





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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 9th March, 1961.

**P R E S E N T**

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair  
Seven Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Sixty-six Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Re : Post-Mortem report of late Ranjit Barpujari**

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** asked :

**\*15. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—**

- (a) Whether the Post-mortem report of Shri Ranjit Barpujari was sent to a forensic expert in Calcutta ?
- (b) If so, under whose authority this was sent ?
- (c) What was the necessity for sending this to Calcutta instead of to the Medical Expert in the Assam Medical College ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied :

15. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The investigating Officer in U/D case No.26/60, of Gauhati police station having requested the Additional District Magistrate to send the Post-mortem report of the Assistant Surgeon, Gauhati Civil Hospital to the Director of Forensic Science Laboratory or any other competent authority for ascertaining the nature and cause of the injury found on the deceased the Additional District Magistrate wrote to the Home Department requesting to arrange an expert opinion on the line as suggested by the investigating officer. This request was forwarded to the Government of West Bengal for obtaining the opinion of the expert on Forensic Medicine.

(c)—Because there was specific mention about obtaining the opinion of the Director of Forensic Science Laboratory and there is no Forensic Laboratory in Assam.



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Whether it is correct to send the reports for examination or whether it is necessary to send the materials for expert opinion? May I know whether the Government had sent the report or the materials for expert opinion?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What do you mean by the materials?

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Post Mortem Report.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** The Post Mortem Report was sent.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** Whether it is necessary to send the Post Mortem Report or the viscera to be sent?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** As I have stated, Additional District Magistrate, at the request of the investigating officer, wanted that the Post Mortem Report should be sent to the Expert.

*Re: The post of Agricultural Chemist*

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)** asked :

\*17. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Agricultural Chemist is lying vacant since the retirement of the previous officer in September, 1960?
- (b) If so, why it has not been filled up as yet?
- (c) What is the minimum qualification required for holding this post?
- (d) Who is in-charge of this post now?
- (e) What are the qualifications of the officiating officer?
- (f) Whether it will continue as such or some Agricultural Chemist will be appointed?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that some Class I posts like Economic Botanist, Horticulturist and Agriculture Information Officers are lying vacant?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)** replied :

\*17. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The post is being advertised through Assam Public Service Commission.

(c)—Post Graduate Degree in Agriculture or Post Graduate Training in Soil Chemistry.

(d)—Shri J. N. Barua, Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Jorhat is holding the charge of this post in addition to his own duties.

(e)—No one is officiating in that post.



(f)—No, it will not continue, as such. Appointment to this post will be made on the recommendation of the Assam Public Service Commission.

(g)—Yes.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** এই পষ্ট বিলাক যেনে, 'ইকনমিক বটানিষ্ট' 'হৰাটি কালচাৰিষ্ট' আদিৰ আৱশ্যকতা নাইনেকি ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** সেই 'পষ্ট' বিলাকৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছেনে নাই তাকে জানিব খুজিছে।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: (Minister for Agriculture)** কিছুমান বৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে, মানুহ পোৱা নাই। যি বোৰ Post ৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে সেই বিলাক Post A. P. S. C. বজৰিয়তে 'এডভাৰটাইজ' কৰা হ'ব।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** তলৰ প্ৰশ্নত উল্লেখ কৰা পষ্ট বিলাক অৰ্থাত Economic Botanist, Horticulturists, Agriculture Officer, কেতিয়াৰ পৰা খালি আছে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** 'নটিচ' নহলে কোৱা টান।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** প্ৰথমৰ পষ্টটো P. S. C. লৈ advertise ৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা হৈছে ব'লি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাইছে। মই জানিব পাৰোনে তলৰ পষ্ট বিলাকৰ advertise ৰ কাৰণে P. S. C. লৈ পঠোৱা হৈছেনে নাই ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Draft advertisement P. S. C. লৈ পঠোৱা হৈছে।

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patherkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** What are the qualifications required for the post of Agriculture Information Officer ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Departmental Officer with ten years Administrative field experience.

**Shri MAHIKANTA DAS: (Barchalla)** What are the educational qualifications necessary for the post of Economic Botanist, Horticulturist; and Agriculture Information Officer ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** (a) *Horticulturists*.—The qualification required for this post is Post Graduate Degree in Agriculture Science.

(b) *Agriculture information Officer*.—I have already said that Departmental Officer with ten years Administrative and Field experience.



(c) *Economic Botainst.*—I will require some time to find out this and I will pass it on to the Honourable Member as soon as I find it out.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** How long these posts are lying vacant ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :** I want notice of this question.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morangi) :** These are important posts which are lying vacant for a long time. I think the Honourable Minister should be in a position to inform the House how long these posts have been lying vacant.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** If a notice is given, I will be able to supply the informations to the Honourable. Member. Frequently, Officer are going to foreign countries for training one after another. One cannot stand on their way. Other people are migratory in nature. Hence vacancies are occurring after one cant say about them of land.

**Re : Constitution of a Town Committee at Moran**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA Thowra)** asked :

\*18. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local-Self Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there have been various public representations regarding constitution of a Town Committee at Moran ?
- (b) Whether Government have already declared a Revenue Town taking portions of Sarupathar No.2 and Chutia Gaon under Mahmora and Khaloighogra Mouza respectively under Sibsagar District and of Phatikachowa Abhoipuria and Moran Hathkhola village under Khowang and Moran Mouza respectively of Lakhimpur District ?
- (c) Whether the Government has taken steps to constitute a Town Committee at Moran ?
- (d) If so, when ?
- (e) When Government propose to finalise the question of formation of the Moran Town Committee ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Local-Self Government)]** replied :

18. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Under Government Notification No.RSR.35/57/15, dated 27th November 1960, the area covered by a block of land measuring 803 bighas 1 lessa, comprised in parts of villages Chutia and No.2 Sarupathar in Mauzas Khaloighagra and Mahmora respectively of Sibsagar district has been declared as Town lands to be known as "Moran town" under provisions of section 3(4) of the Assam land Revenue Reassessment Act.



The parts of villages Phatikachowa, Abhoipuria and Moran Hat Khola under Khowang and Moran Mouzas respectively of Lakhimpur district have not been declared as town lands under the aforesaid provisions of the Assam Land Revenue Reassessment Act.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—The matter will be finalised on receipt of an assessme for the probable income and expenditure of the proposed Town Committee whf local Revenue Officer through the Commissioner of Plains Division nmo will make his suggestions to the Government in this respect.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thawra) :** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে, এই প্রশ্ন সম্পর্কিত যোৱা চাৰি বছৰে ধৰি বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব বুলি কৈ আহিছে মই জানিব খুজিছো এই কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ আৰু কিমান বছৰ লাগিব? তাৰ বাহিৰে কিমান বাৰ Reminder দিয়া হ'ল।

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.) :** মৰান অঞ্চলটো, ডিব্ৰুগৰ মহকুমা আৰু শিবসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰত পৰে। কাজেই তাত দুখন টাউন কমিটি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। মৰানৰ শিবসাগৰৰ ভিতৰত যিখিনি ঠাব পাৰে, তাত টাউন কমিটি হ'ব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে কমিটনাৰে বিপৰ্ট দিয়া নাই। তাৰ পিচত, আকৌ সোধা হৈছে টাউন কমিটি হ'ব পাৰেণে নোৱাৰে? কিন্তু উত্তৰ পোৱা নাই। ৫ বাৰ reminder দিয়া হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** How many reminders you have issued in this connection ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** Altogether five. They were issued on 20-7-60, 12-12-60, 19-1-61, 4-2-61 and 25-2-61.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** ইমান বিলাক Reminder বপিচতো যদি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে উত্তৰ নিদিয়ৈ তেন্তে কি বুলি আৰু ধৰিলম?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা কথা ব'ব সুবিধা হোৱা নাই।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** তেখেতে কৈছে যে যোৱা জুলাই মাহৰ পৰা 'বিমাইণ্ডাৰ' দিয়া হৈছে উত্তৰ নাই তাৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** 'কমিটনাৰ' পৰা উত্তৰ নাপালে চৰকাৰে কাম হাতত ল'ব নোৱাৰে।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** এনে ধৰণৰ উত্তৰ সদায় দি থাকিলে সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ বিলাক সদায় সন্তোষ্ট হৈ থাকিব পাৰেনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** এই কথা আপোনালোকৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ... ..

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধনি)



## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Re :Conversion of Local Boards Bungalows into P. W. D. Bungalows**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

39. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) When the Local Board Bungalow will be converted into P. W. D. Bungalow ?

(b) How many such bungalows are there in Assam and what are their names ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)]** replied :

39. (a) & (b)—The proposal is under active consideration of the Government and the list of such bungalows will be finalized soon.

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog)**: In reply to (a) & (b) it is said that the "proposal is under active consideration of the Government". I want to know when the proposal will be finalised.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: It is difficult to say at this stage when the proposal will be finalised because there are financial implications also.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery)**: Is it a fact that some of the Local Board bungalows have been transferred to the Anchalik Panchayats and, if so, may I know whether at the time of the finalisation of the scheme these bungalows will also be converted into P. W. D. bungalows ?

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: All these bungalows will be considered when a final decision is taken. No. Sir.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER**: How many Local Board bungalows are there in Assam.

**\*Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.)**: We have asked the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineers to submit detailed reports about the Local Board bungalows and the probable cost of converting them into P. W. D. bungalows.

**\*Mr. SPEAKER**: How many bungalows are there ?

**\*Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: সেইটো বিপেট পোৱা নাই।

**\*Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: Will the Minister give us the approximate time when Government asked the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineer to submit such reports ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: Excutive Engineer বিলাকক ৯ মাহমান আগতে খবৰ দিয়া হ'ল আৰু D.C. বিলাকক অলপ পিচত দিয়া হৈছে ?



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**

৯ মাহ আগতে যিটো কথা কোৱা লৈছিল, সেই কথাটোৰ উত্তৰ ৯ মাহ পিচতো পোৱা নাই। সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.):** বঙলাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বিবৰণ আৰু খৰচ কিমান পৰিব আদি অটাইবোৰ খবৰ বিচৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰনেই পলম হৈছে।

**Re : Shifting of Veterinary Field Assistant Training Centre from Gauhati to Silchar**

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** asked :

40. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Veterinary Field Assistant Training Centre has been shifted from Gauhati to Silchar ?

(b) If so, what is the reason ?

(c) Whether Government contemplates to start a Second Training Centre for Veterinary Field Assistant at Gauhati or Jorhat in view of the dearth of Veterinary personnel ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

40. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Due to dearth of suitable accommodation at Gauhati.

(c)—No. Not at present.

**Dr. GHANASYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : Will the Minister to be pleased to state whether Government will consider about establishment of a second centre when accommodation will be available at Gauhati ?

**M. MONUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** : The answer is there in (c) “No. Not at present”. In elucidation of this reply I may add, Sir, that the Veterinary Field Assistants’ institute is expected to have an annual intake of at least 100 Veterinary Field Assistant Trainees. If this rate of admission can be maintained there will be no shortage of veterinary field assistants immediately. Therefore, the question of establishment of another centre just at present does not arise. If and when there will be necessity for another institution the question will be considered on merit.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : Veterinary Field Assistant বৰ্তমান ক’ত training দিয়া হৈছে ?



**M MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY** (Ministe, Veterinary): চিলচৰত দিয়া হব।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla): মই জানিব খুজো বৰ্তমান কত দিছে ?

**M. MONUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** The institute is being Shifted to Silchar. As soon as it is established there training will start.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে আজিৰ তাৰিখলৈকে ক'ত ট্ৰেইনিং দিয়া হৈছে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** The Veterinary Field Assistants Training Institute was temporarily located in the newly constructed buildings of the Assam Veterinary College. After the Veterinary College shifted there, there was no space for the Veterinary Field Assistants Training Centre and Classes had to be suspended. Government having failed to find out any alternative accommodation had ordered for shifting the Training Centre to the Ghungur cattle farm at Silchar where some accommodation was readily available.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Accommodation নোহোৱা বাবে আন ঠাইলৈ নিয়া হ'লনে একেবাৰে নিছে।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** একেবাৰে নিয়া হৈছে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether any natural accommodation is available at Silchar ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What do you mean by "any natural accommodation" ?

**Shri KAMAL KUMARI BARUA:** অস্থায়ীভাবে কিমান দিন চলিছে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** একবছৰতকৈ অলপ বেছিদিন Veterinary College ত চলিছিল।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Before shifting this centre to Silchar did Government examine any other place in the State ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** Yes, as I assured last year that all the places would be considered and then a decision would be taken.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** ছিলচৰলৈ নিয়াৰ আগতে যোৰহাট, ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু তেজপুৰ আদি ঠাইৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছিলনে ?

**M MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** মই প্ৰশ্নটো বুজা নাই। চিলচৰতকৈ এই বিলাক ঠাই বেচি চেক্ৰেচেণ্ট বুলি ভাবেনিকি ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your reply should be direct.



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) :** I have already stated that all the places were considered.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question was whether the cases of Jorhat, Tezpur and Dibrugarh were considered. The reply should be direct and not insinuating like some place is sacrosanct or something like that.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY :** I have already replied before that cases of all the places were taken into consideration.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** চিলচৰত Training Centre নিয়াৰ বাবে বহুত মানুহৰ অসুবিধা হোৱা কথাটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰেণে?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY :** অসুবিধা হোৱাটো নে মানেন।

*Re : Silchar Medical College*

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :**

41. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) What is the position of the proposed Cachar Medical College ?

(b) When it is expected to have the Cachar Medical College to be operated in Silchar ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :**

41. (a)—For want of accommodation pre-clinical classes of the Cachar Medical College have already been started at Gauhati in the buildings of the Ayurvedic College since 1st October, 1960.

(b)—As soon as the required buildings are completed after selection of site and acquisition of land the College will be shifted from Gauhati to Cachar.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** Are Government aware that three sites have been selected by the Expert Committee for the proposed Medical College ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :** The Expert Committee selected one site near Ghungur. But the Deputy Commissioner has now pointed out that there is another suitable site which will be about four miles from the Silchar town. For final selection of the site we have appointed another Committee to go to the localities and examine which will be more suitable.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA :** May I know when do they propose to go and select the site ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** As early as possible.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] :** May I know whether it is a fact that the students of the



Gauhati Medical College and the Silchar Medical College have been put in the same class under the same teaching staff?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** Classes are being held jointly for both the colleges.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** May I know the total number of students and staff for the Silchar Medical College?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** The total number of students is about 100. Of this, 60 will be for Gauhati college and 40 for Silchar.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether adequate qualified staff has since been appointed?

**Shri RUNATH BRAHMA:** For pre-clinical classes we have appointed a fairly adequate staff.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. The Minister need not reply.

*Re: the proposed National Highway*

**Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** asked:

42. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R & B) be pleased to State—

(a) The name of the towns that will be touched by the proposed National Highway in the District of Kamrup?

(b) Whether Barpeta town will be touched directly by the National Highway?

(c) Which part of the Beki river is selected for construction of R.C.C. bridge that will connect the National Highway?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B.)]** replied:

42. (a), (b) & (c) — The alignment of the proposed National Highway has not yet been finally selected.

**Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** When the alignment of the proposed National Highway is expected to be finalised?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister):** The proposal has been sent to the Government of India and the Government of India will finalise it.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** বৰ্ত্তী নহোদৰে জানেনে যে কোচবিহাৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰলৈকে গোঁহাইকলম আলি নামৰ এটা ৰাজপথ আছে। সেই আলিটো ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথ (National Highway) বুলি ঘোষণা কৰাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order.



**Re: Plantation Labour Welfare****Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** asked :**43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—**

(a) Whether Government has taken any step to implement the Plantation Labour Welfare Act in Assam and if so, what type of action has been taken ?

(b) Whether any communication in this behalf has been received by Government from the Secretary, Assam Chah Masdur Sangha, Jorhat Branch.

(c) Whether Government has enquired about transferring such amount of unclaimed wages from Pucca to Kucha Register ?

(d) What is the total amount of unclaimed wages and bonus now lying with the employers in the State ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Labour)** replied :

43. (a)—The Government has constituted the Board for the purpose of administering the fund and to carry on such other functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act. The Board is likely to meet soon to draw up its programme of action.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The Inspectors appointed under the Act has been instructed to enquire into the matter and to take necessary action.

(d)—Up-to-date accumulations are not presently known and this is being ascertained now.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যোঁৱা বছৰ কৈছিল ২৮ লাখ টকা বুলি, কিন্তু আজি কৈছে কিমান টকা জনা নেযায়।

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** Sir, so far as preliminary indications were available at that time we gave those figures. Now, we are undertaking real survey of what is actually available with the tea gardens through our staff. So accurate figures will be available as soon as the result of the survey is available.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** এই unclaimed wages and bonus ৰ হিচাপ থকা বহীৰ পৰা কেচা বহীলৈ নিয়া আপত্তিৰ বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিছে বুলি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে। যদি সচাকৈ জানি কৰিছে বুলি প্ৰমাণ হয় তেন্তে চৰকাৰে কেনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব ?



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Labour):** জন কৰা বৰা পৰিচালক। জাৰ্জী কৰিব পাৰিব।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** In answer to (a) may I know from the Government when the Welfare Board was constituted, who are the members and when was the first meeting held?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** So far as constitution of the Welfare Board is concerned, we have practically utilised the Provident Fund Board itself for the present because we are now looking for the amounts available with the different parties.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was who constituted the Board and who are the members?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** Government have constituted the Board.

So far as the members are concerned, I require notice, Sir.

I beg your pardon, Sir. The personnel available are,

- (1) The Secretary, Assam Government Labour Department as the Chairman.
- (2) Chief Inspector, Plantations, Assam.
- (3) Secretary, Government of Assam, Finance Department.
- (4) Representative and Adviser, Indian Tea Association, Shillong.
- (5) Shri P. C. Barua, Sibsagar.
- (6) Vice-Chairman of the Assam Branch of I.T.A.

Then representatives of employees are Shri M. N. Sarma, Shri G. C. Sarma, Secretary, Assam Chah Karma Sangh, Shri J. Singh of Cachar Sramik Union and independent members under the Act are (1) Prof. Bimal Nag of Darrang College, (2) Shri Krishna Goala of Silchar and (3) M/s Surajit Kalsi, Principal Rawra R. W. Training Institute Balbhata.

**Re: Bhogdoi Bridge at Jorhat**

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigoan) asked:**

44. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (R.&B.) be pleased to state—  
(a) Whether Government is aware that public are facing great difficulties for the narrow bridge on Bhogdoi river on National Highway in Jorhat?



(b) Whether any arrangements are made to broaden the Bhogdoi Bridge ?

(c) If so, what are these arrangements and when it will be undertaken ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Deputy Minister, P.W.D (R.&B.)] replied :

44. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c) Yes, The Government of India has been moved to finance the cost of the reconstruction of the existing bridge over the river Bhogdoi as a two lane bridge. But no reply has yet been received from Government of India. The work will be undertaken if and when the proposal is agreed to by Government of India and sanction the estimate submitted to them.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):**

ভোগদৈ দলংখন বদলাবৰ কাৰণে বহুদিনৰ পৰা অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে যদিও চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই কিয় জানিব পাবোনে ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :** ভাৰত চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে বহুবাৰ সোৱৰাই দিয়া হৈছে । আমাৰ শেহতীয়া চিঠিখন ৮২।৬১ তাৰিখে দিয়া হৈছে ।

**Shrimati KOMOL KRMARI BARUA :** কিমান দিব পৰা ভাৰত চৰকাৰক ধৰা হৈছে ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**

বহুত দিনৰ পৰা ধৰা হৈছে । ইফালে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছিল যে যিবোৰ টাউনৰ মাজেদি ট্ৰাকবোড গৈছে সেই ট্ৰাকবোডৰ দলং টাউন বাদ দি দিব লাগিব । সেই কাৰণেই ভোগদৈ দলংখন বদলাব পৰা নাই । ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত পলম হোৱাত তাৰ দলংখন বদলোৱাবৰ আৱশ্যকতাৰ গুৰুত্ব অনুভৱ কৰি সেই ঠাইত দলংখন উন্নত কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা হৈছে ।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** Will Government arrange to send a deputation to New Delhi for the purpose in view of the great hardship of the public ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief-Minister):** No, Sir, we do not propose to send a deputation.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** What is the estimate made for this bridge ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :** Roughly it will be near about 9 lakhs.



*Re: Second University in Assam*

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** asked.

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the public of Dibrugarh and Sibsagar are demanding a 2nd University at Dibrugarh ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Raisheb Hanumanbax Kanoi donated 20 lakhs of rupees for the purpose ?

(c) Whether Government propose to consider opening a 2nd University at Dibrugarh ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied :

45. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, Raisaheb H. B. Kanoi has promised to donate Rs.20 lakhs for the purpose.

(c)—It is under examination.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)**: Sir, in answer to (c) Government have replied that opening of a Second University at Dibrugarh is under consideration. Is it a fact that several deputations have come from several places for establishment of the second University ? There is a deputation from Silchar side and also from North Bank side. Whether Government will examine all these cases and finalise the establishment of the second University in the State ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: There are several demands from Shillong, Silchar, Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** : এই পৰীক্ষা কি  
প্রকাৰৰ আৰু কোনে কৰিছে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: It will have to be examined by the Department because the amount involved will be very big. In case of Gauhati University more than a crore of rupees was necessary. It will have also to be examined as to what amount will be given by the University Grants Commission. All these things will have to be considered. So it will take some time.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Whether the University Grants Commission has been approached about the establishment of the second University ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: We have written to the University Grants Commission.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI**: What is the reply received from the University Grants Commission.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: We have not received a final reply but they have made certain queries.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: Sir, whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission gives 50 per cent of the amount incurred in construction of University buildings ?



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Not in all cases, Sir. In some cases they give 50 per cent and in some cases they do not pay anything.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** When there are so many deputations from various places, whether Government propose to examine all those cases and come to a final decision as to the site of the University?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That aspect of the matter will also be considered along with other considerations.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** সার পশ্চিম বঙ্গ সরকার বাংলা দেশে ১৩টা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আরম্ভ করার পরিকল্পনা নিয়েছেন এবং বেশ কয়টা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইতিমধ্যে আরম্ভ করেছেন। আসামে অন্য আর একটা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় নাকরে আঞ্চলিক ভিত্তিতে পাহার অঞ্চলের জন্য, উত্তর আসামের জন্য, এবং কাছার অঞ্চলের জন্য বিভিন্ন ভাষা-ভাষি এবং সংস্কৃতি বিকাশের জন্য আরও অন্ততঃ ৩টা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় গড়ার ব্যবস্থা করবেন নাকি?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** ব্যবস্থা করা যায় যদি সরকার সমর্থ থাকে।

Sir, what I am going to say is that in our Third Five Year Plan there is no provision for the second University. But in the meantime, there is a strong opinion in our State that the number of Universities should be increased and that opinion is held by responsible people. There are of course, demands for establishment of University at various places. So far the Dibrugarh proposal is concerned, it is backed by a promise of donation of a substantial amount. These matters are under consideration of the Government.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Sir, may I know whether Rai Saheb Kanoi promised to donate this 20 lakhs of rupees for establishment of a University at Dibrugarh or whether he donate this amount for the establishment of a second University in the State?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** This donation is promised for a University at Dibrugarh.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Is it a fact that the Jorhat University Ad-hoc Committee has passed a resolution thanking the Rai Saheb for his donation of rupees 20 lakhs for a second University in the State? But if this is only for Dibrugarh, how this Committee has given its thanks to Rai Saheb Kanoi for this donation.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** It will be better if the Hon. Member refer that question to that Committee. (Laughter).

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, it has been said by the Chief Minister that there is no proposal for the establishment of a second University in Assam in the Third Plan, but there are a number of demands from various parts of the State particularly one from Dibrugarh backed by a private donation of Rs.20 lakhs, may I know whether it is the policy of the Government to establish such important institutions in particular places only if there is demand from the people or the Government itself take the initiative with regard to a particular area to locate such institutions in the higher interest of the State as a whole. I want to know the policy of the Government in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sangma, during the Question Hour no policy question can be raised. You can simply ask whether the Government propose to establish a second University with that donation from Rai Saheb Kanoi in Dibrugarh or elsewhere.



**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : All right Sir, I put my question this way. Whether the establishment of such important institutions like a district second University in the State, would depend on the demands of a particular backed by donations or in other words, will the Government consider such questions according to the need and necessity of particular area?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** (Chief Minister) : I think I have already replied that although there is no provision in the Third Plan for a second University in the State but there are demands from various places and from responsible persons. The demand from Dibrugarh is backed by a promised donation of Rs.20 lakhs, this question is receiving the attention of the Government.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : In view of the fact that there are no good educational institutions in the Hill Areas will Government consider establishment of a second University by locating it in one of the Hill Areas?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : We are very anxious to see that each and every sector of the State is developed, and I also quite appreciate the desire of our people in the Hills that as far as possible important institutions should be located in the Hill Areas also, but it is difficult for me to commit at this stage as to which particular institution whether a University or something else would be located or established in any particular Hill Area. These are important matters which need very careful consideration.

**Shri MOTI RAM BORA** (Lahorighat) : Sir, in view of so many regional conflicting claims will it not be better for Government to consider locating the said second University in a central place in order to avoid all these conflicting claims (laughter) and complications?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : That central place should not also be very near to the existing Gauhati University. (laughter).

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Kamalpur) : Apart from the claims from different areas and apart from the question of donation, etc. may I know whether the Government is convinced about the necessity of a second University in the State?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : It is not a question of Government being convinced or not; but as I said earlier that a very responsible section of the people of Assam feel the necessity that the number of Universities in the State should be increased.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla) : In view of the fact that there is no educational institution of state wise importance in the North Bank, will the Government consider establishment of the second University in the North Bank?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** (Deputy Minister, Education) : Everything in this regard is under examination of the Government.

**Re: Music School at Gauripur**

**Shri PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA** (Nalbari-East) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the existence of a Music School at Gauripur which is the only Institution of its kind in the district of Goalpara?

(b) If so, whether Government is aware of the hardship under which the Institution has been carrying on?



(c) What financial aid, if any, was given by Government to this Institution ?

(d) Whether Government propose to accord sufficient financial help to the Institution to encourage its all round growth ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** replied :

46. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes. A recurring grant of Rs.15 per mensem. Non-recurring grant of Rs.500 in 1958-59 and Rs.1,000 in 1959-60 was sanctioned.

(d)—The case of this institution will be considered, if funds permit.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** : May I know from the Government whether Government consider that Rs.15 per month is quite sufficient for running a Music School ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : No it is not sufficient.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA** : Will Government consider to increase this grant ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : Government will consider if fund permit.

**Re: Cattle Mortality within Panitola C. D. Block Area**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** asked :

47. Will the Minister of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) The number of cattle mortality within Panitola C. D. Block, i.e., within Bogdun Mauza, Gharbandi Mauza and Chabua Pulunga Mauza within Dibrugarh Subdivision in the year 1959 ?

(b) What were the steps taken by the Department to check the cattle disease and to prevent cattle mortality in 1959 within Panitola C. D. Block ?

(c) What was the number of cattle mortality in 1960 within the Panitola C. D. Block ?

(d) What action was taken by the Veterinary Department as well as project staff to prevent cattle mortality and to check cattle disease last year within this Block ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

47. (a)—The number of death of cattle within the Panitola C. D. Block was 540 in the year 1959.



(b)—Preventive inoculation was undertaken.

(c)—22 animals died between January, 1960 to September, 1960.

(d)—Prophylactic vaccination was undertaken.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** When there is a large number of cattle mortality in this particular area, why no Veterinary dispensary has been constructed during the period of 4 years when the Community Development Block was in existence?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** I require notice of that question Sir, as to why no veterinary dispensary was constructed there.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** In reply to (d) it is stated that prophylactic vaccination was undertaken, may I know what is the name of the disease from which these cattle suffered?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Full details are not with me as the question relates to the number of death of cattle only.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether the Minister-in-charge is aware that within an area of over 300 square miles of this Community Development Block there is no Veterinary dispensary or even out-centres for giving aid to the villages?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I am not aware of that but I take the information from the Hon. Member.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS:** May I know how many cattle were inoculated in that area?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I can give the figure for the entire State but not of a particular area.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether Government will take action for establishment of a veterinary dispensary in that particular area—I mean Panitola area—as well as out centres in the neighbouring villages?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** As to why no veterinary dispensary was constructed there, I have already said that I will examine the matter.

**Re: Veterinary Dispensary at Baramchari**

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked:**

48. Will the Minister-in-charge, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for establishing a State Veterinary Dispensary with artificial insemination centre at Baramchari?

(b) Whether it is a fact that an enquiry was made by the Director of Veterinary to establish a State Veterinary Dispensary with artificial insemination centre at Baramchari during third Five Year Plan period?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is no Veterinary Dispensary within the distance of 10-15 miles to Baramchari?



(d) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps to establish the said dispensary at Baramchari at a very early part of the Third Five Year Plan period?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied:

48. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The nearest Veterinary Dispensary to Baramchari is Pathakuchi which is at a distance of approximately 10 to 12 miles.

(d)—This is under consideration of Government.

**Re: Accident of House collapse in Joboka T.E.**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** asked:

49. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether lately there has been an accident of house collapse in the Jaboka Tea Estate which led to the loss of a life of a labour boy?

(b) Whether it is a fact that due to cyclone the house collapsed?

(c) Whether any Government Officer with technical knowledge has examined the house and the materials with which the house was constructed?

(d) Whether Government has instituted a Judicial Enquiry? If so, what were its findings?

(e) Whether Government have taken any action on the line of the findings?

(f) What preventive measures are being proposed to be taken or already been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Labour)** replied:

49. (a)—Yes, on 16th May, 1960.

(b)—The house collapsed during a storm passing over this Tea Estate.

(c) & (d)—Government instituted a Judicial Enquiry wherein the expert advice of the Executive Engineer, Sibsagar was required to be obtained. A Magistrate of Sibsagar held the Judicial Enquiry. The Enquiring Officer got a sample of mortar used in the collapsed house



examined by experts in Calcutta. The evidence of the Executive Engineer Sibsagar was also taken. The finding of the Enquiry is that (i) Storm, (ii) Defective construction of pillars and (iii) Inadequate supervision from the side of the Management at the time of construction of the house concerned were responsible for the collapse of the house on 16th May, 1960.

(e)—The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(f)—In laying down the specifications by Government, it has been stressed that all houses shall be of sound and durable constructions. Government have also issued a circular to all Employers and Workers Organisations to set up bipartite Local Committees at garden and circle level to ensure effective supervision in pursuance of the recommendations of the Housing Advisory Board. Further steps in this regard are under consideration of the Government.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAJKIA (Thowra):** যিজন মানুহ মৃত্যু হ'ল, সেইজনৰ পৰিয়ালক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ'ব? আৰু কেতিয়ালৈ এই ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ'ব?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** ক্ষতিপূৰণ কোম্পানীয়ে দিলে নে নাই ক'ব নোৱাৰো, Judicial enquiry হৈ গৈছে report পোৱা নাই।

**Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar):** The judicial enquiry reveal that defective construction is the reason for the death of the workman. Will the Government compel the Management to pay a certain amount of compensation to the family of the deceased?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** What steps to be taken in this matter is under examination.

#### Regarding Construction of new R.C.C. Bridge at Barpeta

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** asked:

50. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that new R.C.C. Bridge in place of old R.C.C. Bridge No.1/1 in B.T. Road in Barpeta town had been sanctioned for construction during the Second Five Year Plan?

(b) If so, why no action has been taken up till now?

(c) What will be the fate of this bridge and the amount of money sanctioned for it for being constructed during the period of the Second Five Year Plan?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [(Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B. Wing)]** replied:



50. (a)—Yes, provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for reconstruction of bridge No.1/1 on Barpeta-Tarabari Road.

(b)—On receipt of tenders from contractors it was found that with the lowest tendered rate, the amount originally approved was not sufficient to reconstruct the bridge. The estimate had therefore to be revised and sanctioned accordingly. Work has already been started.

(c)—Work will be continued in the Third Five Year Plan as spill-over Project.

**Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** In reply to (b) it is stated that "the estimate had therefore to be revised and sanctioned accordingly". May I know what is the amount of the revised estimate?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister [(P. W. D. R&B)]:** Rs. 2,00,000.

### Regarding Re-employment in the Education Department

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon)** asked:

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

- (a) How many officers of Education Department were re-appointed during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 after their superannuation and who are these officer?
- (b) What are the special criterion for their re-appointment?
- (c) Whether those officers possess some technical qualification?
- (d) Whether there is dearth of such qualified persons to fill up the posts?
- (e) If the answer to above question is negative, what are the reason for re-appointing retired personnel?
- (f) Whether Government will extend equal treatment to all officers from now without keeping any special privilege to some officers?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied:

51. (a)—There was no case of re-employment of any officer after the date of superannuation during 1958-59 and 1959-60. There are two cases of re-employment in 1960-61. They are—

- (i)—Rajkumar Shri Sureswar Gohain, Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Basic Education), Assam, Shillong.



(ii)—Mrs. B. Lais, Assistant Director of Public Instruction (for female Education), Assam, Shillong.

(b)—Owing to shortage of experienced and trained personnel in the Cadre of Assam Educational Service on the line of basic education and for preparation of the draft for the Third Five Year Plan as well as orientation of Primary School teachers to the Basic system, Shri Gohain was re-employed after the date of superannuation.

Similarly, due to shortage of experienced women officer in the cadre of Assam Educational Service; the services of Mrs. Lais were considered indispensable in connection with the special programme to be taken up of women education in the Third Five Year Plan. So Mrs. Lais was re-employed after the date of superannuation.

(c)—Though they do not possess technical qualification, they are experienced in the particular line of education.

(d)—Yes, as stated in (b) above.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—No. But in cases of persons whose services are considered indispensable, the question of re-employment after the date of superannuation will be considered.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** May I know whether Mrs. B. Lais is at present the Inspectress of School at Jorhat?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** Yes.

**Governor's reply to motion of Thanks passed by the Assembly on his Speech delivered on the 23rd February, 1961**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have got one message from the Governor of Assam which runs as follows :—

“Thank you for your letter No. 4154/L. A. dated 3rd March, 1961 informing me that the motion moved by Shri Chatrasing Teron, M. L. A., on the Address which I delivered before the Assembly on the 23rd February, 1961, was unanimously adopted. I shall be grateful if you will kindly convey to the House my deep appreciation of the keen interest shown by the members of all sections of the House who participated in the debate in regard to the matters mentioned in my Address. I hope that the members of the House will work together in the best interest of the State and their deliberations will be constructive and in conformity with the highest democratic traditions and standards of parliamentary decorum.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/- S. M. SRINAGESH,  
Governor of Assam.



**Government of India's Communication to the Government of Assam re: motion passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly on the resolution on Assam disturbances passed by the West Bengal Assembly**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have got another information regarding the resolution passed in the Assam Assembly on the Assam situation, in the last session of the Assembly. This is a communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi to the Secretary to the Government of Assam Political Department, Shillong, which runs as follows :—

“With reference to your letter No. PLA.618/60/4, dated 6th December, 1960 on the subject noted above, I am directed to state that the request made in the resolution of the State Legislative Assembly has been carefully considered by the Government of India, who are of the opinion that this is not a matter in which a reference could be made to the Supreme Court under Article 147 of the Constitution and the Government of India do not propose to make such a reference”.

**Adjournment Motion re: situation created by smearing Holi colour to some Khasis on the 2nd March, 1961**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have got a notice of an adjourned Motion from Shri Jor Manik Siem, which was tabled on 6th March, 1961. As the House had to be adjourned abruptly the Motion did not come. Now I request Shri Jor Manik Siem to explain under what circumstances and under what rules the Motion is admissible.

**U JOR MANIK SIEM [Nongphoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Sir, I beg leave to move this adjournment Motion under rule 56.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** At this stage you need not move the Motion. You simply explain under what circumstances and under what relevant rules your Motion is admissible.

**U JOR MANIK SIEM :** Sir, I have given my Notice under Rule 50 of the Assembly Rules. The incident tohat took place on the 2nd of this month was of urgent public importance. I therefore, beg leave to move this adjournment motion as the incident has created a sensation in the Khasi circle of Shillong and I consider that this is a fit case to be discussed in this August House.

**Shri BIMLA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, The subject on which this adjournment Motion is proposed to be moved is important in the sense that the incident which has been referred to in the Motion created lot of excitement here. With your permission, Sir, I would like to state the informations which I have in my possession in this regard.



[9TH MAR.,

On the 3rd of March in the morning, Professor Swell telephoned me and I was inside, and when I contacted him again he told me that on the Holi Day on the 2nd of March one Khasi lady and some Khasi gentlemen who were travelling in a jeep, were thrown colours against their will and in spite of their protest, and that subsequently there were some unpleasant altercation also between this lady and the gentlemen who were travelling in the jeep and the people who were playing Holi. Then I requested Professor Swell whether it would be possible to meet the lady who was travelling by the jeep, and Mr. Swell was good enough to bring her to my residence on the same day, and I could get a detailed report from her. She gave me to understand that she along with her brother-in-law and some other people were travelling from Jirang in a jeep and they first came in front of some little children at Ajara who wanted to throw colours on them, and this lady explained to the children that it would not be proper. Then the children went away. As they were proceeding they again met some people at Fancy Bazar who wanted to throw colours, and this lady and the gentlemen explained them and they did not do anything. Then they came near Khanapara and near about the Flour Mill about 100 youngmen stopped the jeep and wanted to sprinkle colours. As they did on the earlier two occasions, this lady and the gentlemen objected and explained to them. But in spite of that those youngmen they sprinkled colours by force and actually the felt-hat of the gentlemen was removed, and he was besmeared with colours. At this they got very annoyed and subsequently there was some unpleasant altercation. This lady and the gentlemen after that incident, came to Shillong, and they could not report the matter to the police at Gauhati.

When the lady came I sent for the I. G. P. the latest position it that a case has been registered at Gauhati and the Police is trying to find out the culprits. With your permission, Sir, I want to read out the note in this connection.

On 2nd March, 1961 which was a Holi festival day one Khasi lady and three Khasi gentlemen were coming in a jeep from Gauhati to Shillong. Near the Flour Mill outside the town the jeep was stopped by some people who were indulging in spraying coloured water on passerby. It is alleged that these persons asked the occupants of the jeep to get down so that they could spray coloured water and smear coloured powder on them. On their protest an altercation ensued and it is alleged that the Holi revellers not only forcibly sprayed coloured water on them but also pulled away the felt-hat worn by one of the Khasi Gentlemen and also used abusive language towards the Khasi people in the jeep. According to the complainant party the Holi revellers were Assamese youngmen numbering about 40.

After this the jeep with passengers came away without reporting to the incident to the authorities at Gauhati. But the Khasi Lady Mrs. P. S. Siem reported the incident to the Chief Minister in the morning of 3rd March 1961. The Chief Minister called the I. G. P. and asked him to take immediate action. The I. G. P. obtained a written complaint from Mrs. P. S. Siem and sent the same to the S. P., Kamrup for registration of a case and investigation. At the same time the I. G. P. instructed the S. P. over telephone to institute confidential enquiries to trace out the persons responsible. The S. P., Kamrup has come up to Shillong and has interviewed the aggrieved Khasi lady and the three Khasi gentlemen



to get the description of the Holi revellers concerned for identification. The Khasi lady and three gentlemen have also agreed to go down to Gauhati to help in the investigation of the case.

After hearing about this incident I was very sorry and I expressed my regret to the Khasi lady.

Sir, in this connection some leading citizens of Gauhati namely, Shri Ambikagiri Roy Choudhury, Shri Raghunath Choudhury, Shri N. M. Goswami (President of Gauhati District Congress Committee), Shri D. C. Choudhury (Vice-President of the Gauhati Mahakuma Parisad), Shri D. N. Sarma (Chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board) and Shri A. S. Kuthari (President of the Kamrup Chamber of Commerce) have issued a statement to the press condemning the incident and expressed regret which has been published in the Assam Tribune dated 5th March. They have issued the following statement:—

“We have heard with regret of a report that some of our Khasi brethren including a very respectable lady have been strewn with coloured water in and about Gauhati during the Holi festival on March 2nd. Such actions, if any are very irresponsible and deserve condemnation by all right-thinking people. We have full sympathy for our Khnsi brethren whose feelings have been hurt”.

This is the latest position, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The House has heard the steps taken by the Government in this case. It also transpires from the statement of the Chief Minister's that a regular case has been instituted and investigation is going on. Therefore, under Rule 57 of the Assembly Rules I cannot allow discussion on a matter which subjudice. Though I feel that the incident is very sad and unfortunate yet my hands are tight by rules and so I have to rule the motion as out of order.

**Calling attention to matter of urgent Public Importance under Assembly Rule 54—for public obstruction of the natural course of river pagladiya flowing over its original and deep bed of Buradiya.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is another motion of calling attention from Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury. Shri Choudhury.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East.):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, by the calling attention motion I want to apprise the house of the recent happenings and the have created by the river Pagladya. Before the earthquake of 1897 there were main rivers flowing from Bhutan to the river Brahmaputra. Besides there were many tributaries. The main rivers are Boradiya, Chaulkhowa and Manas. The earthquake of 1897 has completely changed the pace of the whole thing and there was also topographical changes. The river chaulkhowa became silted and it ceased to flow to the river Irahmaputra, and the river Pagladiya and the rivers mentioned by me were tributaries of Chalkhowa and other rivers.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Choudhury, you must be very brief. You should not narrate the whole history.



**Shri PROBhat NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East) :** I am just explaining how the river came to the present course. I am explaining the point which I have given here. As early as in 1901 the people knew the device of cutting out channels to remove the congestion of water and after 1897, perhaps in 1901-2.....and after 1827 perhaps in 1901-20, the river Baradiya by which the river Pagaladiya flew, silted; it was narrated from the settlement Report on Kamrup (1902-05) by Mr. Macswrisky also succeed Mr. Buving where it is clearly stated that "higher up, where the Pagladiya and Naonadi rivers had their bases shifted due to the earthquake, the main branch of the Pagladiya which fell into Buradiya was diverted by the Public Works Department and a new channel of Naonadi which now flow east Nalbari joining the Chaulkhowa at Bijlighat."

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It is a calling attention notice. The hon. Members may speak about the steps taken by Government in diverting the river etc. and need not go to the history in detail.

**Shri PROBhat NARAYAN CHOUDHURY :** After the earthquake of 1950 also, certain changes were effected and Government provided bunds over the river without obtaining sufficient data.

As we see from the report of the Embankment Project Review Committee of Assam, it was admitted that so far as Pagaladiya river was concerned, none was satisfied with the embankment. Why it was so? In and after 1954, there was not a year left when the river created great havoc by cutting different channels and flowing over so many villages. The reason has been plain and simple, but in respect of Pagladiya this was not done. Some bali bunds were provided which were washed away causing devastation and have to with villages and from pages 68 to 69 of the Embankment and Drainage Project Review Committee it will be seen that it is clearly stated therein that none is satisfied so far as pagladiya embankment is concerned because the discharge of pagladiya could not be carried away and the heavy percentage of silt which pagladiya carried could be not taken away.

It is a mad river, it is a river of sorrows and I am afraid, as has been done every year, in the subsequent year also, the catastrophe would not be less as in the past. Pagladiya river has not settled out. It will be proved by fact that there is not a piece of sarkari land and it flows through Patta lands piratic persons. Therefore cultivation of the people is damaged every year. I approached the Chief Minister and pressed that some thing should be done to properly control the river, got control it properly or do not touch it at all - Govt. Is going to touch the river without devising any means for taking out of the great discharge and also the high quantity of silt and it is a miserable thing that in this days of science, nothing could be done to check the perennial menace of this river. There is no sluice gate provided in the lower reaches and nothing is done in this respect. Now by providing only a bund over Baradiya, the problem will not be solved. I asked the Chief Minister what the Government proposed to do and now Government propose to carry the high discharge. Government have got experts and for the last 7 years, they never learnt by the experience. Chief Minister said that technical enquiry would be carried out. Who are the technicians? The technicians of the Public Work Department the Chief Engineer, also as an Executive Engineer had in charge of executing workmen than the two lakhs in a year



They have got little knowledge of flood control. About flood control measures also, he has absolutely no idea. Now Government depend on such a person who is a layman as I am and how can a technical enquiry be carried out. So I want to impress that a proper technical survey should be made all dates including the part the history of the river and river control measures should be taken in time without making any patch work, without creating such havoc to the people for no fault of them. So I request Government to take some proper measures for river control, so that such things do not take place in future. Sir, this Pagladiya passes through the constituencies of nine Members of this House. Barring the river Brahmaputra, there is no other river in the State which affects the constituencies of so many Members, the constituencies of Shri Baikuntha Nath Das, Shri Siddhinath Sarma, Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Tarunsen Deko myself from other Members.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D. Flood Control ect):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as my friend has raised so many questions including even the competence of the technical experts, I may please be excused if I give my reply in a little detail for the information of the House.

Sir, during flood in the Pagladiya, the Pagladiya right embankment at the 4th mile near village Agre gave way on 14th September, 1960, for an ultimate length of 1500 ft. resulting in complete diversion of the flood of Pagladiya river into Chenguoi channel.

Several representations were received from the public on this issue. Sarvashri Mohadev Das, M.L.A. Tarun Sen Deka, M.L.A. G. Talukdar M.L.A. Biren Das, M.L.A. Srihari Das, M.L.A. Surendra Nath Das, M.L.A. wanted immediate closure of the breach. President of Paschim Nalbar, Anchalik Panchayat and some other Panchayat Presidents and local people also were in favour of it. Sarvashri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury, M.L.A. the only M.L.A. representing out of the nine Constituencies mentioned by him, Shri Satish Ch. Kakati, and some other local people of Khata and Upper Barbhag mauzas were against the closure of the breach.

To expedite investigation and submission of report on the problem so that necessary works could be taken up early in the current working season, necessary and urgent instructions were given to the Superintending Engineer, Western and Central E & D Circles. Several deputations came to Government including some to the Chief Minister who ordered to the effect that whatever was done should be done after thorough investigation. He also desired that before execution of any scheme in this connection he would like to see it. Chief Engineer, Flood Control, with Additional Chief Engineer, E & D inspected the area on 14th and 15th December, 1960, and asked Executive Engineers, Gauhati Investigation E & D and Kamrup E & D Divisions to collect further hydrological data and information on flood damages as a result of the breach through of Pagladiya river.

In the 22th meeting of State Technical Committee, a note on the breach submitted by Additional Chief Engineer, E & D, the Inspection Note of Chief Engineer, Flood Control dated 15th December 1960 and



the data collected by the Department were placed. The Committee went through them. After discussion, the Committee took note of the following important points inter alia for a decision on the matter—

(a) That the diversion of the Pagladiya through the breach caused devastation on an area of about 315 square miles on either side of the Buradiya, Kaldiya and Nakhandia rivers.

(b) That the additional discharge flowed into these areas as a result of the breach through caused an additional inundation varying from 1.5 ft. to 5.3 ft. in places and the value of the total loss on all counts namely, damages to road and railway bridges, loss of crops etc., was of the order of Rs. 63 lakhs.

(c) That the breach occurred towards the end of the flood season when the river carried a discharge of about 37,195 cusecs against a maximum discharge of about 40,868 cusecs of the river and the duration of the flooding was short, otherwise the damages might have been greater.

(d) That the diversion had however resulted in relief from flood congestion of an area of about 31 square miles on either side of the Pagladiya river downstream of the Railway line.

(e) That the diversion of the Pagladiya, if allowed to remain, would necessitate extension of the affected Railway and road bridges while the already extended and improved railway and road bridges over the Pagladiya would largely remain high and dry.

(f) That a controlled by-pass at the breach site would cost Rs. 50 lakhs at least which, therefore, could not be taken up without technical and financial consideration.

In view of the above, the Committee was of the opinion that the breach should be closed as an immediate measure and the river brought back to its former course to avoid devastation of crops, cattle and houses and the existing engineering works on the road and railway embankments in the areas affected by the breach through during high floods in the coming years. The committee, however, agreed to the suggestions of the Department, that as a long term measure the feasibility of providing a controlled flood escape near about this place be investigated. Such a flood escape might best serve the purpose of preventing the lower reaches of Pagladiya from being severely affected by heavy and continued flood congestion as was the case before occurrence of the break-through at Agra and also of gradually reclaiming the low and water-logged area in the Buradiya, Kaldia and Nakhandia basins by gradual siltation by controlled flooding. However, to provide a flood by-pass to carry off the peaks of extremely high floods with a view to relieving flood congestion in the downstream reaches of the Pagladiya and, at the time, give flushing with silt-laden water in the low area around the Buradiya and Kaldia rivers and further down, the Committee also recommended that the feasibility of providing a controlled by-pass at or near the breach site be examined for the technical and financial points of view and the necessary hydrological observation and surveys be made in the coming years.



The recommendation of the State Technical Committee to close the breach at Agra as an immediate measure before the next floods to avoid devastation of the areas and the engineering works in the Buradiya, Kaldiya, and Nakhanda basins affected by Pagladiya discharge flooding into it through the break-through was submitted to Government for approval and this was approved. Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs.1,30,360 was drawn up and work started and so far about 40 per cent of work has been completed.

Therefore the question of stopping the work does not arise. Actually the department has done already 40 per cent of the work and the work is now in progress and we think within this season the work will be completed.

My friend was complaining that although Chief Minister assured that nothing would be done without proper enquiry and investigation even than things are being done without enquiry. I have already said that there was proper investigation and the matter was placed before the highest technical body in the State and they considered the steps later on decided by the Government to be the only feasible course under the circumstances. The matter was looked into by the Chief Minister himself and on the advice of the available experts Government decided to do it.

Therefore to say that the whole thing was done in a haphazard manner and contrary to the assurance given by the Chief Minister to the deputationists is not correct. Then the deputationists were also divided in their opinion out of all the M. L. A's of the 9 constituencies barring Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury all were in favour of a closure.....

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari East):** I am sorry, Sir, I have been misrepresented. I said that it should be done. I am not the highest technical personnel like Mr. Haque Choudhury.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control etc.)]:** I am sorry Sir, this feeling was unnecessary. If by controlling the river my friend is thinking of a dam to be constructed the advice given to me is this "if it means constructing Flood Control Dam, it may be stated that the slope of the river is very steep within the Hills and therefore there is little scope for construction of a reservoir of sufficient capacity to hold flood water. Moreover for further investigation in the upper reaches, permission of the Bhutan Government will be required."

In case of Manas river, we know from our experience as to how much time was taken for giving such permission by the Bhutan Government. Therefore to wait for investigation which alone may take 5 to 6 years of time, while the river will continue causing devastation to as I have said 215 square miles of land would not be a proper step. Government had already said that they would make further investigation with regard to the other matter is about providing a spill channel. That will be done. But in the meantime this measure has been taken to stop the river from doing greater evil it is considered that it would cause lesser evil if it is put to the original course. Hence the Government decision.

### **Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Assam for 1961-62 and the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now I pass on to the next item: Presentation of the Budget.

Before the Finance Minister presents his Budget, our Secretary will provide the hon. Members with copies of his Budget Speech. Within five minutes it will be distributed.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):**

With your permission, Sir, I rise to present the statements of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Assam for the year 1961-62.

**Review of Economic Condition**

2. Following the practice I have hitherto followed, I propose to digress a little and give a brief survey of the economic condition of the Country because Assam's economy can hardly be reviewed in isolation when the State is a part of the Indian politico-economic entity. For the Indian nation the year 1960-61, with all its trials and tribulations, is a memorable year. It marks the termination of a decade of planning for economic development of the country. India's national income, in terms of 1948-49 price, has been estimated to be Rs. 12,471 crores in 1960-61 as against Rs. 11,690 crores in 1958-59. The *per capita* income has also, during this year, risen to about Rs. 306 from Rs. 294 in 1958-59, representing a rise of more than 10 per cent in 2 years. The instruments of this achievement are both agriculture and industries. In the field of food-grains, the production, which is nearly believed to be about 76 million tons, is not expected to reach the revised target of 80 million tons set out in the Second Plan. The industrial production, in 1960, rose by nearly 11·9 per cent over the preceding year and, in August, the index of industrial production (base 1951 = 100) reached a peak figure of 172·1 compared to 122·4 in 1955. The position, however, in respect of foreign exchange still remains precarious. The sterling balances came down to a low figure of 139 crores in September 1960 and the foreign exchange reserves, which continuously declined from Rs. 388 crores in December, 1959 to Rs. 308 crores in September 1960, stood at a level of Rs. 319 crores in December, 1960. Alongside this critical foreign exchange situation, the behaviour of prices continues to be a matter of anxiety. Though recently, the price level has shown a slow decline, the inflationary elements in the machinery have retained their potency indicating the need for continuous vigilance on the price front.

3. While the economy of Assam generally followed the trend of that of India, the temporary deterioration in the law and order situation, resulting from the disturbances within the State, caused considerable diversion of scarce financial and man-power resources of the State to unproductive channels. In addition to scarcity conditions till the time of Autumn harvest.



in Mizo District, which inevitably was the outcome of the large-scale rat menace of the previous year, a large part of the State, during the year under review, was in the grip of the unfavourable climatic and drought conditions which greatly handicapped timely agricultural operation and affected the output of tea, jute and other crops. The State National Income, in terms of 1948-49 price, which had risen in 1958-59 by 4.2 per cent to Rs.272 crores, declined to Rs.270 crores or by 0.7 per cent in 1959-60. Compared to 1955-56 the National income in 1959-60 was only 3.4 per cent higher and, as compared to 1950-51, it represented an increase of 21 per cent. The *per capita* income, which had risen to Rs.276 in 1958-59, declined to Rs.271 in 1959-60. The uneven trend of movement of the State National Income only reflects the fact of over-whelming preponderance of agriculture in the economic life of the State. The seasonal fluctuation of the agricultural out-put naturally dictated the rise or fall of the State National income. There was a general set-back in agricultural production in the State. The index number of agricultural production (base 1949-50=100), which had gone upto 108 in 1958-59, declined to 107 in 1959-60. This was due to the fact that crops had been greatly affected due to unfavourable climatic conditions during the year 1960. Tea and jute, the two most important commercial crops of the State in particular, suffered heavily. Tea production, which had slightly come down to 376 million lbs. in 1959 from a record of 379 million lbs. in 1958, tumbled down to 323 million lbs. or by 15 per cent in 1960. Jute, which also created a record in 1959-60 with a production of 11 lakh bales, suffered greatly with its production lowered down by 26 per cent to 8 lakh bales in 1960-61 season. Oil seeds production also went down by 35 per cent in 1959-60. On the other hand, production of food-grains, rice in particular, registered some increase in 1960-61, the provisional estimate of production being of the order of 16.38 lakh tons as against 16.2 lakh tons in the preceding year. We had a good autumn crop which even exceeded the market demand for a certain period of the

4. Following the trends evidenced elsewhere in the Country, the price situation in Assam, both in regard to food and non-food commodities, continues to cause anxiety. The combined action of the strained food situation, the increased money supply warranted by development needs and the resultant speculative activities led to the prevalence of high prices almost throughout the period of the Second Plan. The *whole-sale* price index in Assam (base 1953=100), which rose from



104 in 1955 to 128 in 1957, stood at a level of 124 in 1958-59. The food price index rose from 102 in 1955 to 130 in 1958 but came down to 129 in 1959 and stood at this level in the first 10 months of 1960. The position in regard to food price thus has not materially changed. In fact, as compared to first 10 months of 1959, the general price level in the corresponding period in 1960 was about 6 per cent higher. Later, however, signs of easing have become visible perhaps in the expectation of better food prospect for the current year. To meet the strained food situation, witnessed over the past 10 years, 25 thousand tons of rice and 63 thousand tons of wheat had to be imported in 1959. And in 1960, 35 thousand tons of rice and 50 thousand tons of wheat were imported. In the coming year, however, the gap between internal supply and demand for food grains is likely to be narrowed down in view of the good rice crops in the current year.

5. The high prices, witnessed during the Second Plan period, were also reflected in the high living cost in the State. Compared to 1955 the cost of living of the general working class in the State was 17 to 21 per cent higher during the last 5 years. In comparison to 1955, the cost of living at Gauhati and Tinsukia, in 1960, was 18 per cent higher, at Silchar it was 25 per cent higher. But, compared to preceding year 1959, except for Gauhati where it was 5 per cent higher, the position has remained largely unchanged. For the rural population the cost of living in 1960 remained more or less at the previous year's level. But compared to 1955 it was about 12 per cent higher. The trend of farm incomes, as measured by the parity ratio between prices received from the sale of the produce and prices paid for consumption needs and cost of cultivation, was encouraging during 1960. The index of parity (base 1944=100) in 1960 was about 8 per cent above par and, compared to 1959, it was about 9 per cent higher.

6. With the decrease of tension on the southern border, some improvement in Indo-Pakistan border trade is visible. But it is still a mere trickle compared to 1952-53 and earlier years. The total value of the border trade, in the first 9 months of 1960, was about 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1959 and this was mainly due to an appreciable rise in our imports. Even now our exports still remain at a very low level between Rs.20-30 lakhs annually.

7. In the sphere of industrial and mineral production, the position has been largely maintained. Coal production recorded



only a slight decline from 53,600 tons monthly, in 1959 to 53,000 tons per month in the first 7 months of 1960. Match production increased from 46,000 gross boxes in 1958 to 49,000 gross boxes in 1959. The achievement of the Oil Industry has been spectacular. After the two Refineries go on stream, though it is estimated that 3.25 to 3.75 million tons of crude oil annually would be extracted, I feel the State will be capable of producing much more than what has been estimated.

8. The un-employment situation in the State is not so serious as elsewhere in the country. The survey of urban employment, conducted in 1959, placed the number of un-employed at about 7,000. The bulk of the un-employed are non-matric, having a little or no technical skill at all and seeking mostly white collar jobs and those requiring little technical skill. On the other hand, the employment market service in the State has been, repeatedly, reporting that there is a large scale demand for technically skilled and trained personnel. In the rural areas the problem is more of under-employment and disguised unemployment than of not finding work at all. According to the survey conducted in the early month of 1960, the number of persons available for but not seeking work was about 2.4 lakhs. Against this the number reported as not able to find work was 80,000 the bulk of whom may be those un-employed in the tea gardens whose number according to survey conducted in 1959 was about 66,000. The current unemployed position in the State may, therefore, be of the order of 86,000 persons.

9. To sum up we have passed the year in retrospect through considerable difficulties. The achievement as well as the short comings reveal the need of accelerating the tempo of investment, appreciating the value and dignity of work and, above all, realising that development and improvement can be achieved only under peaceful conditions and within the frame work of an expressed discipline. The economy is now gathering strength for efficiently mobilising the resources of the State. The developments, during the past few years, further point out the need for keeping food prices, which form the core of the wholesale price structure, at stable level. The measures for price stabilisation are called for to bring about a healthy effect but, if I may venture to say, a permanent solution lies in increasing food production at a rate matching the pace of increasing demand for food.



## Accounts of 1959-60

10. I shall now deal with the actuals of 1959-60 and the revised estimates for the current year. In the original Budget estimates for the year 1959-60 the receipts on revenue account were placed at Rs. 3,395.05 lakhs, and expenditure from revenue at Rs. 3,054.01 lakhs, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 341.04 lakhs. The year, however, closed with the revenue surplus of Rs. 303.81 lakhs. The actuals of receipts and expenditure in revenue section of the accounts stand as follows as compared with the Budget estimates—I need not said out the figures—

## 1959-60

In lakhs of Rupees			
		Budget	Actuals
Revenue receipts	... ..	3,395.05	3,683.32
Revenue expenditure	..	3,054.01	3,379.51
Surplus (+)	... .. (+)	341.04	(+) 303.81

It will be seen that, compared with the Budget estimates, the actual receipts and expenditure were higher by Rs. 288.27 lakhs and Rs. 325.50 lakhs respectively. The increase in receipts was due to improved collection of the State taxes and revenue from Forests. The important items under which there has been an increase are indicated below, counter-balanced by variations under other heads—

State taxes, Forests and share of Central taxes	...	144.71 lakhs.
Miscellaneous	... ..	163.79 "
Total		308.50 "

The increase in expenditure by Rs. 325.50 lakhs is mainly due to expansion of activities. The variations in details have been explained in the Budget memorandum minor headwise,



On the capital side the actual receipts came upto Rs. 978.62 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 863.05 lakhs recording an increase of Rs. 115.57 lakhs. Capital expenditure came down from Rs. 1,157.64 lakhs of the original estimate to Rs. 1,122.45 lakhs showing a short-fall of Rs. 35.19 lakhs. The bulk of the increase in the receipt side was due to floating of public loan of Rs. 2.76 crores counter-balanced by short-fall of Rs. 1.50 crores of loan estimated for the procurement scheme which was ultimately not necessary. The short-fall on the capital expenditure is small and is due to variations under different heads.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,501.96 lakhs on revenue and capital accounts, Rs. 1,084.65 lakhs and Rs. 355.93 lakhs represent expenditure incurred on State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year.

### Financial year 1960-61

11. The House will remember that the Budget for the current year placed the revenue at Rs. 3,760.45 lakhs and expenditure from revenue at Rs. 3,587.73 lakhs, leaving a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 172.72 lakhs. According to the estimate, framed on the basis of actuals of the first eight months and the anticipated receipts for the next four months, the revenue receipts come to Rs. 4,041.45 lakhs and revenue expenditure comes to Rs. 4,066.90 lakhs recording a revenue deficit of Rs. 25.45 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 281.00 lakhs in the anticipated revenue, as compared with the original Budget, is the result of increases mainly under the following heads counter-balanced by variations under various other heads as indicated in detail in the Budget Memorandum—

			Rs.
1. Share of Income Tax	...	...	85.38 lakhs.
2. Transfer from Contingency Fund	..		223.00 lakhs.



The excess in expenditure of Rs. 479.17 lakhs is mainly due to increase of expenditure on account of Mautum Famine, Language-disturbances and transfer to Contingency Fund.

Reasons for variations are given in detail in the Budget Memorandum.

On the capital side, the revised receipts come to Rs. 1,159.59 lakhs against original estimate of Rs. 1,040.97 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 118.62 lakhs which is mostly due to a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Centre for agricultural operations and more loan of Rs. 80 lakhs from Small Savings Scheme. Capital expenditure is anticipated to rise by Rs. 283.44 lakhs. This is mainly due to increased expenditure on account of large scale procurement in the current year, loan issued for agricultural operations and loan in connection with language-disturbances and Mautum Famine.

### **Review of progress under the Second Five-Year Plan**

12. With barely a month to go, the Second Five-Year Plan is fast coming to an end. As one looks back at the progress that has been made, during the decade, since planning assumed importance to solve our economic problems and to help us in our development, the picture, in its broad perspective, is one of hope. I shall, however, not hesitate to admit that there was scope for achieving better results and greater measures of success in many of the activities we have undertaken, attempted or could not undertake. Nevertheless, the achievements made so far warrant an optimistic future. While the First Plan merely restored in our State the equilibrium caused by the partition and the great earthquake of 1950, the living standard at the end of the First Plan was still very low. The population continued to increase at a fast rate and the employment opportunities could not keep pace with the increase in the labour force. The Second Plan, in our case, was a mere continuation of the First. The outlay pattern of the Plan, which was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times more than of First Plan and which is shown along with the outlay of the First Five-Year Plan in the table below to indicate the sectoral allocation and shift in priorities was worked out with due regard to the resources in sight and formulated to provide the immediate pressing needs of the State.



# Distribution of Plan outlay by major heads of development

	First Plan		Second Plan			
	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	P. C. to total	Plan provision (Rs. crores)	P. C. to total	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	P. C. to total
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	4.85	23.7	14.88	25.7	12.89	25.3
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	3.39*	16.5	0.64	1.1	0.98	1.9
3. Power .. .. .	1.21	5.9	3.80	6.6	4.51	8.9
4. Large and Medium Industries .. .. .	..	..	1.33	2.3	1.15	2.3
5. Village and Small Scale Industries	0.10	0.5	3.80	6.6	2.67	5.2
6. Transportation and Communication	3.49	17.0	7.70	13.2	6.88	13.5
7. Social Services .. .. .	7.46	36.4	23.71	40.9	20.35	39.9
8. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	2.09	3.6	1.51	3.0
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>20.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.95</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Includes expenditure for protection of Dibrugarh.

13. The above table gives only a picture of the plan outlay by the State Government but, in considering the overall position, we should also take into account the expenditure incurred by the Government of India in executing the Centrally sponsored State Schemes, Central Sector Schemes and outlay in the private sector. A sum of Rs. 3.6 crores was allotted to the State as Central Government's share of expenditure for Centrally sponsored Schemes. Out of this Rs. 3.3 crores is expected to be utilised by the end of the Second Plan. Allocation for the Flood Control Programme, which also is not accounted for in the State Plan, amounted to Rs. 5.3



crores. It is expected that the entire amount will be spent. In addition, substantial amounts have been allotted by the various Central Boards, such as Central Social Welfare Board, Khadi Commission, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, etc. From the Khadi Commission alone 0.67 lakhs has been received upto the end of January 1961. In the Central Sector, many schemes, such as, Oil Refinery at Gauhati, bridge over Brahmaputra, stabilisation and strengthening of Assam Rail Link, North Bank Railway, oil exploration in Upper Assam, crude oil pipeline project, were taken up. The private sector responded to the call for the investment by participating in the Industrial Estate as well as setting up various new industries on its own. Mention may be made of a steel re-rolling mill, bicycle factory, paper pulp factory, flour mills, saw mill, small engineering industries, etc., but most of the Central and private sector schemes were put into operation only towards the closing year of the Second Plan and their full impact will be discernible only in the Third Plan period. Judged in relation to the immediate objectives, the achievements in the Second Plan were far from encouraging. The State National income, at constant price, is expected to increase by about 9.9 per cent as against 15.8 per cent envisaged and *per capita* income is expected to increase by 3.4 per cent as against the target of 9.2 per cent. The Second Plan, however, has made a larger effort than the First Plan and, as earlier stated, the benefits of a number of projects will be realised only sometime after it comes to a close.

14. The agricultural production as may be judged from the figures given at Appendix 'A', has not responded to the extent of the efforts made and success achieved in executing a number of agricultural programmes in the Plan. The net area irrigated will increase from 10.3 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 16.9 lakh acres in 1960-61. About 12 lakh acres of land have been protected from the ravages of flood. About 13,000 acres of land have been reclaimed. The total length of embankments and drainage channels constructed upto the last working season of the Plan was 330 miles under each category including work executed under Community Development programme. In the Autonomous Hill Districts, apart from small irrigation and contour bunding schemes, about 200 irrigation projects have been executed, demonstration farms to help the people in the hills to take to improved methods of cultivation have been established and 170 model farms started by private individuals have been subsidised. To extend paddy cultivation



in the hill areas two schemes, wet paddy cultivation and extension of high altitude paddy, have been taken up under which 5,580 acres of land have been brought under cultivation. For the first time soil conservation works have been taken up to control erosion, to induce settled cultivation in the hills and to develop the forest wealth of the State. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period about 2,000 acres of land will be under cash crop cultivation and 1,270 acres of land will be planted by the Forest Department. To develop forest villages 216 miles of forest roads have also been completed.

15. Under the Community Development programme 84 Blocks will be in operation by the end of 1960-61 covering 14,737 villages and an area of 26,341 sq. miles and serving a population of 45.3 lakhs or in other words 57 per cent of the area and 55 per cent of population. There will be at the same time 12 more Blocks in the pre-extension stage. Twenty-two of these 84 Blocks will be in the Autonomous Hill Districts amongst which there are 6 multipurpose blocks for each of which additional grant of Rs.15 lakhs is given by the Home Ministry for intensive development. The expansion of co-operative movement is illustrated by the increase in the number of Co-operative Societies from 1,935 in 1955 to 2,578 in 1960. During this period membership increased from 30,000 to 14,62,000. By the end of the Plan period the number of Societies is expected to be about 4,000. The working capital of the societies, at the end of 1959, with loans and advances made by them reached a level of Rs.1.9 crores in 1959 as against Rs.0.5 crores in 1955.

16. Substantial progress has been made in the sphere of communication and transport facilities. The capacity of the Assam Rail Link, which was limited to 170 M. G. wagons each way, is expected to be raised to 400 M. G. wagons per day together with the stabilisation of the link by the end of the Plan. As a step in this direction, construction of a road-cum-railway bridge over the Brahmaputra is nearing completion. Another project for the North Bank is already in hand. During the Plan period there has been significant expansion in roads and road transport. The mileage under motorable road would be about 8,000 miles by the end of 1960-61, compared to 6,965 miles at the end of 1955-56. Against the target of 23 major bridges, envisaged in the Second Plan, 9 have already



been completed and another is expected to be completed by the end of this year. 600 miles of low standard roads have also been improved. Before Independence there were only a few roads connecting different parts of Hill areas to the important towns and markets. Apart from 6 roads undertaken for construction from State revenue, 5 from Petrol Tax Funds and 2 under Motor Vehicle Tax Funds, a number of roads have been constructed from grants under Article 275. Some of the important roads and bridges constructed in the Hill areas are given at Appendix 'B'. Appreciable progress has also been made in nationalising road transport. The nationalised roads now stand at 1,137 miles. The State Transport Organisation is now handling on an average traffic of 25,000 passengers and 10,000 maunds of goods, luggage and parcels daily. Till the end of 1959-60 the State Transport have contributed Rs. 2.36 crores by way of profits to the State Government's exchequer.

17. In the field of technical education, Assam practically started from a scratch. During the Second Five-Year Plan, two engineering colleges were started with an intake capacity of 240 students. Three new Engineering Institutes and Polytechnic have been established increasing the intake capacity to 660 students per year. Two industrial training institutes, one each at Tura and Diphu, are being established in the Autonomous Hill Districts.

18. Though Assam commands about one-fourth of the total 40 million Kwt. Hydro power potential in the country, the *per capita* consumption of electricity is still the lowest in India. In 1959, this was 2.5 Kwt. in Assam as against 32.9 Kwt. for all India. In addition to this the State has rich power resources in oil, coal and gas. With the completion of the Umtru Hydel Project in 1957, the only hydro-electric project of the State located in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, at the cost of Rs. 206.40 lakhs and an estimated capacity of 8,400 Kwt. the total generating capacity for electric power in the State has increased to 24,724 Kwt. as against 7,500 Kwt. in 1955. The position will be retrieved to a considerable extent during the Third Plan when the 7.2 crores Umiyam Project in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which was started in 1959-60, and the Nahorkatiya Project in Upper Assam are completed. A number of electrification projects throughout the State including those at Diphu, Aijal and Jowai, in the Autonomous Districts, were taken up during this period.



19. In the field of industrialisation, Assam stands very much backward despite its natural resources, when judged by the All-India perspective. Apart from tea and oil, the industries now existing are not worth the name. However, a start has lately been made to set up a number of factories. Amongst them, the Oil Refinery, the Spun Silk Mill, Paper and Paper Pulp Mill in the Plains district, Fruit Preservation Plants in Shillong and Tura, a Toy Factory in Diphu in the Autonomous District, may be mentioned. But except the Fruit Preservation Plants, which have already started functioning, these will not start production during the period of the Second Plan. Therefore, whatever output has been made in the field relates to the existing industries like tea, oil, coal, etc., and this is indicated in the table below—

### Industrial and Mineral Production

	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. Coal .. ..	'000 tons	548	570	583	565	643	640
2. Tea .. ..	Million lbs.	367	370	356	379	376	323
3. Matches ..	'000 case of 50 gross boxes.	43	46	..	46	49	..
4. Silimanite ..	Tons	2,428	3,337	4,917	6,322	6,587	..
5. Index No. of Industrial production.	..	149.8	157.8	163.6	165.5	170.0	..

(Base 1951=100 excluding tea).

20. In Social Service the progress in the Second Plan period has been significant. The percentage of children attending school to all children in the age group 6-11 years at the end of 1960-61 is expected to be about 60. The number of children attending school has increased by 35 per cent from 10.3 lakhs in 1955-56 to 13.9 lakhs in 1960-61. In the Autonomous Hill Districts there are about 2,500 Government lower primary schools and private lower primary schools out of which 225 schools were established from Article 275. There are 173 Government and non-Government middle english schools in the Hill areas out of which 30 middle english schools were established under grants from Article 275.



Progress in the field of general education in the Hills can be seen from the following table—

	1951-52	1955-56	1958-59
Enrolment in Primary Schools.	30,942	89,831	1,07,246
Enrolment in Middle Schools.	7,609	13,426	16,439
Enrolment in High Schools.	7,843	10,630	16,072

The Hill tribal students enjoy free tuition and over 2,000 students enjoy scholarships. In education, however, improvement rather than expansion is a pressing need of the hour. During the period of the Plan only 19 schools could be converted into higher secondary schools.

21. In the field of Health the progress made is also satisfactory. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 178 in 1955-56 to 500 in 1960-61. During the same period the number of hospital beds increased from 2,500 to 2,700, the number of registered doctors increased from 2,872 to 3,200 and the number of nurses and midwives increased from 1,464 to 1,992. Fifty-two dispensaries are expected to be established in the Autonomous Districts by the end of the Plan. The Jowai Hospital, a First Plan Project, was also completed in 1957-58. In the First Plan, the Health Services were mostly confined to the urban areas but in the Second Plan the main objective has been to extend the services to the rural areas. Emphasis was laid on the training of technical personnel, medical graduates, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, etc., for arduous work in the rural areas. Lately the clinical classes for two new Medical Colleges at Gauhati and Silchar have also been started to meet the growing requirement of the medical personnel. The malaria control programme of the First Plan in the State was switched over to an eradication programme in the Second Plan. Only a small beginning has been made in extending water supply and sanitation facilities to the rural areas.

22. It will not be out of place to refer here that maintenance expenditure on completed schemes under the Second Five Year Plan will become a committed expenditure from next year and will have to be borne by us. From the available figures it



appears that Rs.417 lakhs including Rs.52.5 lakhs in respect of expenditure under Sixth Schedule areas will be our committed expenditure per year which we shall have to meet in future years from the State's general revenue.

23. The Second Plan period 1956-1961 has been one of challenges and successes through determined efforts even though the phenomenon of rising prices, during the past few years, has tended to eclipse the achievements of the Plan. I have already dealt with this matter relating to rising prices and I do not wish to repeat these figures again. It will however be sufficient to say that, during the Plan period, the price level in the State rose by 26 per cent as against an increase of about 10 per cent in the State national income. The economy of the State is now in a transitional stage and everything will depend on the efforts we can put in during the Third Plan period and thereafter. Paradoxically, success in some fields has brought forth new problems. For instance, emphasis laid on social services has reduced the death rate considerably without a corresponding decrease in the birth rate. This has made the problem of food for the increasing population more and more difficult. Expenditures on development projects have increased the purchasing power of consumers without simultaneous and commensurate increase of consumer goods, thus leading to an inflationary pressure. The success, in future, will therefore greatly depend upon our efforts on the food and price fronts. At the same time unless the State is industrialised and practically is covered by cottage, small and medium industries the economy will remain unbalanced and will not be able to provide for adequate income and employment generation in the long run. Broadbasing of the economy and diversification of employment opportunities is capable of achievement by properly directing and accelerating the pace the economy has already gathered. A better co-ordination of the efforts made for mobilising the underutilised human and material resources is an essential prerequisite in this regard.

### Third Five-Year Plan

24. In my last Budget Speech I had indicated a broad approach and placed certain basic considerations for the formulation of our Third Five-Year Plan. These were, as far as practicable, taken into consideration by the Advisory Board, this august House and the Government at the time of preparation of our Draft Plan. We have, in our Plan of Rs.150 crores, attempted to take up such schemes as will



not merely consolidate and secure the fruit of existing investments and efforts but also help us to convert these investment into real things which mean something to the people. We have got to convert power, oil and gas, in which we propose to increase considerably our investment, into various things, such as tools for the agriculturists with good following, better roads and bridges, consumer goods and education, etc., which means something to the real life of our people. As against the proposed outlay of Rs. 150 crores in the State Draft Third Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission has agreed to a State Plan for Rs. 120 crores in which the share of Central assistance will be Rs. 87 crores and the balance of Rs. 33 crores will have to be met from the State resources. A further sum of Rs. 7 to 8 crores will be available for execution of schemes under the Central sector. For projects like the Brahmaputra Bridge, the Refinery and crude oil pipeline from Nahorkatiya to Gauhati (which projects have already been undertaken and are to be completed during the Third Five-Year Plan) and fertiliser factory, will be executed by the Central Government and for these purposes another sum of Rs. 40·3 crores has been allocated. Thus out of the total India's outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores under the public sector, Rs. 167 crores will be available for investment within the State during the Third Plan period. It may be noted that Central share of assistance will be 72·5 per cent of the total allocation as against Central share of assistance of 62 per cent for the Second Five-Year Plan. In rejecting our claim for Central assistance over Rs. 87 crores, the Planning Commission appreciated the reason for such claim that it was not possible for an undeveloped State like Assam, with poor financial resources, to contribute for the Plan and to develop the State as much as other advanced States could do, but stated that this was the maximum that could be agreed after taking into consideration the special circumstances prevailing in our State. During the Second Plan period, our expenditure on social service accounted for about 44 per cent of the total expenditure against the all-India average of only 18·7 per cent. During the Third Five-Year Plan, expenditure on social service has been reduced to 33 per cent of the total allocation against the all-India average of 17·2 per cent in order to make available more funds for investment on productive schemes. In course of scrutiny of the proposed Plan expenditure, it was pointed out by the Planning Commission that our expenditure on revenue account form 43 per cent of the total outlay as



against the all-India average of 33 per cent. This is to some extent inevitable because of the emphasis on social service and as the State was under-staffed in the development departments in the past in comparison with other States. As we have now improved our staff structure under the Second Plan and have also improved, to some extent, the standard of social service, we shall gradually curtail our expenditure on current outlay and emphasise on expenditure on capital account for investment in productive schemes. Most of our production schemes included in the Draft Plan have been accepted by the Planning Commission. In the matter of power, which is of basic importance for industrialisation, the Commission has even agreed to increase the original provision. The power programme envisages increase in installed capacity from 25,000 Kwt. at the end of the Second Plan to 1,44,000 Kwt. at the end of the Third Plan. Number of towns and villages to be electrified will be increased from 56 at the end of Second Plan to 116 at the end of Third Plan. In the field of technical education the Planning Commission have approved 2 additional medical colleges, 2 additional poly-technics, 2 commercial institutes and 6 junior technical schools. For backward Classes a Central contribution of Rs. 2.40 crores will be available in addition to the Plan provision of Rs. 10.3 crores. Additional production of 4 lakh tons has been fixed as the target for agriculture. One thousand and two hundred more service co-operatives are to be set up and the N. E. S. Blocks under Community Development programme are to cover the entire State. For the first time a provision for a medium irrigation project, Jamuna, has been made in the Plan. The primary schools are expected to be increased from 14,600 at the end of the Second Plan to 18,000 to the end of the Third Plan.

### **Annual Plan for 1961-62**

25. The Planning Commission had indicated a Central assistance of Rs. 12.5 crores (14 to 15 per cent of the total allocation under the Plan) for the Annual Plan of 1961-62. We have proposed a plan of Rs. 18.75 crores for 1961-62, agreeing to contribute Rs. 5.16 crores from our resources which would mean that the Central assistance will have to be increased by Rs. 1.09 crores beyond Rs. 12.5 crores. We had moved the Planning Commission for the additional assistance which has been rejected. We shall again take up the matter. Our contribution of Rs. 5.16 crores towards next



year's annual plan does not include the cost of maintenance of completed Second Plan Schemes, which also will have to be borne by the State as committed expenditure. We are already spending Rs. 94 lakhs from normal resources for the maintenance of Plan Schemes completed upto 1959-60. Additional provision of Rs. 3.23 crores has been made in next year's budget for maintenance of other completed Second Plan Schemes. Our total committed expenditure on completed Second Plan schemes therefore comes to Rs. 4.17 crores. Thus our total contribution for next year's annual Plan and on account of committed expenditure will be Rs. 9.33 crores.

### Third Finance Commission

26. As Hon'ble Members are aware the Third Finance Commission has been recently set up under the Constitution to recommend the principles of distribution of certain revenues between the Centre and the States and for Grant-in-aid to the different States out of the Central revenues. We have already submitted our memorandum before the Commission stating our case and emphasising the necessity and justification for larger share of revenues and increased financial assistance. The grants and share of revenue allocated to our State, on the basis of recommendation of the Second Finance Commission, are not proportionate to the expenditure we have to incur in discharging our responsibility and obligation as a Border State, with long international frontier, to the contribution which our State makes to the Central revenues, apart from our claim for special consideration because of the various pressing needs of our State. Our grievances, particularly, relate to the total denial of any share from the Excise duty on crude oil and from the export duty from tea, the inadequate share from Excise duty on Tea, the Central Government's apathy to increase royalty on crude oil, the inequitable imposition of West Bengal Entry Tax on Assam Tea not consumed in that State but merely auctioned in Calcutta for the purpose of export, the deprivation of full share of income-tax collected from the profits of tea companies registered outside our State though earning profit from tea produced in Assam, absence of proper assessment of our needs, the scant consideration given to the high cost of living and the high expenditure on construction works, due to bad communication and unfavourable climatic conditions, and failure of appreciation of the enormous burden and strain we are repeatedly subjected from the recurring devastations of



floods, earthquakes and famine. Notwithstanding the State being rich in natural resources our sources of revenue are more or less inelastic and we are therefore deprived from deriving benefits out of these assets. Over and above this, a good share of our revenue has to be spent for the development of such vast areas in the State as yield little or no revenue. The standard of general administration under the different Departments is low and has to be raised to catch up to, at least, the all-India standard. Our police requires re-organisation and general administration also requires expansion. For all this we require more revenue and substantial financial assistance till we can develop and expand our resources. The denial of a share from the Excise duty on oil, though it is extracted from the State and is an exhaustible natural asset, is most unjust and has to be remedied. Our claim for a larger allocation of income-tax and other divisible Excise duty, is equally strong. To drain a State of its resources, to deny it even a share out of its revenues and to withhold adequate aid for serving its needs and for exploiting natural resources within its area is not the path of the real democratic plan. We propose to place before the Finance and Planning Commission our grievances, needs and requirements and press our case for equitable share from revenues and for adequate financial assistance. In this respect if Hon'ble Members have any suggestion to offer we shall welcome them. We cherish our freedom and are conscious of our obligation and responsibility for keeping this freedom by working hand in hand and in co-operation with the rest of India but when, in time of need, difficulty or in case of injustice, we ask for help and redress we hope it will not be denied.

### **Steps taken for speedier plan implementation**

27. To execute developmental schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 120 crores including Rs. 8 crores for the Central sector a massive effort on all fronts will be necessary. For quick execution of schemes, increased financial powers have been delegated to different Departments and Heads of the Departments. They have also been provided with financial advisers to help them in the exercise of these powers and in other financial matters. To cope with the problems of man-power, a Committee has been set up to assess the man-power needs of the Plan under different categories and, on their report, necessary action will be taken by the Education Department to take up training schemes. As construction cost, at present,



swallows up a big proportion of expenditure under the Plan Schemes, it is necessary to make reduction in such cost so that more funds can be released for real productive work. Further, in order to expedite construction work simplification of Public Works Department procedure with respect to sanction, etc., is necessary. It has, therefore, been decided to appoint a small official committee to explore ways for reducing construction cost and to suggest measures at all levels for expediting the construction work. In order that some commercial concerns, under the Industries Department, may operate business more quickly without being required to come to Finance for sanction for purchase of raw materials, etc., working capital has been provided under personal ledger accounts. A proposal is also under the consideration of the Government for starting an evaluation wing under P. & D. Department for assessing the actual results of the different schemes undertaken under the Plans on independent basis so that this evaluation reports may be a guide in the matter of planning and execution. On the resources side, in order that we may be able to contribute our share for the plan from the State resources, steps are being taken to tighten up the collecting machinery of taxes, stop evasion and to realise the arrear revenue more expeditiously. Steps are also being initiated to avoid unnecessary expenditure and waste by curtailing expenditure on contingency's travelling allowances and entertainments.

### **Border and Internal Law and Order**

28. Except for sporadic cases of trespass committed by individuals for the purposes of stealing cattles, burglary and kidnapping, the situation in the Indo-Pakistan border of the State continues to show an appreciable improvement. Three hundred miles of Indo-Pakistan border have been demarcated up-to-date and demarcation of the 622 miles border is in progress. We have opened 46 border outposts on our side as against 78 outposts on the Pakistan side.

The frequent raids, resulting in crimes and acts of violence, by Naga Hostiles still continue and cause anxiety. During the period under review, the number of such raids in Sibsagar and United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Districts was 22. Property, worth Rs.26,486 is reported to have been looted. Fire-arms and ammunition from villagers have been robbed and there have been some cases of kidnapping. The hostiles have also opened fire on running goods trains causing death to some and bullet injury to others. The army and police continue to



carry on intensive patrolling on the border and with the help of the intelligence staff, have often succeeded in ambushing batches of Naga Hostiles after exchanges of fire. To prevent further influx of Naga Hostiles into the border villages of these districts, 35 outposts manned by Assam Police Battalions and Border Security Forces have been opened under the control of the army commander posted at Diphu in Mikir Hills. Needless to say that these operations have resulted in a drain of the State exchequer.

29. The law and order situation in the State during the year under review was practically normal till May 1960. The series of meetings, processions, demonstrations and hartals held in Brahmaputra Valley, demanding declaration of Assamese as the official language of the State and the counter propaganda through similar processes at Shillong and in Cachar District against such declaration, particularly after the Assam Provincial Congress Committee had passed a resolution for declaring Assamese as the official language of the State, spoilt the atmosphere of peace and amity which prevailed in the State. Bitterness and hatred gained momentum and ultimately, the sporadic and isolated cases of assault, intimidation and violence which occurred during the second half of June 1960, assumed intensity both in form and size from the 4th July onward for a week to 10 days resulting in large scale arson, loot, violence and other offences. About 13,195 houses, mostly thatched in rural areas, were burnt or damaged and 40 persons were killed. About 16,250 families were affected. A large number of these, who left their places of residence, were evacuated in camps within the State and some left for West Bengal. Once again I take this opportunity of condemning this temporary out-break of lawlessness and of expressing our profound sorrow and indignation over these incidents and our concern and sympathy for all those who have been subjected to immense suffering and loss during this period. As Hon'ble Members are aware, curfew and 144, Cr. P. C. were imposed in all such places where disturbances had taken place. Over 5,000 persons were arrested for various offences and some gazetted and non-gazetted officers were suspended after enquiries for negligence of duties. Eighty-nine camps which during the peak period accommodated 79,000 persons were started within the State to provide shelter and relief to those who were rendered homeless and who left their places out of panic. These camps have been disbanded and all the persons have now returned to their places except a few in one camp at Silchar and have been rehabilitated. For rehabilitation of the affected persons,



Rs.60,20,500 on loan and Rs.8,63,600 on grants have been spent upto 21st February 1961, as against the sanctioned amounts of Rs.95,13,750 and Rs.9,83,500 respectively. Expenditure on relief up to the same date was Rs.17,50,600 against the sanctioned amount of Rs.20,71,160. A considerable number, out of those who had left for West Bengal, have also returned to their places and have been rehabilitated. The number of those affected during the disturbances and are now in West Bengal camps as given by West Bengal Government, is at variance with the actual figures. In order to settle this we have mutually agreed that forms requiring information about the names, addresses, occupation, the number of patta or municipal holding, etc., will be provided to those in West Bengal Camps and when these forms are filled, they will be sent to us for verification. These forms have now been received and a considerable number out of them have also been returned by us to the Central Rehabilitation Ministry after verification. Those confirmed as *bona fide* migrants will be offered facilities by the Central Rehabilitation Ministry to return to Assam within a specified period and such of these who had suffered damages during the disturbance after they reach their places, will be given similar rehabilitation facilities by us as have been provided to others in similar circumstances. It was a source of great relief that the situation was brought under control within a week with the assistance and co-operation from many non-official organisations and persons, the help of the army and Assam Rifles, Police Force and the constant and painstaking vigilance by our officers at all levels notwithstanding the continuous provocation from some mischievous, unsympathetic and uncharitable quarters from outside the State. A Commission of Judicial Enquiry consisting of Chief Justice of Assam High Court was set up for enquiring amongst other things into the causes and the nature of disturbances resulting into the firing at Gauhati on 4th July 1960. The Commission has since submitted its report which is now under the consideration of Government. Another Commission of enquiry consisting of a High Court Judge has been set up to enquire into the incident that took place at Goreswar in North Kamrup. The Commission has submitted its report recently. For all this Government had to incur a very heavy expenditure which has obviously put a heavy strain on our economy at a time when we wanted every possible pie for our development. We have approached the Central Government for sharing some of this expenditure and we hope some assistance will be available.



### Police

30. The Police Force of the State is still composed of most young and inexperienced officers both in gazetted and non-gazetted ranks and its weaknesses became glaring during the recent disturbances. Efforts are therefore being made to intensify training of Officers. It is proposed to start a Detective Training School and Forensic Laboratory in the State for which some provision has been made in the next year's Budget. In the meantime officers are being deputed to the Central Detective Training School at Calcutta for training. During the year under review, 24 officers were trained in the detection of forged currency notes pressed at Bombay. Further steps taken to strengthen the Department include the appointment of more officers in all ranks of armed and unarmed branches and opening up of 3 new Police Stations, 12 outposts and 2 patrol organisations. It has also been decided to gear up the entire police organisation by equipping it by adequate transport, telephones and wireless communication and provisions of adequate reserves both in the district/subdivisional headquarters and at the interior police stations so that the whole machinery may act swiftly in emergency. The intelligence branch is also to be reorganised to place it on a footing of real efficiency. For all this and other improvements more funds are necessary than the present state of our finance can bear and therefore we propose to press before the Third Finance Commission for adequate assistance to enable us to undertake this difficult and expensive task. Housing accommodation of police force under the Police housing scheme has been improved. A sum of Rs.9,81,331 has been sanctioned during the current year for construction of quarters of Police officers of subordinate ranks. The Village Defence Organisations continue to do valuable work in aiding the police in maintaining law and order by patrolling and supply of intelligence. The Fire Service Organisation in the State is being improved and steps have been taken to open new fire stations at Nowgong, Tezpur and Dhubri and sub-stations at Sibsagar, Goalpara and Dergaon. With the strengthening of the Anti-Corruption Branch under the Police Department the number of cases of corrupt practices taken up for enquiry has decreased. The total number of enquiry made by this Branch during this year upto 15th January 1961 was 161 as against 274 in the previous year upto 31st December 1959.

### Food

31. During the year under review, the general food condition in Assam was fairly good and prices of the food



produced and the food production schemes are started in the winter months. For organising food production, Field Management Committees have been set up and an intensive programme for training of farmers has been taken up through Gram-Sahayak Training Camps and Seminars at District and Subdivisional levels. Upto August 1960, 8,300 Field Management Committees have been formed against the target of 10,000 within the Plan period. A short-term loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to the cultivators by the Co-operative Department in the shape of fertiliser, seeds and pesticide and some additional cash amount. Co-operation from the tea estates was also obtained in the food production by utilising their surplus land and they have been provided with required improved seeds, manures and pesticides. During 1959-60, 80 per cent of paddy crops were damaged in the Mizo District, resulting in an acute shortage of food and seed. Nine thousand maunds of seeds of maize, kochu, ground nut and paddy were distributed in the Mizo District by the Agriculture Department to meet the situation and also rat-killing campaign was carried out. An expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs is expected to be spent on this account in the current year in addition to Rs. 2.99 lakhs spent during 1959-60. A land settlement scheme was launched at Fallangani at Golaghat Subdivision for rehabilitating landless agriculturists and flood affected people. Till March 1960, about 6,000 bighas of fallow land were reclaimed and 4 villages were established with about 300 families. By the end of the fourth year of the Plan, Rs. 6.2 lakhs were spent on this purpose against the total provision of Rs. 23.57 lakhs. During 1960-61 upto September 1960 the expenditure was Rs. 10 lakhs. An additional Integration Training Centre was started at Arunachal in Cachar District for the training of field staff of the Community Project and Agriculture Department.

33. The Department of Animal Husbandry utilised fully the Annual Plan allocation of Rs. 23 lakhs in 1959-60. In the current year, it is expected that it would be able to spend Rs. 38 lakhs for the plan project as against the annual allocation of Rs. 28 lakhs. In the current year, 9 veterinary dispensaries, 4 hospitals, 2 mobile dispensaries, 4 fodder farms and one key village Block will be added for all round development of livestock. Programme under Article 275 has also been intensified by gradually extending the benefits of improved methods of animal husbandry in the remote Tribal areas. Large number of poultry, pigs, cattle of improved varieties are being distributed in these areas. During the next financial year emphasis will be laid on the implementation of dairying and milk supply, poultry development and key village schemes.



34. The pisciculture has shown progress in production of fish seed, renovation of old tanks, development of fishermen co-operatives and in the training of field staff. During the current year, the Department is expected to spend the entire allocation of Rs. 9 lakhs. Adequate funds have also been provided for development of pisciculture in the Sixth Schedule areas of Autonomous Hill Districts.

#### **Adjournment**

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.

*After lunch*

#### **Co-operation**

35. In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council, small-sized Village Co-operatives, confined to one or more villages, are being established in place of large-size co-operative societies. Upto March, 1960, 2,578 such Service Co-operatives have been organised in the State. Under the new policy it is expected that about 4,000 such societies will be organised before the end of the current year. The branches of the Assam Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at Nalbari, Barpeta, Silchar and Sibsagar have been converted into primaries during 1959-60 and they have been given a subsidy of Rs.6,000. It is proposed to convert six new sections of the Land Mortgage Bank into Primaries in 1961-62. During, the last four years, 117 Primary Marketing Societies and Apex Marketing Society have been established out of which the Apex and 95 Primaries received share capital and subsidy and 89 of them, including the Apex, received loan and subsidy for the construction of godowns. In the districts of Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Cachar and the subdivisions of North Lakhimpur, Diphu and Goalpara, the State Trading in food-grains has been taken up through the agencies of Co-operative. In the last year the Apex Society procured 45.39 lakh maunds of paddy upto 30th November 1960. The programme for the current year is to procure 75 lakh maunds of paddy and establish 16 new Primaries. The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill produced 1,16,864 maunds of sugar in 1959-60 season as against 48,000 maunds of sugar produced in 1958-59. A Milk Pasteurised Plant has been started at Gauhati and it is now supplying milk in Gauhati town. Another such Plant is being started at Jorhat. A second Cotton Ginning Mill is being established at Diphu in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. A Co-operative Society for a Jute Mill in Assam has been formed in the district of Nowgong with Jute growers as members. Government of India have issued the license and steps are being taken to raise sufficient



share capital and to obtain the requisite machinery. The Assam State Ware Housing Corporation, constituted in 1958-59, is taking steps for construction of two Ware Houses. It is now storing paddy, procured under the State Trading Schemes, in hired godowns at different places. Twelve Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies and similar other societies are being helped by the Khadi Board with financial assistance. Bell-metal, brass, black-smithy industrial co-operatives are being looked after by the Cottage Industries Department. Active steps have been taken for organising farming co-operatives. Pilot Schemes have been drawn up for all the districts in Assam and provision has also been made for financial assistance. Two Pilot Projects, having 10 co-operative farms in each, are proposed to be taken up in 1961-62. The State Co-operative Union is now engaged in training members of the office-bearers of Co-operative Societies and also non-official members with the help of eight instructors in eight districts. They have so far trained 10,152 persons. Under the Border Relief and Rehabilitation Schemes, six godowns at Rs. 20,000 each are proposed to be constructed in the border areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo Hills. A sum of Rs.1,50,000 and Rs.1,00,000 as grant-in-aid towards share capital and subsidy towards costs of management respectively will be sanctioned to the districts and regional Co-operative Marketing Societies in the above districts. The Co-operatives are intended to provide credit facilities, particularly, to rural population but this purpose can only be served when the institutions are properly managed and keep the door open for receiving loans and subsidy by timely and prompt payments of their outstanding and overdues. The overdues and outstanding position of rural credit in the State, as disclosed on 31st December 1960, are very alarming and likely to hamper seriously the agricultural production programme and development of villages. Of the total amount of Rs.4,26,94,644 disbursed on account of short term loan, medium term loan and special medium term loans, the amount over-due has reached the figure of Rs.1,31,71,052 towards the end of 1960 while the amount outstanding at that time was Rs.1,52,12,129. A gigantic effort for realising these big over-dues and outstandings is called for but this effort can only yield result with the co-operation of the people.

### Community Project

36. The Community Project Schemes, which have been undertaken to overcome torpor of rural India will have a



new vigour and drive with the coming up of the Anchalik and Gaon Panchayats, establishment of Service Co-operatives and formation of Field Management Committees. It is expected that with the co-operation of these three agencies, the village level worker, who is the pivot of the Community Project administration, will be able to show much better performances. Effective steps are being taken for training of the Gram Sevaks and village workers in the existing four Integrated Training Centres and in addition arrangement have been made for their refresher's training for short period. The Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in 15,000 acres of land and 13,000 acres of land were covered under the chemical fertiliser programme. Over 1 lakh acres of land were covered under Minor Irrigation Programme. About 97,000 maunds of pesticides have been distributed all over the State and 30,000 acres of land have been placed under the horticulture programme. Fifty primary health centres and 75 maternity and child welfare centres are functioning. About 200 artificial insemination centres and breeding centres have been started. A new programme of setting up Vigyan Mandirs for popularising scientific technique and three Pilot Projects, in North Lakhimpur, North Gauhati and Goalpara, for productive purposes are being taken up. Women and children programme is also being pushed up. It has been decided that during the Third Five-Year Plan period, all the blocks to be taken up in the Autonomous districts will be multipurpose blocks with an additional grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for each over and above the usual allocation from schemetic budget.

### Panchayat

37. The Assam Panchayat Act 1959 came into force with effect from 1st October 1959. After the formation of 2,546 Gaon Sabhas in the Plains, in consultation with the rural population, these have been linked with 120 Anchalik Panchayats and 16 Mohkuma Parishads. Elections were held at all the three levels throughout the Plains in the State and by now elections in all the districts have been practically completed. Gaon Panchayats have been given the entire local rates and 15 per cent of land revenue realised within their jurisdiction, in addition to their own income from minor hats, taxes on tea stall, sale of fire-woods and thatch, slaughter houses, etc. The Anchalik Panchayat will get 10 per cent of the land revenue in addition to a substantial portion of receipts from major hats, revenue from cart taxes, etc. Further the entire



amount of schematic budget of Community Development Block is also at the disposal of the Anchalik Panchayat, where National Extension Service Blocks have been taken up. In addition to all these, specific grants-in-aid for specific development are being placed at the disposal of the Anchalik Panchayats for works to be executed, as far as possible, through the Gaon Panchayats. During this year about Rs. 13 lakhs for rural water-supply, about Rs. 2.6 lakhs for self-help work, Rs. 4.8 lakhs for rural road development schemes and about Rs. 12 lakhs as grants-in-aid to Panchayats, in addition to grants for Exhibition and for repair of Local Board roads have been given. From the share of land revenue Rs. 14.28 lakhs have been given to Anchalik Panchayats and Rs. 21.42 lakhs to Gaon Panchayats while the latter has also received Rs. 14.22 lakhs from local rates. It is proposed and expected that other Departments will also channelise their activities through the Panchayats. In order that these Panchayats manage their work efficiently, arrangements have been made for systematic training programme of the Presidents, Members and the Secretaries of Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats. Two-day training camps are being organised at the village level for the Gaon Panchayat members whereas 7-day training camps are being started for the members of the Anchalik Panchayats subdivision-wise. In addition to this, State Level Seminars are being held for training of the office-bearers. Side by side with the camp training, arrangement has been made for longer course training of the officials and non-officials of Panchayats in the Training Institute at Joysagar. As only one Training Institute is not sufficient, another one is being set up at Kahikuchi near Gauhati for training of the Panchayat workers. It is contemplated to have a training scheme separately for each district in future with Central assistance. Under the Annual Plan 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 21 lakhs has been provided for loans to Panchayats and for creating remunerative productive assets and for other purposes such as the training of the Panchayat people. The healthy foundation laid down for the working of the Panchayat system, if taken advantage of properly and worked in active, co-operative and proper spirit, will change the phase of rural area.

### Education

38. The Aided College Teachers have been given the scales of pay according to the University Grants Commission's recommendation, in addition to dearness allowance at the rate admissible to Government servants. Teachers of aided secondary



schools have also been given the scales of pay and dearness allowance as admissible to teachers of Government Secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Plan Budget to increase the dearness allowance of lower primary and middle vernacular school teachers. It has also been recently decided to give separately higher pay scale to matriculate and Normal passed middle vernacular school teachers and Intermediate passed school teachers in middle english and high schools. The reservation of fee income of aided colleges and schools has been raised from 25 to 40 per cent to enable the institutions to have more funds for capital expenditure. Substantial expenditure will have to be incurred by the State Government for introducing the three-year degree course in the colleges. The phased programme is being drawn up and the first phase will be implemented during the next financial year. The scheme for conversion of high schools into higher secondary and multipurpose schools continued during the year under review. The total number of High Schools taken up for development is expected to be 23 multipurpose and 22 higher secondary by the end of the year. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for upgrading more high schools and for introducing agricultural gardens as craft subject in selected secondary schools and for improving facilities for teaching science in schools having qualified science teacher and staff. Provision has also been made to meet the increased demand for more facilities for secondary education by means of grants-in-aid. Four hundred and sixty venture lower primary schools and 14 venture middle vernacular schools will be taken over by the State Basic Education Board and 80 venture lower primary schools in the tribal areas will be brought under the aided list. The provision for primary education in the normal budget during 1961-62 has been raised by 21.14 lakhs over the provision of previous years. A phased programme for introduction of universal and compulsory primary education throughout the State has been drawn up and provision has been made for implementing the first phase of the programme to cope with the increased demand for trained teachers. The annual intake capacity of existing teachers' training Institute has been increased and the training programme has been taken up to orient the primary school teacher to the basic pattern. The Inspectorate staff has been strengthened by creation of posts of two more Inspectors, 8 more additional Deputy Inspectors and 28 more Sub-Inspectors of School. The number of Sub-Inspectors of School is being proportionately increased every year till a staffing pattern of one officer for 50-60 schools is achieved. Sixty scholarships for special studies inside India in



various subjects have been created. Further provision has been made for granting Central post-matric scholarship to students of scheduled castes, tribes and other communities.

Out of a total plan allocation of Rs.72.47 lakhs for technical education and craftsman training for the current financial year, Rs.12.44 lakhs were spent upto quarter ending 30th September 1960. A second Engineering College at Jorhat and a third Poly-Technic at Silchar have been started. Due to the difficulty in the matter of acquiring land, the Nowgong Poly-Technic could not be started but, as land has now been obtained, it is expected that the classes may start partially in 1961-62. Four Technical Schools at Tezpur, Nowgong, Bonggaigaon and Gauhati have been taken over by the Department and developed into full-fledged industrial training institutes. The total number of seats for craftsmen training have been raised from 860 to 1,344 in 1961-62. Industrial training Institutes are being established at Tura and Diphu.

### Medical

39. The expenditure likely to be incurred during the year under review for implementation of various development schemes will be about Rs.163 lakhs. One Medical treatment centre at Mairang and one dispensary at Barapani (both in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) have been recently opened. Another dispensary at Pynursla, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, will shortly be constructed. Eight new dispensaries will be established in the four autonomous districts during the current year and the dispensary at Dawki will be shifted to Lamin with the addition of 12 beds. Two new subsidised dispensaries have been established. Decision has been taken for taking over subsidised dispensaries and conversion into regular State dispensaries with a view to extending better medical facilities to rural area. This will have to be done in phased programme, taking into consideration the regional needs, and it is proposed to take over 13 dispensaries during the next financial year after proper selection. This will involve an expenditure of Rs.9,10,000. A two-years' Pharmacists' training course has been started in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, in substitution of the one year Compoundary Training Course. The research Department of the Ayurvedic College, which has now shifted to the new building, has been strengthened and 18 subsidised dispensaries have been set up. Fifty-seven Family Planning Clinics have been established upto-date and 10 more will be soon taken up in the current



year. Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi T. B. Hospital has been granted subsidy of Rs. 4.25 lakhs. Some additional building in the R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong, have been completed and the existing T. B. clinic at Tezpur has been upgraded. Drug control staff has been sanctioned for enforcement of Drug Act and Rules. Eight doctors have been selected for training abroad. A pre-clinic class for two medical colleges have been started to meet the demand for more doctors. Under various training programme maximum possible number of Pharmacists, nurses, mid-wives, etc., are being placed for training.

### Major Industries and Power

40. There has been considerable progress in the matter of industrialisation of the State during the year under review. In spite of the disturbances and acute shortage of cement and steel, work on the Gauhati Refinery is proceeding satisfactorily and the Refinery is likely to go on stream in 1961 and the oil pipe line from Nahorkatia Oil Field is also likely to be completed. A number of ancillary industries, oxygen plant, a sulphurdioxide and the like, are being set up in the private sector. In the Naharkatia and Namrup area sufficient progress has been made for starting the fertiliser plant, the construction of which has been entrusted to Hindusthan and Fertiliser Co. Ltd. The project for distribution of natural gas by the State Government in Tinsukia and Dibrugarh areas for domestic and industrial field has since been approved and the work on the project is expected to commence during the next financial year. We also propose to undertake a project for the stripping and fractionisation of natural gas so that the common fraction can form the base for the manufacture of a large number of petro-chemicals. It is expected to commence work during 1961-62 on this project. The Spun-Silk Mill, a State Government undertaking, is expected to go on production by the middle of this year. The machinery erection has already commenced. A project for manufacture of ceramic and insulators is also proposed to be undertaken in Goalpara and Garo Hills district area during the course of the next year. In the private sector, a number of major industrial projects—synthetic rubber, poly-ethylene, synthetic plastic and carbon black have been approved and licensed during the last year. These projects are likely to be established by 1963-64 in the Upper Assam area and are expected, together with gas based thermal project, to fully utilise the natural



gas which will be available after the Refinery goes on stream. Other chemical industries, super-phosphate and sulphuric acid plant and a project for calcination of petroleum, coke and manufacture of graphite paste, have also been set up in Gauhati area. Licenses for two additional pulp projects, including rayon pulp, have been issued and Cachar region is expected to develop industrially once these projects are completed by 1964. These projects will also utilise the various resources of the Mizo District. A pulp project of Assam Pulp Mill had to be shifted to Cachar from the North Cachar Hills owing to extensive bamboo flowering in that district. It is expected that another pulp project, based on bamboo of North Cachar Hills, will be taken up as soon as the bamboo regeneration is found to be satisfactory after investigation for which a detailed survey will be taken up in the next year. Other industries, in various stages of implementation include a small paper mill of 10 ton capacity, a hard board plant, a cheap board unit, besides expansion of manufacture of commercial ply-wood. Two Cotton spinning Mills, in Kamrup and Darrang districts, are likely to go into production during this year. The Fruit Preservation Industry is expected to receive a considerable fillip, with the substantial extension of two local units, through financial assistance from the State Government, and a major unit to be set up in private sector in Cachar. Machinery orders have been placed for the Cement factory at Cherrapunji and it is expected that the project will go into production by April 1963. The project for manufacture of refractory material in Assam has also been approved and work in this project will commence shortly. A Cycle Factory has gone into production at Gauhati and steps are being taken to revive a local tannery unit at Gauhati through substantial capital participation. The techno-economic survey of the State has been completed by national council of applied economic research and a final report is expected to be published shortly. Policy of Government, in the matter of industrialisation, is to implement certain basic industries in the public sector, to encourage the co-operative sector to extend, as far as possible, and to allow and assist other industries to be undertaken by the private sector. Provision is made, in many instances, for direct capital participation through purchase of preference or equity shares, besides securing participation, to an adequate extent, for intending local shareholders in the share issue. It is also being ensured that industries started in the private sector will give preference to local persons in employment and provide opportunities to local persons for receiving technical education and training. It is



expected that with the implementation of these projects, the pressure of unemployment will be considerably reduced. With the growing industrialisation and increasing need for local employment, a Liaison Officer has been appointed, with a separate office, for taking up the question of employment of the local people with private industries. And for the tea industry, a Committee has been appointed with the representatives of industry to screen local candidates desirous of joining the tea industry. A detailed assessment has been made, category-wise, of the requirements of trained technical personnel for the industries of the State, during the Third Five-Year Plan, and the training programme to cover these requirements is being drawn up by the Education Department. The Industries Department is also separately taking up programme for apprenticeship and in plant training for local persons in industries which have sufficient scope in Assam. As Hon'ble Members are aware, oil has been recently struck by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Rudrasagar area of Sibsagar District with great possibility for the future. It must, however, be noted that most of the major projects will not be completed before 1963-64 as the power from the Umiyam Hydel and Nahorkatiya Thermal Station will not be available before then. Nonetheless, the establishment of so many large industries, with ancillary and subsidiary industries, towards the end of Third Plan into which we are stepping, will undoubtedly change the face of Assam and usher in a new era of industrial employment, progress and prosperity, beside facilitating the exploitation of the State's natural resources.

### **Small and Cottage Industries**

41. Small and Village Industries deserve even more attention than the Major Industries. The reason for giving them more importance is too wellknown to require any reiteration here. It will be sufficient to say that organised and extensive efforts in this direction will pay us more dividend. The growth of small-scale industries, which continues to be satisfactory, has to be carefully planned and pursued. A number of light engineering units and steel processing units, foundry, cycle parts, wire goods, canvass goods, batteries, paints, etc., have been set up at Gauhati in addition to units at Tezpur and Sibsagar. The Central Workshop is expected to be completed this year. The Marketing Corporation, which has started functioning quite effectively, is bringing better co-ordination in the marketing programme. Two more industrial estates have been



sanctioned, one each at Nalbari and Badarpur, under the rehabilitation programme and work has been started in both these projects. A total amount of Rs. 10,71,700 has been spent for loan for assisting these small industries upto December 1960. Further, Government extended all necessary facilities through the training-cum-production centres, service facilities through the industrial estates and service workshop and marketing facilities through the marketing corporation. Raw materials were also supplied through the Central stores. The training programme, initiated by the Department, covered 105 persons upto September 1960 and another batch of 64 boys will complete their training by the end of the year. During the Third Plan, the activities of the marketing corporation are expected to cover the entire State together with the setting up of the designs units and a large production centre for handloom and other local products. An important programme proposed to be taken up, through the State Small Industries Corporation, which is being constituted shortly, is the setting up of a number of Small Industries units directly by the agencies which could after completion be operated and managed by local persons. Under Sericulture and Weaving altogether 22 schemes of different categories have been taken up during 1960-61 involving an expenditure of Rs. 22.54 lakhs and the progress has been satisfactory. According to the decision of the Central Silk Board, the higher diploma course in Titabar Sericulture Training Institute has been discontinued from this academic year and now only the certificate course will be conducted in this Institute. The Research station at Titabar has been continuing investigation with profitable results. Progress is noticeable in the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Schemes, taken up by the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board, with financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State. Total expenditure for the current financial year is expected to be Rs. 48.36 lakhs out of which Rs. 12 lakhs were sanctioned by the State Government. Altogether 24 Khadi and Village Industries Schemes have been taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 crores.

### Labour

42. Industrial relations in the State, on the whole, remained steady, notwithstanding an unprecedented drought which affected the tea industry leading to lay off by 39 tea estates involving 65,593 labourers. For general welfare of working



classes, apart from statutory obligations, several welfare schemes under the Plan have been undertaken and financial assistance given to non-official organisations. The State Government have approached Government of India for bringing about legislation to assume powers for going into cases of closure of tea gardens due to mismanagement. Some progress has been achieved in introducing schemes for mobilising the available surplus labour within the State for employment in tea estates which are deficit in labour without recruitment from outside. The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme has been working successfully and invested Rs. 5,67,00,000 on National Savings Certificate out of Rs. 16 crores collected as Provident Fund and Bonus. The live register of Employment Exchange, which stood at 33,501 at the end of October 1959, came down to 29,199 at the end of October 1960. There was a corresponding fall in the number of registration of the unemployed effected by the Employment Exchanges and a rise in the number of vacancies received and placements effected. According to a study made by the employment service organisation, the total estimated employment in the public sector in Assam (including non-regular and daily wage workers) rose to 1,58,387 on 30th June 1960 from 1,37,546 on 30th June 1959 showing 15.2 per cent rise in the new employment in the public sector.

### **Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)**

43. During the year several building projects have been taken up by the Public Works Department under the Second Plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 183 lakhs. The progress in execution of works was considerably hampered during the early part of the year because of disturbed conditions in the State and non-availability of steel and cement. The work, undertaken out of Plan provision during this year was, more or less, in continuation and attempted completion of incomplete works of the previous year. Works, financed out of the State revenue and relating to mostly construction of buildings of various departments are likely to be completed during the current financial year. The most important programme of work that was taken up by this Department during the year is the construction of Border Roads. This work, which was started towards the end of 1959-60, is in good progress and will continue during the Third Five-Year Plan. Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 140 lakhs was provided for expenditure on road schemes which included an expenditure of Rs. 7.20 lakhs by the District Councils and Panchayats on village roads.



Another programme, costing Rs. 50.5 lakhs, for construction of roads, was drawn up, in consultation with the Assam Road Communication Board, out of savings in the Plan and sanctioned towards the later part of the last financial year. It is expected that a major part of the work will be completed during the current year. Under Centrally sponsored schemes, an amount of Rs. 48.80 lakhs has been provided for execution of the projects taken up under the programme of construction and development of State Roads of economic and inter-State importance. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised during this year. Some projects, which cannot be completed, will have to be spilled over to the next Plan. Such projects include, amongst others, the completion of a permanent bridge over Jia Bhorali river on North Trunk Road at Tezpur Subdivision and of Barak Bridge in the Cachar District. This latter bridge could not be completed in time due to difficulties in getting foreign exchange, revision of specification and change of the contractor. The work has now been allotted to a new Firm, Messrs. Gannon India (Private) Limited and is expected to be completed soon. The protection work in Jia Bhorali is in progress and the bridge is expected to be started towards the end of this financial year. The projects for execution of the bridges and road work, out of Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve and State revenue on 50: 50 basis, which were started last year with the approval of the Government of India, are in progress and will be spilled over to the Third Five-Year Plan. Current year's provision of Rs. 21.20 lakhs for improvement of roads in the Plains Tribal Areas is also expected to be utilised within this year.

### Transport

44. Makum-Digboi-Lekhapani Route (32 miles) and Golaghat Dergaon Route (14 miles) are proposed to be nationalised during the next financial year. Steps are also being taken for construction of a Central Workshop at Gauhati with modern equipment together with divisional workshops at other places. Gradually, quarters will also be constructed for the State Transport staff in all places. At the instance of the State Government, the Government of India have directed the officer in charge of Seismological Observatory at Shillong to conduct meteorological observation at Umwanhum site near Umroi village as a preliminary for the purpose of establishing an Air Field for serving Shillong. The work of extension of the Borjhar Air Port, in order to enable it to



receive bigger air-crafts, is nearing completion. The capacity of the Hill section of North-East Railway for handling traffic is being increased. Construction of Railway line to North Lakhimpur is under quick progress and we have pressed Central Government to extend it upto Murkongselek. Brahmaputra Bridge is expected to open to traffic by the middle of 1962. A second traffic survey in respect of proposed Railway line from Pandu to Derandire *via* Amjanga has been completed by the Railway Board and we have requested the Central Government to include this project in the Third Plan. In the field of inland water transport, construction of Pandu Port is in progress and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is expected to be spent for this purpose during the current year. Survey of Dhaleswari river in Mizo District is expected to be completed during this year. It has been decided to bring a naval expert from U. S. A. for advising the State Government on inland navigation programme and for preparing the project report for establishing a dock-yard at Pandu for repairs of steamers. For this purpose necessary foreign exchange has been already released by Government of India. The project report for the first phase of rope-way project from Shella to Shillong was submitted to the Planning Commission after completion of ground and engineering survey and the Planning Commission has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores for the execution of the scheme during the Third Plan. The second phase of the project, Shillong to Pandu, will be considered by the Planning Commission after the progress of work of the first phase.

### **Flood Control and Irrigation**

45. During the current year, new Flood Control Schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 112.67 lakhs, have been undertaken, of which Rs. 58.7 lakhs is for construction of 8 new embankments, which include the pressing schemes for construction of dykes along both banks of Puthimari River at a cost of Rs. 25.34 lakhs and Rs. 23 lakhs for re-storing formation of some of the affected existing dykes in Kamrup and Cachar Districts, Rs. 5.31 lakhs for two Drainage channels, Rs. 1.88 lakhs for a River Training Scheme, Rs. 5.95 lakhs for investigation of dam site on the Barak River for Flood Control works and also Rs. 18.8 lakhs for 3 new town protection schemes. For formulating the Flood Control Schemes investigation for collection of hydrological and minimum data are being carried out both by the C. W. and P. C. and the State Flood Control Department. For this purpose, no new scheme, except



the collection of hydrological data of the river Brahmaputra and Barak by the C. W. and P. C. for two years from 1st November 1960, at a cost of Rs. 36.15 lakhs, has been taken up during the current year. The survey and investigation works taken up before were continued and some progress achieved. Preliminary investigation of Subansiri and Tirap and the Namphuk in the Dihing basin has been completed. Investigations of the dam site on the river Barak for Flood Control are being continued. The project report for Jamuna Irrigation Scheme is being finalised by the C. W. and P. C. for obtaining approval of the Planning Commission for its execution during the next Plan. Total allocation for Flood Control work for the Third Plan is Rs. 5 crores against which Rs. 75 lakhs have been allocated for 1961-62. Due to Flood Control works in 1961-62, the total area likely to be benefited is 69,500 acres.

### Forests

46. Progress under schemes for provision of sleeper and supply of other timbers to D. G. & S. and disposals were satisfactory. Special operation in the Patharia Hill Forest Reserve continued in full tempo. In addition to works likely to bring revenue to Forest, the Department executed plan schemes by construction of low-income group hostels and rest houses on behalf of the Tourism Department. Work on the Timber Treatment Scheme, in the Centrally sponsored sector, at an expenditure of Rs. 4.29 lakhs went on satisfactorily. Thirty-five miles of new forest roads were constructed during the year. In the State Zoo at Gauhati, various constructions for housing birds and animals are in progress. Development work was also undertaken in the Kaziranga and Manas Game Sanctuary. Seventy acres of regeneration work will be completed during the year and 975 acres will be maintained, bringing the total achievement during the Second Plan period to 5,429 acres. To gear up the administrative machinery, the Lakhimpur Forest Division has been splitted up into two Divisions—Dibrugarh and Digboi. It has also been decided to shift the headquarters of the two Conservators of Forests to Gauhati and Jorhat and separation of records for this purpose has already been taken up.

### Soil Conservation

47. Importance of Soil Conservation in the matter of promoting of cultivation in the Hill areas cannot be over-emphasised. The Directorate for Soil Conservation has been



strengthened by creation of a separate Soil Conservation Division for each Sixth Scheduled District under Divisional Forest Officer of the rank of D. F. O. Some officers of the Department were also sent outside the State for training. The Department's programme hitherto has been to grow wood-cover over the bare hill tops, which is done by afforestation, to take steps for growing of non-perishable cash crops, such as rubber, cashew nut, and to encourage cultivation of crops which require retention of tree shade such as coffee, black pepper and cardamon. Growing of these crops is being encouraged by supplying cuttings from Government nursery and providing funds to intending cultivators under a land-cum-subsidy scheme. Considerable interest is being shown by people in the hills in such processes and possibilities of such cultivation have been appreciated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Coffee Board. Booklet in hill languages are also being printed and distributed, publicising the benefit of the cultivation of such cash crops. Efforts are also being made to set up a Fodder Farm to minimise the erosion caused by professional graziers.

### **Excise and Prohibition**

48. The Prohibition Act was extended to Nowgong District with effect from 1st April 1960. In areas other than Kamrup and Nowgong Districts, various restrictive measures have been taken for discouraging drinking and for preparing ground for prohibition. The bottling system of liquor, introduced in the Dibrugarh Subdivision and Sibsagar District to check corruption and various shop mal-practices has proved a success. No opium passes are issued now and the pass holders are instructed to get their habits cured by medical treatment in the treatment centres opened by Excise Department or in the Civil Hospitals.

### **Town and Country Planning**

49. Master Plans for Gauhati and Tinsukia have been prepared and finalised. The Assam Slum Areas (improvement and clearance) Bill, 1959, which has been passed by the State Legislature, is awaiting Governor's assent. Schemes for development authorities to be set up under these acts are being drafted. In order to meet the need of trained personnel for this Department, scholarships are being awarded to suitable candidates. So far 5 students have completed their classes and joined the Department as Assistant Town Planner. This



Department also prepares and lays out plans for different block headquarters under Community Project and for selected villages in N. E. S. Blocks under Rural Housing Project Schemes.

### **Publicity and Film Studio**

50. The Publicity Department participated for the first time in 1960 in the World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi. The Assam Pavilion secured a gold medal as the second prize and the Exhibition Officer was awarded the gold medal as a token of his contribution towards the success of the Exhibition. The construction of the building for a film studio, the first of its kind, will start shortly. For this purpose a plot of land, covering an area of 150 bighas, has been acquired. Besides facilitating production of documentary films by the State Government, the Studio will also be available to private producers of film on hire.

### **General Administration**

51. An Administrative Training School at Gauhati for training of all categories of administrative officers will soon be set up and this will help in increasing the efficiency of the officers. The Principal has already been appointed and action is being taken for acquiring land for the building. Government have sanctioned a 10 per cent compensatory allowance, with effect from 1st April 1960, to all Government servants stationed at United Khasi and Jaintia Hills drawing pay not exceeding Rs.450 per month subject to a minimum of Rs.10 per month on condition that pay and compensatory allowance do not exceed Rs.500 per month. Similarly the minimum limit of winter allowance has been raised to Rs.10 per month with effect from 1st November 1959 to give relief to the low-paid Government servants. Recently a decision has been taken to decentralise the administration in the area east of the Subansiri, comprising some Mouzas of North Lakhimpur Subdivision, Dibrugarh Sadar Subdivision and the Murkongselek Transferred area, by setting up a Magistrate Court, a lock-up and the headquarters of a Police Inspector's Circle.

### **Relief and Rehabilitation**

52. During the year under review the State was affected by two floods, in June and September. Relief measures were undertaken on extensive scale to meet the situation. Apart from the agriculture loans disbursed amongst the cultivators by Co-operative Department, Rs.7,69,200 were given for Seed loan, Rs.10,39,300 for rehabilitation loan, Rs.5,83,851 for gratuitous relief, Rs.2,09,727 for test relief and Rs.69,000 for agricultural loan.



**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that the Budget speech has been pointed both in English as well as in Assamese. Since the Assamese is the Official Language it would be better if the Budget speech is read out in Assamese. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Finance Minister to read out the speech in Assamese.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Copies of the speech have been circulated to the hon. Members. The hon. members can read the Assamese speech themselves.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Work for Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal, during the current year, was confined to carrying out the residual portion of different schemes already undertaken as Government of India have decided to wind up the rehabilitation activities in the State with effect from 31st March 1961. Work in this connection was hampered due to recent disturbances as the officers were engaged for arranging for rehabilitation of the disturbance affected persons. The question of integration of the activities of this Department with the permanent allied departments of the State Government was actively pursued. In view of the dislocation of departmental work, Government of India have now agreed to provide under the Third Five-Year Plan finance for implementation of land acquisition schemes already sanctioned and for maintaining a rehabilitation cell for the gradual handing over the residual work to the normal Departments in 1961-62.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, There are only 15 members here who do not understand Assamese. Since the majority of the members understand Assamese, it will be better if the Finance Minister reads out the Assamese speech.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have already said that the Members can read the Assamese speech themselves. Mr. Ahmed.

### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :**

53. There was a plan allocation of Rs. 703 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 202.99 lakhs in the Central Sector for the hill tribes against which Rs. 592.32 and Rs. 94.54 lakhs are expected to be spent. The Plan allocation for the welfare of the Plains Tribal in the State Sector was Rs. 199.50 lakhs and Rs. 26.75 lakhs in the Central Sector against which Rs. 193.61 lakhs and Rs. 26.97 lakhs are expected to be spent. The Plan allocation for Scheduled Castes was Rs. 47.57 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 10 lakhs in the Central Sector against which Rs. 38.88 lakhs and Rs. 15.56 lakhs are expected to be spent.



The Plan allocation for other Backward Classes in the Central Sector was Rs. 1 lakh, the whole of which will be spent. In addition to the above, programme known as border and economic relief programme for the benefit of the border people of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo Hills and Garo Hills was initiated in 1959-60 with the Plan outlay of Rs. 2 crores. It is expected that this entire amount will be utilised by the end of the current year. The current year's plan ceiling for welfare of backward classes is Rs. 200 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 72.62 lakhs in the Central Sector. With a view to raising the tempo of development schemes, additional programme of Rs. 80 lakhs has been taken up with the approval of the State Planning Department and the Home Ministry. Out of this additional allocation, Rs. 40 lakhs have been allocated for the hill roads programme and the balance for different schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes. This additional allocation is included in the figures of anticipated Plan expenditure mentioned before. The scheme for free tuition for all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, whose parents' and guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 360 is in progress and will be continued in the Third Plan as well. Under the Central Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in post-matric course are awarded scholarships whereas the first division students belonging to other backward classes are eligible for scholarship subject to merit and means test. The Home Ministry and Education Ministry will meet the cost of the scheme in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but only an amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs has been received from the Government of India in respect of other Backward Classes. The State Government have decided to award scholarship to the first division and second division students belonging to other backward classes as well. In cases of more backward communities like the Moran, Matak, Rajbanshi, Koch of Goalpara and Garo Hills district, tea garden labourers including *ex-tea* garden labourers scholarship will be given to the third division students. The entire educational expenditure for such relaxation in favour of other backward classes is being met by the State Government and a total amount of Rs. 26.53 lakhs has been provided in the current year for this purpose. Out of this provision Rs. 3.26 lakhs will be utilised in granting free tuition to third division students of other backward classes. As there is no separate programme for the welfare of other backward classes under the State Sector, we had to take up, out of our resources, a Welfare programme last year at a total financial outlay of Rs. 5.5 lakhs. This



amount is in addition to our contribution towards the post-matric scholarship scheme in respect of other backward classes. The Planning Commission has approved the plan ceiling of Rs. 12.70 crores for the welfare of backward classes during the Third Plan under the State Sector and the Central Sector special programme. In the current plan, there was no provision for the District Councils to take plans of their own independently and only *ad-hoc* grants were made to them from year to year for executing small schemes. In the next plan, a separate provision has been made to help the District Councils in taking up their own plans approved by Government, Government assistance to be given in the form of matching contribution. Government of India have been pressed for continuing the special programme, under border and economic rehabilitation schemes, in the Third Plan as they had indicated that such programme will be discontinued in the Third Plan. This is not possible due to the Plan allocation under Article 275 being drastically reduced. In anticipation of Government of India's approval, the State Government have submitted a programme with a total plan outlay of Rs. 3 crores to the Home Ministry under Border Relief for the Third Plan. It is expected that Government of India will accede to it.

### Taxation

54. Supreme Court by its majority judgement declared the Assam Taxation (on goods carried by roads and inland waterways) Act 1954 void on the ground that the Act levied a direct tax on the movement of certain goods and trade which infringes the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the Indian territory guaranteed by Article 301 of the Constitution and that prior sanction of the President for introduction of the Bill into the State Assembly and his subsequent assent to the Act was not obtained. In order to validate the tax so far realised and to continue its levy a Bill was introduced after obtaining the required assent of the President. This Bill has been passed by this House.

### Budget Estimate, 1961-62

I shall now turn to the Budget Estimates for the next year. For the year 1961-62 the receipt in Revenue Account has been estimated at Rs. 3,687.49 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,041.45 lakhs for the current year and expenditure on Revenue account at Rs. 3,701.51 lakhs against the revised estimate for the current year of Rs. 4,066.90 lakhs.



The decrease in revenue, as compared with the revised for the current year, is mainly due to less estimates, for Grant-in-aid from Government of India for border relief schemes by Rs. 89 lakhs, for *ad-hoc* increase in dearness allowance by Rs. 18 lakhs, and less amount transferred from the Contingency Fund by Rs. 223 lakhs and minor and counter-balancing variations under other heads. The explanation of variation in details is indicated in the Budget Memorandum.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** On a point of information, Sir, whether the budget speech precedes the supply of the budget estimate or after. I collected the budget estimate from room No. 2. I believe the supply of the budget estimate should precede the speech.

Speaker—You collected the budget estimate from room No.2. I will give my ruling on this point later.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The Revenue Expenditure during 1961-62, as stated earlier, is estimated at Rs. 3,701.51 lakhs and the capital expenditure at Rs. 1,622.46 lakhs thus giving a total of Rs. 5,323.97 lakhs. The above amount of revenue and capital expenditure includes Rs. 1,852.91 lakhs for the State Annual Plan and Rs. 103.68 lakhs for the Central Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Revenue and Capital contents of the State Plan of Rs. 1,852.91 lakhs, as provided for in the Budget, stand at Rs. 855.43 lakhs and Rs. 997.48 lakhs respectively. In addition, there are new schemes outside the Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 56.64 lakhs. The list of new schemes included in the Budget will be found in Appendix 'A' to the Budget Memorandum.

As in the case of the current year, before finalisation of the list of new schemes, the representatives of the District Councils were invited to Shillong for consultation about the schemes relating to the Autonomous Hills Districts.

The Budget provides for a total Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,622.46 lakhs during 1961-62. Of this amount Rs. 318.55 lakhs represent provision for repayment of loans by the State Government, Rs. 659.68 lakhs for new loans and advances by the State Government and the balance of Rs. 644.23 lakhs for Capital Expenditure on schemes taken under the Plan and outside. The total debt of the State Government to the Centre on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 39.64 crores.

Of the total Capital Expenditure, the expenditure proposed under the Plan is Rs. 1,020.07 lakhs including Central Sector



Schemes. For financing the Plan Schemes, Central loan assistance has been estimated at Rs. 925·34 lakhs. The State's share of Small Savings Collection has been estimated at Rs. 210 lakhs.

### Ways and Means

The year 1959-60 closed with a balance of Rs. 80·59 lakhs. During the current year, there is an anticipated deficit, on Revenue Account of Rs. 25·45 lakhs. Outside the Revenue Account, a deficit of Rs. 428·58 lakhs is expected. The year is therefore likely to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 454·03 lakhs. This will bring down the closing balance at the end of the current year to Rs. (—)373·44 lakhs which is the anticipated opening balance of the year 1961-62. The Budget estimate for 1961-62 reveals an overall deficit, as shown in Appendix 'C' of Rs. 231·07 lakhs, which consists of deficit of Rs. 14·02 lakhs under Revenue Account and a deficit of Rs. 217·05 lakhs outside Revenue Account.

### Summing up of the Financial Position—Steps taken for relief

Deterioration of the closing balance for 1960-61 to (—)373·44 lakhs under revised from Rs. 80·59 lakhs for 1959-60 has been due to heavy expenditure on account of Mautum, language disturbances and additional procurement operations not provided for in the original Budget. For Mautum and language disturbances, Rs.1,97,63,882 and Rs.1,25,68,410 have been sanctioned respectively in the current year up-to-date under different items. In addition, Rs. 1·50 crores extra has been provided for procurement operations. We have moved Government of India for 75 per cent financial assistance on account of expenditure for Mautum, excluding expenditure on air-dropping operations for which we have claimed full reimbursement. With regard to language disturbances as well, we have approached Government of India for substantial grant-in-aid. If and when necessary financial assistance is received from Government of India, the closing balance will be improved. But, in spite of expected help from Government of India, there will be still a good gap to be met for which we shall press Finance Commission for aid.

Unlike other years, the Budget for 1961-62, which is the opening year of the Third Five-Year Plan, has to meet the committed expenditure of Rs. 4·17 crores for the completed



schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan and to contribute Rs. 5.16 crores as State's contribution for the Third Plan for 1961-62 in addition to meeting the normal expenditure of the administration. Over and above these, additional liabilities have been thrown upon State Finance on account of continuance of *ad-hoc* Dearness Allowance in respect of which Government of India's assistance has been withdrawn and due to expenditure for grant of compensatory allowance, revision of limit of Winter Allowance, increased procurement operations and taking up of some smaller Police Reorganisation Schemes. All these factors created conditions for a deficit Budget. To meet the situation the State Government have decided that a 5 per cent cut should be imposed on the normal non-plan expenditure as an economy measure while preparing the Budget for 1961-62. In actual practice, however, its implementation was found difficult and though provision of expenditure in the next year's Budget, under T. A., Contingency, etc., has been reduced to some extent consistent with the needs of efficiency, the overall effect on the total expenditure is negligible. It is, therefore, proposed to meet only a small portion of the overall deficit of the next year by increasing tax on petrol and diesel from 7 nP. to 8 nP. per litre and from 5 nP. to 7 nP. per litre respectively, for which a bill is now placed before the House. These measures are expected to yield only about Rs. 14.5 lakhs which will almost cover the deficit under Revenue Account. In the present state of our economy it will not be possible for the State to meet the deficit under other than Revenue Account unless the Finance Commission comes to our aid by allocating a larger share of Central taxes and grants-in-aid in consideration of the urgent need of expanding and improving the administration of this backward State.

### Conclusion

The year under review was marred by deplorable disturbances, which plunged the State in such atmosphere that all the progress and developmental activities have been hampered and obstructed. Instead of making all out effort, so essential for the progress, some people were so wrapped up with local trouble, local quarrels and local problems, of communalism, linguism, regionalism and the like, that they were forced to think in terms of some narrow objectives, which may be good in their view, but which came in the way of larger objectives. Further these disturbances, while



revealing more glaringly the heterogenous nature and composition of our population, weakness of cohesive forces and the marked absence of bond of community life, emphasised the need for unity and amity to ensure integral development of all sections of the people. I venture to say that we lose much by this constant diversion of effort, by constantly bringing issues before the people in some form or other, which may be good or bad, but which are secondary, tertiary and not certainly helpful to the objective we have set before us. Whatever some may say, I think there are within our State vital elements of common obligation and common interest which can and should be turned to forge unity, amity and co-operation amongst all the people of the State. This is all the more essential because of the greater effort we have to put forward in order to take future approach to a success—an approach which aims not at mere projection of what has flowed from the two previous Plans but also emphasises the need for increasing the pace for the attainment of objectives, such as, rise in national and *per capita* income, increase in utilisation of man-power and natural resources of the State, expansion of power and industries, expansion of employment opportunities—all of which the House has accepted. This State of ours, which lies in the fertile region of the country, has ample mineral and natural resources, plentiful livestock and large valuable forest area and which holds a population, full of vigour and life, cannot lag behind despite being situated in one corner and cut off from the rest of the country and facing various difficulties for being surrounded by foreign territories. We have overcome many difficulties in the past and we should be prepared to overcome still more and greater difficulties in the future. We shall do so but we should realise that the future of Assam is vitally linked with people's capacity to unite, sacrifice, work and to engage in the marathon race of development for which stability, stamina, consistency and strenuous effort are pre-requisites. Our people, let us hope, will rise to the occasion and show this capacity and the urge to build a prosperous Assam. In these endeavours, let us also hope that such sympathy, assistance and help, as are necessary, will be available from the Central Government, Finance and Planning Com-missions.

JAI HIND.

(Applause)



## APPENDIX 'A'

## Index of Agricultural production—(Base 1949-50—100)

		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (expected)
Food crops	..	94.5	99.1	90.9	93.9	93.4	99
Non-food crops	..	113.4	113.9	119.0	124.6	121.5	120
All-crops	..	103.2	105.9	103.9	108.1	106.5	108

## Production of Major Crops

Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (expected)
1. Rice	'000 tons	1629	1710	1565	1620	1618	1638
2. Sugarcane	..	660	670	860	967	897	900
3. Oil seeds	..	52	56	56	60	39	55
4. Potato	..	135	89	120	160	105	150
5. Jute	'009 bales	1094	1049	1094	989	1114	813



## APPENDIX 'B'

## Roads in Hill Areas

Name of roads	Total length constructed or improved (miles)	Name of the civil Subdivision where the roads are located
Medhipura-Phulbari Road ...	77.42	Tura.
Phulbari-Hallidayganj Road ...	33.30	Tura.
Dalu-Baghmara Road ..	44.45	Tura.
Medhipura-Tikirkilla-Phulhari Road.	31.00	Tura.
Shillong-Jowai-Garampani Road .	47.00	Jowai.
Jowai-Badarpur Road ...	50.13	Jowai.
Mawphlang-Ballat Road ..	55.00	Shillong.
Mawsmi-Shella-Isamati Road .	27.00	Shillong.
Mairang-Markasa Road ...	18.00	Shillong.
Aijal-Lungleh Jeep Road ...	51.00	Lungleh.
Silchar-Aijal Road from Vairen-gate to Aijal.	113.39	Aijal.
Aijal-Lungleh Jeep Road (Portion in Aijal Subdivision).	76.63	Aijal.
Shillong-Silchar Road (Garampani-Dolia section).	99.50	North Cachar Hills, Haflong.
Mahur-Maibong-Kalachand ...	31.00	North Cachar Hills, Haflong
Harardisa-Kaladis Road ...	...	...
Mohendijua-Dimapur Road ...	60.13	Mikir Hills.
Barpathar-Dimapur Diversion Road.	33.12	Mikir Hills.

## Bridges in the Hills Districts

Name of the Bridge	Total length	Total cost (Rs.)	Name of the District where located
Jamuna Bridge ..	127'	44,831	Mikir and North Cachar Hills.
Lungit Bridge ..	211'	70,412	Do.
Jamuna Bridge ..	227'	71,000	Do.
Mukdangra Bridge ..	186'	77,826	Garohills.
Garobadha Bridge ...	225'	81,174	Do.
Bakla Bridge ..	180'	56,455	Do.
Dalcham Bridge ..	180'	63,047	Do.
Rajabata Bridge ..	200'	55,000	Do.
Bridge No.7/5 ..	110'	1,00,000	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
Balat Bridge ..	105'	67,600	Do.



## APPENDIX 'C'

## Assam's Budget, 1961-62

(In thousands of Rupees)

	(1)	Actuals, 1959-60 (2)	Budget, 1960-61 (3)	Revised, 1960-61 (4)	Budget, 1961-62 (5)
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Opening Balance..	...	(—) 13,81	80,52	80,59	(—) 3,73, 14
Revenue Receipts	..	36,83,32	37,60,45	40,41,45	36,87,49
Receipts from Debt raised in India		9,31,73	9,59,91	10,32,41	13,43, 94
Recoveries of Loans and Advances by the State Government.		46,89	81,06	1,27,18	85,06
Receipts from Contingency Fund and Public Account.		1,21,85,78	94,94,03	98,44,42	92,78,83
Total	..	1,68,33,91	1,43,75,97	1,51,26,05	1,40,21,88
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Revenue Expenditure	..	33,79,51	35,87,73	40,66,90	37,01,51
Capital Expenditure	..	5,39,08	5,62,46	6,18,14	6,44,23
Expenditure on Re-payment of Debt raised in India.		2,09,57	2,49,48	2,63,29	3,18,55
Loans and Advances by the State Government.		3,73,80	4,66,34	6,80,29	6,59,68
Expenditure on Contingency Fund and Public Account.		1,22,51,36	93,27,92	98,70,87	93,02,42
Closing Balance	...	80,59	1,82,04	(—) 3,73,44	(—) 6,04,51
Total	..	1,68,33,91	1,43,75,97	1,51,26,05	1,40,21,88
<b>Net Results—</b>					
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)					
(a) On Revenue Account	..	(+) 3,03,81	(+) 1,72,72	(—) 25,45	(—) 14,02
(b) Outside Revenue	..	(—) 2,09,41	(—) 71,20	(—) 4,28,58	(—) 2,17,05
(c) Net Excluding opening balance.		(+) 94,40	(+) 1,01,52	(—) 4,54,03	(—) 2,31,07



**Point order raised by Capt. Williamson A. Sangma re: distribution of the copies of the Budget Estimates and translation of the Finance Minister's Speeches into various regional languages**

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** May I respectfully draw your very attention to rule 139 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Assam Legislative Assembly in respect of presenting the Budget before the House ?

The rules reads as follow :—

**Rule 139—Presentation of the Budget—**The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Assembly on such day in the preceding financial year as the Governor may appoint.

I submit, Sir, the annual statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State has not been presented to this Assembly. It is of course upto you, Sir, whether "Assembly" may also be interpreted to mean Room No.2 of the Assembly Secretariat. But we expected that the copies of the estimated receipts and expenditure would be distributed and placed before the hon. Members in this august House. Our Assembly Rule 189 may be read with article 202 of the Constitution of India in this regard. In case Assembly chamber does not include Room No.2 of Assembly Secretariat then, submit, Sir, that the Finance Minister has not yet presented the budget but instead he is presenting his speech.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is only for the convenience of the Members that the practice has been followed to keep the copies in an office room of the Secretariat. If the hon. Members so desire I have no objection to supply all the copies of the Budget estimates in their seats.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** I would request the honble Speaker to interpret the term "Assembly" whether in respect of this procedure it means this august House or also it includes Room No.2 of the Assembly Secretariat.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have given my ruling. For observation in future I shall give my ruling in due course.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** When I expect the ruling ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is upto me.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** Since you have an objection will you kindly supply the copies of the Budget estimates to the hon. Members in their respective seats.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If it is desirable, the copies of the Budget estimates may be supplied together with the copies of Budget Speech. Members may find it difficult to carry these from their residence, therefore, it will be nearer if these are kept in an office room.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** So far as the Government is concerned, we have been following the rule, together with copies of my speech, the budget estimates were also sent for distribution to the hon. Members. I think this practice not placing the copies of the budget estimates in the House and keeping all such copies in a room has been close for the convenience of the Members so that at the time of leaving the chamber they may collect the same.

Government are not concerned with the procedure hitherto followed in distributing the budget papers. If the hon. Members desiring that the copies of the budget memorandum, etc., should in future be supplied together with the speech, the Hon'ble Speaker may consider this suggestion and give necessary direction.

**Capt. WILLIMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** On a point of information, whether the Finance Minister presented the Annual Financial Statement of the State or his speech?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I have presented both.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This is the practice of the Lok Sabha also. The hon. Members of the Lok Sabha collect their Budget Estimates from the rooms specified for the purpose by the Assembly Secretariat. There this practice has been followed for the last two or three years. If the hon. Members want that the copies of the budget estimates are to be supplied in their own seats, this can be done.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** That is my earnest request, Sir, otherwise it is very much inconvenient for us apart from departure from the Rules of Procedure.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I order that the copies of the Budget estimates are to be supplied in the seats of hon. Members.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister will be placed in the seats of the honourable members or the Budget Estimates?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** As I have said just now, the Budget will be placed in the seats of the honourable members.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. It has been provided in Assembly Rules and Procedure that English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese can be used for transacting business of the Assembly. When Assam is declared official language, then why it should not be in Assamese

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It will be in English for the next five years.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have seen personally that Budgets estimates are laying in the Room No. 3. I want to know why these could not be placed in the seats of the hon. members.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Copies of the budget are generally distributed after the presentation of the Budget by the Finance Minister in the Assembly.

(copies of the Budget were circulated).

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. Mr. Sangma has got the copies of the Budget. Shall we not get them ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes. All members will get the Budget estimates in their own seats. They are being distributed.

**Capt WILLIMSON A. SNAGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to know what would be the official language of the Assembly, after the Language, Bill become an Act ?

**Mr SPEAKER :** English.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to know whether all the rules and bills, etc., will be introduced in Assamese since the Language Bill has become an Act ?

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I know from the honourable member Sri Sangma that after reading the Budget in English, does he mean that the whole thing should be read in Assamese ?

(Voice from all sides).

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, Order, please. The honourable member may please refer to the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Assembly. Under the Rules, it has been provided that only four languages viz., English, Bengali, Hindi or Assamese should be used for transacting the business of the House. only after five years, Assamese will used.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Then why this particular speech was printed only in Assamese ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** In previous years it has been done in Assamese.....

**\*Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** I differ with Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. I do not remember that the speech of the Finance Minister in previous years was translated in Assamese. But even if the speech of the Finance Minister might be translated into Assamese, it should be done not prior to the delivery of the speech.

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Somehow or other our memories become faint. So far as I remember, subject to correction, I still have the copy with me of the Assamese version of Shri Sarma when he was the Finance Minister. So, this bringing in Assamese version is not a

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\*Speech not corrected.



now thing in this House—sometimes it is brought, sometimes it is not brought. But for the convenience of the House, the Finance Minister read out in English because most of the members understand it and I do not think there is any point of difference when it is convenience to all of us.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)** : It was since the time of Mr. Medhi when he was the Finance Minister, not only from the time of Shri Debeswar Sarma.

**Mr. SPEAKER** Order, Order.

**\*Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : When the speech of Mr. Ahmed could be translated into Assamese for the convenience of the Assamese-Speaking people, whether Government consider it necessary that his speech should also be translated into other language also so that the plan, programme and policy of the Government might be understood by every section of the people of the State and for this purpose it is desirable that budget speeches are translated into different regional languages also.

**Mr. SPEAKER** Most probably hon. Members have received copies of the Budget.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical)** : No, Sir, not yet.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : My question is this I want to hear from the Chief Minister whether he would be pleased to make translations of the budget speech available in different languages.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I cannot compel the Chief Minister to make a statement on this point.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : Sir, Bengali and Hindi are recognised languages in the Assembly. So Government could easily, when they submitted copies for the convenience of us, specially for me in Assamese, Publish at least some copies in other languages so that they could easily understand.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : I want to have a reply from the Chief Minister. Since the Assam Official Language Act, the District Councils have been authorised to decide with regard to their own language in their districts. Supposing in Garo Hills, the District Council has decided that Garo should be the official language. Is it not the obligation of the Government to see that this particular language has a place in the State with regard to the publication of the various speeches, etc.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Sir, the suggestion is acceptable to us. The intention of the Government is that whatever Government's plan is, this should reach the people and they should understand it. For that purpose we have to reply to them in language which they can understand. Therefore, the hon. Member's suggestion would be welcomed. It is also our own intention to translate it into various languages spoken in our State circulate it. Whether we shall do the whole thing or the extract, that I cannot say now. It will depend very much upon the capacity of our Departments. However, I welcome the suggestion.



**Cabt. WILLAIMSON A. SNGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : If the speech of the Finance Minister could be translated wholly in Assamese in addition to English, why not then the speeches would be translated in other languages in full. If it is possible to give a complete translation of the speech in Assamese and only the extracts will be translated into other regional languages, then it amount to that we are not equal citizens that we are to receive only the selected few extracts and not the whole thing.

**Shri BIMALA PARSAD CHALIHA** (Chief Minister) : Sir, I do not know why the hon. Member misunderstands me. The best thing would be to supply the whole thing. Supposing that course takes a long time. What we can do is to publish some extracts before we try to publish the whole thing.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I think hon. Members have by now received copies of the Budget.

### The Assam Finance Bill, 1966

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I have a message from the Governor.

“RAJ BHAVAN  
SHILLONG

The 6th March, 1961

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S.M. SRINAGESH

Governor of Assam.”

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister Finance) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1961.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The motion is moved.

The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : I introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1961.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

(The Secretary Legislative Assembly read the title of the Bill)

(The Assam Loud Speakers (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1961 standing in the name of the Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani was not moved)

**The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961**

**Mr. SPEAKER** I have a message from the Governor.

“RAJ BHAVAN  
SHILLONG.

The 25th February, 1961

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961 to be moved by Shri Tarun Sen Deka, M. L. A. to be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SRINAGESH

Governor of Assam.”

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved. The question is leave be granted to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA :** I beg to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted).

(The Secretary, Legislative Assembly read the title of the Bill).



**The Assam Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1961.**

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The motion is moved. The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY** I beg to introduce the Assam Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The motion is moved.

The question is that the Assam Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

**Objection by Shri Gopesh Namasudra that the Sylhet Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1961 has not yet been brought as assured by the Revenue Minister in the October Session, 1960**

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ; বিগত অধিবেশনে আমি একটা 'নগ অফিশিয়েল' 'বিল' উপাধি করেছিলাম। সেটার idea সরকার যেনে নিরে আস্বাস দিয়েছিলেন যে, সে লাইনের একটা বিল, সরকার আনবেন। কিন্তু আমি প্র-গ্রামে সেই রকম কোনো বিলের কথা পেলাম না এবং আমার বিশ্বাস সরকার সেই বিল আনবেন না। তাই আমি আপনার মারফত সেই কথা জানতে চাই যে গভর্ণমেন্ট বিল আনবেন কি না ?

The assurance given by the Minister is this :

His speech is this "and I shall try to bring a Bill if possible with in this session." That is the last session and the session was extended a week more.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)**: The position is like this. At that time I opposed the Bill and then the hon. Member withdrew that Bill. There was no question of bringing in that Bill again.



**Pending Motion on the Third Five Year Plan moved by Planning Minister on the 11th October, 1961.**

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, in this regard the circumstances for discussion has somewhat changed. I want to know whether we will be allowed to speak on the allocations.....

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Sir, in this connection may I make one suggestion. Now that the 3rd Plan has been approved and it has come to allocation stage, I beg to submit that this motion should be moved as a new motion and the hon. Members may be allowed to speak on it.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** It is not clear Sir, whether consideration of the 3rd Five Year Plan before or after the necessary allocations? I took part in the discussion when the Plan was in the Draft stage but now it has been passed by the Planning Commission we would like to have a chance to speak on the allocations.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You cannot speak twice on the same subject.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** According to our rules on one particular motion one member cannot speak more than once except of course for explaining certain things which need to be explained to the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, that is so.

Now, item 9. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.

**Motion on increased Food Adulteration in the State.**

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that, this Assembly do now take into consideration about the increased food adulteration in the State. Sir, it is well known to all hon. Members about the increase in food adulteration in our country. Acts have been passed and rules also have been framed in order to detect and prevent this food adulteration. But due to negligence for want of proper vigilance on the part of the officers who have been entrusted with the responsibility of checking and preventing adulteration of food, adulteration has rather increased to a considerable extent. This is so particularly in our daily necessities of life like rice, dal, oil, ghee, etc. In rice Sir, we find that stones and other foreign matters have been mixed together and the rice that we purchase from the market is not fit for human consumption. Then comes milk. It is a very common thing that now-a-days we hardly find pure milk in the market. In milk adulteration to 60 per cent or more is commonly found. Of course there are officers who have been empowered to check and prevent adulteration but sometimes it so happened that only small articles like tea, or tamarind or other small articles of foodstuffs are sent to the analyst here in Shillong but articles of big merchants dealing in huge quantity of mustard oil, or ghee which in the majority of cases are



mostly adulterated, are not sent for analysis. So those persons who are a menace to society or who are killing others by slow poisoning are not actually detected and punished and the result is that food adulteration is on the increase. I recently read in a press note that food adulteration in our State has increased by 50 or 60 per cent. So it is absolutely necessary that some drastic steps should be taken by the Government in order to prevent this food adulteration as far as possible.

Now Sir, the staff which have been empowered under the Pure Food Act to detect and check food adulteration is quite inadequate. So some powers should be given to officers in the rural areas to see that those people who are in the habit of adulteration food may be caught and punished and also I like to suggest in this connection that the Pure Food Act should be amended and the punishment should be enhanced. Now the punishment is only for fine or in default imprisonment. But there should be compulsory imprisonment. Adequate steps should be taken against these anti-social elements who are killing the Nation by slow poisoning. It is well known to all the hon. Members regarding adulteration of food. So I hope that our Government will consider the matter carefully and amend the Act and make the law more strict so that adulteration of food is stopped, in the interest of the society.

With these few words Sir I move my motion for consideration of the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is: "This Assembly is now take into consideration about the increased food adulteration in the State.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীদম্বেশ্বৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি যিটো আলোচনা উত্থাপন কৰিছে তাত মই সচাকৈয়ে ভাল পাইছো। চাৰ যেতিয়াই সদনত ভেজাল বস্ত্তৰ কথা উঠে তেতিয়া মোৰ পিনে বেকাবেকিকৈ চায়—কব নোৱাৰো তেখেত সকলৰ মনেই ভেজাল নেকি। মই আজি যোৱা চাৰিবছৰ ধৰি এই সদনতে ভেজাল বস্ত্তৰ প্ৰতিবাদ জনাই আহিছো। যোৱা বছৰ এখন বাতৰি কাগজত দেখিছিলো যে আমাৰ খোৱা বস্ত্তত ৫৩ পাৰ চেণ্ট অংশ ভেজাল হৈছে। চাওক হালধি গুৰিত ভেজালৰ উদাহৰণটোকে দিওঁ। গোটা হালধিৰ মোনে ৩০ টকা অথচ গুৰি হালধি বজাৰত বিক্ৰী হয় মোনে ২২ টকাকৈ। চাৰ, মিহল নকৰিলে গুৰি হালধি কেনেকৈ ইমান কম দামত দিব পাৰে? সেইদৰে গাখীৰ ভেজাল যি ভেজাল, খোৱাবস্ত্ত ভেজাল প্ৰায় সকলো খোৱা বস্ত্তৰেই আজি ভেজাল।

**\*Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Whether "Haladhi" is a part of flood ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Is comes under food Act.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** চাৰ, মই আজি ইমান এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়ে কথা কৈছো, মোক কেইজনমান সদস্যই ওপৰা ওপৰিকৈ কথা কৈ কয় মোক বাধা দিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যাম তেওঁলোকৰ মন চৰকাৰৰ মন আজি ভেজাল হৈ পৰিছে।



(Mr. Duputy Speaker stood up to say something and Shri Mohi Kanta Das also wanted to speak something and stood up and there were shouting from all sides.)

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Patwari, do not lose your patience. Mr. Das, being a senior man you must know the parliamentary rules and our rules also. When the Chair is speaking something it is common knowledge and also in the rules that nobody should interfere. I am going to say something. I see some heat has been generated in the House. At any rate Mr. Patwari should continue. Let him finish his speech and then you say.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** চাৰ, মই নিশ্চয় বুজিছো যে আজি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ সদস্য সকলৰ নিশ্চয় ফেজালৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ আছে বা ভেজাল বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰা মানুহৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ আছে। মই কথা কলে কিজানি কিবা কথা ওলায় পৰে সেই ভয়তে মোক বাবে বাবে তেওঁলোকে বাধা দি আছে। যিহওক আজি ভেজাল বন্ধ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী যি যন্ত আছে সেই যন্ত একেবাৰে নিষ্কৰীয় বা তেনে কোনো চৰকাৰী যন্ত নাই। আমাৰ মজলদৈ মহকুমাত কিন্তু তেনে যন্ত মই দেখা নাই। চাৰ খোৱা তেলৰ লগত সহজে মিহল কৰিব পৰা বস্তু হল এটা হোৱাইট অয়েল নামৰ বস্তু। এই বস্তুটো আমেৰিকাৰ পৰা আহে, এইটো খোৱা বস্তু নহয় বানিচ বা বঙত এই বস্তুটো দিয়ে—এই খোৱা বস্তু নহয় কিন্তু মানুহৰ শৰীৰৰ কাৰণে মাৰাত্মক ক্ষতিকৰ। এই বস্তুটো অতি সহজেই মিহলি কৰি বজাৰত খোৱা তেল বিক্ৰি হব লাগিছে। কিন্তু এইটো কলেও ভুল হব যে আমাৰ সমাজত ভেজাল কামটো খিন কৰা মানুহ নাই। গুৱাহাটীত ভাৰতীয় জলপান নামৰ এখন দোকান আছে। সেই দোকানৰ মালকেও এই কামটো খিন কৰে।

আমাৰ দেশত যিটো মিঠাতেল আমাৰ ৰাইজক খুৱাই, তাৰ লগতে এবিধ white oil মিহলী থাকে, সেইটো খোৱাৰ উপযোগী নহয়, নাৰিকল তেলৰ লগত মিলি যায়; কিন্তু স্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰণে ক্ষতিকৰ। সকলে adulteration সমৰ্থন নকৰে, তাৰে কিছুমানে এজন বিশেষজ্ঞ আনি তাক প্ৰমাণ কৰি দেখুৱালে কিন্তু সেই দুনীতি পূৰ্ণ লোক কেইজনৰ কোনো ক্ষতিয়েই নহল। এইটোৱে কি বুজাই বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰেই adulteration support কৰে চৰকাৰ আৰু তেওঁলোকে প্ৰতীপোষকতা কৰা কেইজনমান মানুহৰ বাহিৰে adulteration কোনেও সমৰ্থন নকৰে।

(Voice আপোনাৰ নিছিনা ব্যবসায়ীয়ে সমৰ্থন কৰে।) Noise...

মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ কি হৈছে কব নোৱাৰে। নিজৰ দোষ বাহিৰ হয় বুলি ভয় খাইছে। দোষীয়ে সদায় ভয় খায়। বৰ্তমান এই লোক সকলেই adulteration সমৰ্থন কৰে। আজি মই ইয়াত অকল মোৰেই কথা কোৱা নাই, মই মজলদৈ মহকুমাৰ ৬ লাখ মানুহৰ অন্তৰৰ কথা কৈছো। যি দল লোকে ১৯৫৭ চনত মোৰ গলাৰে বন্ধুতা দিছিল যে food adulteration কৰা লোকক গুলি কৰিব প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহৰুৱেও সেই একে কথা কৈছিল আজি নেহৰুৱে কেইজনক গুলি কৰিছে?



Adulteration আৰু নানাবকমৰ জখন্য দুৰ্নীতি চৰকাৰৰ চকুৰ আগতে চলি আছে চৰকাৰে সকলো জানে চৰকাৰে সেই লোকসকলক সহায় কৰিছে। যিসকলে এই adulteration ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যায়, চল চক্ৰান্ত কৰি তাক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰে। কিন্তু আজি বাইজৰ চকু মুকলি হৈছে। আজি চৰকাৰে দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ন লোক সকলৰ লগত হাত মিলাইছে।

মই দুখীয়া মানুহ মই ১৯৪১ চনলৈ ঘোৰা গাৰী চলাইছো। মই গৰীব জনসাধাৰণৰে এজন। মই adulteration কেতিয়াও সমৰ্থন কৰা নাই— আজিও নকৰো।

আজি যি ধৰণে adulteration চলি আছে তাক বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ কোনো Machinery নাই। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এনে অসহায় অবস্থাত পাৰিলেই জনসাধাৰণ বন্ধা পৰিব নেকি? আজি adulteration বন্ধ কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা নাই। আজি যি সকল মীল মালিকে adulteration কৰিছে, তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰৰ পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ দলৰ লোক সকলে যেতিয়া ভেজাল কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকক ধৰে কোনে?

গতিকে মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক কও যে মোৰ পৰা adulteration ৰ আচল তথ্যটো জানি আৰু তাৰ কিছমান গুচ খবৰ লৈ ইয়াক বন্ধ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা সকলোৱে একযোগে কৰক। ইয়াৰ ফলতেই আজি সৰু সৰু লৰা ছোৱালীৰ স্বাস্থ্য কিহৈছে তেখেত সকলে জানিও নিৰ্বিকাবে বহি আছে কিয়? কিয় চৰকাৰক সেই কামত সমৰ্থন কৰিছে?

(Voice—তেখেতৰ নিচিনা সদস্যই সদনৰ ভিতৰত এটা কথা কয় আৰু বাহিৰত আন এটা কৰে) আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য জনে সংসাহসেৰে কওক যে তেখেত সকলৰ ভিতৰত কোনে সদনত এটা কথা কয় আৰু বাহিৰত কোনে অন্য এটা কৰে?

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সচাটকৈ এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যাটো উত্থাপন কৰি তাৰ আলোচনাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া কাৰণে মই মোৰ বন্ধু হাজৰীক ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আজি আমাৰ যি খাদ্য ভেজাল দিয়া সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে সি সাধাৰনতে ব্যবসায়ী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ দোষতেই হৈছে (interpretation) ভেজাল নাই কত?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** আনৰ সময়ত গোলমাল নকৰিব।

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** ডাইল, চাউল, তেল, মাছ সকলোৱে ভেজাল। অকল কনীতোত ভেজাল দিব পৰা নাই। মই ভাবো যে আমাৰ adulteration বন্ধ কৰা বিষয়ে যি নীতি আছে সেই নীতি আৰু কঠোৰ নহলে এই দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ লোক সকলক বিৰত কৰিব পৰা নহব। এই অবিবেচক ব্যবসায়ী শ্ৰেণীয়ে অকল টকাকে চিনিছে দেশাত্ম বোধ নাই আৰু মনুষ্যত্বও বিসৰ্জন দিছে। (Interruption) কেবল টকা লাগে আৰু বেচি ধন লাগে। তাৰ ফলতেই দেশত এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। (Interruption)

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Patwary, you should not interrupt in this way. It is very undemocratic.



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) :** মহোদয়

এই সমস্যার উদ্ভব কৰিছে ব্যবসায়ী সম্প্রদায়ৰ কথাই সকলো কাগজে পত্ৰই ওলাই আছে। সেই সম্প্রদায়ে চাহ পাতৰ লগত আন পাত মিহলায়, ডাইলৰ লগত শিল মিহলায় আমাৰ দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণে নিৰুপায় হৈ থাকে উচ্চ দামত কিনি খাব লগা হৈছে।

**Adjournment**

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 10th March, 1961.

R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.



