part of the House to know what is the nature of the political crisis.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no. I find that you yourself created the difficulty by stating "to raise a discussion about the political unrest in the Naga Hills District..." You have to confine yourself only to the items I have indicated.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: But it is there in the explanatory note. In item No.1 (1) it is stated that increased police personnel had to be posted in the Naga Hills "due to political unrest in the district".

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, you can speak about "Allowances and Honoraria" as well.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: We are perfectly aware how delicate the situation is. Our point is that if there is some unrest, other devices, instead of repression, should be tried.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can only say whether the amount sought is in excess of requirement, with regard to new telephone connection and other items.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: My point is that even without these measures we could have tackled the situation. It has been stated by our Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that these are very delicate matters, that the people living in the hill districts are very innocent people and we should exchange our heart with them.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Das, you cannot go on like that.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I only want to say, Sir, that during the visit of the Prime Minister to the Naga Hills he gave certain instructions regarding the administration of the Naga people. I would request the Chief Minister to consider that also.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, this point does not come in,

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : Instead of sending extra police officers I would request the Chief Minister to send a good-will mission.

Mr. SPEAKER : I cannot allow this. Will you please take your seat ?

(Shri Renendra Mohan Das then resumed his seat).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.57,701 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

(The Motion was adopted)

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Have you ruled out the whole discussion, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER : No, but nobody stood up. You cannot expect me to wait till somebody stands up.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Before one Member sits down, how can I get up ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You could also have drawn my attention in other ways.

Supplementary Demand No 10

(36.—Scientific Departments)

Mr. SPEAKER : Demand No. 10.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "36—Scientific Departments".

I.—The amount originally voted by the Assembly ... 18,000

Additional amount now required ... 1,800

II.—Sub-heads under which additional grant will be accounted for—

	General	Six'h Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C—Works—	1,800	—	1,800
Repairs			

The amount is required for protection and maintenance of the ancient monument "Merghor" of Chand Sadagor, Gauhati. The authorities of the Union Government were moved to take it up but they have declined as it is not a historical object of national importance. Decision for taking it up from State fund was made after the Budget was passed and hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 1,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Department".

(The motion was then put as a question before the House, and adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.11

(37.—Education)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 21,86,278 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

	Rs.		
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	1,99,88,000	
Additional amount now required	...	21,86,278	
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Arcas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—University Education—			
A.—Grants to the Gauhati University—Development (5 Year Plan).	10,75,000	...	10,75,000
2. (a) "G.—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	34,900	34,900
(b) "U.—Scholarships—Development Schemes under Art.275(1) of the Constitution."	...	200	200
(c) "F.—Government Secondary Schools—Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	50	50
(d) "T.—Inspection —Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	9,807	9,807

	General	Sixth Schedule Part (A) Area	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(e) "IV—Special Education—O.—Government Special Schools and colleges—Basic Schools—Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	46,400	46,400
(f) "I—University Education—C.—Direct Grants to non-Government Art Colleges—Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	30,000	30,000
(g) "III—Primary Education—M.—Direct Grants to non-Government Primary Schools—Development Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution."	...	5,100	5,100
(h) "III—Primary Education—J.—Government Primary Schools Development Schemes under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution."	...	26,500	26,500
(i) "W.—Works (General)—Original Works—Development Schemes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution."	...	7,500	7,500
3. IV.—Special Education—O.—Government Special Schools and Colleges—D.—Technical Schools—	...	...	...
(4) Contingencies, Tools and Materials.	2,726	...	2,726
(5) Works (Technical School) (Original).	9,000	...	9,000
4. A.—Technical Education (Development Scheme) Industrial School—	...	...	...
Contingencies ...	75,000	...	75,000
5. B.—Assam Civil Engineering School, Gauhati—	...	...	...
Allowances etc., Remuneration to Paper Setters and Examiners.	3,300	...	3,300

	General	Sixth Schedule Part (A) Area	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. G.—Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools—Development Scheme under Article 275 of Constitution—Plain Tribal areas.	65,000	...	65,000
P.—Direct grants to Non-Government Special Schools—Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plain Tribal Areas.	10,500	...	10,500
U.—Scholarships—Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plain Tribal Areas.	10,780	...	10,780
7. "I—Works (Secondary)—Original Works" In charge of Civil Officers.	10,450	5,000	15,450
8. "I—Works (Secondary) Repairs".	...	26,000	26,000
9. (1) G.—Direct grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools (Non-Recurring grant).	75,000	...	75,000
(2) P.—Direct grant to Non-Government Special Schools.	14,100	...	14,100
(3) R.—Works (Special) Repair.	3,160	...	3,160
10. V.—Miscellaneous—(e)—National Cadet Corps Scheme.	25,000	...	25,000
11. V.—Miscellaneous—Development Scheme—Five-Year Plan of Educational Development (Central).	4,28,322	...	4,28,322
12. Q.—Grants to Local Bodies for Special Education (Development Scheme).	37,483	...	37,483
13. R.—Works (Special)—Original Works—Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan).	50,000	...	50,000
O.—Government Special School and Colleges—Development Schemes—Technical Education (Five-Year Plan).	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Grand Total	19,94,821	1,91,457	21,86,278

The *explanatory notes contain the reasons for which this additional amount is needed.

Out of this Rs.21,86,278 a sum of Rs.10,75,000 is needed for the construction of the University buildings. Other important items are (1) direct grants to secondary schools, (2) development schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution and (3) the schemes under the Five-Year Plan. I don't think Sir, I should read out the whole of the explanatory notes. With these words, I beg to move my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 21,86,278 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

(The motion then was put as a question before the House and adopted).

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The Gauhati University Building Scheme to cost Rs. 43,00,000 is an approved 5 year Development Plan Scheme. It has been decided to implement this scheme, along with others, out of the loan assistance to be received from India. In the current year the grant will be of Rs. 10,75,000. As the decision has been recently taken, no Budget provision could be made. * * *

2. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,57,257 under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for the development of Education during this year in the Autonomous Districts. The existing budget provisions are inadequate as the allotments were made after the budget was prepared. The schemes covered and the amounts involved are detailed below:—

(a) Under Article 275, the Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.80,000 for grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary schools in the Autonomous Districts and Rs.10,000 for payment of subsidy to secondary schools, in the border areas to make up the loss of income accruing from fees. There is a budget provision of Rs.55,100 only. Hence the additional amount of Rs.34,900 is required under this sub-head. An advance from the Contingency Fund has been sanctioned for this.

(b) A sum of Rs.53,000 has been received under Article 275 (1) grants for award of special scholarships to Tribal Students. But there is a provision of Rs.52,800 only in State budget. Hence the additional amount of Rs.200 is required under this sub-head. This has been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(c) It is proposed to utilise a sum of Rs.42,250 during this year in connection with the maintenance of six Middle English schools established from the development grants under Article 275. There is provision of Rs.42,200 in the budget and hence the additional grant of Rs.50 is required under this sub-head. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(d) It is proposed to entertain during this year an Inspecting Staff in the Mikir Hills over and above the Inspecting Staff already entertained in the Lushai Hills from the development grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. The total cost involved in the Scheme for both the districts is Rs.40,507. There is a budget provision of Rs.30,700 only. Hence this additional demand of Rs.9,807 is required under this sub-head. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(e) A Scheme for establishment of a Basic Training Centre at Aijal, Lushai Hills has been taken up during this year from the development grants under Article 275 (1) at a cost of Rs.46,400. The amount will be spent during this year for entertainment of staff and other connected expenditures. There is no provision in the budget on this account. Hence this demand. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(f) A sum of Rs.30,000 has been allotted from the development grants under Article 275 sanctioned by Government of India for grants to non-Government Colleges in the State for hostel accommodation of Tribal students in the Colleges. There is no provision in the budget for the purpose. Hence this demand. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(g) A sum of Rs.23,000, has been allotted for grants-in-aid to non-Government Primary and Nursery Schools in the Lushai Hills during this year out of the grants sanctioned by Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. It has also been proposed to give grants-in-aid to non-Government Primary Schools for entertainment of Pandits. There is a provision of Rs.22,400 only in the budget. The additional amount of Rs.5,100 is required to meet the entire cost involved. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(h) It has been decided to establish 40 Government Lower Primary Schools in the Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Garo Hills during this year from the development grant under Article 275. It has also been proposed to entertain Pandits in Government Lower Primary Schools in Naga Hills during this year. The total cost involved in the above proposals for 6 months during this year is Rs.26,500. There is no provision in the budget for the purpose. Hence this demand. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(i) As stated under item (d) above that an Inspecting Staff for the Mikir Hills is proposed to be entertained during this year, the amount of Rs.7,500 has been allotted for construction of the Deputy Inspector's Office building. There is no provision in the budget under the head. Hence this additional demand. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(3) (4) Tools and materials ordered last year were not received within the financial year. Hence last year's provision of Rs.2,726 was surrendered. By the time it was known that the materials would not come within the financial year, there was no time to make Budget provision.

(5) Last year Government agreed to the construction of a workshop building at Nowgong at an amount not exceeding Rs.10,000. Due to non-availability of essential materials, the work undertaken could not be completed during the last financial year. The sum of Rs.1,000 was spent and eventually the balance of Rs.9,000 was surrendered. By the time it was found that the work could not be completed, no time was left to make provision for the amount in the current year's budget for the purpose. Hence, a supplementary grant of Rs.9000 is required for completion of the work during the current year.

4. Last year an order was placed for Rs.65,600 for tools and materials out of the sanctioned grant of Rs.1,00,000. The amount had eventually to be surrendered as the materials did not reach in time. They are being received this year. When the fact was known, it was too late to make Budget provision. Current year's additional requirement is Rs.75,000.

5. An expenditure of Rs.3,300 is required for remuneration to paper setters and examiners. Examination fees of Rs.3,860 were realised and

deposited in Treasury. No Budget provision for the expenditure could be made.

6. G.—There is a provision on Rs.1,60,000, in the budget for implementation of the educational development schemes under this sub-head for the Plains Tribal Areas during 1953-54. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a grant of Rs.2,25,000 for the purpose under Article 275 of the Constitution. Hence, the difference of Rs. 65,000 should now be provided in the State budget.

6. P.—A grant of Rs.10,500 has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution for educational development Scheme under this sub-head relating to the Plains Tribal Areas, for which no provision exists in the State budget for the current year. The provision is now necessary.

6. U.—A provision of Rs.14,220 was made in the current year's budget for implementation of the educational Scheme under this sub-head for the welfare of the plains Tribal Areas during 1953-54. A grant of Rs.25,000 has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose under Article 275 of the Constitution and the balance of Rs.10,780 should now be provided in the budget.

7. The additional amount of Rs.10,450 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the construction of an additional Hostel building in the compound of Jorhat Normal School for accommodating the Hill Trainees of the Assamese Training Centre. There existed a provision of Rs.10,450 for the construction of a Hostel building at Titabar in last year's Budget. Subsequently, it was decided to shift the centre to Jorhat. As the decision was arrived at towards the close of the year the amount could neither be spent last year nor could Budget provision be made. The amount was surrendered last year.

Rs.5,000 under Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—

There is at present no quarters for the teachers of the Kohima Government High School. The teachers from the plains districts have been experiencing great difficulty to find accommodation at Kohima. It is, therefore, proposed to construct temporary buildings by "self-help". Hence this additional demand.

8. In last March most of the Government Middle English School Buildings were damaged by storm which was very severe in the Naga Hills. The additional grant is required for immediate repairs to the buildings to prevent further deterioration.

9. (1) A Non-recurring grant of Rs.75,000 is necessary for giving grants to aided secondary Schools for construction and repairs of their buildings damaged by the storm of March, 1953 last.

(2) The Additional amount is necessary for repairs and construction of buildings of aided Tols, Madrassa, etc., damaged by the storm of March, 1953 last (Rs.12,000).

Another sum of Rs.2,100 is required for giving grants to the Normal School at Nowgong. The people of Nowgong have contributed a very fine building to house the Normal School and the recurring grant from Government is essential for proper functioning of the institution.

(3) The additional amount is required for repairs of buildings of Government Special Schools.

10. The additional grant is necessary for meeting the expenditure of the National Cadet Corps Scheme on the basis of recommendation of the National Cadet Corps Directorate.

11. An amount of Rs.1,78,322 is required for Development Scheme under Five-Year Scheme of Educational Development (Central) taken up last year as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Janata College Scheme	56,056
2. Community Centres Scheme	18,790
3. Integrated Library Service Scheme	26,580
4. Basic College	23,224
5. Improvement of Basic and Primary Schools Scheme	30,000
6. Basic Schools of 8 Grades	15,552
7. Junior Basic Schools	8,120
Total	1,78,322

As Government of India's approval has been received recently no provisions could be made in the budget.

A further sum of Rs.2,50,000 is required for more schemes mentioned below which Government of India are likely to sanction this year.

As intimation was received after the Budget was passed no provision in Budget could be made.

	Rs.
1. (i) (a) Post Graduate Basic Training College	71,781
3 (a) Training of Audio-Visual experts	1,000
3 (b) Preparation of literature, etc.	1,000
3 (c) Promotion of Hindi	23,516
4 (a) Development of selected Primary Schools	10,000
4 (b) Improvement of selected Secondary Schools	10,000
4 (c) Improvement of Library service	10,000
4 (d) Grant for training of teachers, etc., in social Education.	10,000
4 (e) Agencies of Informal Education	10,000
4 (f) Development of Pre-School Education	19,851
4 (g) Development of Urban Basic Schools	21,602
5 Grants to Private Institutions	20,250

Miscellaneous Schemes

1. Conversion of existing Training Institution into Basic Training Institution.	14,000
2. Opening of new Basic Schools	5,500
3. Conversion of existing schools into Basic Schools	5,500
4. Training of Craft teachers	5,500
5. Introduction of Craft in Schools	10,000
6. Preparation of teaching material for Schools	500
Total	2,50,000

The Union Government will bear 66 per cent. of the non-recurring and 60 per cent. of recurring expenditure of the Schemes. India's share will be accounted for as receipts.

12. The additional amount is required for grant to Assam Sanskrit Board, the provision of which could not be made in the budget. It is a normal recurring charge.

13. R and O.—The Scheme "Development of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School to a College of Engineering and Technology" provides for an expenditure of Rs.10,00,000 under the 5 Year Plan for construction of necessary buildings, purchase of laboratory equipments, etc. It is proposed to spend Rs.1,50,000 this year for construction of buildings and purchase of necessary tools and equipments. As the decision to implement the scheme

from loan was taken only recently Budget provision could not be made. Hence, a supplementary grant of Rs.1,50,000 is required. The details are shown in the Schedule in Appendix A., Page 63 of the list of Supplementary Demands.

Supplementary Demand No. 12

(38.—Medical)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): On recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.68,508 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "38.—Medical".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	Rs. 56,94,500
Additional amount now required ...	68,508
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) C.—Grants for Medical purposes—Scheme for Government subsidised Medical practitioner—Development Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	40,000	...	40,000
(ii) B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—(a)—Grants to Leprosy works—Grant-in-aid under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General) for Leprosy works.	14,000	...	14,000
(iii) D.—Medical Schools and Colleges—(c)—Development Schemes financed by the Government of India under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General) Scholarships and Stipends.	14,508	...	14,508
Total	68,508	...	68,508

The *Explanatory Note is there.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.68,508 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "38.—Medical".

* EXPLANATORY NOTES

There is a total provision of Rs.1,10,900 in the current year's State Budget for the purposes mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) above as against the total grant-in-aid of Rs.1,79,408 for Medical Schemes received from the Government of India under Article 275 for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes living in the Plains Districts. Hence provision of the additional amount of Rs.68,508 in the State Budget under the sub-heads mentioned above is necessary.

(The motion was then put as a question before the House and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 13

(39.—Public Health)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,87,135 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 41,95,300
Additional amount now required	...	...	3,87,135

II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A.—Public Health Establishment—Superintendence and other Establishment— (a)—(iii) Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	66,838	...	66,838
B.—Grants for Public Health purposes— Development Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General)—Grants to Local Bodies for Water Supply.	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
F.—Works—			
Scheme under Art. 275 for Plains Tribal Areas.	1,26,000	...	1,26,000
Total ..	2,92,838	...	2,92,838
2. A.—Public Health Establishment—Superintendence and other Establishment— add—Amount transferred from Sixth Schedule Areas.	4,092	...	4,092
3. A.—Public Health Establishment— (b) Public Health Propaganda— Development Schemes under Art. 275.	...	7,600	7,600

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Epidemic Diseases—T. B. organisation—			
Pay of Officers	4,600	...	4,600
Pay of Establishment	24,855	...	24,855
Allowances and Honoraria	24,450	...	24,450
Contingencies (N. C.)	28,700	...	28,700
	82,605	...	82,605
Total	3,79,535	7,600	3,87,135

The **Explanatory Note is there.

** EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. A, B and F.—The Government of India were moved for grant-in-aid under Art. 275 of the Constitution for the implementation of Public Health Schemes in the Plains Tribal Areas for the State. The Grant-in-aid has since been received from the Government of India. As there is no provision in the State Budget for the current year, for this purpose, to the extent of requirement a supplementary demand amounting to Rs 2,92,838 is now necessary. An amount of Rs.50,000 has been advanced from Contingency for item 1(A).

The demand for work expenditure is for improvement of 10 existing Public Health Dispensary buildings in the Plains Tribal Areas.

2. The adjustment is necessary for apportionment of common expenditure in the General and Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas. The amount was omitted from the total in the original budget through inadvertence.

3. Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs.41,591 as Grant-in-aid for the establishment of a fully equipped mobile propaganda unit for the autonomous districts, under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution for promoting the welfare of the tribal people of the Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas. An additional amount of Rs.7,600 is required in the State Budget under the sub-heads mentioned above to implement the Scheme. The balance can be met by reappropriation from the total provision made in the budget under the heads for Article 275 grants.

4. The Government of India made arrangements with UNICEF and the W. H. O. for supply of medicines and equipments free, for acceleration of the B. C. G. Campaign. The Government of Assam also agreed to take advantage of the Scheme and add 3 more Units to our two existing B. C. G. Units. This additional amount is required to meet the cost of these 3 extra Units. As the matter was finalised late in the year no provision in the Budget could be made. The Scheme is initially sanctioned temporarily only.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that, an additional amount of Rs.3,87,135 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "39.—Public Health."

There is one Cut Motion in the name of Shri Radha Charan Choudhury.

Mr. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : On a point of order, Sir, this Motion is not in order because it seeks 'to criticise the Government policy in neglecting certain Plains Tribal Areas where Public Health Dispensaries are urgently needed'. Sir, the original grant under this Head was voted by this House in the last session of the Assembly when the grant came before this House and there is no question for general criticism of the Government policy at this stage in the Supplementary Budget. Therefore, it is out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Choudhury, what have you got to say to that ?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : I want to say that Government has been spending much money for development.....

Mr. SPEAKER : No. I mean, what have you to say to the objection raised by the hon. Member from Cachar?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, some areas are neglected.....

Mr. SPEAKER : You have not caught my point. You yourself said that you want to criticise the Government policy, but the objection is that you cannot do that.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : On a point of clarification, Sir. Supposing Government come forward with demand for more money under a Supplementary Demand, cannot we discuss the matter even if in the course of that criticism of Government policy is involved ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You can only confine yourself to the supplementary demand whether it is too much for the purpose or not necessary at all, but you cannot criticise the policy of Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, we accept the policy of Government up till now. But supposing an extra sum is needed to carry on that policy to the extent of the supplementary demand, I think we are entitled to criticise the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can speak in a general way to the extent of the amount asked for, for example, that such an amount is too much or that it is not necessary at all.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): May I speak a few words in this connection? Sir, the point raised by my Friend, Maulavi Umaruddin, that when a supplementary demand is made, the general policy of the Government can be discussed. I do not agree with him, Sir. The only course open to hon. Members is either to accept the demand for grant or to refuse it. hon. Members have got every right to refuse the demand, but they have got no right to criticise the policy of the Government in this stage. The policy of the Government can be criticised only when the original demand is moved and not at any other time. Sir, it is an established convention that when the Government comes out with a supplementary demand over the original grant which the hon. Members may not like, they are at liberty to refuse that demand but not to criticise the policy of the Government. They can criticise the action of Government. They can also point out defects, if any.

Then, Sir, as regards the point of order raised by my Friend, Mr. Haque Choudhuri. It is not also in order because, in my opinion unless the motion is moved first, there cannot be any point of order on that motion before it was moved. Hon. Member cannot raise a point of order because of the fact that it was printed on order paper of the day. So his point of order is also not in order, Sir. The hon. Member who has given notice of the motion may not even move the same of his own accord, then what would be our position?

Mr. SPEAKER: No; preliminary objections can be allowed even before a motion is moved, because if the preliminary objections prevail, the motion may not be moved at all. So there is nothing wrong in that.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Then it is not a question of a point of order Sir, it is a question of raising an objection in anticipation.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: (Parliamentary Secretary) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make some observation in this regard. Sir, the object of my Friend is for criticising the policy of Government in neglecting the plains tribal areas. But, Sir, there is no Government policy in neglecting these areas.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have seen the explanatory note at the bottom. You will please try to speak within its limitation which will be a better thing.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I point out that Rs.3,87,135 as mentioned in Grant No.13, at page 20 is inadequate in consideration of the fact that some areas, which were hitherto remain undeveloped, should be developed now.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can speak on general terms on the Motion.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, in the demand, it has been mentioned that an additional amount of Rs.3,87,135, has been allotted to be spent by the Public Health Department in the developmental work. I beg to say that the amount is not sufficient in consideration of the fact that some places, specially tribal areas, still remain undeveloped. I may mention some of them now.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are speaking on which item ?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: I am speaking on Grant No.13.

Sir, in the second paragraph it is said that the demand for work expenditure is for improvement of 10 existing Public Health Dispensary buildings in the Plains Tribal Areas. Here I want to mention that at Singra, there is a Public Health Dispensary under Boko Police Station. That dispensary is still going on in a hired house.

Mr SPEAKER: Under which head you are speaking ?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: At page 21, Sir.

Sir, here it is specifically written in the Explanatory Note to develop certain areas by the Public Health Department. That is why, I want to mention here that dispensary is going on for a long time in a hired thatched house and the condition of the house is very deplorable, because the owner of the house neither repairs it nor the Government undertake to do the repair works. So the condition of the house is worsening day by day. Under the circumstances, the reconstruction of the building is necessary. So, Sir, when the Government have allotted some money for development of certain Public Health Dispensaries of certain Tribal Areas, I also invite the attention of the Government to the fact that the Singra Dispensary Building's case is also considered in view of the fact mentioned by me. So, Sir, I want to know whether this dispensary is included in the list.

Again, Sir, I want to point out that some four years back one subsidised dispensary was granted at Kulsi under Chhaygaon Police Station and some amount was also allotted for medicine and the Forest Department was kind enough to grant some trees for that purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER : Under which specific paragraph?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : The Development of Public Health Scheme.

Mr. SPEAKER : Which page ?

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : Page 21.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Subsidised dispensary does not come under Public Health Department.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : All right, Sir, if that does not come under this head, I would again request the Health Minister so that this Singra Dispensary may receive his consideration.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount referred to by my Friend, Shri Choudhury, is meant for the improvement of certain Public Health dispensaries in the Plains Tribal Areas. The facts stated by my Friend, Shri Choudhury, may be correct. But we are sorry to say that all the areas could not be taken up at a time.

In this connection I may mention that yesterday a meeting of the Plains Tribal representatives was held under the Chairmanship of our Chief Minister, and the question of further improvement of certain Public Health Dispensaries was also considered there. I cannot say exactly at the moment whether Singra Dispensary was included in the list or not. Anyway, I shall see that next time if that Dispensary can be included in the list for the purpose of its improvement. I admit that Singra is inhabited mainly by Plains Tribal people.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,87,135 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "39.—Public Health."

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.14

(40.—Agriculture)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 9,23,027 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which

will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

Rs.

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	58,57,400
Additional amount now required ...	9,23,027
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B(c) Development Scheme under Article 275—			
1. Pay of establishment ...	...	413	413
2. Allowances and honoraria ...	...	8,048	8,048
3. Contingencies ...	...	35,726	35,726
D. Agricultural Experiments and Research—			
(i) (f) Scheme for training of Mikir people in Sago palm tapping and Gur making under Article 275.	...	10,000	10,000
(i) (g) Schemes to breed flood resistant varieties of paddy.	20,247	...	20,247
(i) (h) Scheme for investigation on the production of Ergot.	8,619	...	8,619
(i) Scheme for improvement of high altitude paddy.	...	2,700	2,700
(iii) (k) Fertiliser distribution scheme ...	5,07,474	...	5,07,474
(iv) Kaki Reclamation Scheme ...	2,43,686	...	2,43,686
(v) Development Scheme—Development of Agriculture in Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—			
a) Subsidy to growers for cultivation of (1) Pepper (2) Cashew nuts.—Article 275 Scheme.	...	10,000	10,000
(b) Contribution for irrigation projects with contour bunding in Bhoi areas under Article 275 of the Constitution.	...	25,000	25,000
F. Agricultural Education—			
(b) Scheme for training in Fruit Preservation	6,464	...	6,464
H. Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda including Public Exhibition and Fairs—			
(b) Agricultural Demonstration—Establishment of Demonstration Farm—			
• Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution.	13,350	...	13,350
K.—WORKS—			
(a) (i) Original works ...	31,300	...	31,300
Total ...	8,31,140	91,887	9,23,027
Deduct—Recoveries ...	—2,28,686	...	—2,28,686

D. Agricultural Experiment and Research—

Kaki Reclamation Scheme—

Deduct—Amount transferred to “7.—Land Revenue”.

The long explanatory note* will explain the purpose of the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 9,23,027 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head “40.—Agriculture.”

There is a Cut Motion in the name of Shri Hareswar Goswami.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

Government of India have under Article 275 of the Constitution, allotted Rs.3,10,940 for Agricultural purposes in the Sixth Schedule Districts. There is a budget provision of Rs. 2,21,750. Hence a Supplementary Demand of Rs.89,187 is required for and under the Schemes shown against B(c), D(i)(f), D(v)(a) and D(v)(b) above.

B(c). While the pay and allowance will be required to supplement the provision for the staff maintained for the implementation of the Schemes of Agriculture, the contingency expenditure will cover the cost of terrace rice cultivation and anti-erronion measures and distribution of seeds, bone-meals and fertilisers to the people of the border areas.

D(i)(f). The expenditure is required as the Government of India have agreed to continue, the scheme of training Mikir people in Sago palm tapping and Gur making for another year.

D(i)(g). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a Scheme for breeding flood resistant varieties of paddy at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.13,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs.56,100 in 5 years. The Council will bear half of the expenditure. Rs.20,247 is required to meet the expenditure of the Scheme this year. As the sanction of Indian Council of Agricultural Research was received late, no budget provision could be made. The expenditure being of an unforeseen nature was met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

(h) A scheme for investigation on production of Ergots and their commercial use has been approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Scheme will cost Rs.22,400 in 3 years. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will bear half the cost. This provision is required to meet the cost of the scheme this year. As approval of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was received after the budget was framed, no Budget provision could be made. The expenditure being of an unforeseen nature was met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

(i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have since approved of a scheme for a period of 5 years for the improvement of hill paddy in Assam at a total cost of Rs.40,700 to be shared between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government on a 50:50 basis. This State Government is accordingly to bear an expenditure of Rs.20,350 during 5 years. The extra

amount is required for meeting this expenditure of Rs.2,700 to give a start to the scheme during the current year. Half of this amount will be recoverable from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The object of the Scheme is to evolve improved high yielding types suitable for the high altitude of 4,000 feet and above in the hills and to develop better cultural methods for increasing the production per acre. As the Scheme was sanctioned only in March last, Budget provision could not be made.

(iii)(k). The amount is required to meet the price of 1461 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia and other incidental charges, including Railway freight from Sindri Fertiliser. The fertilisers were indented for operation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State. The offer of the quantity and Government's decision to accept being only recent, no budget provision could be made. The expenditure being immediate the amount was advanced from the contingency Fund.

(iv) The Kaki Reclamation Scheme has been sanctioned for two years commencing from 1952-53 at a total cost of Rs.10,48,500 and accordingly provision of Rs.9,50,986 and Rs.97,614 had been made in the budgets of 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively. But due to late receipt of machinery on account of transport difficulties the work had to be started later than what was originally planned. A sum of Rs.6,76,576 out of the provision of Rs.9,50,986 was spent during the year 1952-53. Due to revised programme, an additional amount of Rs.2,74,986 will be required for continuance of the reclamation work in Kaki area and hence the additional demand. Of this amount Rs.2,28,686 will be transferred to '7.—Land Revenue' and will be exhibited as deduct amount transferred to '7.—Land Revenue' below the total of the grant. Out of the total requirement of Rs.2,74,986, Rs.31,300 has been provided under works.

A bridge over the Thaiso river is necessary. The Nowgong Local Board has agreed to construct the bridge. It is proposed to make a contribution of Rs.15,000 out of the above amount of Rs.2,43,686 to the Board to meet a part of the cost involved.

D(v)(a). The Scheme of nursery of Pepper and Cashew nuts for distribution to the Hill people as a commercial crop has also been sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of Rs.10,000. As the expenditure was immediate, advances of Rs.7,000 and 3,000 were made from the Contingency Fund.

D(v)(b). The Scheme is for irrigation projects in the contour bunding in Bhoi area in United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and aims at helping people to take up irrigation project in their areas for better rice cultivation. The people will be expected to do the bund work with 50 per cent. assistance from Government.

F(b). The amount is required to continue the Scheme. Final decision to continue the Scheme was reached after the budget was passed. Hence no budget provision could be made. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is expected to contribute Rs.2,000 for the cost of the Scheme. The expenditure being of an unforeseen nature was met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

H(b). The Government of India were moved for a grant-in-aid to implement development schemes relating to Agriculture for the welfare of the Plains Tribal people under Article 275 of the Constitution. A grant-in-aid of Rs.13,350 has since been received from the Government of India. As no provision was made in the current year's State budget for the purpose, it is necessary to provide funds equivalent to this grant to implement the Development Scheme.

K(a)(i). Some provision for Water Supply, Roads and Culverts, School buildings and Dispensary, etc., are also necessary in a scheme of settlement. As such, a sum of Rs.31,300 is to be provided. * * *

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.5,07,474 under Supplementary Demand No.14, Major head—40—Agriculture, Sub-head—D—Agricultural Experiments and Research, Detailed head—(iii)(k)—Fertiliser Distribution Scheme, at page 22 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.9,23,027 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member cannot criticise the Government's Experiments.

Mr. SPEAKER: He is speaking on the high price of Ammonium Sulphate.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, this point was discussed on the last item also, but as this is relevant to our Cut Motion. I would refer to page 485 of Sir, T. Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice—Twelfth Edition—where it is stated".....and the Speaker's statement, 3rd March, in answer to a question put to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding debate on supplementary estimates:—"I have always since being in the Chair manifested great reluctance to answer any question which might seem to be in the nature of an appeal from the Chairman of Committees to myself—but the way in which the right hon. gentleman has put this question clearly indicates to me that he does not wish to refer to me as a court of appeal.....Undoubtedly, of late years a certain limitations has been enforced upon the discussion of supplementary estimates. As a general rule on the supplementary estimates it is in order to discuss only the particular items which constitute supplementary estimates and the sub-heads of the original estimates can only be referred to so far as they are involved in the fair discussion of the points contained in the items asked for in the supplementary estimates, of course, it is quite obvious that it would be improper, as a general rule, to raise on a supplementary estimate

the whole question of policy involed in the original estimate and, as I have stated, the discussion is properly confined to the items of the supplementary estimate. I think, however, that I ought to state that items of supplementary estimates may raise in themselves questions of policy, but the interpretation whether they do raise questions of policy, or not clearly be left to the Chairman of Committees....."

Sir, when it involves question of policy we are not restricted from discussing that policy, because it is on the supplementary demands that these things are important.....

Mr. SPEAKER : They are not allowed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : I bow down to your ruling. But I think that if it is on the general aspect of the policy, I think it is allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER : This has been almost discussed threadbare.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, here in our rules we are quite vague about it. We are not discussing the whole policy, we are not criticising the whole policy in this matter. I think we are quite free, Sir, to discuss this particular aspect of the policy, because it is a new thing altogether. Sir, in the Explanatory Note we find that an amount of Rs.5,40,700 is required to meet the cost of 1461 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia, including the fertilisers for the operation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State. Sir, I thank the Government for making provision for scientific cultivation and for bringing Ammonium Sulphate to the State for that purpose but what we have seen is that our people do not know the use of Ammonium Sulphate. It is no use bringing such a huge stock of Ammonium Sulphate at such a high price which is beyond the means of the poor cultivators to purchase it. Even to-day Ammonium Sulphate in our State is sold at Rs.14 per maund. What I have been able to learn from the Agricultural Experts is that for a bigha of land they need 20 seers of Ammonium Sulphate, that is per bigha of land they will have to spend not less than Rs.7 on Ammonium Sulphate, which as I have said before is beyond the means of the poor cultivators to purchase it, and unless something is done to bring down its price and also made available to the cultivators, within an easy reach of the cultivators, the whole thing will be wasted, the people will not take advantage of it. Secondly my submission is that if we want to educate the people in the use of Ammonium Sulphate, it is necessary that Government should give it free to the people so that they may know what is Ammonium Sulphate, and how to increase the produce of their lands, and how it can revolutionise the methods of cultivation. It is no use bringing such a huge stock of Ammonium Sulphate and store it

in certain places and charge high prices. So, Sir, my submission is that if Government is really serious to revitalise and bring scientific method of cultivation in the use of Ammonium Sulphate, Government may distribute freely Ammonium Sulphate at least for sometime so that people may know how it can be used, and what will be the result of its use. Thirdly, Sir, there are also some mis-givings, that Ammonium Sulphate will damage land permanently and I am also informed that after three or four years use of the Ammonium Sulphate, the fertility of the soil is also lost. Whether these things are true or not, I want a clarification from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge. Sir, Government should go into these matters seriously. For this purpose if Government really want to use this Ammonium Sulphate they must convince the people that the use of Ammonium Sulphate will increase their production. Government must take up the responsibility of educating the people in the use of Ammonium Sulphate, by removing the mis-givings, and making Ammonium Sulphate available at a price within the means of our cultivators.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1-30 P.M.

(After lunch)

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut Motion No. 2, Maulavi Md. Umaruddin.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.5,07,474 under Supplementary Demand No.14, Major head—40—Agriculture, Sub-head—D—Agricultural Experiments and Research, Detailed head—(iii)(k)—Fertiliser Distribution Scheme, at page 22 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.9,23,027 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, the object of my bringing this Cut Motion is to criticise the Government for the high price of Sulphate of Ammonia and the futility of the experiment. Sir, so far as the first point is concerned, it is obvious that the landed cost of a maund of sulphate of ammonia will be Rs.13, and if the Government want a share of the profit in the transaction, of course, the cost will go still further up. This together with the cost of transport to interior places, would bring the minimum cost per maund of sulphate of ammonia to not less than Rs.14. Now, Mr. Goswami has pointed out that for a bigha of land at least 20 seers of sulphate of ammonia is necessary. Are Government sure of getting consumers for the entire quantity of sulphate of ammonia that is being imported? In order to popularise the sulphate of ammonia among the cultivators and to make them know how to use it, unused as they are to this kind of fertiliser, Government ought to have carried on extensive propaganda work. Otherwise, I am afraid, the scheme is not likely to meet with the success that is sought to be achieved. Have they made a prior

survey of the requirement of sulphate of ammonia ? If they did not do that, how have they come to the conclusion that 1,461 maunds of sulphate of ammonia will be consumed during the current year ? Before deciding to land Government into such a costly experiment, was it not necessary to carry on some preliminary surveys, some guess work at least by some responsible officers so that the Government might have at least some amount of appreciation of the approximate quantity that may be required prior to their placing such a huge order for so much quantity of ammonium sulphate ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Then your objection is that the Government have taken up this without prior survey, is it so ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Let me presume, Sir, for the sake of argument, that the Government did undertake a survey before taking up the scheme and then I shall show the reasons for the contrary assumption that it was not done. Argument may be advanced that some cultivators have put it to the Government that they would be able to consume so much quantity of ammonium sulphate and that is why that quantity is being purchased. Now, Sir, they say in support of their argument that this fertiliser was indented for operation of the Japanese method of cultivation in the State. If we again refer to the statement of Mr. Goswami, we will see that this 1,461 tons of sulphate of ammonia which is roughly equivalent to 40 thousand maunds will require about 80 thousand bighas of land. Cultivators do take up this experiment by themselves and make it successful, because they are quite ignorant of this method of cultivation. How are we going to impress upon them the benefit of this scheme ? Are Government going to bring a Japanese expert for successful implementation of this scheme ? If not a Japanese, at least a Japanese looking officer should have been deputed (*Loud Laughter*) ! Sir, I do not know how in the course of this 6 months Government can make such a propaganda and convince our cultivators of the value of this kind of cultivation and dispose of this huge quantity of fertiliser amounting to 40,000 maunds. What is being done for the success of this great experiment ? In reply to a number of questions my hon. Friend, the Minister for Agriculture, said that as a matter of fact we always do experiments and that at a loss. There is the fishery experiment, there is seed multiplication experiment and there are many kinds of experiments, and the Minister has stated that in such experiments we must be prepared to incur losses also. In fact the Government have surrendered to loss and accepted it as inevitable. What are the various experiments which are going on in this sphere of manure ? Let me refer to the Budget of 1952-53. At page 147 of this Budget we will find that on the town compost scheme Government have spent over Rs.5,000, on the village compost scheme Rupees 3 lakhs as bonus to cultivators, on bonemeal Rs.50,000 under the General Expenditure and Rs.2 lakhs seven thousand for the Sixth Schedule Areas, and on distribution of oilcake Rs.3 lakhs. In 1952-53 provision for bonus to culti-

vators was 3 lakhs but they actually spent rupees one lakh only. In other words the scheme did not work successfully.

Now this system of compost making has been completely abolished. To utilize this 1,461 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia we shall require 80,000 bighas of land, but, Sir, where is that land? Do we really have this 80,000 bighas for consumption of this huge amount of fertilizer which is equivalent to 40,000 maunds?

Then again, this fertilizer will be given only to those who will carry out an experiment of the Japanese method of cultivation and not for other methods. In the Budget we have got provisions under various heads for manure and fertilizer. For instance, there is provision for town compost, for village compost, bonemeal distribution, oilcake distribution, etc. These are the few items of manure that have been included in the Budget. Now the present demand is an addition to that and it is for a specific purpose. In the explanatory note it is stated: "The amount is required to meet the price of 1,461 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia and other incidental charges, including Railway freight from Sindri Fertiliser. The fertilisers were indented for operation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State. The offer of the quantity and Government's decision to accept being only recent, no budget provision could be made. The expenditure being immediate the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund."

The object is that this fertilizer was indented with a view to help the people. Now, let the Minister convince me that this will really help the people. To carry out this experiment of Japanese method of cultivation in our State we shall require a large number of officers who are expert in the subject and 80,000 bighas of land should be made available for this purpose. Have we got extra trained officers to perform this huge experiment and have we got the land? We cannot expect, our illiterate has failed. Why has that failed? In my opinion, that is the simplest and best system that one can adopt, because for compost making every ingredient that is necessary is at the disposal of the cultivators. It is only a question of encouraging them in this method of making manure. If this simple system cannot be made to succeed I would say that the whole Agriculture Department should be liquidated, our people have only to be taught how to collect and deposit cow-dung and mix it with some other rubbish. Instead of doing that we are going to Japan for an experiment. But, Sir, the policy of encouraging compost making in the rural areas has been abandoned. I am an agriculturist, I know nothing as so simple as this experiment of making compost manure. Such a simple experiment was taken up last year, but now abandoned. Similarly if we go into the question of bonemeal we will find that there is some sort of uncertainty, there is some sort of halting policy. On the other hand Government has no

clear conception as to the method that should be followed in the matter of manufacturing manure and distribution of manure.

Mr. SPEAKER : Do you use sulphate of ammonia ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : No. I know we cannot popularise sulphate of ammonia among the cultivators. You must not try it there. That is my experience so far as seeds are concerned. People say, "Don't buy seeds from Government stock because they will not germinate". As is well-known our people are illiterate. So on account of their ignorance also they may not know the real cause for non-germination of the seeds but they get the prejudice against seeds supplied by Government. There may be also carelessness on the part of some officers for which bad seeds might have been distributed.

Sir, in view of this, Government must be cautious in risking this large amount of money on this scheme. In making this experiment Government must confine to a small area, get it done under the supervision of responsible officers and make sure that the ammonium sulphate is properly used and see that the return is commensurate with the money spent. That should be done first. I do not know whether it is known to the Minister.....

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the difficulty in using sulphate of ammonia ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Because our poor people would make a wrong use of it. Then the whole thing would fail. Sir, there are so many different methods of making manure. People should be given instructions in those methods before asking them to adopt this new method of manuring their fields. Before coming with such a big scheme of experiment Government should begin with small experiments to make them successful and to inculcate in people this habit so that instead of spending 5 lakhs of rupees on this sulphate of ammonia which is bound to fail, there may be some more useful and simple method to be taught to the people. In my opinion, this huge amount of money will be a sheer waste unless Government sells these fertilisers from Sindri at least to some commercial firms. So, Sir, before Government decided to indent this huge quantity of sulphate of ammonia their duty was to ensure that this system would be successful.

So, Sir, I say that before such a huge quantity of sulphate of ammonia is intended to be brought under the Japanese method of cultivation scheme, Government must ensure that the cultivators would be enthused to make use of them. The Minister for Agriculture should convince this House that it would be possible to sell the entire quantity of ammonium sulphate to the cultivators and that it would not result in a huge wastage of public money, as we have seen in

the past, which has happened as a result of the various experiments undertaken by Government without proper investigation.

With these words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs. 5,07,474 under Supplementary Demand No. 14—Major head—40.—Agriculture, Sub-head—D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research, detailed head—(iii) (k)—Fertiliser Distribution Scheme, at page 22 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs. 9,23,027 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a few observations on this point. We find at page 22 of the list of Supplementary Demands under Fertiliser Distribution scheme that a sum of Rs. 5,07,474 has been provided. We find nothing provided under the Sixth Schedule Areas. So this amount is not for the entire State, it is only for those areas which are outside the Sixth Schedule areas. In the Explanation again we find that "The fertilisers were indented for operation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the State". So, I think, Sir, this indent was not for an experimental measure and if it was for an experimental measure, then it was a colossal experiment indeed ! I am not going to the details of it. I am only referring to one particular experiment in a particular place where this Japanese method of paddy cultivation with the help of sulphate of ammonia was done. It was in the compound of the Rangiya Panchayat office. Before the day the demonstration was held, a lot of propaganda was made that an expert would be coming to hold this demonstration. Some villagers out of curiosity went there to see what that big thing from Japan was coming (*laughter*) ! The expert came, strings were brought, camera was ready to take photograph of this scene (*laughter*). Measurements of seeds, place, etc., were taken. People naturally expected that some big thing would come out of these seeds. But alas ! nothing came out, the seeds rot under the earth (*laughter*). I do not know what happened in other areas.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it your idea that the sulphate of ammonia is not useful ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It may be useful, Sir, provided the "expert" is really an expert (*laughter*). I myself have been using it in my kitchen garden. I was advised to mix it in the proportion of 1 sulphate of ammonia to 6 of

cowdung, and that I should not put the mixture near the root, otherwise it would rot. I got good result. I do not know why the mishap happened in the Rangiya Panchayat compound. Perhaps the "Expert" was very eager to show very big result in a very short time (*laughter*). The people there came with some expectation and the result was that they were disappointed. They thought if the result of all these measurements, display of camera (*laughter*) be this, then God help us from this Japanese method of cultivation. That has created a very bad effect in the minds of the people of that area. So instead of bringing such a huge.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it a very big quantity ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Government is bringing 1,461 tons and that is for Japanese method of cultivation alone, Sir. If it has been for all other purposes that could have been understood. I have seen that at Maskowa in Gauhati a huge quantity of sulphate of ammonia is lying useless. The stock is lying there. There is no demand from the cultivators and as a result of their lying there for a long time some portion is beginning to be transformed into water. So, if we cannot consume it, if there is no demand from the cultivators for this stuff, why should we bring this big stock ? If this is meant for obliging somebody that is a different thing. I should like to request the Government to be very cautious and economical. We should cut our coat according to our cloth. If we cannot utilise, let us not bring such a huge quantity. So my suggestion is that if it be still in an experimental stage, let us examine whether and how far we can cope with and let us not waste public money.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya, What is the square miles in Assam Valley ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : So far as Japanese method is concerned ?

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the area of agricultural land in Assam ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : That is for the Agriculture Minister to say, Sir. If I say, a bigger area, the Revenue Minister will be offended and if I say, a smaller area, the Food Minister will be offended. Please excuse me, Sir, I do not want to offend either the Food Minister, or the Revenue cum Finance Minister. But even according to the estimate of the Agriculture Minister whether the area that has been brought under the Japanese method of cultivation can consume this ammonium sulphate that has been purchased ? As this method has not been extensively applied, the expenditure incurred for this purpose ought not to have been so huge and the Government, is

answerable to the people for this wastage, for this luxury in parading this experiment on large scale.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : (Parliamentary Secretary) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to find that such a Motion has come from the Leader of the Opposition, sponsored by our Communist Leader and followed by Mr. Umaruddin, who belongs to the Opposition.

Now such a Cut Motion which means something like a Censure Motion against certain policy of the Government should not have been moved against a very important measure which the Government of India and the State Government have adopted for the purpose of improving the present food production of the country. During the course of the discussion they have argued in such a way which appears to me that they are trifling away the measure that has been taken up so seriously by the India Government and the State Government. The Minister of Agriculture will presently let the House know what is the actual cost price of sulphate of ammonia and at what price Government has been distributing it to the people. I know that the cost price is Rs. 13 per maund and it has been distributed at Rs. 14 per maund and of this price the people are required to pay half now and the other half when the crops will be harvested. It is a measure which has not been experimented or examined by the State Government alone, but this measure has been experimented and examined by the India Government, who is very anxious to solve the food problem in India and wants that this measure is introduced for better results. Our beloved Prime Minister has said that he must see that India is made self-sufficient in food by 1956 and therefore he is leaving no stones unturned for the purpose of improving the production of the country. This is not a measure to be trifled away and laughed at either in this House or outside as has been done by my Friends of the Opposition, who have made statements in the House without taking into consideration the seriousness of the measure.

Next, I submit that by paying Rs. 14 per maund, it has been ascertained that our people will get double and in some cases treble the quantity of the crops, that our people used to get before without application of this manure. Therefore this is not a losing concern. But, on the other hand, the Opposition Members have already given their judgment. Mr. Umaruddin pointed out the futility of the experiment. When there is an experiment, you will surely have to wait for some time to see the result. But he has already given judgment, probably, it is in his mind that this measure will end in complete failure. I must refute his contention because I have recently toured from Barpeta up to Dibrugarh and visited rural areas mostly where this method has been applied. I visited Rangiya and other project areas and I have seen about thousand places where Japanese method of cultivation has been demonstrated. During this tour I propagated the Japanese method of cultivation.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Will the hon. Member state the names of the places he visited ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: (Parliamentary Secretary)
Mr. Bhattacharyya is laughing away the demonstration in the Rangiya project. I was there for one and half days and I saw myself the smiling and luxurious seedlings of paddy grown under the Japanese method and that they are far superior to seedlings, grown under ordinary method (*Hear, hear.*) There is the striking difference between the two.

Therefore, I say that if my Friends in the Opposition intended to co-operate with the Government for increased food production, in that case they would not have expressed such views in this House, which have got the tendency to create misgiving in the minds of the ordinary cultivators. They said that our lands if brought under this method will be barren after some time. Such propaganda will create a bad impression in the minds of the mass people. I do not know, in how many meetings Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya has explained the measure that the Government of India has taken up for the prosperity of the country. As a matter of fact, when I was at Rangiya, I was told by some persons that they were very much panicky to hear that such fertilisers will ultimately make their fields barren. I was surprised to hear how such rumours could take place. It may probably be due to the propaganda of the Party to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, or my hon. Friend, Mr. Goswami, belongs. It may be that at their instance their followers made such propaganda which has created fear in the minds of the innocent people.

Therefore I would request them that if they really have got any doubts about the utility of this fertiliser they should approach the Minister concerned or the Leader of the House to ascertain about the truth and otherwise of the evil effects of the fertiliser. If they did not feel like going to Mr. Chaudhury they could have written to him to enlighten them whether the use of this fertiliser was dangerous or not. They never approached Mr. Chaudhury or any other Member of the Government, neither did they carry on any correspondence about it, nor have they taken the opinion of any expert either of this State or outside. They have simply come to this House and expressed about the dangerous effect of the use of this fertiliser. Certainly, Sir, we could not expect such an attitude from them. The Government of India have launched this scheme with great care, caution and earnestness and I am really sorry to find my Friends in the Opposition indulging in talks which may adversely affect the scheme. Then, Sir, they did not say a word about the goodness of the scheme. They simply pointed out the possible evil effects, but it would have been fair on their part to have spoken about the good effects of the scheme also, which this Government and the Government of India have sponsored. This sort of barren

criticism by them would not help anybody (*A voice:—Are we all barren?*) (*Interruptions and uproar*).

Sir, if they carry on this sort of propaganda, as they have done here, from village to village, I am afraid it would adversely affect our plan of making the country self-sufficient in food by 1956. Frankly speaking, Sir, I could not discern anything in their speeches except their age-old tendency and propensity to attack any measure of Government, whether good or bad. Therefore as a colleague of theirs in this Assembly, I would appeal to them to co-operate with the Government in this laudable venture to solve the acute food problem from which thousands of our brothers and sisters are suffering now.

Then, Sir, another attack was made that there is a large stock and Mr. Bhattacharyya said that it was a colossal waste of public money. If such things are said by Mr. Bhattacharyya, it is apt to strike terror in the minds of our innocent peasants, who will hesitate to buy the fertiliser. Therefore, Sir, I could not find anything useful in the speeches of the leaders opposite; on the contrary, their observations would have an unfavourable effect on the progress of the scheme. I appeal to them in the name of suffering humanity, to stop this destructive criticism and to co-operate with our Congress workers and Congress M. L. As. in the propaganda, which the latter are doing in the villages, for making this scheme a success. Sir, it is a matter of regret that no Member of the Socialist Party or the Communist Party held any public meeting in any village in support of the compost manure, not to speak about this fertiliser scheme. Is this the way in which they are going to solve the food problem? I would, therefore, appeal to them to co-operate with us in this fight for self-sufficiency in food, which is so vital to the country. If they have got any misgivings they may clarify their doubts by reference to the Government or to experts. I would only ask them not to jeopardise the vital interest of the country by obstructing the successful prosecution of this scheme. With these few words, I oppose the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Did you see the effects of the application of this fertiliser, Mr. Das?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes, Sir. I went to a village about 3 miles from Rangiya. I forget the name of the village (*A Voice: Tarani*). Yes, Tarani village, and there I met a man whose title was Deka. He has got his cultivation and pisciculture.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: How far is Tarani village from Rangiya?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): About 3 miles. Sir, the Ahu crop which he produced by the application of this fertiliser is beyond description. I could not but admire him. Even my Friends, who have got jaundiced eyes, would

have admired him had they seen what crop he had got and the success that he had achieved by the application of this fertiliser.

With these few words, and with due apology for any strong words that I might have used, I oppose this Cut Motion.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মই অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰো বুলিয়েই ভাবিছিলো; কিন্তু যেতিয়া আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ শ্ৰীগোবীন্দৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই নানা তৰহৰ অবাস্তৱ কথা কৈ চৰকাৰৰ সমালোচনা কৰাৰ পিচত, বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াইও এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰোতে নানা বৰকমৰ অপ্ৰসঙ্গিক কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। তথাপি গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণটো কিছু মাজিত যেনে লাগিল। কিন্তু ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া যেতিয়া বঙীয়াৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিলে তেতিয়া আৰু মোৰো দুম্বাৰ উচিত কথা উনুকিয়াবলৈ ইচ্ছা হল। আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ জন্ম হৈছে বঙীয়াত; বোধকৰো তেখেতৰ শাৰিৰীক জন্মহে বঙীয়াত হৈছিল বঙীয়া তেখেতৰ ৰাজনৈতিক জন্ম স্থান নহয় (হাঁহি) (voice আৰু আপোনাৰ জন্ম হ'ল মচলপুৰত।) যেনে মোৰ। গতিকে তেখেততকৈ মই জনাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

আজি নতুন নতুন পদ্ধতিৰে বা নতুন নতুন নীতিৰে আমাৰ খেতিৰ যিবিলাক উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পাৰি আমাৰ দেশৰ উৎপাদন শক্তি বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰি তেনেকুৱা পদ্ধতিবিলাকৰ যি বিলাক সমালোচনা তেখেতে এই সদনত উনুকিয়ালে, তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিবলৈ দুম্বাৰ নকৈ নোৱাৰিলো।

তেখেতৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত যিবিলাক কথা বিশেষকৈ বঙীয়াৰ হৰদত্ত বীৰদত্ত ভৱন আৰু আন যিবিলাক ঠাইৰ নাম উনুকিয়ালে তেখেতে M. L. A. হোৱাৰ পিচত সেই বিলাক দেখিছেনে নাই মই কব নোৱাৰো। বঙীয়াত তেখেতে বোধকৰো লৰা কালত হয়তো খেলা ঠাইবোৰ হে দেখিছে। তেখেতে ৰাজনৈতিক জীৱণৰ পাছত বোধকৰো আৰু সেইবোৰ ঠাইত ভৰি দিয়া নাই। ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে খেতিৰ মাটীত এমোনিয়াম চালফেট দিয়াৰ পিছত কোনো ঠাইতে খেতিৰ উন্নতি দেখা নাই। Sir কিছুমানে হয়তো ভুল কৰিব পাৰে কোনো ঠাইত—কিন্তু মই বহুত ঠাইত দেখিছো জাপানী পদ্ধতিৰে যিবিলাক ঠাইত খেতি কৰিছে সেই খেতিবিলাক পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰ খেতিৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিলে তাৰ yield প্ৰায় চাৰি গুণ বেচি দেখা যায়।

যি মূল্য বাঢ়ে তাৰ দুপাততে চিগ। আমাৰ জাপানী পদ্ধতিৰ আৱজ্ঞানিতে ইয়াৰ আভাষ পাইছে। ধানৰ মুঠি বিলাক আৰু খোকা বোৰো পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰে কৰা খেতিৰ তুলনাত বহুত ডাঙৰ। এনে অৱস্থাতো ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই Experiment কৰাত কিয় ইমান আপত্তি কৰিছে বুজিব পৰা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই জাপানী পদ্ধতিৰ Experiment কৰাৰ কাৰণে ভালহে পাইছে।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: নহয় চাব, এইটো আমি তেখেতৰ কথাৰ পৰা বুজি পাইছো যে তেখেতৰ এমোনিয়া চালফেট দিয়া পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস নাই। কিন্তু আমি নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানো যে এমোনিয়া দিলে ৪৫ গুণ বেচি yield পোৱা যায় সেইটো আমাৰ Chief Minister এ নিজে দেখিছে আৰু আন আন চৰকাৰী কৃষি বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলেও সেই দিনা Planning Advisory Board ৰ মিটিং হওতে দেখিছে আৰু আমাৰ বিপক্ষ দলৰ নেতা ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো দেখিছে। কিন্তু চাব এইটো অতি দুখৰ কথা যে বিৰোধীদলে এই ভাল কামবোৰ কেতিয়াও appreciate কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। তেখেতে কৈছে বঙীয়াৰ কোনোবা এখন গাঁৱৰ কোনোবা এটা প্ৰকাৰত ৰূপাউণ্ডত জাপানী প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰিছে, আৰু সেইটো মৰি গৈছে। নাজানে নে ক'তনো জাপানী পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰা হৈছে? মই তেখেতক কও যে তেখেত যদি ধৰ্মপুৰ

মৌজাৰ চামতা গাৰলৈ যায় মই তেখেতক দেখুৱাই দিব পাৰো। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ ভাষণ একেবাৰে বড়ীয়া অঞ্চলত মাত্ৰ আৱদ্ধ। গতিকে মই বাহিৰলৈ যাব নোখোজো। বড়ীয়াৰ যিবোৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হ'ব ধৰিছে তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোৱা মানে বড়ীয়াৰ অন্যান্য সাধন কৰা। খেতিৰ পথাৰ দেখা নাই বেন লাগে। তেখেতে বড়ীয়ালৈ যায় কেৱল তেখেতৰ পাৰ্চিৰ কামত পাৰ্চিৰ কিবা মিটিং আদি থাকিলেহে মাত্ৰ যায়। সেইখিনি সময়ত তেখেত সকলৰ নিচিনা মানুহৰ পৰা নানা বকমৰ অসত্য বিপৰ্চ পায়। মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে তেখেত বড়ীয়াৰ সমস্যা হৈয়ো বড়ীয়াৰ প্ৰতি অপকাৰ জনক ভাষণ দিবলৈকো কুপ্পিত নহল। তেখেতৰ ভাষণ অৰু বড়ীয়াৰ কাৰণেই নহয় আমাৰ দেশৰ কাৰণেও ক্ষতিকৰ। আমাৰ দেশৰ শতকৰা ৭০ জন মানুহেই খেতিয়ক। আমাৰ গাৰলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে এতিয়াও এমেনিয়া চালফেটৰ উপকাৰীতাৰ বিষয়ে একো বুজা নাই, তেওঁলোক এতিয়াও এমোনিয়া চালফেটৰ বিষয়ে উদ্ভূত মুদুলি অৱস্থাত আছে। এই সময়ত যদি এনে ধৰণৰ ভাষণ দি আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক ভূৰ ধাৰণা দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিৰ উন্নতি আনি কেনেকৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰো। সৰহ উৎপাদনৰ কথা কেনেকৈ ভাবিব পাৰো। গতিকে তেখেতে যি ধৰণৰ ভাষণ দি ৰাইজৰ মনত এটা অৱিশ্বাসৰ ভাব সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, ভবিষ্যতে যাতে আক কেতিয়াও নকৰে, তাকে কৈ মই তেখেত আৰু তেখেতৰ নিচিনা মানুহ বোৰক সাৱধান কৰি দিছো।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Mr Speaker Sir, I fail to understand why this Cut Motion was brought in at all. Sir, it is clear from the Motion itself that the object of the mover is to criticise the high price of sulphate of ammonia and the futility of the experiment. Sir, it is admitted in all quarters that this manuring is one of the most important rather most pressing problems for our agricultural development, and the mover himself admits that scientific agriculture is necessary in our country. But at the same time he wanted to criticise the Government for having made an experiment of scientific agriculture by experimenting it in the Government farms. Sir, again he criticises the price of sulphate of ammonia that it is too high. But, Sir, it is clear that when an experiment is made, naturally the amount fixed for this manuring may be high. So I do not see any logic on the part of the mover of the Cut Motion.

Secondly, Sir Shri Umaruddin said that there was no propaganda with regard to the use of this manure. Again my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, criticised the Government for taking some photographs. We know, Sir, there are various ways of propaganda in these days to be made in the villages. Presumably those photographs were taken with a view to make propaganda in the villages for which Mr. Bhattacharyya took objection.

Mr. Umaruddin also said that huge amount of money was spent on experiment. But, at the same time he wanted a Japanese expert to carry on experiment in Assam. He has forgotten that to bring a Japanese to this land to carry on experiment will entail heavy expenditure. So, Sir, I say that there is no logic in this Cut Motion. Mr. Umaruddin criticised the Government that huge

amount of money was being spent on experiment, but he at the same time admitted that 80,000 bighas of land would be required for the purpose of making experiment with Ammonium Sulphate. This 80,000 bighas of land is not a big thing. I cannot say exactly the area of Kaki Land Reclamation Project at Nowgong District. But we know about the Community Project areas. So his charge that to indent the Ammonium Sulphate and thereby making a colossal waste of public money is useless.

Shri Bhattacharyya made a very caustic remark against the Government that he saw a very huge amount of Ammonim Sulphate lying at Machkhowa being spoiled. He did not care to know whether that amount is meant for the whole State, nor did he care to know about its whereabouts, who will dispose it and how it has arrived. But he did not forget to remind that this is a colossal waste of public money. Also, Sir, you have rightly pointed out that ammonim sulphate is not easily destroyed.

Shri Bhattacharria has made mention of some of the examples of Rangiya. Sir, I could not follow him, but we know Rangiya and how the people of Rangiya are being misled by his Party. With these words, Sir, I oppose the Cut motion.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH DEKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussions and arguments offered by the Members of the Oppsotion in support of the Cut Motion is really very poor. Mr. Goswami has said that the cultivators are so poor that they cannot be expected to invest at least Rs. 7 to fertilise a Bigha of their land. But my Friend knows it very well that in Assam we have got as much as 17 lakhs of peasant families. We have got 91 lakhs of population in our country and it is admitted in the Census Report of 1951 that 70 per cent of the population of India represents cultivator's class. Similarly out of that 70 lakh cultivators family, if eighty thousands come to fertilise their lands with this manure, I think, our country will not be poor. That all our peasants are unable to invest money cannot form a ground for argument in support of the Cut Motion.

Secondly, the point referred to by my Friend. Mr. Bhattacharyya, that the amount spent on fertiliser is a colossal waste of public money is nothing short of falsehood. I would like to say in this connection that 1461 tons represent 39 thousand maunds. If this is multiplied by 2 we get 78 thousands. If that is admitted, it will be nearly 80,000 bighas or 40 sq. miles, 1 sq mile being equal to 1936 bighas. Ordinarily a Mauza covers 40 sq. miles in our State. Can we not cultivate in *i. e.* this 40 sq miles by the Japanese method? Government gives Rs.5 lakhs only under the Sub-head "Fertiliser". Under the head, (*i. e.*) Agriculture we have already passed a grant to the extent of Rs. 68 lakhs, and we want now only Rs.8 lakhs.

If the whole amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is shifted for the purpose of experiment and for the development of our agriculture, I think, Government will not be poor. I think our Government will come forward to offer that amount. My Friends always admit that we want improvement in our agriculture. They always want to cite examples that Japan produce more production, so also the Americans produce 10 times more than Assam's production in a bigha of land, and when these countries are developing agriculture by scientific methods, it is quite fair on the part of Assam also to improve its agriculture by scientific methods, and it is also quite reasonable to spend 5 lakhs of rupees for purchasing manure for the purpose of improving our agriculture.....

(Voices:—Which methods?)

We are just arguing that America produces three or four times more than Assam's production in a bigha of land and that method, if practicable, should be practised in Assam also. When the amount is comparatively very small, and when it is admitted that the Japanese method is doing marvellous result, it is desirable that our country should adopt the Japanese method, as far as our funds permit.

With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবোধীদলৰ...

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি মাইকৰ ওচৰলৈ আহক।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: মোৰ মাত এনেয়ে ডাঙৰ, নগলেও হলহেতেন.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: On a point of clarification Sir, will the hon Member be doing in Japanese or American methods?

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: আজি বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ অবতারণ কৰিলে তাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য মোৰ নাছিল। কিন্তু বিবোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলৰ মাজৰ পৰা এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত যি সমালোচনা হৈ গৈছে তাৰ ধাবলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি, মই ইয়াত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হলো আৰু দুই চাৰিঘাৰ কণ্ট।

অসমীয়াত এটা প্ৰবাদ আছে “যাৰ বান্দৰ সিহে নচুৱাব পাৰে” অৰ্থাৎ যি মানুহে আচলতে কাম কৰে তেওঁলোকেহে তাৰ প্ৰকৃত অর্থ আৰু তাৰ মৰ্য্যদা উপলব্ধি কৰে—চৌত খৰমবা শ্ৰেণীয়ে নহয়। আকৌ, যেনেকৈ, এটা মটৰ চালকে (motor driver) যদি এখন উৰাজাহাজ চলাবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰে, তেন্তে, তাৰ নানা বকমৰ যন্ত্ৰ পাতিব মাজত নিজে কি কৰ্ত্তব্য বিস্মৃত হৈ পৰি, আগবাঢ়ি যোৱা প্ৰয়াসত ব্যৰ্থ মনোৰথ হয়গৈ ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে, বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা ডাঙৰীয়াই অযোগ্য এটা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ অবতারণ কৰি, তেওঁলোকৰ অযোগ্যতাৰ হে পৰিচয় দিছে। কিয়নো, বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী অথবা তেখেতৰ সমৰ্থক শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই খেতি-বাতিৰ সম্বন্ধে খেতি কেনেকৈ কৰে, কেনেকৈ হাল ৰাখ,

কেনেকৈ মাটি মৈয়াই, কেনেকৈ আলি দিয়ে, কেনেকৈ খাল খান্দি পানী আনিব লাগে, কেনেকৈ মাটি কব লাগে, কেনেকৈ নাঙ্গল ধৰিব লাগে, অথবা নাঙ্গলৰ ফাল কি বস্তু আৰু যুৱলীনো কত দিয়ে, শলামাৰিয়েই বা কেইটা ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদিৰ বিষয়ে কি জানে? দেখাৰটো দূৰৰ কথা সেই বিলাক জানেনে নাজানে তাৰো সন্দেহ। (হাঁহিব খলকনি)।

(Voice ইয়াত অলপ demonstration দেখুৱালে ভাল হল হেঁতেন।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি ষোঁত কৰে নেকি?

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: হয়, মই খেতিয়ক, মই নিজে খেতিকৰো, হালবাও, কোব মাৰো।

(Voice কি প্ৰণালীত খেতি কৰে জাপানী প্ৰণালীত নেকি?) হয়, সেই প্ৰণালীতো খেতি কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা আছে।

Shri NILMANI POOKAN: আঠুৱনীয়া বোকাতে পৰি কাম কৰা মই নিজেই দেখিছো।

Shri HARI NARAYAN BARUAH: আজি কেইদিন মানৰ আগতে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে এটা আলোচনা হৈছিল। সেই আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত তেখেতসকলে উত্থাপন কৰিছিল যে বহুত ঠাইত খাবলৈ নেপাই মানুহ মৰিছে। অৱশ্যে কোনো কোনো ঠাইত যে শস্য হানি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ হোৱা নাই সেইটো কোৱা টান। এই কথাটো তেখেতসকলক বেছি দোষাৰোপ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও, তেখেতসকলে যেনেকৈ কৈছিল সেইকথা আজিৰ আলোচনাৰ লগত বিজাই চালে ঠিক বিপৰীত যেন অনুমান হয়। সেইদিনা কৈছিল খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত মানুহৰ মৃত্যু হৈছিল আজি আকৌ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদন কৰা কাৰ্য্য হাতত লওঁতে বিক্ৰমীতা কৰিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই দুয়ো কথাৰ সামঞ্জস্য ক'ত আপুনি ভাবি চাওক। তেন্তে বুজিব লাগিব যে সেইদিনা যিবিলাক কথা কৈছিল সেইবিলাক কেৱল মতলবী কথা, যদি তেওঁলোকৰ অন্য মতলব নেথাকিলহেতেন আৰু দেশৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথা ভালকৈ বুজিলে হেঁতেন তেনেহলে আজি চৰকাৰৰ এই আঁচনিখনৰ তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা নকৰিলেহেতেন। ইয়াৰ পৰাই তেখেতসকলৰ স্বৰূপ ভালকৈ প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। দেশে আজি বুজক তেওঁবিলাকৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি? তেওঁবিলাকে কি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে দেশৰ মানুহক আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ? মোৰ কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ ওপৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ সন্দেহ হৈছে। এইটো মাত্ৰ এটা পৰীক্ষামূলক ব্যৱস্থা। ইয়াত আপত্তি কৰিব লগা কি কথা আছে। এই পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰি আমাৰ খেতিয়কে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে তাক পৰীক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। প্ৰত্যেক দেশৰ চৰকাৰে পৰীক্ষামূলক আঁচনি লব পাৰে আৰু লয়। সেই আঁচনি বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কিছ অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হয় আৰু কিছু কৃতকাৰ্য্য হয়। তাৰ ফলত দেশৰ মানুহে সুফল লাভ কৰে। সেই পৰীক্ষামূলক আঁচনিত অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হলেও চৰকাৰে আঁচনি একোখন লয় কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব বুলি আৰু তাৰ পৰা যাতে দেশৰ মঙ্গল সাধন হয় জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ হয় এই উদ্দেশ্য শিৰোগত কৰি, এনেবোৰ আঁচনিত আমাৰ বোধেৰে সমালোচনা কৰিবৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জাপানী পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। এই পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ গাঁৱৰ মানুহে আপত্তিও কৰে যে ইমানবিলাক মাটি জাপানী পদ্ধতিত কেনেকৈ খেতি কৰিব পৰা যাব। আমি কওঁ যে আপোনালোকে দহ-বাৰ পুৰা মাটিত খেতি কৰিবৰ দৰকাৰ নাই, তাতকৈ কমাই লওঁক যদি দেখে যে জাপানী পদ্ধতিত আগতকৈ বেচি আয় হয় আৰু লাভজনক হয়, তেন্তে খেতিয়কে নিশ্চয় এই পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ লব আৰু লগে লগে দেশৰ খাদ্যসমস্যা সমাধানত সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব। এনে দৰে কাম কৰোঁতে যদি কোনো মানুহে স্বদেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে বুলি কয় তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও এইদৰে সমালোচনা নকৰে। সমালোচক সকলে কিছুমান ভিত্তিহীন কথা কৈ আজি আমাৰ দেশবাসীক সৰ্বনাশৰ পথলৈ নিব ধৰিছে। আমাৰ এটা প্ৰবাদ আছে যে—

“কলিয়াবতপয়েক মৰে,

ঢেকী দিওঁতে মনত পৰে।”

অথাৎ ১৯৫২ চনৰ চেপ্তেম্বৰ মাহত শিৱসাগৰৰ পানীদিহিং মৌজাত খাবলৈ নেপাই মানুহ মৰিছিল, সেই কথা উত্থাপন কৰিছে ১৯৫৩ চনৰ চেপ্তেম্বৰ অধিবেশনত। যদি সঁচাইকৈ মানুহ মৰিছিল আৰু তেখেতসকলৰ অন্তৰত বেদনা হৈছিল, তেন্তে আগতেই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিব লাগিছিল সেই কথা সঁচা হয়নে নহয় এতিয়া কেনেকৈ মানিব পাৰে নিশ্চয় নোৱাৰে। তেখেতে উত্থাপন কৰিছে যে বড়িয়া অঞ্চলত এই জাপানী পদ্ধতিত যিবিলাক খেতি কৰিছে, সেই বিলাক মৰি গৈছে। সেইটো হ'বও পাৰে। অইন কিবা কাৰণতে হয়তো দুই ঠাইত তেনেকুৱা হ'ব পাৰে বা খেতিৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধি কিছু কম হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু মোৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰে মই ক'ব পাৰো যে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে সেইটো কেতিয়াও হোৱা নাই।

আজি এমাহ আগতে আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই মাধপুৰত মিটিং কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল। আজি আকৌ তেখেত মোৰ লগত সেই ঠাইলৈ ব'লক। তালৈ যোৱাৰ বাটত তিতাবৰফালত যিবিলাক জাপানী পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰিছে তেখেতে নিশ্চয় দেখিব যে জাপানী পদ্ধতিৰে ক'বা খেতিৰ লগত পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰে ক'বা খেতিৰ লগত বহুত পাৰ্থক্য। তাৰ ওচৰতে ক'বা আন আন খেতিও তেখেতে চাওক,—তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ যোৰহাটৰ চৰাইবাঁহী মৌজাৰ মানুহে সেই পদ্ধতিত যি বিলাক খেতি কৰিছে, সেইবিলাকো তেখেতে চাওক—আকৌ যোৰহাটৰ কৃষি কলেজত আমাৰ পুৰণি পদ্ধতিত পেলোৱা কঠিয়া আৰু জাপানী পদ্ধতিত পেলোৱা কঠিয়া তেখেতে চাওক। এই সকলোবিলাক ফলাফল ভালকৈ তজ্জৰ্মা কৰি যদি তেখেতৰ মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে বোধকৰো তেখেতে এনে এটা মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেহেতেন আমাৰ দেশখন হৈছে কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। গতিকে আমাৰ দেশক সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ জীৱনৰ মান দণ্ড বঢ়াবলৈ প্ৰথমতেই আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য হ'ব কেনেকৈ আমাৰ খেতিৰ তথা খেতিয়কৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান এই নতুন পদ্ধতিৰ খেতি দেখি অনুমান হৈছে যে ইয়াৰ পৰা দেশে এটা ভাল ফল পাব। লগে লগে দেশৰ মানুহৰ স্বৰ্ণ সমৃদ্ধিও বাঢ়িব। ইয়াত তেখেতৰ আপত্তিৰ কাৰণ কি থাকিব পাৰে? ভয় খাবৰেই বা কাৰণ কি?

ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও হয়তো মনে মনে সকলো জানে। তেখেতে কেৱল ভয় খাইছে যে যদি কংগ্ৰেছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট এনেকুৱা পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহক অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাবলৈ সক্ষম হয় আৰু ৰাইজেও তাকে কৰে তেন্তে কংগ্ৰেছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট লোকপ্ৰিয় হ'ব আৰু তেখেতৰ Communist ভাই সকলৰ আৰু স্থান নাথাকিব—(হাঁহি)।

Mr. SPEAKER : বকুৱা ডাঙৰীয়া, অলপ লাহে লাহে ক'ব।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH : মোৰ বক্তব্য হৈছে আমি সদনত সেই বিলাক বিষয়ৰ আলোচনা কৰিব লাগে, যিবিলাক বিষয়ৰ আলোচনাই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গল সাধন হয়, এই সকল আলোচনাৰ মাজত সকলো বক্তাৰেই আন্তৰিকতা থাকিব লাগে; আৰু তেতিয়া আমাৰ Party Propaganda বিলাকো পাহৰা উচিত। (Voice—আপুনিও পাহৰক।) আমি সদায়েই পাহৰো।

সকলো দলৰেই লক্ষ হোৱা উচিত যে কেনেকৈ সৰ্বসাধাৰণক উন্নতি পথত আগবঢ়াই দেশক সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰিব পৰা হয়, কিন্তু আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলে ৰাইজক আগবাঢ়ি যোৱা দেখিলে নানা ভীষ সমালোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা সেইসকলক বিপদগামী কৰি সকলো সমূহীয়া উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা নিৰ্মূল কৰি দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ৰাজনীতি কৰিবলৈ গৈ ৰাইজক ধ্বংসৰ পথলৈ আতৰাই নিবৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলে উঠি পৰি লাগিছে, (shame, shame)—এইবিলাক কথাও আৰু বহুতো কথা ক'ব লগীয়া হয়, যি হওক মই তেখেত সকলক আকৌ গাঁৱৰাই দিও যে বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশত যি দুৰ্গতি, মানুহৰ যি শোচনীয় অৱস্থা সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশক বৰা কৰিবলৈ হ'লে আমি সকলোৱে নিজৰ দলগত স্বার্থ পাহৰি গৈ নানা উপায়ৰ উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব লাগিব, সকলোৱে সকলোৰে লগত সহযোগ কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে যদি নকৰো দেশক উন্নতি পথত আগ বঢ়াই নিয়া দূৰত থাকুক, সকলো নিস্বৰ্গামী হ'ব। কোনো এটা কথাৰ সমালোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো পাৰ্টিৰ সুবিধা হ'ব পাৰে; কিন্তু সেই বুলিয়েই দেশৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণক ধ্বংস পথত আগবঢ়াই নিদিবলৈ মই তেখেত সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো (শুনক—শুনক)।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I could not foresee that this demand of mine would lead the discussion of the House to such a high pitch. I thought this was a small matter and that the demand would be voted by the Assembly without much debate. But now, Sir, as far as I see, the debate has aroused a keen interest in the minds of the Members. This shows how we feel about the development of agriculture of our country. I am, Sir, grateful to the Leader of the Opposition who has, by bringing this Cut Motion, given this House an opportunity to discuss this matter thread-bare and put their views in such lucid terms. I am also grateful to Shri Umaruddin Sahib who has been kind enough to move his Cut Motion and has given his reaction and also other Members who have placed their views before this House for consideration. I do not like to deal all the points because many of the points raised by the hon. Members of the Opposition have been met by several Friends from this side of the House. I therefore propose to touch only the salient points which my Friends have missed.

I am, Sir, one with Mr. Goswami that the price of ammonium sulphate should if possible, be, reduced so that the people of our country, the poor agriculturists of our country, may have better chance to use this chemical fertiliser in their field. The hon. Members of the House may take from me that in this respect we are not sitting idle. We are trying our level best to reduce the price of ammonium sulphate. Originally the price of ammonium sulphate was Rs.340 per ton. This year the price has been reduced by the Central Government to Rs.290 per ton. We are not satisfied with this reduced price. The hon. the Chief Minister of the State is now in correspondence with the Government of India, and if this correspondence bears any fruit, and I hope it will bear fruit, the price of ammonium sulphate will be reduced still further by about Rs.100 per ton. Even now, Sir, the term that has been offered to the producers who are making purchase of ammonium sulphate is, to our opinion, very easy. As my Friend, Shri Biswadev Sarma, has stated already, the Government are selling ammonium sulphate at the cost price and are making no profit from the sale of this commodity to the people so that the people may take advantage of this chemical fertiliser and they may produce more food and remove the food scarcity of our country. Further Sir, Government are realising for ammonium sulphate only half of its price for the present and the balance will be realised after the harvest is over. Those who are taking advantage of this scientific device, it is expected, they will be able to double their crop yield and in that case, we hope our people will not find any difficulty in paying up their small arrears, whatever it may be, to the Government.

Now, Sir, many things have been said about the application of ammonium sulphate. Sir, it is a scientific product and its utility has been proved by various scientific experiments. Let Mr. Goswami have no doubt about the utility of the ammonium sulphate. I am not a scientist myself nor have I any knowledge about scientific theories but from the results so far obtained I am confident that the application of ammonium sulphate cannot deteriorate the fertility of the soil. Of course, there are some parties, I do not call them interested parties, but they are 'ignorant parties' who, without knowing the efficacy of the sulphate of ammonia, are carrying on harmful propaganda throughout the country. Sir, the application of sulphate of ammonia will not only solve our food problem but it will go a long way in solving our land problem also. If the use of it can be carried to every cultivator of our country much of our land problem will also be a thing of the past. Sir, as we all know, this land problem has been a very knotty problem in our country; it has been a baffling problem to all lovers of our country. Therefore, Sir, application of this fertiliser and the adoption of the Japanese method of cultivation, if carried out successfully, will solve our land problem also. My Friend, Shri Basumatari, has mentioned about the successful results achieved by the Japanese method of cultivation. I have every hope, Sir, if we make organised attempts and carry out the campaign earnestly and induce the people to take to this method of cultivation, then the problem of the landless people will be solved to a great extent.

Shri Goswami raised certain points as to the quantity of sulphate of ammonia for demonstration to the people. Sir, I do not rule it as unreasonable. Sir, Government has sanctioned a certain quota to every Subdivision for the purpose of demonstration. I can remind the House that the application of this fertiliser is not a new thing in this country. People are using it for a long time. We indented a small quantity in the past. This year, of course, we are making a large scale purchase and we shall make every efforts to induce our cultivators to make use of it. Shri Umaruddin Sahib has not been able to see eye to eye with the Japanese method of cultivation. I feel, Sir, he has developed certain amount of misgivings regarding this method of cultivation. I have no word to console him but I can advise him not to be impatient and to see the experiment through. He says that to use this quantity of 1,461 tons of sulphate of ammonia we shall require 80,000 bighas of land. My Friend, Shri Mohendra Nath Deka, has rebutted his arguments. My Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, harbours some misgivings that this quantity of sulphate of ammonia is not meant for the Autonomous districts. But, Sir, it is not a fact, this quantity is also meant for the Hills. With this amount we serve the Hills also. There is this quantity a colossal one as has been described by some

of my Friends? We have made some rough calculation and we have found that if we are to distribute it throughout the State this area comes to 100 bighas per Mauza and at the rate of a maund per bigha, the quantity of ammonium sulphate comes to 50 mds. This is not a colossal quantity I am very sure. Similarly if we take into account our officers of the Agriculture Department and Community Projects Department, the quantity comes to 40 mds. per head per officer. Things as such my Friend cannot have any grievance and accuse us of having a colossal quantity much beyond the required quantity. We should not be impatient. Let us wait and see how it is disposed of. It is not an outright expenditure, it is an advance only and it will be returned back to the Government to the last pie. My Friend, Shri Umaruddin, has also said that on the compost making, bone-meal and oil-cake schemes Government have been spending a lot of money and has enquired why, should the Government in spite of these are bringing sulphate of ammonia? I can only repeat that it is necessary in connection with the Japanese method of cultivation. Without ammonium sulphate Japanese method of cultivation cannot be carried on.

Again, Sir, my Friend has asked why Government have abandoned the experiment on compost making? Sir, experiment is experiment and it cannot be carried on for all time to come. The method of making compost has been made known to the people. They are now in a position to appreciate the value of compost manure, then what is the necessity for Government to continue the experiment? My Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, has said that it will be a failure and this failure will create horror in the minds of the people for future action. But I can assure him it cannot be a cause for any horror in the minds of the people. If the people make full and proper use of it, it will bring good result. Sir, it has a scientific basis. Everybody in this House believes in science. So many scientists have spent so many sleepless nights in carrying out this experiment and for testing its efficacy. Surely, we cannot brush aside the result of their experiment in this way. If we do so, it will be an insult to science—to the scientists.

Shri Bhattacharyya in his short speech confined himself to Rangiya alone. Shri Bhattacharyya comes from Rangiya and Shri Basumatari also represents Rangiya. Both of them have given diametrically opposite views. It is for the House to say who of them is right.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: To find out the truth a Commission should be appointed.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): But it seems to me, Sir, in spite of promise of success of the Japanese method, Shri Bhattacharyya says that application of ammonium sulphate causes destruction to Sali plantation

No Scientist will support his argument. You have already observed, Sir, that it is very difficult to digest the arguments of Shri Bhattacharyya. He makes such arguments, Sir, that it is very difficult to follow him and act upto his advice. I would like to emphasise on him that he being a believer in science, he should not ridicule this experiment with sulphate of ammoni. He should not have rediculed the services of the experts and scientists. I do not know, what has made him so averse to scientists and experts, but today we are living in a world of science, today we depend on the application of scientific method and therefore, I believe, Mr. Bhattacharyya is not very serious about what he said.

Sir, the House has already been dragged for too long a period on this subject, so I will not make my speech longer, but I like to make one observation before I conclude. I am a believer in the theory of common area of agreement. Food and agriculture belong to that common area of agreement. This problem must not be made a political platform. Food and agriculture are the mainstay of our country and if we want to root out poverty from our country, we must see that our people get better facilities, scientific facilities, for betterment of their economic conditions. Unless and until we work in this direction, a great disaster awaits for us. So, I beseech on the Leader of the Opposition and those sitting along with him and behind him that they should not bring in politics in certain things. Shri Harinarayan Barua rightly observed that whatever measure the Government brings up before the House the Opposition comes with criticism. When we bring something the Opposition criticises us, but if we do not bring anything even then they will criticise that Government is not doing anything. Thus, it seems, there is risk in doing things and also risk in not doing things.

Now, I would request the hon. Friends in the Opposition and particularly, the Leader of the Opposition, to see that we can work in this common area of agreement so that we can bring better condition in the country and can help our people by raising their standard. The negative approach so far pursued by the Opposition should for the sake of the well being of the country be given up and sooner it is so done, the better for us all.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I said the word expert within bracket. I said in inverted commas, the so called expert of this popular Government.

Maulavi Md UMARUDDIN: Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I would like to say that I said in my speech that fertilisers for which amounts were budgeted were not sold, subsequently as a result considerable amount remained unspent, as the fertilisers remained unused. I believe, therefore, it will be difficult for the Agricultural Department to dispose of the whole quantity during the current year.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to pursue your Motion, Mr. Umaruddin?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: No, Sir.

(The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn).

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, are you not moving your Cut Motion?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: No, Sir, I not moving.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a n additional sum of Rs.9,23,027 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 15.

(41.—VETERINARY)

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Mr. Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.72,910 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment, during the financial year ending 31st March 1954, for administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 13,75,300

Additional amount now required ... 72,910

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—

		General	Sixth Scheduled	Total
		(Part A) Areas		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Subordinate Establishment—				
1. (b) Development Schemes—Establishment of a Vaccine Depot—Contingencies.		7,500	...	7,500
2. (d) Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas—				
1. Pay of Establishment	...	5,200	...	5,200
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	4,075	...	4,075
3. Contingencies	...	43,635	...	43,635
4. Works	...	12,500	...	12,500
		65,410	...	65,410
Total	...	72,910	...	72,910

The *Explanatory note gives the reasons for this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 72,910 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954, for administration of the head "41—Veterinary".

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 72,910 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment, during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954, for administration of the head "41—Veterinary".

(The Motion was adopted).

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount is required for operation of the Scheme for manufacture of Ranikhet Vaccine at Gauhati. As the Budget was printed by the time the Scheme was finalised, provision could not be made in Budget. An advance from Contingency fund was taken for this.

2. The Grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution for the establishment of 15 Key Village Centres for the improvement of cattle and distribute the improved bulls to Tribal People living in the Plains Districts (General) has been sanctioned by the Government of India. But the required amount will have to be provided in the State Budget. No provision

was made in the current year's budget for this purpose. Hence the provision of Rs. 65,410 is to be made by Supplementary Demand as per details below :—

1. Pay of Establishment—		Rs.
(a) One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100—10—130—6—190—250 per mensem for 5 months 100×5 .		500
(b) Two Messenger Stockman Rs.40—2—60—(E.B.)—4—80 per mensem for 5 months $40 \times 5 \times 2$.		400
(c) One Bull Attendant at Rs.28—1—35 per mensem $\text{Rs.} 28 \times 5$.		140
	For 1 Centre	1,040
	For 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 1,040 \times 5 \dots$	5,200
2. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(a) Dearness Allowance	Rs.315	
(b) Travelling Allowance	Rs.500	
	<u>Rs.815 for 1 centre.</u>	
	For 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 815 \times 5 \dots$	4,075
3. Contingencies—		
Recurring—		
(a) Maintenance of 4 bulls in each centre at Rs.60 per bull per month— $\text{Rs.} 240 \times 4$ — $\text{Rs.} 1,200$ for 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 1,200 \times 5$.		6,000
(b) Miscellaneous Contingencies Rs.1,027 per centre for 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 1,027 \times 5$.		5,135
Non-recurring—		
(c) Apparatus and Appliances at Rs.4,500 per centre for 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 4,500 \times 5$.		22,500
(d) Cost of Bull yard equipment at Rs.2,000 per centre for 5 centres.		10,000
	Total	43,635
4. Works—		
(a) Construction of Kutcha Laboratory shed, fixture and equipments at Rs.2,500 per centre for 5 centres $\text{Rs.} 2,500 \times 5$.		12,500

Supplementary Demand No. 16

(42.—CO-OPERATION—I—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister):
 In the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.83,070 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954

for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

I—Grants originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 9,66,500
Additional amount now required	...	...	83,070
II—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—			

42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies—

	General	Sixth Schedule Part (A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A(A) Provincial Organisation—			
3. Allowances and Honoraria	2,000	...	2,000
2. C(A) Subdivisional Organisation—			
1. Pay of Officers	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Pay of Establishment	7,248	...	7,248
3. Allowances and Honoraria	8,452	...	8,452
4. Contingencies	3,700	...	3,700
Total	19,400	...	19,400
3. F(A) Grants-in-aid (Subsidies)	5,100	...	5,100
4. E(A) 2 Training Organisation Development Schemes under Five-year Plan—			
1. Pay of Establishment	1,976	...	1,976
2. Allowances and Honoraria	4,427	...	4,427
3. Contingencies	167	...	167
4. Works	50,000	...	50,000
Total	56,570	...	56,570
Total	83,070	...	83,070

The *Explanatory Note will explain the need of the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 83,070 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to move your Cut Motion, Mr. Bhattacharyya?

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1, 2 and 3.—For details, please see Appendix A, at pages 66 and 70.
4.—For details please see schedule at Pages 71—72 of Appendix A.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.83,070 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No. 17

(42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,79,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954, for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
Additional amount now required	...	...	20,49,500
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			1,79,197

	General	Sixth Scheduled (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F. (b) Grants-in-aid under Article 275—Self-help Enterprises Grant:			
(a) Plain Tribal Areas	1,68,850	...	1,68,850
(b) Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas ... ..	...	10,347	10,347
Total	1,68,850	10,347	1,79,197

The *Explanatory note below will explain the need of this demand.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

(a) The Union Government have allotted Rs.1,68,850 for Grant-in-aid schemes for Plains Tribal Areas under Article 275. As the communication of that grant was received after the Budget was passed, no provision in the State Budget could be made.

(b) A sum of Rs.1,50,000 was provided in the original budget. Government decided later in the year 1952-53 to move to Government of India for an increased amount for self-help schemes. A grant of Rs.1,60,347 has since been received from the Government of India. Hence the difference of Rs.10,347 should be provided in the State Budget.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 1,79,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

There is a Cut Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I shall not move it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 1,79,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 18.

(43.—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 3,68,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	9,34,600
Additional amount now required	3,68,719
II Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Schemes under Article 275 for the development of Plains Tribal Areas.—			
(I) A (E)—Provincial organisation—Schemes for entertainment of headquarters staff—Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	3,600	...	3,600

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) C (E)—Subdivisional Organisation—Establishment of marketing organisation centre—Development Scheme under Article 275—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	28,000	...	28,000
(III) E (E)—Training Organisation—I—Farm Organisation :—			
(a) Scheme for establishment of Eri seed grainages—Development Scheme under Article 275—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	61,000	...	61,000
(b) Scheme for establishment of Boakata Societies—Development Scheme under Article 275—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	39,400	...	39,400
(IV) F (C)—Grant-in-aid—Development Scheme under Article 275—Plains Tribal Areas (General).	2,000	...	2,000
Total ...	1,34,000	...	1,34,000
2. F (G)—Grant-in-aid—Scheme for the establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Board.	86,000	...	86,000
3. Schemes to be financed by the Central Silk Board—			
(1) E (B) Training Organisation—I—Farm Organisation—Rearing of foreign races of silk worm.	...	10,000	10,000
(2) E (B) Training Organisation—I—Farm Organisation—Experimental research in mulberry cultivation.	5,000	...	5,000
(3) A (B) Provincial Organisation—Establishment of a statistical unit.	3,000	...	3,000
(4) B (B) Regional Organisation—Establishment of Regional Sericultural Research Station.	20,000	...	20,000
Total ...	28,000	10,000	38,000

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Schemes to be financed from the Handloom Development Fund of the Government of India :—			
(1) E (D) Training Organisation—II—Weaving Institute—Scheme for development of dyeing and bleaching:	14,000	...	14,000
(2) E (D) Training Organisation—II—Weaving Institute—Research in marketing and designing.	14,000	...	14,000
(3) E (D) Training Organisation—IV—Training classes—Establishment of one Weaving Training class in Assam.	...	13,000	13,000
(4) A (D) Provincial Organisation—Entertainment of Ministerial staff.	2,343	...	2,343
B (D) Regional Organisation—entertainment of Ministerial staff.	835	...	835
Total ...	31,178	13,000	44,178
5. Marketing Section—			
B (F) Regional Organisation ...	14,110	...	14,110
C (F) Subdivisional Organisation ...	22,131	...	22,131
Total ...	36,241	...	36,241
6. C (A) Subdivisional Organisation—Contingencies—Rent.	2,000	...	2,000
7. E(A) Training Organisation Farm—Organisation—Contingencies.	12,000	...	12,000
8. A(F) Provincial Organisation—Scheme for establishment of a Marketing Center at Kalimpong, West Bengal.	16,300	...	16,300
Total ...	3,45,719	23,000	3,68,719

****The Explanatory note will explain the need of this demand.**

Mr, SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,68,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I,—Sericulture and Weaving".

There is a Cut Motion.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHAUDHURY: I don't like to move the Cut Motion, Sir.

****EXPLANATORY NOTES**

1. These amounts totalling Rs.1,34,000 have been given by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution for the development of Plains Tribal Areas. As the communication of the grant was received only recently budget provision could not be made. To meet immediate expenditure advances of Rs.99,000 and Rs.2,000 from the Contingency Fund were taken.

2. In the current year's budget there is a provision of Rs.86,000 for the establishment of two marketing centres in the Kamrup and Sibsagar districts. After the budget was passed it was decided to constitute an Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board and to entrust this work to this Board. It is therefore necessary to give the amount of Rs.86,000 to this board as Grant-in-aid. The budget provision made for direct expenditure by Government has been surrendered and a Supplementary Demand to meet this grant to the Board is required. An amount of Rs 5,000 has been advanced from Contingency Fund to enable the Board to start work.

3. (1), (2), (3) and (4). The Central Silk Board has agreed to finance the schemes in the current year at a cost of Rs.38,000 which has been paid to the Government of Assam. As the information was not available earlier necessary budget provision could not be made. An advance of Rs.38,000 has been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure.

4. (1), (2), (3) and (4). The Handloom Development Fund of the Government of India has placed a sum of Rs.44,178 at the disposal of this Government for financing the Schemes. As the information was not available earlier necessary budget provision could not be made. To meet immediate expenditure an advance of Rs.44,178 has been taken from the Contingency Fund.

5. The budget provision for this purpose got omitted due to some misunderstanding. As the expenditure is obligatory an advance of Rs.31,014 has been taken from the Contingency Fund.

6. By an over-sight the provision for the house-rent for office accommodation of the Sericultural Inspectors could not be made.

7. The budget provision of Rs.12,000 for cultivation charges in the Sericultural farms proved inadequate. The supplementary provision is required to meet the expenditure of the farms wherein an intensive cultivation for the maintenance of food plants of silkworms will begin very soon.

8. Expansion of Cottage Industries mainly depends on speedy disposal of products on reasonable prices. Production of Muga and Endi is increasing year after year and it will be increased more if adequate arrangement can be made with the starting of Marketing Centres in different places inside and outside the State. People from Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Tibet and other places purchase large quantity of Muga and Endi products from Kalimpong every year. The starting of a marketing centre there, will immensely help to dispose of stock in fair price. As such it is expected that the Centre will be self supporting in the fourth year from the starting of the same (*vide* Appendix A at page 73).

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.3,68,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.19

(43—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister):
On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.67,383 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	5,03,800
Additional amount now required	...	...	67,383

II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E(c)—Training organisation—Development Schemes in the Autonomous Districts under Article 275 of the Constitution—Training classes.	...	31,883	31,883
F(c)—Grant-in-aid—Development Schemes in the Autonomous Districts under Article 275 of the Constitution.	...	35,500	35,500
Total	...	67,383	67,383

*The Explanatory Note will explain the need of the Demand

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.67,383 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries".

(The Motion was then put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.20.

(47.—Miscellaneous Department)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,711 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954 for the administration of the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments".

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Union Government have allotted Rs.2,16,921 for the benefit of the Tribal people of the Autonomous Districts under Article 275 for training in Cottage Industries against a provision of Rs.1,49,538 only in the State Budget. The communication of the grant was received after the budget was passed. Hence the Supplementary Demand is necessary to make up the short provision.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	4,76,700
Additional amount now required	...	...	3,711
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—			
B. (iii)—Agricultural Labour Statistics	3,711	...	3,711
Total	3,711	...	3,711

This additional amount is needed for implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour as explained in the * Explanatory note.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,711 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments".

(The Motion was then put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.21.

(50.—Civil works excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment):

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.7,57,541 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	3,75,03,000
Additional amount now required	7,57,541

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount is required to meet the expenditure due to the retention of the post of Officer on Special Duty (Labour) and his staff for a period of 10 months with effect from 1st June 1953. The expenditure could not be foreseen as it was expected that the fixation of minimum wages for the Agricultural Labour would be finalised during the period of the previous sanction.

II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
A.—ORIGINAL WORKS—			
<i>(a) Buildings—</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration	36,600	...	36,600
Administration of Justice	14,750	...	14,750
Education	29,000	...	29,000
Medical	52,000	...	52,000
Medical—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Con- stitution.	...	70,878	70,878
Public Health Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	...	8,333	8,333
Veterinary—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Con- stitution	...	58,600	58,600
Co-operation—I.—Co-operative So- cieties. (Five-Year Plan Scheme).	1,50,000	...	1,50,000
Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Con- stitution.	...	17,700	17,700
Total—(a)—Buildings	2,82,350	1,55,511	4,37,861
<i>(b) Communications—</i>			
Ordinary Roads	2,19,680	...	2,19,680
Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary	35,000	...	35,000
Total—(b)—Communications	2,54,680	...	2,54,680
D.—Grants-in-aid for Communications—			
Grants to Municipal and Local Boards for Communications—			
2. Grants to Local Bodies—Non-recurring	50,000	...	50,000
7. Grants-in-aid by Public Works Depart- ment.	15,000	...	15,000
Total—D	65,000	...	65,000
Grand Total	6,02,030	1,55,511	7,57,541

The *Explanatory notes below explain in details the need for this additional grant.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.7,57,541 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

There is a Cut Motion in the name of Mr. Umaruddin.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. Original Works (a)—Buildings

General Administration, Administration of Justice, Education and Medical:—Please see Appendix A, pages 75—77.—of the last of Supplementary Demand.

Medical—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:—The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.1,08,278 under "50.—Civil Works—Medical" under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for construction of dispensary building and staff quarters during this year in the Autonomous Districts. There is a total provision of Rs.37,400 only under the head in the current year's budget. Hence, provision of additional amount of Rs.70,878 in the current year's State budget under the sub-head mentioned above is necessary. Out of this amount Rs.23,580 has been advanced from Contingency Fund.

Public Health—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:—The Government of India have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,333 under Article 275 of the Constitution for the reconstruction of the Public Health Dispensary buildings at Baithalangu in the Mikir Hills. Due to the sanction being recent no budget provision could be made. Hence the amount is now necessary.

Veterinary—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:—There is no provision of fund in the current year's State budget under "50.—Civil Works" for the construction of Veterinary Dispensary Buildings while Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.58,600 as Grants-in-aid for such construction under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the purpose of promoting the welfare of tribal people of the Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas. Hence provision of additional amount of Rs.58,600 in the State budget is necessary. Out of this an amount of Rs.37,000 was advanced from Contingency Fund.

Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies:—The Scheme envisaged construction of 16 godowns at suitable places over a period of three years for storing agricultural and industrial products. The approximate expenditure on each godown is estimated at Rs.50,000 and the total expenditure on this account will come to Rs.8,00,000. For the current year it is proposed to construct 3 godowns at a total cost of Rs.1,50,000. With much benefits to the people such godowns can be constructed at selected Panchayat Centres, at places where there will be headquarters and branches of the Co-operative Central Banks and in places having surplus agricultural production. The Co-operative Department has already finalised implementation of a Scheme for rehabilitation of the Co-operative Credit Movement in the State. In this Scheme although the loans are proposed to be issued as short term crop loans, provision has not been made for accepting repayment of loans-in-kind by the member borrowers as such an arrangement is not considered feasible at this stage because we lack modern

facilities for storage of agricultural products over longer periods and also proper marketing arrangements of such products. If these things can be provided by constructing modern godowns within easy reach of the villagers, it is believed, the ground will be prepared for effecting many changes in the rural economy for the betterment and welfare of the people.

Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries—Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:—The Union Government have allotted Rs.20,000 for the Shellac Factory/Buildings under Article 275(1) of the Constitution against a provision of Rs 2,300 only in the State Budget. The communication of the grant was received after the budget was passed. Hence the Supplementary Demand is necessary to make up the short provision.

(b) Communication.—Please see Appendix A, pages 78—79—of the line of Supplementary Demands.

A sum of Rs.1,40,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund for raising the Dhai Ali Bund.

D. Grants-in-aid, etc.—

2. Grants to Local Boards—Non-recurring:—The amount was given to the Nowgong Local Board last year for improving the Jaluguti-Laharighat Road for the benefit of Plains Tribal people. The Local Board surrendered the unspent balance of Rs.50,000 in March last. As the surrender was not anticipated, budget provision could not be made. For completion of the work, the amount of Rs.50,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

7. Grants-in-aid by Public Works Department.—Please see Appendix A, page 79.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not moving the Cut Motion, but I would like to have some clarification with regard to this particular item. The purpose of the godowns which will be constructed at a cost of Rs.1,50,000 has not been properly explained. Government propose to spend a sum of Rs.1,50,000 for construction of three godowns in certain centres and they have got in mind the construction of 16 such godowns. But what purpose they will serve has not been made clear. It is simply stated "with much benefits to the people such godowns can be constructed at selected Panchayat centres, at places where there will be headquarters and branches of the Co-operative Central Banks and in places having surplus agricultural production". Will they be used by the villagers? Will Government let them out on hire? Or will Government themselves purchase something and store it in these godowns? This is not clear. On the other hand, it is stated that when the Co-operative movement will be expanded more rural credit facilities will be available to the people. I do not know whether with the ultimate object of realising loans in kind these godowns are being constructed. I would therefore like to know for what particular purposes these godowns will be used.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can understand that as a businessman. It is stated "such godowns can be constructed at selected Panchayat Centres, at places where there will be headquarters and branches of the Co-operative Central Banks and in places having surplus agricultural production".

Whenever there will be surplus production, the produce will be stored in the godowns. It can be issued by the Rural Co-operative Societies according to necessity to the villagers.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Will they be advanced short-term loans against agricultural produce ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY : Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Chaudhury may, if he likes, explain the position.

Shri MAHENDRA MAHON CHAUDHURY (Minister).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, possibly it is already clear to Shri Umaruddin Sahib that these godowns will be constructed on behalf of Government and rented out to the rural credit societies, we are going to have a net-work of rural credit societies through-out the State and we are going to advance short-term loans to the agriculturists through the rural credit societies. There are certain difficulties on the part of the borrowers to pay the money within the stipulated time. Therefore, we have made provisions for these godowns so that they can get an opportunity to repay their loans in kind and it will be helpful both to the people and for the building up of Co-operative credit movement.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The question is that an additional sum of Rs.7,57,541 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)”
(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.22

(54.—A Territorial and Political Pensions, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pension and 83—Payment of commuted value of Pensions).

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the Head “54—A Territorial and Political Pensions, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions”.

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	31,17,800
Additional amount now required ...	3,00,000

II. Sub-heads under which the additional grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83—Payment of commuted value of Pensions.	.....	.....	.....
I. Payment of commuted value of pension (voted).	3,00,000	.....	3,00,000

The * Explanatory note below explains the need for this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is that an additional sum of Rs.3,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the Head "54—A Territorial and Political Pensions, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83—Payment of commuted value of Pensions".

(The Motion was then put and adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.23

(56—Stationery and Printing)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,09,887 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "56—Stationery and Printing".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	9,69,800
Additional amount now required	1,09,887

* EXPLANATORY NOTE

The additional amount is required for the payment of the commuted value of pensions on pending cases as well as on those anticipated during the next eight months of the current year, as the amount of Rs.2,00,000 provided for the purpose has already been exhausted.

II. Sub-heads under which the additional amount will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
1.—B.—Stationery Stores—Purchase in India—			
III.—Stationery—			
(a) Gauhati Office—			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of officer	1,300	.....	1,300
Pay of staff	2,379	.....	2,379
Allowances and honoraria	1,362	.....	1,362
Contingencies	8,200	.....	8,200
(b) Shillong Office—			
Pay of staff	1,606	.....	1,606
Allowances and honoraria	740	.....	740
Contingencies	3,300	.....	3,300
	18,887	.....	18,887
2. E.—Government Press—			
Supplies and Services—Purchase of plant and furniture.	91,000	.....	91,000
Total	1,09,887	.....	1,09,887

The **explanatory note below explains the need for this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,09,887 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defrays certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "56—Stationery and Printing".

There are two Cut Motions, in the names of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das and Shri Hareswar Goswami.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : I am not moving, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Goswami is also not moving.

(The Motion was then put and adopted).

** EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The Government of India have decided that the Central Stationery Office will make only bulk supplies of stationery stores to this Government after 30th September, 1953 instead of the present supply in small lots to various

indentors. As such, opening of two offices one at Gauhati and other at Shillong for distribution of the stores to be received in bulk from the Centrel Stationery office has become necessary. Final order on the proposal was passed by Government only recently and hence no provision could be made for this in the current year's budget. * * *

2. An amount of Rs.26,000 is required to meet the cost of one Pioneer Printing Machine which has been installed in the Press during 1953-54. The machine ordered last year, did not arrive last year. Last year's budget provision was surrendered but by then there was no time to make provision in current year's budget.

Another sum of Rs.65,000 is required for purchase of a Monotype Composing Machine with Key Boards. As the machine was not available during the last financial year no budget provision was made. Order has been placed to obtain the machine this year for immediate installation.

Supplementary Demand No. 24

(57—Miscellaneous—I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners).

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners, etc."]

	Rs.		
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly...	...	...	73,300
Additional amount now required	...	...	1,00,000
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for:—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
C. Contribution—			
(2) Miscellaneous Contributions—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Scheme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Contribution to non-Government Institutions doing Welfare work.			
For the Plains Tribal people	...	50,000	50,000
For the Sixth Schedule Areas	...	50,000	50,000
Total	...	50,000	1,00,000

The details for which this demand is required are given in the †Explanatory Note given below, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion is that an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges, which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners, etc.)."

(The Motion was put and adopted).

† EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Union Government have recently intimated this grant under Article 275 of the Constitution for this purpose. As the intimation was received recently on provision could be made in the Budget.

Supplementary Demand No.25

(57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.20,26,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(II.—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.)."

			Rs.
I. Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	20,37,100
Additional amount now required	...	...	20,26,000
II. Sub-heads under which the additional grant will be accounted for :—			

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H. Contributions—			
1. (i) Grants to District Councils under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	...	10,00,000	10,00,000
(ii) Miscellaneous	...	11,000	11,000
2. K. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
3. Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—			
Miscellaneous charges	15,000	...	15,000
Total	10,15,000	10,11,000	20,26,000

Sir, the *Explanatory Note appended here explains the need for this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.20,26,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, for administration of the head '57.—Miscellaneous—(II—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.)’.

(The Motion was then put and adopted).

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. (i) The Government of India have recently sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,00,000 under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for distribution to the District Councils in the Autonomous Districts for which no provision has been made in the State budget for the current year. An advance of Rs.1,00,000 has already been made from the Contingency Fund of the State against this grant sanctioned by the Government of India. The amount will be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
1. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	3,00,00
2. Lushai Hills	2,25,000
3. Garo Hills	2,50,000
4. Mikir Hills	1,25,000
5. North Cachar Hills	1,00,000
Total	10,00,000

(ii) An additional amount of Rs.500 is required to be given as an *ad hoc* grant to the Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay for the purpose of promotion, co-ordinate and stimulation of social work in India.

The Assam Branch of the Conference has been functioning since November, 1949. It has organised of nine teachers Social Training Camps in different parts of the State and also helped the Community Project Department in preparing the Syllabus for Social work methods and technique to be introduced in the Jorhat Training Centre. Proposal for this grant was received only on May, 1953 and as such, no provision could be made in the Budget. Hence a Supplementary Demand.

Another amount of Rs.10,500 is required for payment of grant-in-aid to the Pawi Lakher Regional Council of the Lushai Hills District to enable it to meet its initial expenses. This Regional Council has been set up under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Advances from the Contingency Fund for Rs.10,500 was sanctioned for this purpose.

2. When the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Act, 1953, was finalised it was decided to appropriate on Rs.10 lakhs more to the Fund. The Budget was prepared accordingly. After the Budget was printed it was decided to appropriate Rs. 20 lakhs more as sanction for some more 5-Year Plan project was anticipated. As there is thus a short provision of Rs. 10 lakhs this Supplementary Demand is required.

3. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with Assam's participation in the Republic Day Celebration to be held in New Delhi. As the participation of the State was decided by the Union Government only recently Budget provision could not be made,

Supplementary Demand No.26

(57.—Miscellaneous—V—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.).

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain expenses that will come up in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous—(V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.)”.

			Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	71,700
Additional amount now required	...	...	1,00,000
II. Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for:—			

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Contributions—			
Contributions to Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board.	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	...	1,00,000

The **Explanatory Note below explains the need for this demand, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain expenses which will come up in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous—(V—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.)”.

(The Motion was then put and adopted).

**EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board owes its origin to the initiative taken by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India for creating a common agency for examining the problems of control and conservancy over the State rivers from source to mouth. The responsibility for the maintenance and navigational facilities on the various rivers vests

in the State Governments and in the absence of a single authority to plan and co-ordinate the activities for the development of Navigation on the rivers from source to mouth there has occurred some deterioration in Navigational facilities on more important rivers. The possibility of resuscitating the Waterways in the region and developing Navigational facilities, therefore needs to be explored. The question of the development of Inland Water Transport on the Ganga-Brahmaputra system of rivers was considered at a conference with the State representatives of Uttarpradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam held at New Delhi on 26th April 1952. The Conference recommended that each State Government should contribute 1 lakh and Central Government 2 lakhs in 1952-53 and similar amounts on an *ad hoc* basis in subsequent years.

This Government, while paying up their contribution for 1952-53, made it clear to the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board that they reserved the right to withdraw from the Board if no substantial gain accrued to this State and no commitment for future payment was made and as such no provision was made in current years budget. It now appears that the participation in the Board will be advantageous to this State and accordingly a Supplementary Demand for Rs. 1 lakh to be paid to the Board as contribution for current year is necessary.

Supplementary Demand No.27

(57—Miscellaneous—VI—Expenditure on displaced persons).

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.15,83,110 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—(VI.—Expenditure on displaced person)".

1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 8,02,300
Additional amount now required	...	...	15,83,110
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for:—			
	General	Sixth Scheduled (Part A) Areas	Total
A. Expenditure on displaced persons—			
(a) Relief—			
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Establishment charges	24,581	...	24,581
2. Feeding, clothing and medical charges.	3,69,500	...	3,69,500
3. Accommodation	63,000	...	63,000
4. Transport charges	3,500	...	3,500
5. Educational and vocational training in camps and women's houses.	21,800	...	21,800
6. Miscellaneous	65,000	...	65,000
Total (a)	5,47,381	...	5,47,381

		General	Sixth Scheduled (Part A) Areas	Total
<i>(b) Rehabilitation—</i>				
1. Other establishment charges		2,56,729	...	2,56,729
2. Expenditure on Miscellaneous Scheme.		1,61,000	...	1,61,000
3. Grants-in-aid	... ..	6,18,000	...	6,18,000
Total (b)	... ..	10,35,729	...	10,35,729
Total	... ..	15,83,110	...	15,83,110
Deduct amount recoverable from Government of India.		15,73,442	...	—15,73,442
Net Total	... ..	9,668	...	9,668

The *Explanatory note given below explains the need for this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is that an additional sum of Rs.15,83,110 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on displaced person)."

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.5,47,381 under Supplementary Demand No.27, Major head—57—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on displaced persons), Minor head—A—Expenditure on displaced persons, Sub-head (a) Relief—(Total), at page 40 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.15,83,110 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, my purpose in moving this Cut Motion is to criticise the relief and rehabilitation work particularly in Cachar. It has been stated in the Explanatory Note that this Supplementary Demand has had to be brought because the Budget Estimates for the year 1953-54 had already been prepared and that the administration of the Relief and Rehabilitation work for Cachar came to the hands of the State Government only after that. But then, even after it has come to the

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Budget Estimates for the year 1953-54 for the rest of the State of Assam was submitted long before the administration of Cachar District had been trans

ferred to the State. In order to cover the expenditure of Cachar District supplementary demand is essential for the current year. Unlike the rest of Assam it has been informally agreed by the Government of India that the expenditure on staff connected with the administration of Relief and Rehabilitation work at District headquarters in Cachar District will be borne in full by the Government of India.

The Government of India are being pressed also to bear the Headquarters expenditure in Shillong pertaining the work in Cachar. Meanwhile the Supplementary demand has been proposed on the assumption that the entire expenditure on Attached and Subordinate Offices (District staff) and 50 per cent. of the expenditure on Headquarter Staff at Shillong connected with the Relief and Rehabilitation work in Cachar will be borne by the Government of India.

DETAILS

(a) **Relief**—Out of the Supplementary demand of Rs.5,47,381 for 'Relief' Rs.4,59,381 represents requirements of Cachar district alone and an additional amount of Rs.88,000 is required for the rest of Assam on the following accounts:—

Feeding, clothing and Medical Charges—Cash Doles.—Rs.25,000 is required for the grant of gratuitous relief to the refugees in extreme distress who have not been given any rehabilitation benefits before, but nevertheless require relief particularly necessitated by the closing down of relief camps. A Scheme to this effect has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

Accommodation—Rent, maintenance and repairs of camp.—Extra expenditure of Rs.13,000 is required during this year to cover anticipated compensation for excessive damages caused to hired buildings and also for payment of rent and conservancy charges.

Miscellaneous—Cremation, Sradh ceremony, etc.—The Government of India have placed a sum of Rs.50,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Assam and the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation Department at Rs.25,000 each for expenditure at their discretion on Miscellaneous items not covered by the ordinary Government of India directive. The expenditure on this account was debited in the past direct against the Central head and according to new arrangement it has to be initially charged against the State Budget as in the cases of other expenditure of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. Supplementary Demand of Rs.50,000 under this head is necessary as this estimate could not be anticipated at the time of framing the original budget estimates.

(b) **Rehabilitation.**—Out of the Supplementary demand of Rs.10,35,729 under "Rehabilitation" Rs.6,55,729 is required for Cachar District and the balance of Rs.3,80,000 for the rest of Assam required on the following accounts:—

Grants-in-aid—Other grants—Education.—An amount of Rs.3,80,000 is required during the current financial year because the scheme already submitted to the Government of India at a cost of Rs.5,80,000 is under their consideration and is likely to be sanctioned during the current year.

Out of the requirement of Rs.11,15,110 for Cachar (Rs.4,59,381 under Relief and Rs.6,55,729 under Rehabilitation) an amount of Rs.6,37,000 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Out of the total demand of Rs.15,83,110, Rs.15,73,442 is payable by India and is to be accounted for as Deduct-Recovery below the grand total of the grant.

hands of the State Government how and why these had happened? I hope, the Minister-in-charge will explain this.

Secondly, Sir, so far as the Refugee Rehabilitation work according to the I. T. A. Scheme was concerned it was no doubt prior to the taking over of the charge of the Refugee Rehabilitation by the State Government, but its consequences are still continuing. With regard to the I. T. A. Rehabilitation Scheme, we are told that this scheme was included as a result of the consultations which were held between the Central Government, State Government and the I. T. A. It was also agreed that quite a big number of families something like 35,000 agriculturists, mostly from refugees, would be rehabilitated by the I. T. A. with the help of Government. Now it has come to our notice that this scheme has failed. There should be an enquiry as to who is responsible for this failure resulting in untold sufferings for the poor refugees.

Mr. SPEAKER: The I. T. A. cannot come under this head I believe?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: The agreement was like that. It was agreed that some 35,000 of these refugees would be taken to the Tea Estates under the scheme. Of those persons, it is alleged that some families are not traceable. Whether the Government have got any information with regard to this matter? Secondly 25 families taken to Balacherra Tea Estate and 20 families taken to Bikrampur Tea Estate also are not traceable. Whether Government will be pleased to find out the trace of this families?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether you want some more information? Is that your idea?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: These families were taken to these two Tea Estates. Now the information is that they were not to be found either in the said Tea Estates or in the refugee camps. Whether Government have got some information as to what has happened to these families.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether you have got any information?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: No, I have got no information. That is why I want to know what has happened to those families, whether they are killed or whether they have died and whether those families actually came to the Tea Gardens because there is going on a lot of agitations among the public on this issue.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your purpose?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: The purpose is stated there, Sir

Mr. SPEAKER: You are generally criticising the whole thing.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, it has been stated in the Explanatory Notes that the budget estimates for the year 1953-54 for the rest of the State of Assam were prepared long before the administration of Cachar District had been transferred to this State. The explanatory notes state that the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of Cachar District came to the hands of the State Government afterwards. So I want to confine to this particular aspect. It has also been stated in the details under the head 'Relief' that out of the supplementary demand of Rs.5,47,381 for 'Relief', Rs.4,59,381 represents requirements of Cachar district alone and an additional amount of Rs.88,000 only is required for the rest of Assam. So the amount earmarked for relief in Cachar is big enough to demand our special attention for its proper use.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge of Relief to the situation that obtained in Cachar District when he visited Cachar in May last. Fortunately I too was in the Cachar District at that time in connection with the bye-election there and both of us had the opportunity of seeing things with regard to the Refugee Rehabilitation work as to how they were carrying on. At that time, when the Minister was there, 3 women were pushed out from the Tarapur Camp and as a result of that they had to resort to hunger strike. They were driven out from the camp by the officer in charge of the Camp and as protest to that they had to resort to such hunger strike. It was after a great deal of public agitation that they were again admitted into the camp. This sort of incidents occurred both before and after the Relief and Rehabilitation came to the hands of the State Government.

Another thing is that on the expectation that as a result of agreement reached between Government and I. T. A. that the latter would undertake to rehabilitate a large number of refugees in the Cachar District, Government had given the I. T. A. some big concessions. I want to know whether that scheme has been abandoned, or whether those people have been taken to the Tea Estates and rehabilitated as promised or whether they have been given land in the Tea Estates.

Then there are four "work centres". Whether these four "work centres" are still working and if so, what is the result of those work centres? There are Refugee colonies in Gandhinagar and Dohalia. What is the present condition of the refugees in those colonies?

Whether in Tarapur camp refugees are still kept, and if so, whether they are being taught in craft or things like that by which they can be rehabilitated properly afterwards? And above

all, what is the actual number of refugees that are there in Cachar district? We find that Government sometimes say that it is something like 95,000. But from the examination of the cards that have been issued by the Refugee Rehabilitation Offices and also from an examination of the petitions for registration certificates that are pending with the Refugee Office, we find that the number will be about three lakhs. What is the actual number—whether it is 95,000 or near about a lakh or three lakhs? This is a very pertinent and important question because it is on the basis of the actual number of refugee in that district and as a matter of that in the entire State that we shall have to decide what relief should be given to these people, and how that relief can be given. When relief is given we should also see that these people are rehabilitated properly. I want to know whether it is a fact that most of the refugees who are agriculturists have not been given lands as yet, and those who want to do some business are given only some small amounts, something like 350 and that also in two or three instalments covering from six months to one year as a result of which these people eat up the amount given to them, instead of using it in business or crafts. Whether or not it is the policy of the Government that at the time of giving some relief to the refugees, they will be given a sum which is adequate for the purpose of their rehabilitation that they can use that money for productive purpose?

If relief is given with a view to rehabilitate the recipient, a lump-sum amount should be given, because if the amount given is too small it will be wasted and eaten up. In short, when the Government has now taken up the administration.....

Mr. SPEAKER: If you continue you will not get the reply of the Minister, you will get five minutes only.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I shall require only half a minute. My main request to Government is to let us know what policy Government has taken with regard to Cachar district in the matter of granting relief and rehabilitation after the responsibility has come from the Central Government to the State Government; and this is in a sense the question for the entire State.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): I am thankful to my Friend for bringing forward his Motion. Mr. Bhattacharyya at the outset has said that he has brought forward this Motion not with a motive to cast aspersion on Government, but to elicit certain information. I would have been very glad if he had put questions about this matter, in which case, it will be very easy for me to supply all the informations that he needs. But as my Friend wants to know certain things from the Government, I will try to help him in the matter by giving as much information as is available with me at present.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have got only five minutes.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): This is much better for me. Sir, my Friend wants to know the actual number of refugees. Frankly speaking, it is very difficult task to give the actual number of refugees, because the refugees are coming not at a time, they are coming from all directions and at different times, therefore, even with the utmost and best attempt on our part, it is not possible to be very accurate in matters like this. Sir, I can give him the approximate figure. It is one lakh thirty thousand in Cachar district, and in the rest of Assam 2,03,403 according to the records available with us. Sir, out of these 1,30,000 in Cachar district, something like 90,000 have been rehabilitated, either partly or wholly, and in the rest of Assam something like 50,000 have been rehabilitated either partly or wholly. If the percentage is worked out it will be seen, Sir, that over 70 per cent. of the refugee population has been rehabilitated in our State.

Sir, my Friend wants to know what policy has been pursued in Cachar by our Government since the relief and rehabilitation operation was taken up by this Government. There can be no different policy there cannot be two policies, the policy that has been pursued in the rest of Assam, is the policy there also in Cachar district.

Now, Sir, about the Indian Tea Association Scheme, Mr. Bhattacharyya wants to know some information. The Indian Tea Association Scheme was initiated not at the instance of the State Government. It is known to the hon. Members of the House that the Indian Tea Association Scheme was initiated by the Central Government. It was their idea and their plan and everything was done by the Central Government only. Assam Government has no hand in the matter. All arrangements and agreement were arrived at between the Indian Tea Association people and the Government of India, and we had nothing to do in this matter practically, Sir. When this relief work in the district of Cachar was taken up by our Government, we have got lots of reports and complaints about the things done there under that scheme, and when these reports have come to us, we have also brought these matters to the notice of the Government of India and an enquiry is also being instituted by the Government of India about the relief and rehabilitation operation done by the Indian Tea Association under that scheme and the enquiry is still going on. It is reported that lots of refugees undertaken to be rehabilitated by the Indian Tea Association under that scheme were not properly rehabilitated. Some of the land given to them were not at all useful and the quantity of lands given also were not sufficient to such families for the purpose of proper rehabilitation. It is also reported that lots of refugee families left those areas, but it is difficult on the part of the Government to follow those refugees.

How can this Government get information as to where they have gone, some might have gone to Calcutta and other places. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be said that the relief and rehabilitation operation is absolutely bad. When any information is available that there has been scarcity and distress, after we have taken up the administration of relief and rehabilitation operation in Cachar district we try to help them. As a matter of fact, for the information of the hon. Members of the House, Sir, those refugees have been given loans.

(At this stage the Hon'ble Minister had to resume his seat for want of time.)

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I want to make only one submission.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, your time is up, the guillotine, will be applied from now.

(The Cut Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

The question is that an additional sum of Rs.15,83,110 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous (VI.—Expenditure on displaced person)".

(The Motion was adopted).

Mr. SPEAKER: Supplementary Demand No. 28.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, If we can sit for extra hours for discussion of Government Motion, then we can also take some time for.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow you to speak.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: May I rise on a point of order? As it is now 4.3 p. m. and time for voting on Supplementary Demands is already over, is it necessary that all the outstanding demands are to be moved or you will put every question necessary to dispose of all outstanding matters relating to the Supplementary Demands?

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite follow. I see there are some other Demands also. I will take all these Demands at a time.

Supplementary Demand No.28

(63.—Extraordinary charges)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.31,092 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "63.—Extraordinary Charges."

(The question was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No. 29

(63-B.—Community Development Project)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.9,41,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "63-B.—Community Development Project."

(The question was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 30

(65-A.—Capital Outlay on Forests)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 2,55,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of head "65.—A—Capital Outlay on Forests."

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 31

(71.—Capital Outlay on Scheme of Agricultural Improvement and Research)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 52,440 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay on Scheme of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 32

(81.A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.54,45,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "81.A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 33

(82—Capital Accounts of other Provincial Work outside the Revenue Account)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 93,650 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "82.—Capital accounts of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Accounts".

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 34

(85-A.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 20,798 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading."

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 35

(Loans and advances, etc.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1954 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc."

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1953

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received a message from the Governor which I want to read out to the House.

Message

“Under the provisions of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I Jairamdas Doulatram, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Assam the Assam Appropriation (No. 111) Bill, 1953 and also the consideration of the said Bill by the said Assembly.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM,

Governor of Assam.”

Shri MOTIRAM BORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. 111) Bill, 1953.

The object of this Bill is to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No. 111) Bill, 1953 be introduced.

(after a pause)

The Bill is introduced.

Adjournment.

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday the 7th September, 1953.

SHILLONG :

The 17th April, 1954.

R. N. BARUA,

*Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.*