

**Proceedings of the Seventh 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 Monday, the 14th December, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, Nine Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Eighty-two Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Relief to the border people living in the border area
of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills**

U JORMANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

*56. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) What relief have since been given to the border people living in the border area of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District?
- (b) What relief has been given to the border people now living in Bhoi Area?
- (c) What measures are being adopted for ameliorating the condition of the border people in Bhoi Area?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that no relief has been given to Mawlein and Jongksha villages though they have been put in the list of border villages?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that although Mawlein is under the same Sirdar with Mawkynrew, only Mawkynrew was given the border relief?
- (f) If so, what is the reason for discrimination?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied:

56. (a)—A list showing the various schemes taken up for ameliorating the condition of the border people together with the estimated cost shown each is placed on the Library table.

(Please see Library Register No.S.130)

(b)—In the year 1954-55, the border people settled in Bhoi Areas were given Rs.950 per family as grant-cum loan. During the year 1958-59, an agricultural loan of Rs.50,000 was distributed among the people, besides test relief works costing Rs.13,000. During the current year an amount of Rs.455 as gratuitous relief in the shape of free ration to the extremely distressed families and Rs.50,000 as agricultural loan to 500 families residing in Bhoi Area at Rs.100 per family have been distributed. An amount of Rs.44,500 has also been sanctioned during the current year for test relief works and the works have already been started.

(c)—The Government does not consider it desirable to extend to the border people living in Bhoi area the benefit of the programme specially meant for the border people living in border areas. It is however considered desirable that the case of the border people rehabilitated in Bhoi area with Government financial assistance and of those border people who have rehabilitated themselves in Bhoi area out of their own resources prior to 31st December 1956 should be considered on the merit of each case. The Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills has been asked to make necessary enquiries and submit proposals in the light of the above decision of Government.

(d)—Mawlein and Jongksha villages have been treated as border villages, for supply of subsidised rice as per recommendations of the Supply Advisory Board.

(e)—Mawkynrew was given some other relief in the form of Agricultural loan this year, because the officer who passed through this village in course of his loan distribution works was satisfied that certain families in this particular village were in acute distress and, as such, thirty families who were found deserving were given Agricultural Loan at the rate of Rs.100 per family.

(f)—There was no discrimination, as both the villages, *i.e.*, Mawlein and Mawkynrew were classed as border villages as per recommendation of the Supply Advisory Board. The Officer who distributed the Agricultural loans had only a limited amount of money with him and as such, only the people of those villages who were in acute distress were given first consideration.

U JORMANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: May I know whether the Deputy Commissioner has enquired into the condition of the border people in Bhoi area and whether the hon. Minister has got the report from the Deputy Commissioner?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): Sir, Deputy Commissioner has already submitted the report wherein it had been stated that it was not desirable to take up special programme to rehabilitate these people as the other people of the Bhoi area also equally in distress. Deputy Commissioner has, therefore, suggested that the relief scheme should be taken up for the entire area.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Sir, may I know whether the entire amount for the relief of these border people is advanced from the State Government Fund or from some other Central Funds?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: In the previous years all schemes were financed by the State Government. But Government of India sanctioned 25 lakhs last year and our State Government sanctioned 5 lakhs. Last year we spent altogether 30 lakhs. This year we are to receive 75 lakhs from the Central Government and in the next year we expect to get one crore from the Government of India.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: Whether any long term programme has been taken up to ameliorating the condition of the border people?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I have had occasion to tell this House that Border Committees were appointed for three districts viz., Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo district. On the basis of the recommendations of these committees, certain schemes both interim and long term were drawn up to grant economic relief to these people.

Regarding Settlement of one liquor shop at Dimow in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

*57. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Dimow liquor shop in Sibsagar Subdivision was settled with Joint Lessees, i.e., one belonging to Tribal community and a non-tribal?
- (b) If so, when this system was introduced and what was the actual instructions of Government?
- (c) Whether Government will place a copy of the instruction on the Library table?

(d) Whether it is a fact that this shop this year was first settled with one Tribal and one non-tribal jointly, but later on appeal the Commissioner of Excise settled it with one Scheduled and one non-Scheduled jointly ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

57. (a)—Yes, it was settled with a tribal and a non-tribal at the beginning.

(b) & (c)—The system of settlement of big Excise shops with joint lessees was introduced in 1956. This was notified in Government Notification No. RGX.99/56/31, dated 30th November 1956. A copy of the Notification is placed on the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No. S.131)

(d)—Yes, it is a fact. But the order for re-settlement was passed by the Excise Appellate Authority, i.e., the Commissioner of Hills Division and Appeals.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : টাইবেল আৰু চিডিউলৰ কিমান কোটা আছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : তেনে কোনো কোটা নাই কিন্তু preference দিয়া হয়।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : Tribal আৰু Non-tribal ৰে পোৱাৰ পিছত চিডিউল আৰু ননচিডিউলৰ হাতলৈ অহাৰ সময়ত এটা murder হৈ গৈছিল, তাৰ কাৰণে পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী এজনে আৰু মহলদাৰ বৰখাস্ত কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I want notice of it.

Contractors employed in 1958 in North Lakhimpur Subdivision

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur) asked :

*58. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to refer to the Unstarred question 486 asked by the Questioner in the last Budget Session of the Assembly on the 8th April 1959 on

the subject of contractors employed in 1958 in North Lakhimpur Subdivision and state—

- (a) Whether the number of local contractors employed in 1958-59 was 260 and value of work allotted was Rs.12,52,000 ?
- (b) If so, whether Government will supply the list of the local contractors with allotment of work to each of them ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

58. (a)—The number of local contractors was 260 but the value of work actually allotted was Rs 13,24,055, and not Rs.12,52,000 as reported in the last Budget Session in reply to question (Unstarred) No.486. The previous amount of Rs.12,52,000, was based on probable amounts of the bills. The above amount of Rs.13,24,055, has been arrived at after taking all the bills of these contract which have been actually paid to them.

(b)—A list of the local contractors engaged during the year 1958-59, along with the value of work allotted to each of them is placed on the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No.S.132)

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : I have seen the list placed on the library table. I have seen that Serial Nos.85 to 97 viz., 12 contractors have the highest number of contracts. Will the Government enquire into the matter why it is so ? They are shown as local contractors, but they are not really so.

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** [Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Building)] : Contracts are given to Contractors according to the Public Works Department Code which lays down the condition and the relevant paragraph from that Code I quoted 2 or 3 days back. The reliability of the Contractor, capability of the Contractor to execute the work and so on are considered. I read it on the floor of the house the other day. Now our difficulty is that contracts are distributed on competitive basis by inviting tenders from the citizens of India residing in Assam. We cannot discriminate in this matter but scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes are given due preference of certain percentage.

†**Shri MOHANANDA BORA** : Are the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe people given the highest amount of contract ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The point was not that. He said that all the Indian citizens are on the equal footing in getting contract. Preference will be given to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe people.

†**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur)** : What are the number of local contractors ? Government replied that it was 260 and about the rest contracts were given to the local contractor. But I have seen from the list of local contractors that contractors who were given the highest amount of contracts are not local contractors. In the list the number is shown as 85-87 only. Will the Government enquire into the matter ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P. W. D.)** : Off-hand I cannot say. But I take the suggestion of the hon. Member and the matter will be enquired into.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** : Sir, is it a fact that contracts are generally given to contractors, of course who are Indian citizens, but who are not generally indigeneous—most of the contractors are non-residents of Assam ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : I would request the hon. Member to induce local prople to take contracts. His suggestion is not acceptable to me.

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)** : From the hon. Minister's reply we come to know that a certain percentage of the contracts are given to persons belonging to the other class of people. Is it a fact that this order is not known to the District Offices ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : I regret, Sir, this is also not acceptable to me. The order has been circularised to all officers. But it may be that some officers may just overlook that. But it is known to the officers.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : What are the difficulties of the Government in giving preference to the indigeneous contractors ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : There is Indian Constitution.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : Whether the Constitution rule out giving preference to the weaker sections who cannot come up to the standard of those people who can manipulate this ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : Other things being equal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent preference is given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward class people.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : Whether the indigeneous contractors who do not belong to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes will be able to compete with non-indigeneous contractors ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : The point is, Sir, that the Britishers occupied Assam last of all other States in 1826 and when they came here, along with them came other people from other States and had business started here and as such they have grown big and the local people are weak economically to compete with them because in Assam there was no opportunity for capital formation. That is the reason why the local people cannot compete with others.

†Speech not corrected.

†**Shri RAM NATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes): If that be so, Sir, is it not policy of the Government to protect these people ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** (Minister, P. W. D.) : Sir, am I to repeat ? About 85 per cent of the people get preference. Only the Brahmins, Kayasthas and Muslims do not get it.

Mr. SPEAKER : Do you mean to say the people from those castes will not get any contract ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : They also get it, Sir.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** (Chief-Minister) : The position is that according to the Constitution there is a bar in giving preference to any section of the community unless and until we can categorise them under a separate group either as backward economically, socially or whatever it may be. Then under these circumstances so far as our State is concerned, the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes have been categorised that way and we give preference to them. Nevertheless so far as the Government is concerned we would be happy if the largest number of the people of this State get the privilege of all these contracts.

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** : Scheduled castes and other people coming from other States, I have been told now, do not get the same preference here.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** (Rampur) : Is there any provision in the Constitution which prevents local people being given preference ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : If you discriminate specifically, there are two competing parties—one is the person who is not a resident of Assam and the other is a person who is a resident of Assam. If in such a case if you give preference the other things not being equal.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : I have said Sir, that other things being equal whether the people of this State will get the preference ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHAILA** : As I have already stated the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people of Assam will get preference.

Allotment of Government quarters to Government Officers at Shillong

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golokganj) asked:

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

(a) How many Government quarters have been allotted to Government Officers at Shillong ?

- (b) What rent for such buildings are being paid by the occupants ?
- (c) What are their pay ?
- (d) On what basis the quarters are allotted ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that there is a large number of other Government Officers drawing less pay but are paying house rent at an exorbitant rate at Shilong ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

59. (a)—The number of Government quarters allotted to Government Officers at Shillong is 59.

(b) & (c)—A statement is laid on the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No.S.133)

(d)—The quarters are allotted on the basis of priority of application and the merit, needs and circumstances of each individual case.

(e)—It may be so.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golakganj) : Did the Government call for applications from Government officers for allotment of these quarters ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I suppose no applications are called for.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether Government will give Government land to the local employees to make their residential quarters in Shillong ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : As a matter of fact there is no land available in Shillong for allotment any more.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI : Is the Government considering to allot these houses to the lower paid officers in preference to the highly paid officers who are able to pay higher rate of rent ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, as against thousands of Government employees the number of Government quarters is only 59. So far as I am concerned I do not like to change any of the existing allotment, and with regard to future allotment I would refer to my reply to (d) ; But hon. Members will appreciate that in proportion to the requirements the number of Government quarters available is very insignificant.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI : Is it a fact that the quarters have been given only to the Secretariat officials ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : It is not a fact.

Regarding accommodation of the staff of the Baghbar Circle Office

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that officers of Baghbar Circle office including the L. R. staff is sitting in different places of the town ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that some officers of Baghbar Circle office are sitting in the houses near the S. D. O's office and the main office is on the other side of the town and in a rented house ?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that the rented house of Barpeta Circle office near the S. D. O's office has been vacated on the completion of construction of the new building of Barpeta Circle office ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the public of Baghbar Circle are facing very much difficulty in the present rented house of the Circle Office which is on the other side of the town ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to shift this office of Baghbar Circle to the house recently vacated by Barpeta Circle office which is nearer to S. D. O's office and nearer to the other rented house of the Baghbar Circle office ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that such a step will facilitate all the officers of the Baghbar Circle office to stay in the houses nearer to each other which will also be nearer to S. D. O's office ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

60. (a) & (b)—Baghbar Circle office is held in a rented house and most of the L. R. staff sit there. Only a few sit in the office of A. R. R. O's Land Records staff.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No. The location of the Circle office in one part or the other of Barpeta town does not cause inconvenience to the public of Baghbar Circle. But Government are taking steps to locate the Circle office within the circle at Baghbar.

(e) & (f)—A report on the subject has been obtained from the Settlement Officer, Kamrup which is under consideration of Government.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): What is the amount of rent for the house taken for the Baghbar Circle Office on the other side of the town?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): It was Rs.225 per month, but has now been reduced to Rs.200 per month.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: What was the rent paid for the house which was taken formerly for the Barpeta Circle Office.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Rs.200 per month.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Then why the Baghbar Circle Office will not be shifting to that house?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There is no reason to vacate one house and take another.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: My point is whether Government is aware that recently the Barpeta Circle Officer has vacated its rented house near the Subdivisional Officer Office?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The Barpeta Circle Office was located in the house of Shri Madhausudhan Das and Baghbar Circle Office in the house of Shri Gajendra Das. Now the Barpeta Circle has its own house and has been shifted to it. So, the house of Shri Madhusudhan Das has vacated.

Menace to Narayanpur and Bihpuria Mouzas due to the erosion caused by the bund of the river Dikrong near Japjup

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware of the serious conditions of a part of the Narayanpur and Bihpuria Mouzas due to the erosions caused by the bund of the Dikrong River near Japjup?
- (b) Whether Government has taken any concrete step to save these people and the Bihpuria-Badati P. W. D. Road which is the only way by which North Lakhimpur Subdivision is served in respect of its import and export?

- (c) Whether both the E. and D. and P. W. D. (R. and B.) Wings will work in close co-ordination to save the road as well as the wretched people of the locality ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

61. (a)—The Government are aware that there has been erosion in Bihpuria and Japjup areas by the river Dikrong. But the Government do not consider that this was caused by the bund of Dikrong River.

(b)—P. W. D. has already constructed a diversion road and taking all possible steps to maintain it for traffic.

(c)—The R. and B. Wing and the F. C. and I. Wing work in co-ordination in such matters.

Man-eating tigress near Jokholabanda in the District of Nowgong

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a man-eating tigress with three cubs has lately killed 18 persons near Jokholabanda in the District of Nowgong ?

(b) If so, what steps were taken to protect the people from this menace ?

(c) When did the authorities get the information about this havoc ?

(d) Whether any relief has been rendered to the affected families ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

62. (a)—A man-eating tigress with two cubs was reported to have killed 9 persons in and around North Dijoo Valley Reserve Forest near Jokholabanda (subsequent report, however, indicated that the man-eater was a male tiger and not a tigress with cubs).

(b)—As soon as the information was received the Deputy Commissioner informed all elephant-control licences as well as all local Shikaries to kill the man-eater. Due publicity was given and a reward of Rs.100 was declared for killing the man-eater.

(c)—In the second week of June, 1959.

(d)—No occasion for grant of relief to the affected families has so far arisen as none of them has so far applied for any relief.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): May I know when did the first casualty take place?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I am sorry, Sir, this particular information is not handy now.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: But this is very relevant and arises from question (c) "when did the authorities get the information about this havoc?" Jakhalabandha is not far away from Nowgong and I wanted to know whether this information was sent to the district headquarters. May I know whether this tiger has been killed or not?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, Sir, the tiger could not be killed.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is the tiger causing depredation even now?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, Sir, the tiger retired into the reserved forest.

Regarding requisition of Land at Jorhat for Engineering College

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked:

*63. Will the Minister-in-Charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) How many bighas of land has been acquired for the Engineering College at Jorhat in Garmur Mouza?

(b) How many persons are affected by this land acquisition?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is a private patta land of about 13 bighas in the midst of the requisitioned area?

(d) If so, what is the nature of the patta and who is the Pattadar?

(e) Whether it is a fact that in the existing V. G. R. of 8 bighas is owned by a private party and the same has been acquired?

(f) When was this plot of land was made periodic and in whose favour ?

(g) What is the amount of compensation proposed to be given to these persons ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

63. (a)—69 bighas, 2 kathas and 13 lessas.

(b)—27 persons.

(c) No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—On the north west corner of V. G. R. 8 bighas, 3 kathas and 12 lessas was settled with Shri Prasanna Kumar Barua in 1941.

(f)—In 1954.

(g)—The total amount of compensation for the acquired 69 B—2K—13L of land has been estimated at Rs.51,250.00 nP., inclusive of Rs.10,124.62 nP. for the 8B—3K—12L of land.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): Are Government acquiring another 500 bighas of land in addition to the land previously acquired for the Engineering College ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Such proposal has not come to us yet.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Is it a fact that a beautiful and valuable private orchard is going to be acquired now ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There is no proposal now.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: May I know whether the land which was previously acquired has been utilised so far ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Education): Yes, Sir, I have seen the site. It is being utilised.

Selection of the members of Barpeta Supply Advisory Board

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

*64. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the members of Barpeta Subdivisional Supply Advisory Board and under what capacity they have been selected ?

- (b) Whether Government is aware that there is no member from Jania Constituency and no member has been taken from Southern side of Barpeta Subdivision ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

64. (a)—The following gentlemen were the members of Barpeta Subdivisional Supply Advisory Board, the term of which expired only on the 31st October 1959, along with other District and Subdivisional Supply Advisory Boards—

1. Shri Mahadev Das, M.L.A.
2. Dr. Srihari Das, M.L.A.
3. Shri Muhammad Ali, LL.B., Pleader, Barpeta.
4. Shri Upendra Chandra Das, B.L., Barpeta.
5. Shri Dhaniram Talukdar, Barpeta.
6. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar, M.L.A.
7. Shri Muktar Ali, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Barpeta.
8. Secretary, Subdivisional Millers Association, Pathsala.
9. Shri Bhumidhar Das, B.L., Barpeta.
10. Shri Dharanidhar Choudhury, Bhakatpara.
11. Shri Hari Ram Bajaria, Proprietor, Shri Gopal Oil Mill, Barpeta Road.
12. Shri Sayed Abdur Rouf, B.L., Barpeta.
13. Shri Gajendra Nath Tahbildar, Secretary, D. C. C., Barpeta.
14. Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M.L.A.
15. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Barpeta.
16. Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, Barpeta.
17. Development Officer, Barpeta.
18. Chairman, Sarthebari Town Committee.
19. Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, M.L.A.

The Board was constituted with the Local M.L.As, irrespective of party affiliations, certain Government officials, who are concerned for distribution of controlled commodities in their respective spheres, representatives of trade and commerce and other persons representing other interests of the subdivisions as far as practicable.

(b)—It is difficult to demarcate South of a district or to stick to Constituency-wise representation. However this complaint will be kept in view while re-constituting the aforesaid Board for the current term.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : May I know Sir, whether Shri Muhammed Ali, Pleader, is a man of Jania constituency ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : It is very difficult to answer a question like this Sir, because a man born in one place may go and reside in another place in the same subdivision in pursuit of his profession. In other words, it is very difficult to trace the origin of a man, i. e., his village, where he was born or brought up and then link it up with his present residence. That is why I said in my reply that it is difficult to nominate members constituency wise.

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Is it a fact that some members who were taken in these Supply Advisory Board who were in their official capacity ceased to be members since many years have been continuing membership in that capacity ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Unless specific instances are given it is difficult to answer this question, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Sir, what is the function of the Supply Advisory Board ? (Laughter from all sides). Will the Minister note that most of there Boards are only C. I. Sheet and Cement Supply Boards ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You can have your own opinion as to that.

Regarding one Supply Inspector, Shri P. Deka of Barpeta Subdivision

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

*65. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) How many years the present Supply Inspector, Barpeta, Shri P. Deka is retained in Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (b) Why he has been retained there for pretty long time ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that during last Assembly Session, Local M. L. As made a representation personally to Director and Assistant Director of Supply for his immediate transfer ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

65. (a)—Shri P. C. Deka has been at Barpeta for about 3½ years. He was transferred from Tezpur to Barpeta in April 1956, and recently the Officer's headquarter has been shifted from Barpeta to Barpeta Road.

(b)—In the interest of public service.

(c)—A request was made to the Director of Supply by Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., in March 1959 to transfer Shri P. C. Deka, from Barpeta as he was alleged to be harassing petty dealers and consumers and also to be taking illegal gratification. On enquiry it was found that the allegations against the officer were baseless.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Is it a fact that Shri P. Deka is a local man of Barpeta subdivision?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): I want notice to that question, Sir.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Is it a fact that he for this reason cannot do justice to all concerned equally?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: That was never the complaint before that because he was a local man he was unable to do justice in his work.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): For how many years can one particular Supply Inspector remain in one place?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no hard and fast rule as to that Sir, but generally we keep a man in one place for about three years.

Shri RONENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): When there is complaint of any sort against one particular person in a particular place is it not fair on the part of the Government to transfer that person to another place in the interest of the persons himself as well as of the people?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Such a principle would be dangerous Sir, simply because a complaint was made against a man he should be transferred even if the complaint was baseless would demoralise the officer. Further people will think that because of the complaint he was transferred. That will have a demoralising effect on our officers, that is why we do not encourage transfer after complaint when the same is not substantiated.

Regarding unserviceable X-Ray Plant in North Lakhimpur Hospital

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that on 1st September 1959, Shri Mohananda Bora, M.L.A., Shri Purna Dutta, Secretary of District Congress, North Lakhimpur and Shri A. Ahmed, Vice-President of the D. C. C. were involved in a motor accident and received grievous injuries such as fracture of bones?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that their injuries could not be X-rayed in North Lakhimpur Hospital as the X-Ray plant there was not serviceable?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that they had to be taken by plane to Dibrugarh Medical College for X-Ray examination and treatment?
- (d) How long has the X-Ray plant at North Lakhimpur remained unserviceable?
- (e) Whether there is any qualified Radiologist at North Lakhimpur?
- (f) Whether Government will be pleased to take necessary steps to make X-Ray plant at North Lakhimpur serviceable?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

66. (a)—Yes, Shri Mohananda Bora, M.L.A., received minor injuries, Shri Purna Dutta received grievous injury (dislocation of shoulder). Shri A. Ahmed received grievous injury (fracture rib).

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The X-Ray plant at North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital has remained unserviceable since December 1958.

(e)—No. Subdivisional Medical and Health Officer, North Lakhimpur underwent a short course training in X-Ray technique in the Assam Medical College.

(f)—Necessary steps have been taken to make the X-Ray plant at North Lakhimpur Civil Hospital serviceable.

†**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: May I know from the Minister-in-charge whether the X' Ray Plant is functioning now?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: I am not sure Sir, whether the Plant is functioning now. I shall make enquiries and let the hon. Member know about it.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS**: What is the present state of affairs?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: I cannot say offhand, but I will make an enquiry.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS**: Are Government aware that there is no X-Ray Plant anywhere in between Tezpur and North Lakhimpur a distance of 139 miles?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: There is an X' Ray Plant in Tezpur.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchala)**: I said inbetween Tezpur and North Lakhimpur.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is apparent from the answers given here.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: What is the reason for his inordinate delay in putting the Plant in orders ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, so far my information got many spare parts of this plant are not available locally, i.e. in India and they have to be imported: but now-a-days on account of foreign exchange difficulties as also non-availability of X'Ray parts and even X'Ray films, it is difficult to get these things in time I suppose these are the reasons for all this delay.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: When was this Plant installed ? Whether it is a new Plant ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: I want notice to that question Sir, I cannot say offhand-

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)**: Is it a fact that many such X' Ray Plants installed in various subdivisional towns of the State are not working ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: That is a new question Sir, and I want notice.

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA**: Will the Minister enquire about it ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: Yes that will be done.

†**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: Do the Government maintain technical personnel to look after these X' Ray Plants in the State ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: Yes, we have such personnel but up till now they have not been able to attend so properly.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Will the Minister enquire as to how many such Plants in the State of Assam are working and how many are not working ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister has already said that he would make an enquiry in the matter.

†**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: May I know from the Minister whether orders for importing parts for this plant have been placed ?

†Speech not corrected.

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)**: That is also a new question Sir.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchala)**: Whether Government are going to appoint a Radiologist for each X' Ray Plant in the State?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: So far as the X' Ray Plant in North Lakhimpur is concerned I have said Sir, that we will arrange a Radiologist.

†**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: Sir, when I asked the hon'ble Minister to let us know the time when orders for these parts were placed?

†**Mr. SPEAKER**: He wants notice to that.

†**Shri RAMNATH DAS**: May I know when this parts are expected to come?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: It is very difficult to say Sir, I will make an enquiry and let the hon. Member know.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: On a point of order Sir, we have heard just now that on many questions the Minister asks for notice. Sir, when a question arises out of a question, is it not the duty of the Minister to come prepared so that he can furnish us all the information which are as relevant as the question itself?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, I agree that the Ministers should come prepared with all relevant information. It does not look well for Ministers to say every time a supplementary is put that they want notice. So, I wish that all Ministers when they reply to questions they should come prepared with all facts and figures to reply to possible supplementaries that are relevant to the main question.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS**: In view of the extreme communications difficulties to North Lakhimpur, will Government be pleased to take immediate steps to make the Hospital there self-contained with all essential equipments and accessories?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**. Sir, generally all Civil Hospitals in district headquarters are going to be developed and improved and there is already a scheme for the purpose so necessary improvements not only to the North Lakhimpur Hospitals but to all are being made.

†**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh)**: Have the Government ascertained whether parts of the X' Ray Plant requiring replacement are available in India?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question has already been replied.

Steps taken by Government for protection of the Tarabari hat from erosion

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): asked

*67. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

(a) The steps taken by Government for the protection of the Tarabari hat?

†Speech not corrected.

(b) How many families of that locality have been rendered homeless due to river erosion and what is the total loss of property by erosion in Tarabari hat ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied:

67. (a)—Temporary protection of Tarabari Bazar was carried out with timber pile spurs in 1957, which ultimately gave way.

Permanent protection works with stone spurs and stonerevetments will be very costly and not commensurate with the value of property sought to be saved, and therefore no further steps were taken in the matter.

(b)—(i) About 427 families.

(ii) Loss of property by erosion is 164 B. 3 K 11 Lechas of land.

Maulvi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): What was the amount of money sanctioned for the protection of Tarabari Bazar ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Rupees Four lakh 3 thousand, 5 hundred and sixty.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is there proposals for building up a new Palasbari and a new Tarabari ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Is there a proposal, Sir, for building up a new Mangaldoi ? (laughter) (No reply) ?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Is Tarabari under Nalbari Division or Barpeta Division ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice of that Sir.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Is it not a fact that Tarabari is nearer to Barpeta than Nalbari ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already stated, Sir, I want notice of that question I do not have much Read Knowledge of the place.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Is it not a fact that the officer from Nalbari have to go to Tarabari via Hajo ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Perhaps it is known better by the hon. Member. If that is the road to Tarabari, then they must be going by that road.

Damages caused to lands by the last flood in Assam

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): asked

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

- (a) How many thousands of acres of lands have been affected by the last floods in Assam ?
- (b) What amount of relief have been given to the flood-affected people ?
- (c) What is the total amount of loan given to them ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

68. (a)—20,69,076 acres approximately.

(b)—Rs.5,98,975 as gratuitous relief and Rs.2,41,000 as test relief have so far been sanctioned. Besides, 6,200 cases of milk powder, 10,000 Mds. of broken rice, 2,000 Mds. of atta, clothes, biscuits, medicines, etc., were supplied by non-official organisations for free distribution to the flood-affected people.

(c)—Rs.12,89,000 as seed loan, Rs.2,27,900 as rehabilitation loan and Rs.50,000 as cattle loan have so far been sanctioned by Revenue Department. Besides, a total sum of Rs.52,12,000 has been sanctioned by Co-operative Department as agricultural loan including cattle loan and a total short term agricultural loan of Rs.50,49,705 has been issued from the amount received from the Reserve Bank of India on Government guarantee.

Petitions filed against Mandals of Barpeta and Bagbar Circle in Barpeta Subdivision.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

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

- (a) Whether public petition has been filed by the public before the Minister, Settlement Officer, Kamrup, Sub-Divisional Officer, Barpeta and Assistant Settlement Officer, Barpeta and Bagbar circle within this year against some Mandals of Barpeta and Bagbar circle in Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, who are those Mandals and what action has been taken on those petitions ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

69. (a)—Yes. Some petitions have been received by the local officers but not by the Minister.

(b)—The Mandals are (1) Shri Harendra Nath Das, (2) Shri Majibor Rahman, (3) Shri Abdul Hamid of Baghbar Circle, (4) Shri Mayaram Nath, (5) Shri Rajendra Nath Barman, (6) Shri Harish Chandra Deka and (7) Shri Kamalakanta Deka of Barpeta Circle.

The names of the Mandals and actions taken against them are as follows—

- (1) Shri Harendra Nath Das—He has been placed under suspension and the criminal case is pending in the Court of Sub-Deputy Magistrate Barpeta.
- (2) Shri Majibor Rahman—He is under suspension. Sanction for his prosecution is being obtained by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barpeta from Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.
- (3) Shri Abdul Hamid—Enquiry was made and the allegations against him could not be substantiated.
- (4) Shri Mayaram Nath—Proceedings were drawn up against him and his increment for one year has been withheld and he has been transferred to a different lot.
- (5) Shri Rajendra Nath Barman—He is under suspension. Departmental proceedings have been drawn up. The result of the proceedings are awaited.
- (6) Shri Harish Chandra Deka—The allegation is being enquired into by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Barpeta. The report is awaited.
- (7) Shri Kamalakanta Deka—He was suspended pending enquiry by the Settlement Officer, Kamrup. Proceedings were drawn up but the charges against him could not be brought home. The Mandal was re-instated but transferred from Barpeta to Barnagar Circle.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :

Is it a fact, Sir, that Shri Harendra Nath against whom the hon'ble Minister has stated a criminal case is still pending has died some months back ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : It may be so, when a case is instituted, it requires to be investigated and in the meantime the accused may die.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Is it a fact Sir, that the allegations and the petitions against Rafuddin Ahmed Mandal is still pending in the office of the D. L. R. ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : If it is a case outside this list, I am not in a position to reply now. I have got only this list now with me.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Why the case has been pending so long ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is not in the list. If some other person is concerned, I require notice of it.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is why action in disposing of the case has been delayed ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It involves delay because when proceedings are drawn, charges are to be framed and reply of the person concerned is to be heard, evidence taken, an officer appointed to try the case, then that officer allows the person concerned to cross examine the witnesses, then the officer comes to a finding, all these formalities necessarily take some time.

Disappearance of records of Criminal Cases from the Court room of the Magistrate at Dibrugarh.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all the records of about one hundred criminal cases together with few important pending files of records disappeared this year from the almirah of the court room of a Magistrate at Dibrugarh ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the theft or the disappearance of the records discovered on or about 17th August 1959 ?
- (c) What were the nature of these criminal cases ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that early this year some case records were found out and damaged in the office of the Additional District Judge, Dibrugarh ?

(e) What were the cases whose records were found to be cut and damaged in the office of the Additional District Judge, Dibrugarh ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

70. (a)—Yes. Records of 93 criminal cases with a few files of the Requisition and Rehabilitation branches of the Deputy Commissioner's Office were removed from an almirah in the court room of a Junior magistrate.

(b)—The fact came to notice in the morning of 17th August 1959 when the office re-opened after two days of holiday on the 15th and 16th. Police being immediately informed took up a case and investigation is proceeding.

(c)—The criminal cases related to offences like theft, burglary, trespass etc., triable by a magistrate of the 3rd class. A majority of the cases were non-F.I.R. cases concerning offences under the Municipal bye-laws and the Smoking Act. The cases were new cases mostly in the preliminary stage before recording of evidence.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Cases damaged (said to be damaged on the night of 22nd January 1959 and detected in the morning of 23rd January 1959 and the extent thereof are—

(i) Crl. A. No.54(4)/58—Ram Chandra Gogoi *versus* State. Order sheets and a portion of the Memorandum of appeal were damaged.

(ii) T.A.No.11/56—Jogesh Chandra Das *versus* Sudhir Chandra Guha. The title page, table of contents and the order sheets of the appeal were damaged. The appeal was already heard on 20th January 1959 and was then pending for judgment.

(iii) Crl. A. No.18(2)/58—Rampiari Mall *versus* State. Order sheets damaged. This appeal was fixed for hearing on 23rd January 1959 and was heard on that day and disposed of.

(iv) T.S.No.2 (L. A)/1956—Arabinda Sarma *versus* Nityananda Sarma. The entire deposition of Arabinda Sarma in six pages was damaged. Evidence in the case was closed and the case was fixed for arguments on 2nd February 1959.

(v) Crl.Motion No.13(3)/57—Abdul Aziz *versus* N. K. Barua. Only a portion of the order sheets and the application were slightly damaged.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : With regard to (a) may I know who was in-charge of the almirah with its keys ?

†Speech not corrected.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** (Chief Minister): The matter is under enquiry. The theft of the Records is believed to have taken place on the night of the 15th or 16th of August, the door and windows of the Court Room were joined in tact and one leaf of the wooden almirah inside which the records were kept, was found broken. There was no record of any serious case or long pending matter. Actually who had the keys to the almirah, I am sorry I do not have the information with me.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** (Rampur): So far as the records of 93 Criminal Cases are concerned, whether the cases were re-instituted or the cases have been forgotten?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Some of the records moved from the Court Room were found by Police on 17th August 1959 at a distance of about 100 yards from the Court Room. Those which could not be received were being re-constructed.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla): Will the Chief Minister be pleased to tell whether the cases are pending and, if so, whether the accused were acquitted?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: I read out the cases. The report is that the cases are being reconstructed.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Whether the offence was committed at night or in day time? (Question No. d).

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: It was discovered in the morning. It, therefore, appears that the offence was committed at night.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Whether it was done by human agency or otherwise, rats, ants, etc. (Laughter).

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Actually that was the plea taken by the Sheristadar that it was damaged by rats. The Sessions Judge himself enquired into the matter. I suppose that was not true. The man was dismissed.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS**: The offence was detected on 17th August, 1959. How long it will take for the enquiry to be finished?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: In such matter my experience is that it takes some time. Most of the work has to be done by the Intelligence Department.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Whether there was any guard at the Court compound?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: There must have been.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Whether on these particular nights, the guards were there?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: I shall enquire into it but what is the purpose, Sir?

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: There must have been some guards. If in the presence of these guards the offence took place, then we shall have to question the efficiency of the guards.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: May I know whether any steps have since been taken by the Court of Additional Judge to substitute the records which were damaged and cut.

Mr. SPEAKER: Records have been re-constructed.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Whether the Chief Minister is aware that the Court premises of Dibrugarh is not well protected, that the premises are not fenced?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: It is true, Sir. There is no fencing there.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: Does the Chief Minister know that losses of records from the Court office at Dibrugarh and opium from the Dibrugarh Treasury are of frequent occurrence?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: It is not of frequent occurrence. It is a fact that more bad cases have taken place at Dibrugarh.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Whether the Government will keep a vigilan eye over this matter to avoid future occurrence?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Certainly, Sir.

†**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh)**: Will the Government consider the question of strengthening the guards at night?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: That will be examined.

Oppression of Proprietors of Phukanbari Tea Estate to cultivators of Kheremia and Gharbandi Mouzas in Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Sakhowa)
asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a number of cultivators had been cultivating in Tea Garden grants belonging to Phukanbari Tea Estate in Kheremia and Gharbandi Mouzas in Dibrugarh Subdivision since last 20 years by paying land revenue to the proprietor?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that about 1,500 bighas of lands were requisitioned there by the Government for the cultivators in 1952 or so ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware or received information to the effect that the proprietors have been engaging persons to oppress these cultivators in different ways since the proposal for requisition came ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that a leaflet with the signature of 14 persons headed by a President, Mondal Congress Committee, making certain allegations and calling for a public meeting on 12th January 1959 near Balijan in Kheremia Mouza was published ?
- (e) If so, what were the allegations in the leaflet and what were the resolutions of the meeting held on 12th January 1959 ?
- (f) What is the area of land available for cultivators from these grants belonging to Phukanbari Tea Estate ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

71. (a)—Some cultivators have been cultivating land in the grant for some years. The exact number of years is not known. There is no indication of any payment of Revenue by the cultivators to the Tea Estate during last 4 or 5 years. Before that time some cultivators claimed to have paid revenue to the Tea Estate which the present management does not admit.

(b)—An area of 1,500 bighas of land was requisitioned in 1953.

(c)—The management filed Criminal cases against some of the cultivators occupying their lands alleging damage to garden plantation and properties and some of the persons complained against were fined by Criminal Court.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Allegations were as follows—

(1) That the garden authority takes away forcibly the crops from the house of the peasants or destroys them.

(2) The cultivators whenever found in the grant are manhandled by the Authority and their implements are taken away.

(3) Whenever the cattle belonging to these people enter the grant they are taken by the Authority and released on payment of Rs. 5 per day per head of cattle.

(4) When the cultivators work for the garden, they are never remunerated.

But the resolutions of the meeting are not with Government on record.

(f)—One thousand bighas

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether Government has taken any action on these complaints? These complaints were made in the month of January last.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): These complaints are of such a nature that Government cannot take any action. These are quarrel among the private parties.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Procurement of paddy by the individual dealers and Millers in Nowgong District

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

93. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state the total quantity of paddy procured in 1956 by the individual dealers and Millers in Nowgong District ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Supply) replied :

93.—A statement is placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No. S. 134.)

Strength of Work-charged employees working under Public Works Department throughout the State

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

94. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Em-bankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of Work-charged employees working under the Department throughout the State ?

- (b) Since when this Work-charged system has been continuing in the Department?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that a large number of employees has been continuously serving the Department for long years as Work-charged?
- (d) Whether Government will revise their present system and absorb these Work-charged men to the permanent cadre?
- (e) If so, when?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied:

94. (a)—The total number of Work-charged employees working under the Flood Control and Irrigation Wing of the Assam Public Works Department, is 1,715, of which the number of Work-charged employees under each category is shown below:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. | Work-charged | Overseers | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| 2. | " | Muharris | ... | ... | ... | 513 |
| 3. | " | Drivers | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| 4. | " | Handymen | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| 5. | " | Engine Driver | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 6. | " | Electricians | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 7. | " | Pump Drivers | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 8. | " | Plumber | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 9. | " | Chowkidars | ... | ... | ... | 101 |
| 10. | " | Trash Rock Cleaner | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 11. | " | Khalasis | ... | ... | ... | 868 |
| 12. | " | Store Keeper | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 13. | " | Boatmen | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 14. | " | Chainmen | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 15. | " | Mechanics | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 16. | " | Assistant Mechanics | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 17. | " | Drillers | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 18. | " | Draftsmen | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 19. | " | Tracers | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 20. | " | Patrollers | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| 21. | " | Daffadars | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| 22. | " | Gauge Readers | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Total ... | | | | | | 1,715 |

(b)—The Work-charged system has been continuing in the Department since 1958.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—Yes. In accordance with the Government Resolutions on the recommendations of the Assam Pay Committee, 1956, 313 posts borne in the Work-charged Establishment which have continued for five years have been made permanent with effect from the 1st April 1958—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Drivers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 Nos. |
| Handymen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 " |
| Muharrirs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223 " |
| Chainmen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 " |
| Khalasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 " |

Corresponding to the number of posts already made permanent. 313 Work-charged personnel who have completed 5 years' or more of continuous service in the respective grade will be absorbed in the permanent cadre as soon as necessary formalities have been completed.

Distribution of gratuitous doles rice to the flood-affected Tea garden labourers

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)

asked :

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

- (a) How many persons are being given gratuitous doles rice by Government, during the period from the 20th June 1959 to August, 1959 ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that a large number of retrenched labourers who have neither worked in the garden nor have any source of income have been badly affected by the recent flood in Assam ?
- (c) Whether Government have given any dole to widows or helpless persons residing in the garden area and affected by the flood ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to give any relief to such persons and if so what would be the nature of the relief and when it would be given ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

95. (a)—Complete information is not readily available as it involves several lakhs of people of various Subdivisions. But so far as Cachar district is concerned, about one lakh persons were given gratuitous relief in rice.

(b) Yes, some retrenched tea garden labourers of Silchar and Hailakandi Subdivisions were affected by flood, along with others.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—At present there is no such proposal as necessary relief was already given to the deserving persons.

Distributing agent of food-stuffs appointed by Government

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)
asked :

96. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Who was the Agent with whom Government entered into an agreement for the distribution of food-stuffs during the period from 1st April, 1944 to 31st March, 1946 ?

(b) Whether it was as for the terms of the agreement that Government sanctioned an additional commission on the weight of commodities transferred between different branches of the Agency ?

(c) What were the reasons which convinced the Government to sanction Rs.75,118 as transit losses as 1 per cent in disregard of the reasons for which full commission had been allowed even on inter-branch transfers in August, 1953 ?

(d) Why Government sanctioned this Rs.75,118 when an amount of Rs.78,025 was already outstanding against the Agent on account of wastage and shrinkage of food-stuffs in excess of the prescribed limits ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:

96. (a)—The following were appointed distributing agent of food-stuffs between April, 1944 and March 1946:—

- (1) Assam Supply Agency.
- (2) Assam Valley Supply Syndicate.
- (3) New Assam Valley Supply Syndicate.
- (4) Surma Valley Supply Agency.

(b)—No. An additional commission on inter-branch transfers of commodities was obtained subsequently on representations by the Agents on 1st August, 1953.

(c) & (d)—After Assam Valley Supply Syndicate had submitted a representation in 1955 they obtained an inter-branch transit loss of 1 per cent without any formal sanction being issued. The then Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) paid Rs.75,118 on account of inter-branch transit loss at 1 per cent without sanction and without getting the counter claims of Government set off against the various other claims of the Agent.

The then Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) have been placed under suspension and proceedings have been drawn up against him on this and other charges.

Quantity of ration supplied to worker and non-worker in the Tea Industry of the State

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)

asked:

97. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) What quantity of ration, i. e., rice and atta is supplied to the worker employed in the tea industry of the State?
- (b) Whether Government are supplying the same quantity of ration to non-workers of the garden through the Fair Price Shops open in that garden area?

(c) If not, what is the quantity allotted to them ?

(d) Whether Government are aware that in the West Bengal and other States of India, Industrial labour has been allowed extra quantity of ration ?

(e) Whether Government propose to increase the quantity of ration being supplied to labourers employed in the industrial establishment of the State ?

(f) If so, what would be the quantity ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

97. (a)—The Management is to supply working adults and working Minors— $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per week, of which, 2 seers is to be rice and $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers atta.

(b)—Government do not supply any ration direct through Fair Price Shops to the non-workers of the tea gardens.

Rice and wheat are, however, being supplied by the Government from their stocks to the Tea Industry which issues rice and resultant atta to the non-workers of the tea gardens at the following scale :—

Non-working adults and children upto the age of 8 years —2 seers 10 ch. per week.

Children below 8 years —1 seer 5 ch. per week.

District authorities were instructed to open fair price shops for *ex-tea* garden people and to Supply them foodstuff at the same the scale as was available to the rest of the rural population.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Government have no information.

(e)—Government have no intention at present to revise the existing scales.

(f)—Does not arise.

Grant of Agricultural loan in the different Districts of Assam during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked:

98. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has paid any Agricultural loan during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Assam ?

(b) If so, which are the districts where the loan was paid ?

(c) What amount has been paid in each district ?

(d) What are the names of the recipients ?

(e) What amount was paid to each individual ?

(f) Whether Government has over surveyed or examined the progress of the cultivators who have received Government loans ?

(g) Whether Government will be pleased to furnish the House with a statement showing the details of such improvement and progress of the cultivators ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

98. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In all the Plains Districts of the State, namely, Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

(c)—The following amounts were issued :—

| | | | | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cachar | ... | ... | ... | 80,000 | 2,75,000 |
| Goalpara | ... | ... | ... | 1,83,815 | 2,87,388 |
| Kamrup | ... | ... | ... | 1,74,750 | 2,55,400 |
| Nowgong | .. | ... | ... | 3,46,800 | 2,14,000 |
| Darrang | ... | ... | .. | 1,57,100 | 56,500 |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | 1,65,913 | 2,91,500 |
| Lakhimpur... | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,905 | 2,50,000 |
| Total | | | | 12,15,283 | 16,29,788 |

(d)—The information is not readily available as it concerns several thousands of cultivators.

(e)—Seed loans were paid from Rs.10 to Rs.25 per family whereas cattle loan upto Rs.400 per family.

(f)—The cultivators obtain loans for purchase of seeds, plough cattle and other agricultural implements on adequate security and paying interests. Government have not yet made any arrangement to follow up the progress of the cultivators who are presumed to have looked to their own interest.

(g)—In view of the reply given to (f) above, does not arise.

Fixation of the price of Sugar by the S. D. O., Mangaldai

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked:

99. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact the National Chamber of Commerce, Mangaldai sent a telegram to the Director of Supply, Assam on 11th July 1959?

(b) If so, what was the contents of the telegram?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the 'Chamber' has asked to know whether authority was given to the S. D. O. concerned to fix the local price of sugar?

(d) If so, when ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that price of sugar has been fixed on a consignment by the S. D. O., Mangaldai on 1st July 1959 ?

(f) If so, what was the price fixed and under what provision ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:

99. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The contents were as follows:—

“Please let this office know in the interest of general public whether Subdivisional Officer has been instructed to fix price for sugar also please let this office know if any controlled price has been fixed for sugar in Assam if so what is the controlled price for Mangaldai Subdivision is the sugar sold at 45/46 per maund which is unreasonable price illegal wire advise immediate urgent”.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—On 11th July 1959.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes, Rs.46.68 nP. per maund (Retail). Under executive directions issued by Government.

Assam Foodgrains Control Order, 1958

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked:

100. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that every paddy dealer requires a foodgrain license under Section 3 of the Assam Foodgrains Control Order, 1958 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the dealers concerned have to submit applications to the D. C. concerned in accordance with Section 4 of the Assam Foodgrains Control Order, 1958 ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that some licenses have already been issued ?
- (d) If so, who has issued the same and under what provision of the Act ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:

100. (a)—Any person dealing in rice and paddy in wholesale quantities exceeding 10 maunds in any one transaction should obtain a license under Clause 3 of the Assam Foodgrains (Licensing and Control) Order, 1958.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Deputy Commissioner concerned issued licenses under Clause 5 of the said Order.

Extension of Simoluguri-Moranhat line of the N. E. F. Railway upto Dibrugarh

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

101. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the public have been moving continuously for extension of Simoluguri-Moranhat line of the N. E. F. Railway upto Dibrugarh ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that this proposed extension will be a short cut for the travelling people and thus save time and difficulties ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that after finding of oil at Naharkatia and Moran, better communication has become a necessity which will help both the Industry and the general public ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that after closure of the Dibrugarh Steamerghat after the great Earthquake, commercial articles have to be carried to and from Neamati Ghat to Desangmukh Ghat by road ?

(e) If so, whether Government are aware that the extension indicated at (a) above will facilitate tea and other industries ?

(f) Whether Government propose to recommend the said extension for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

101. (a)—The Government have received one representation from the Sibsagar Citizen's Association of Sibsagar Town urging for a line connecting Moranhat with Dibrugarh, and memorandum from the Questioner received by the State Government has also been forwarded to the Railway authorities.

(b)—Yes. The distances for stations between Dibrugarh and Chabua will be less when the line comes up.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The Government have already taken up this matter with the Ministry of Railways for inclusion in the Third Plan.

Seed and other Agricultural loans issued to flood affected people of Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlichara) asked :

102. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

(a) The names and addresses of persons to whom the seed loan and other Agricultural loans have been issued in Hailakandi Subdivision through Co-operatives during the recent flood, in Cachar ?

(b) How the selection of deserving persons was made to issue such loans ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Rural Panchayats were not taken into consideration in the matter of selection of deserving persons for such loans ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the above loans were distributed in the subdivision even without consulting the Social organisations also ?
- (e) Whether the *ex-tea* garden labourers residing in requisitioned lands of tea gardens have been given such loans ?
- (f) If so, what are the names of tea gardens and the number of the people who were granted such loans ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) replied :

102. (a)—In the Hailakandi Subdivision flood loans in the form of subsistence loan and khariif loan only were issued to flood-affected people through Co-operatives. Such loans were issued to 5647 persons. It is not possible to collect the names and address of all these people without engaging a special staff for the work.

(b)—Selection of deserving persons was first made jointly by the Co-operative Officers and the managing committee of each society, but subsequently D. C. furnished a list of persons and loans were distributed on the basis of the D. C.'s list.

(c)—In issuing loans through co-operatives no recommendation from any rural panchayat was received by the circle officers. It may however be noted that in most of the cases, panchayat representatives are directly or indirectly connected with the societies and loans were distributed with the mutual understanding as far as possible.

(d)—Social organisations did not come forward for consultation in the matter of issuing the flood loans. Some recommendations received from the convenor of the local Bharat Sevak Samaj were considered as far as possible.

(e)—The *ex-tea* garden labourers as included in D.C.'s list were provided with flood loans.

(f)—The names of the tea gardens are as follows:—

- (1) Lalcherra T. E.
- (2) Santalia T. E.
- (3) Gagla Cherra T. E.
- (4) Ainarkhal T. E.
- (5) Muhanpur T. E.
- (6) Chandipur T. E.

loans.

382 people of the Tea Garden areas were provided with

Damage caused by the cyclone to the people of Thowradole and Kakotibari area of Sibsagar Division

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that recently a cyclone damaged many individual houses and public institutions and thus caused heavy loss to the people of Thowradole and Kakotibari area of Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether the local public applied for relief by way of either cash or kind or at least to erect their houses ?
- (c) What is the number of individual houses and public institutions damaged in the above areas ?
- (d) Whether any proposal for granting relief was made to the Government by local authorities ?
- (e) Whether it was sanctioned and if not, why not ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

103. (a)—Yes, but loss is not very heavy.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Forty individual houses and 4 public institutions were damaged.

(d)—Not Yet.

(e)—Does not arise.

Number of accidents that occurred on the Hill Section of the North Frontier Railway

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked:

104. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether he is aware about the number of accidents that occurred on the Hill Section of the North Frontier Railway from the month of June to November 15 of this year?

(b) If so, what is that number?

(c) Whether Government propose to draw the attention of the Union Ministry of Railways for enquiry and investigation of such accidents and to induce on the Railways to avoid harassment of the travelling public in cases where these are avoidable?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

104. (a)—Yes.

(b)—11 (eleven) train accidents out of which 3 were partings and 8 derailments. Also there were 14 cases of interruption of through running due to breaches and slips.

(c)—The necessity to draw the attention of the Union Ministry of Railways to this for enquiry and investigation does not arise as the existing rules require that each accidents should be thoroughly enquired into, the cause found out and preventive action taken.

Allotment of C. I. Sheets for Mangaldai Subdivision

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked :

105. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total monthly allotment of C.I. Sheets for Mangaldai Subdivision ?

(b) How much C.I. Sheets have been allotted in Mangaldai Subdivision from the year 1954 to 1958 (reply to be given year by year and month by month ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Subdivisional Officer placed a demand for more C.I. Sheets and if so what action has been taken on it ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

105. (a)—Allotments are made on quarterly basis and not on monthly basis. There is no fixed quota for any Subdivision and the quota varies according to the allotments made by the Government of India.

(b)—The following are the allotments :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---|--------------|
| 1954—Period | ... | ... | ... | I | 673 Bundles. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---|--------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----|---------|
| „ | | | | II | 1,973 „ |
|---|--|--|--|----|---------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----|---------|
| „ | | | | III | 1,481 „ |
|---|--|--|--|-----|---------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----|-------|
| „ | | | | IV | 424 „ |
|---|--|--|--|----|-------|

| | |
|--|----------------|
| | 4,551 Bundles. |
|--|----------------|

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| 1955—Period | ... | ... | ... | I | Nil |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----|----------------|
| „ | | | | II | 1,222 Bundles. |
|---|--|--|--|----|----------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----|-------|
| „ | | | | III | 206 „ |
|---|--|--|--|-----|-------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----|-------|
| „ | | | | IV | 410 „ |
|---|--|--|--|----|-------|

| | |
|--|----------------|
| | 1,838 Bundles. |
|--|----------------|

1956—Period I 404 Bundles.

„ „ „ II 818 „

„ „ „ III 410 „

„ „ „ IV 1,060 „

2,692 Bundles.

1957—Period I 410 Bundles.

„ „ „ II 814 „

„ „ „ III 619 „

„ „ „ IV 413 „

2,256 Bundles.

1958—Period I Nil

„ „ „ II 410 „

„ „ „ III 408 „

„ „ „ IV 209 „

1,027 Bundles.

(c)—Yes, but due to short supply his entire demand could not be met as in cases of other Districts and Subdivisions.

Amount of Agricultural loan sanctioned for Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

asked :

106. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) The amount of Agricultural loan sanctioned for Sibsagar Subdivision in this financial year?

(b) The time, when it was sanctioned?

(c) Whether the amount has been distributed?

(d) If so, when?

- (e) If not, why ?
- (f) The number of petitions received for loan during this financial year ?
- (g) The amount of loan granted against each individual demand ?
- (h) Whether Government will sanction a considerable amount to the Subdivision for the purpose at the earliest ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

106. (a) & (b)—Rs.5,000 was sanctioned as Agricultural cattle loan on 22nd April, 1959. Another amount of Rs.10,000 as seed loan was sanctioned on 17th August, 1959. Further, an amount of Rs.20,000 as seed loan was sanctioned on 25th August, 1959. Recently, on 6th November, 1959, a sum of Rs.25,000 as seed loan for growing Rabi Crops has been sanctioned. Besides, Rs.2.09 lakhs have been issued by Agriculture Department.

(c) & (d)—The Agricultural cattle loan of Rs.5,000 was distributed in the month of July and first part of August, 1959. The seed loan of Rs.10,000 and Rs.20,000 sanctioned in the month of August, 1959 were distributed in the last part of August and first part of September last. The seed loan of Rs.25,000 sanctioned for growing Rabi Crops is being distributed.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—1,200 petitions were received both individual and joint.

(g)—The amount of loan granted varies from Rs.150 to Rs.300 in respect of cattle loan against individual demand which varies from Rs.700 to Rs.300. The amount of seed loan granted varies from Rs.10 to Rs.25.

(h)—Government have already sanctioned a huge amount to the tune of Rs.2,64,000, i.e., Rs.55,000 from Revenue side and Rs.2,09,000 from Agriculture side.

Supplying of C. I. Sheets during the Pragjuthishpur Congress Session

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

107. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) How many bundles of C. I. Sheets had been given by the Government to the reception Committee of the Pragjuthishpur Session of the All-India Congress ?
- (b) How many bundles had been returned so far and how many bundles are yet to be returned ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that about 4 or 5 hundred bundles of C. I. Sheets were either lost or stolen from the spot ?
- (d) What steps Government have taken to realise the quantities of C. I. Sheets unreturned still now ?
- (e) What is the value of those quantities still unreturned ?
- (f) According to the agreement who would pay the removal and return cost from and to the Government store ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

107. (a)—7,195 bundles.

(b)—7,062 bundles were returned leaving a balance 133 bundles the value of which amounting to Rs.11,838.33 nP was realised by Government from the Reception Committee, Pragjuthishpur Session of the All-India Congress.

(c), (d) & (e)—Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(f)—Reception Committee, All-India Congress had to bear these expenses.

Certain incomplete P. W. D. roads in Tezpur Subdivision

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there are many half completed P. W. D. Roads in Tezpur Subdivision such as Kumargaon-Beseria Road, Thelamara-Garudoba Road, Gerua Puthimari Road, Bindukuri-Bandarmari Road and others ?

- (b) Whether Government are aware that these roads have become useless for vehicular traffic as they are lying incomplete ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that several petitions and representations were submitted to Government to make these roads complete ?
- (d) When do Government propose to complete these incomplete roads ?

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

108. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. It is however felt that the remaining lengths of the roads not yet taken over by P. W. D. may not be as useful as the length already taken up/improved by P. W. D.

(c) & (d)—A number of roads all-throughout the State are remaining incomplete and Government are receiving demands for taking up the remaining lengths of such roads. The matter was placed before the sixth meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board and as recommended by the Board they have been sent to the Subdivisional Development Board for consideration and giving preference in selecting road schemes for the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Total consumption of sugar in Assam State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

109. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total consumption of sugar in Assam State at present ?
- (b) From where and through which agencies it is supplied ?
- (c) What was the quantity supplied by Assam Sugar Mill this year ?

- (d) Whether Government has fixed a price of sugar and whether sugar is available at that price ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) Why recently there has been scarcity of sugar in many parts of Assam ?
- (g) Since when Government imposed control on sugar and why ?
- (h) Whether Government is aware that sugar is sold in some places at Rs.2 to Rs.4 per seer and if so, what measures have been adopted by the Government to arrest and bring down the price level ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

109. (a)—About 5,000 tons of sugar per month.

(b)—Sugar is supplied to Assam through the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society, Ltd., from the mills situated in North Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as per monthly allotment made by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Government of India, New Delhi.

(c)—About 47,000 maunds of sugar.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Poor procurement, erratic movement, non-co-operation of the mills, fall in production and mal-practices on the part of the trade were some of the reasons for the scarcity of sugar.

(g)—Control on the *ex-factory* price, on wholesale prices and over sugar distribution and inter-State movement was imposed at different stages.

(h)—Though sugar prices rose abnormally, sugar is now available to consumers at fixed prices. In order to prevent scarcity and arrest rise in prices of sugar, the State

Government have undertaken the responsibility of procurement and introduced State Trading in sugar through a single co-operative organisation the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society, Ltd., with effect from the October quota of sugar. Sugar thus procured is re-allotted to various subdivisions according to their requirements and distributed through the selected wholesalers—nominees of the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., co-operative being given preference.

Accommodation in Silchar Circuit House to hold Court as Vacation or Special Judges

Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband) asked:

110. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Judges from Gauhati and other places have to come to Silchar to hold Court as Vacation or Special Judges ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that accommodation facilities in the Circuit House which they used to get prior to independence are sometimes denied to them ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that during the British regime preference regarding accommodation in Circuit House was always given to Judges on Circuit ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that recently a Judge was denied accommodation in Circuit House at Silchar ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to restore the previous privileges of Judges in regard to accommodation in Circuit House during their short stay ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

110. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Government are not aware of any such practice. The same rules of priority which obtained in pre-Independence days continue to apply now.

(d)—No. A vacation Judge wanted accommodation in the Silchar Circuit House from 18th to 23rd October 1959. When he was telegraphically informed that the entire Circuit House was already reserved for the Estimates Committee for 22nd and 23rd October, the Judge required accommodation from 18th to 21st October and this was given.

(e)—Does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

Petitions from the flood affected people of certain villages of Morabazar Mouza for a bund to be constructed in Ghoramora

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

111. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E.&D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the water of Ghoramora flooded the paddy fields and the villages Sontollichiga, Dwarapar, etc., of Morabazar mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision this year?

(b) Whether Government have lately received petitions from the public of the affected area, to the effect that a bund on the left bank of Ghoramora is urgently necessary?

(c) If so, whether Government is going to make this bund and when?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.)] replied:

111. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The scheme "Construction of dyke on both banks of the Mitong from Assam Trunk Road to Jakaisuk bund leaving out the portion from Naga Ali to Assam Trunk Road"

was administratively approved at a cost of Rs.5,80,750 and the work is nearly completed. This will solve the problem of the locality to a great extent.

Whether the construction of embankments upstream from Assam Trunk road to Naga Ali locally known as Ghoramara, will be technically sound is under investigation by the Department.

Inclusion of State Transport line from Bongaigaon to Barpeta Road in the Second Five Year Plan

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

112. Will the Minister in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether State Transport line from Bongaigaon to Barpeta Road was included in the Second Five Year Plan ?

(b) If so, why this line has not been opened up till now ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Transport Minister) replied :

112. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As the Planning Commission has hitherto refused to allocate funds for approved nationalisation programmes unless the State Government agree to form a Road Transport Corporation with Railway participation, this line could not be taken up.

Establishment of two Veterinary Hospitals in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Casts)] asked :

113. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that two Veterinary Hospitals are going to be established in Barpeta Subdivision, viz, one at Kalgachia and other in Khlabandha ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Barpeta Subdivisional Advisory Board advised the Government to establish these two Hospitals one at Galibandha and the other at Khudnabari ?

(c) What are the reasons for setting aside the advice of the Subdivisional Advisory Board ?

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

113. (a)—No hospital is going to be established in any one of these places. One Veterinary Dispensary is going to be established at Kalgachia during 1959-60. In view of conflicting representations, the question whether the other dispensary, to be set up in 1960-61, would be established at Kalibandha or at Kholabandha or at some other suitable place within Bagbar Mauza is under consideration of the Government.

(b)—No recommendation for setting up of a Veterinary Dispensary at Kudnabari was received. Subdivisional Development Board, it appears, recommended Galibandha but Government understood the recommendation to be for Kholibundha or Kholabandha. Now while the hon. Questioner maintains it to be Golibandha, another hon. Member, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, M. L. A., has been submitting representation for Charkholabandha.

(c)—Does not arise.

Boro cultivation by cultivators of Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

114. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that in Sibsagar Subdivision some cultivators are taking Boro cultivation this year ?

(b) What are the measures taken by Government to enthuse these cultivators ?

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

114. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have issued a short term loan of Rs.6.57 lakhs for Boro paddy cultivation in Sibsagar District during 1959-60 to enthuse the cultivators.

**Measures taken by Government to protect the
Jakaisuk mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision
from the menace of flood**

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

115. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

(a) What measures are taken by the Government to protect the Jakaisuk mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision from the grip of constant flood ?

(b) Whether Government will send soon some experts to survey and study the topography of the mouza in consultation with the local people and to make plan for prevention of flood permanently ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control)] replied :

115. (a)—The following schemes are being taken up to protect Jakaisuk Mouzas from flooding—

(i) Brahmaputra dyke from Teliadonga Pukhuri to Jhanjimukh. length is 10·7 miles.

(ii) Reclamation of Jerengapathar area.

(iii) Constructing Tributary dyke on both banks of the Mitong.

(iv) Construction of Tributary dyke on the left bank of Dikhu from Namdang outfall to Dikhumukh.

(v) Construction of Jhanji Marginal Bund from Amguri to its outfall.

Scheme at (i) has been completed Schemes at (ii) and (iii) are in progress and Scheme at (iv) is waiting implementation due to dispute regarding alignment. Scheme at (v) is completed.

(b)—The Superintending Engineer, Eastern E. & D. Circle, Dibrugarh who was requested to study the situation in consultation with the local people is investigating the problem.

Regarding Hills Allowance of Government employees working in Shillong

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) asked:

116. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government employees working in Shillong are enjoying a Hills Allowance?
- (b) If so, what are the rates for different class of employees?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

116. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Organisation of Service Co-operatives throughout the State

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur) asked:

117. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government propose to organise Service Co-operatives throughout the State early within a year or two?
- (b) If so, whether these Service Co-operatives will have any relation with the new Gaon Panchayats in respect of area, population, etc.?
- (c) What is the Scheme of the State Government regarding organisation of the Service Co-operatives in Assam?
- (d) Whether Government has any Scheme for training of Secretaries for all these Service Co-operatives within Assam?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) replied :

117. (a)—Service Co-operatives as envisaged in the National Development Council resolution are being organised in the State from the current year. It is expected that by the end of 1963-64 the entire rural area of the State will be covered by Service Co-operatives.

(b)—A Village Service Co-operative would cover a population between 1,000 to 1,500. On this basis there may be more than one society in a Panchayat area, but the area of operation of all societies should be within the area of

operation of the village Panchayat. Where Villages are too small with the consent of the Communities concerned, a number of them covering a population of say, about 1,000 would be grouped together for the purpose of forming a Service Co-operative.

(c)—During the current year (1959-60) the entire districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar and the Subdivision of North Lakhimpur and the Howraghat area of United Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are proposed to be covered by Service Co-operatives. In other areas Service Co-operatives will be organised only in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during the current year. The programme for organisation of Service Co-operatives is as below—

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1959-60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| 1960-61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| 1961-62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 1962-63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 750 |
| 1963-64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |

(d)—Yes. The Secretaries of the Service Co-operatives will be trained by the Assam State Co-operative Union. They will be trained by the Union in their respective Districts.

Petitions from the people of Jakaisuk Mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision regarding Bund on the left bank of Dekhow from Namdang river to Dekhowmukh

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

asked :

118. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have lately received petitions from the people of Jakaisuk mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision to the effect that a bund on the left bank of Dekhow from Namdang river to Dekhowmukh, is urgently required ?

(b) If so, what is the decision of Government in this regard ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that two other bunds one from Dekowmukh Goalgaon to Chintamonigarh and the other from Chintamonighat to Katakshyam Garh are also demanded by the people of Dekhowmukh of Jakaisuk mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(d) If so, what is the decision of Government in the matter ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E & D)] replied :

118. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The scheme was administratively approved but the work could not yet been taken up for want of possession of land due to public opposition to the alignment considered technically sound.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The schemes could not be included in the Second Plan for want of fund. However, these will be taken notice of when new schemes for Third Five Year Plan are considered.

Petitions from the people of Jakaisuk Mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision for cutting short of the course of Mitong

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

119. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E.&D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the people of Jakaisuk mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision, are demanding that the Marijhanji be dug out and the course of Mitong from Chintamonigarh to downwards, be cut short in some points and be widened too ?

(b) If so, what is the decision of the Government in the matter ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.)] replied :

119. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The scheme could not be included in the Second Plan due to paucity of fund. This will however be considered when new schemes for Third Five Year Plan are formulated depending on the technical soundness of the schemes and availability of funds.

Adjournment Motion

Mr. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

I have received a notice of adjournment motion from Shri Hiralal Patwari. The hon. Member is aware that to-day is the day fixed for voting on demands for Supplementary Grants for 1959-60. Under Assembly Rule 144(2) no other business shall be taken up on a day fixed for voting on Demands. Discussion even of the consideration of the admissibility of notice of an adjournment motion cannot be taken up on such a day because that will mean interruption of financial business. This is an universally accepted parliamentary procedure as enunciated by Mr. May in his "Parliamentary Practice" vide page 302 of the 16th Edition. The adjournment motion is therefore disallowed.

The next item is calling attention. Mr. Tarun Sen Deka.

**Calling Attention to matter of urgent Public importance
under Assembly Rule 54 regarding dismantling
of Road-side Stalls at Shillong and Nalbari**

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Mr Speaker, Sir, I like to call the attention of the Hon'ble Minister, Local Self-Government on the matter of dismantling of road-side stalls at Shillong and at Nalbari in the district of Kamrup. This is a matter of urgent public importance and requires an explanation from the Hon'ble Minister in-charge. The main object of my calling the attention is given in the explanatory note which runs like this:

(a) That on 5th December, 1959, about forty road-side stalls have been dismantled with the help of two elephants and armed police within the municipal area of Nalbari in the District of Kamrup without making any alternate arrangements for the stall-keepers.

That the shop-keepers have become jobless, and their economy have been severely affected.

(b) That as many as 500 road-side stall-keepers on whom about 2,500 population of Assamese, Nepalese, Khasis and East Bengal refugees are entirely depending have been ejected by dismantling their stalls without making any alternative arrangements.

(c) That a good number of road-side stalls in different parts of the State have been ejected.

(d) That Government have not given them any compensations, nor have given alternate land or other provisions.

(e) That the action of Government have aroused mass resentment.

So I submit that an explanation clarifying the state of affairs will come from the side of the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge. On the other day, Sir, I was told by the association of the Road-side stall-keepers of Shillong that they made repeated representations to the Minister concerned to consider the matter and the Minister-in-charge was pleased to say that the matter of the licensed stall keepers will be considered. But unfortunately the matter was not considered by Government and the stalls were dismantled. Sir, when the problem of unemployment in our State is becoming acute, I do not find any reason why the Government have dismantled the Road-side stalls without making adequate provision for these poor people. Furthermore, Sir, I submit that some of the stall-keepers were occupying the land on which their stalls were erected for over 30/40 years. So I do not understand how these poor people can be evicted without making proper arrangement for them. Of course, Sir, when the demand for expansion of Public Works Department roads or other roads of public institution arises then some of the stalls may be removed, but in that case also some alternate arrangement should be made. So, Sir, I submit that not only an explanation from the Minister-in-charge will come but also the cases of these poor stall-keepers will be considered sympathetically and seriously by the Government.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L.S.-G.):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked me to give explanation for some of the things which he mentioned in his speech as also in his explanatory note. Now, Sir, you will be pleased to see that so far as questions (b) and (c) are concerned, it is impossible for me to place any information before the House. I read his questions (b) and (c).

*Speech not corrected.

"That as many as 500 road-side stall-keepers on whom about 2,500 population of Assamese, Nepalese, Khasis and East Bengal refugees are entirely depending have been ejected by dismantling their stalls without making any alternate arrangements".

"(c) That a good number of Road-side stalls in different parts of the State have been ejected".

Now, so far as these questions are concerned they do not refer to any particular place but to the entire State. The question is such that it is impossible for me to reply to these things. I think the hon. Member has in mind the Shillong stalls and Nalbari stalls. Now, so far as the stalls at Nalbari are concerned, the hon. Member's allegation is that on the 5th of December, 1959 about 40 road-side stalls within the Municipal area of Nalbari, in Kamrup district have been dismantled with the help of elephants and armed police. My submission is that, Sir, that this statement is incorrect. No stalls have been dismantled with the help of elephant as reported by the hon. Member and the number of stalls is not 40 as mentioned by him. As soon as I received the notice I asked my Secretary to get the information from the local officers and accordingly the information has been collected from the local officers. The facts are as follows :—

There were 24 encroachments cases of 1955/56 pending against 24 stalls. These encroachments were on Public Works Department road-side reserved Government lands at different places of the town, viz., near Gurdon High School, Hari Mandir area, North Trunk road near Marwaripatty and the circle office. In a few cases, the encroachment went into the circle office compound also. They were Pan-stalls, small stationery stalls and one also sold dal, rice and other such articles.

These encroachers had been warned on several occasions to remove their stalls and the last warning was given in November last. This was in writing to each of the stall-holders. The eviction was carried out by the Extra Assistant Commissioner in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Commissioner after giving the notice in writing. It was carried out on 5th December, 1959 in presence of the Sub-Deputy Collector. A half section (6 in number) of armed police stood by to prevent breach of peace. A baby elephant was taken there but it was not used in carrying out the eviction, as has been stated by my friend. The stall holders removed all their articles from their stalls earlier in the day. All the owners of these stalls also removed their stalls themselves except three stalls holders. These are the three stall holders which were not demolished but they were pushed back. Fifteen of these encroachers started the business again on private lands nearby after making arrangement with the owners of those lands. Others went away. There was no loss of property of even a rupee worth in carrying out these evictions.

The exact number of encroachers evicted in each of the different localities could not be given by the officer, but he states that approximately 6 near the Hari-Mandir, 6 or 7 near Gorden High School, 3 or 4 near Marwaripatty and a few near the circle office.

So I submit Sir, that the allegations made in the question are not correct. Secondly, it is also obvious that those persons who had encroached

upon either a public road or a Government land were according to law evicted, and I am really surprised that my friend should now come forward and ask Government to give permission to the encroachers and raise all kinds of questions here.

So far as the Shillong Road-side stalls are concerned, I may inform the hon. Members that the Government policy is to remove these stalls as they disfigure the beauty of the towns and bring insanitary conditions in their wake. Accordingly, Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Deputy Collectors were directed by Government for taking up the matter with the Municipalities concerned. In case of stalls erected without permission from Municipalities it has been decided these should be forthwith be removed and in case of stalls erected with permission from the Municipality it has been decided that notices should be issued with giving a time limit for the removal. In case of Shillong as several representations were received by Government from the road side stall keepers Association and also from the affected stall keepers the matter was further discussed in a meeting on 2nd September, 1958 by me with the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Vice-Chairman, Shillong Municipal Board, President, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Congress Committee and representatives of Road-side stall keepers Association. After discussion these decision were arrived at and I should like that the hon. Member to note them.

(1) Government reiterate their policy that roadside stalls from all towns in Assam should be removed.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Vice-Chairman, Shillong Municipal Board should take immediate and vigorous steps to remove all the stalls from all road sides of Shillong which mar the beauty of the town and impede the passage of traffic and/or pedestrians.

(3) The question of making some pucca stalls on the line of the ones existing in the Keating Road is a matter for the Municipal Board to decide, but Government will consider any desirable scheme submitted by the Municipal Board for the purpose. Government will, however, consider such schemes only when all encroachers have been evicted. Government feel that encroachers and those persons who have constructed these stalls without permission and sanction of the Government should immediately be evicted.

Now, accordingly action is being taken by the Municipal authorities in Shillong and I submit that so far as these matters are concerned, if any particular person has encroached upon Public Works Department land or municipal land or has constructed a stall without permission, that stall should be evicted. In some cases, Sir, though permission has not been taken but through the connivance of the employees some of these stalls have been erected and they should removed as early as possible. I have suggested to all Municipal Boards and my offer is also here that if it is necessary for the purpose of helping those poor stall keepers, the Municipal Boards can undertake a scheme for constructing stalls in suitable places and Government will consider some measure to help the Municipal Boards as far as possible. This is all I have to say, Sir.

(There was no discussion on Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1959-60 charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State).

Supplementary Demands for Grants

GRANT No.1

"10.—Forests"

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of of Rs 9,57,182, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... | 1,26,34,400 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 6,04,231 |
| Additional amount now required | 9,57,182 |
| III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and sub-heads (1) | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | |
|---|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| NORMAL | | | | | | | |
| B.(a) Conservancy and Works— | | | | | | | |
| VII. Organisation, improvement and extension of Forests. | 3,71,000 | 1,28,500 | .. | .. | .. | 1,20,182 | 1,20,182 |
| Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan—Article 275)— | | | | | | | |
| B.2.—Conservancy and Works— | | | | | | | |
| VI.—Communications and buildings. | 15,000 | 1,20,000 | .. | .. | 20,000 | 2,25,000 | 2,45,000 |
| VII.—Organisation improvement, etc. | .. | 15,10,000 | .. | .. | .. | 4,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| VIII.—Miscellaneous | 28,000 | 30,000 | .. | .. | 25,000 | 15,000 | 40,000 |
| Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan—General). | | | | | | | |
| B.3.—Conservancy and Works— | | | | | | | |
| VIII.—Miscellaneous | 3,67,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,52,000 | 1,52,000 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,000 | 9,12,182 | 9,57,182 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.(a)—VII. A provision of Rs.55,000 only has been made in the current year's budget but this amount has been found to be too inadequate to meet the cost of maintenance of the existing Cinchona plantations, cost of despatch of the bark to Mangpoo Factory, West Bengal, cost of processing of the bark at Mangpoo Factory godown charges and cost of repacking of the drugs received into 1 lb. container. Adequate amount could not be provided in the current year's budget as the exact cost of processing, godown charges, etc., was not known before hand. Hence the demand.

B.2—VI. The amount of Rs.2,45,000 is additionally required to meet the expenditure in connection with implementation of Forest Communication Scheme in the Plains Tribal Areas as well as in the Autonomous Hills District. The original provision has proved insufficient. The additional grant now asked for is adjustable within the ceiling of Plan expenditure under Article 275 of the Constitution for the current year.

VII. The Soil Conservation Department has come into being with effect from March, 1959. Prior to this the Jhum Control Division of the Forest Department was carrying out the functions of Soil Conservation under the Jhum Control Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution. The provision of Rs.12,00,000 for the Jhum Control Scheme in the Forest budget has been made available to the Soil Conservation Department for implementation of their scheme since sanctioned by the Government. But the amount falls short of requirement of the Soil Conservation Department for their new scheme. Hence the demand. The amount is however adjustable within ceiling of plan expenditure under Article 275 of the Constitution for the current year.

VIII. The amount of Rs.40,000 is additionally required to meet the expenditure in connection with implementation of the scheme of improvement of forest villages in the Plains Tribal Areas as well as in the Autonomous Hills Districts. The original provision has proved inadequate. The amount is adjustable within the ceiling of Plan expenditure under Article 275 of the Constitution for the current year.

B.3—VIII. The amount is required for completion of certain arena and houses for the birds animals of the State Zoo at Gauhati and also for meeting the cost of land additionally acquired for the Zoo.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.9,57,182 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 or the administration of the head "10—Forests".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, the best thing will be that each Member who has a Cut Motion in his name may be asked to move the Cut Motion first and discussion will follow after all the Cut Motion have been moved. Let Mr. Barbaruah move Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and I move Cut Motion No. 5.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.2,45,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10—Forest", Minor head B.2—Conservancy and Works, Sub-head VI—Communication and Buildings at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.9,57,182, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

1937]
(To know full details of the forest communication scheme for which this amount is wanted).

That the provision of Rs.4,000,00, under the Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10—Forest", Minor head B.2—Conservancy and Works, Sub-head VII.—Organisation, Improvement, etc., at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 9,57,182, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To know the details of forests conservation scheme for which this amount is required).

That the provision of Rs. 40,000, under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10—Forest" Sub-head B.2—I—Conservancy and Works, Detailed head VIII.—Miscellaneous at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demands of Rs.9,57,182 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To know the details of forests village improvement scheme for which the amount is wanted).

That the provision of Rs. 1,52,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10.—Forest", Minor head B.3—Conservancy and Works, Sub-head VIII—Miscellaneous, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.9,57,182 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To know the basis of of compensation for land additionally acquired for the Zoo).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.9,57,182 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10—Forests", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.9,57,182, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the purpose for which the Supplementary Demand has been brought).

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.9,57,182 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head "10.—Forest", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 9,57,182 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the purpose for which the Supplementary Demand has been brought).

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, in moving my Cut Motions, let me make a few observations. Sir, when a Government begs for money it does not do like an ordinary beggar. But now, here we see that Government is demanding supplementary demand and nothing is given to be, known by us and Government is putting us in the dark. It has not given us a vivid picture as to why it has begged for this money. An amount of Rs. 9,57,182 is required for meeting the expenditure in connection with the implementation of forest communication scheme, but the scheme is still with the Minister-in-charge and is never given to us. As such we do not know whether it will be helpful to the State or not. If the scheme would have been supplied to us in that case we could have given our opinion on it. But now we are in complete darkness as to whether the money will be spent for the purpose or not. We do not know anything, Sir. Hence my cut motion.

Secondly, Sir, the money demanded here was for Jhum Control Scheme. Yes, of course we appreciate that some steps should be taken for conservation of soil but where is the scheme, nothing is known about it and Government is not giving us anything so that we can give our opinion. Thirdly, the amount of Rs. 40,000 is required for the improvement of the forest villages in the Plains Tribal Areas as well as in the Autonomous Hills Districts. Here nothing has been said about the number of villages. They have not said anything as to how many villages are going to be settled there or what are the measures undertaken for the improvement of these villages. These are known only to the Minister. The Minister should give details about the scheme so that we may express our opinion and give decisions. Sir, some additional amount is also necessary for completion of certain area and houses for the birds and animals of the State Zoo at Gauhati and also for meeting the cost of land additionally acquired for the Zoo. It should be clearly stated what amount of land was additionally acquired for the Zoo and at what cost should also be stated. Otherwise it is very difficult to imagine what scheme would be financed by the money.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, additional amount of Rs.9,57,182 is required for remaining 2 or 3 months of this year. Another additional amount to the tune of Rs.6,04,231 was also required by the Forest Department only in September. I do not know what would have happened if the session had not been convened. It appears that because the Session has convened, the supplementary demands have to be placed. This surely speaks ill of our budget in regarding our fore sight. Now coming to the cut motion itself I find that the provision of Rs.55,000 only has been made in the current year's budget, but this amount has been found to be too inadequate to meet the cost of maintenance of the existing Cinchona plantation; cost of despatch of the bark at Mangpoo Factory, West Bengal cost of processing of the Bark at Mangpoo Factory, Godown charges and cost of repacking of the drugs received into 1 lb container. Now the whole demand relates to Cinchona plantations in which our Government have failed completely. When the Government started the Chinchona plantation, we thought that the quinine would be available in our State which would help to fight certain diseases. At that time it was made known that the Government would start our own Cinchona Factory here in this State, but this was then kept pending. The whole

plantation was not looked after properly. But now, Sir, the Government have decided to uproot this medicinal plants. The processing factory could not be established here and as a result the Cinchona bark has to be sent to the West Bengal and we had to obtain quinine from Calcutta. Now, Sir, so far as the question of processing of Cinchona is concerned this is a long process and we have to go under different phases. The process of this medicine should be calculated in terms of money beforehand. Now the Government have got only bitterness and callousness for undertaking this scheme.

Secondly, so far the Cinchona plantation is concerned, the whole cost accounting was not done properly. We have seen not only in the matter of Cinchona but also in the matter of Resin the same thing happened. The Government started a scheme for Resin without collecting the sufficient datas and after incurring a huge losses the Government ultimately decided to abandon this scheme.

Now so far as the Cinchona plantation is concerned a sum of Rs.55 thousands was allotted in the General Budget for the maintenance of the existing Cinchona plantation. In the original budget this amount was estimated. But the margin is not only of one or two thousands but 1,22,000. This really speaks badly of our budgetting and this means the whole system of our budgetting is defective and wrong.

I, therefore, find it extremely difficult to accept this demand. The Government should make its stand clear about this Cinchona plantation. If such a huge amount of money is to be spent for this plantation it is to be considered whether it is not advisable to have the factory here instead of in Calcutta for processing and preparation of medicine and other things. Unless and until we get this explanation we find it difficult to sanction this demand.

Then Sir, so far as the Jhum Control Scheme is concerned, it was suggested that the Jhum Control Division should look to be conserved the soil in the Hills. But this cannot be exclusively confined to hills alone, we get soil various in the plains also. We do not know what has been achieved with the 12 lakhs of rupees so far. We have yet to see how far this Soil Conservation Scheme has achieved the object it had before it and benefited the people. Sir, I have seen one or two such scheme. One is at Auguri in the district of Nowgong. Two kinds of coffee have been grown there and it appeared to me to be successful. It is suggested that the cultivation of coffee may be profitable in our State. It works out a big promise for our State. But how far can we benefit the neighbouring people by spending this money should be ascertained first. We should study the detail of the schemes. Proper experiment should be conducted more thoroughly and in a planned manner.

As regards the Zoo at Gauhati I beg to draw the attention of the House seriously. The fate of the birds is really to be pitied. They are kept in such a nasty and haphazardly manner that it does not look like a Zoo at all. It appears as if these birds are brought for sale in the Gauhati market. We have many varieties of birds and these can be exhibited in a very fine manner.

The road connecting the Zoo with the P. W. D. road is narrow and two sides of that road can be acquired and also we can have pond there and we can allow the swans and rare varieties of birds to swim and that would be a good display. Now about this matter also a proper planning has not been done. We have seen two lions kept in a very bad manner in the cage which is a very small one. The lions cannot move about properly and therefore the animals and birds are being actually tortured and they are not being kept in a proper manner. Of course at the moment there is a scheme to have a big cage for the lions but it is not only the question of the lions but it is the question of other birds also. The Zoo is of 2 or 3 years old and it is necessary that if we really want this Zoo to be a good one, of which there is a possibility for it, then these things are to be undertaken properly, and when I find that these things are in the supplementary Budget and not in the General Budget then I find that we have not taken up this matter very seriously some birds and animals in the mean time have died and a tiger has escaped. When we give the previous rhinos and other birds to other States we get, in return, sick ostriches deer, etc., e.g. as given by Lucknow Zoo. There are other things also which have not been properly kept. However, I do not say that the money has not been spent but if the Zoo is to be kept properly, if the birds and animals are to be kept properly and if the Zoo has to be a good exhibit in our State—a sight to be seen then it is necessary to plan it out properly, keep it in proper place, and if for that purpose money is necessary—and money is surely necessary; then for that purpose money should be sufficiently allotted in the General Budget and these works should be taken up in right earnest so that we can keep the birds and animals in their proper places and see that we need lose the birds and animals due to our carelessness.

With these words, Sir, I support the cut motions.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Mr. Speaker Sir, Supplementary Demand has been brought at the fag end of the year. It is hardly 3 months time more and the Minister-in-charge wants to spend more than 9 lakhs and a half of rupees during this period and we find that some of the demands are still vague e. g., the demand for processing of cinchona. Now in the original budget a provision for Rs.55,000 was made. Now I find that in the supplementary budget Rs.9,57,182. Thus the Government could not estimate the budget correctly. The explanation given is not tenable. Adequate amount could not be provided in the last year's budget as the cost of maintenance of the existing Cinchona plantations, cost of despatch of the bark to Nangpoo Factory, West Bengal, cost of processing of the bark at the factory, Godown charges and cost of repacking of the drugs received into 1 lb. container, was not known beforehand. A rough amount might have been provided but it was not provided. The decision regarding cinchona plantations in Assam was first taken in Nongpoh and different parts of Khasi and Jaintia Hills on experimental basis and it proved to be successful here, and the Government at one time thought to start cinchona plantation in Khasi and Jaintia Hills or in Gauhati, but that idea was dropped. Now the only alternative that was left to the Government is to send cinchona bark for processing in Nongpoh in West Bengal. Assam is one of the biggest pur-chaser of quinine—the cost of cultivation of cinchona takes 8 years whole cost of quinine—and that is the reason why 1 lb. container of quinine up to the processing and that is the reason why 1 lb. container of quinine sulphate when it arrives in our State will be greater than the market price.

*Speech not corrected.

Now in regard to manufacture of cinchona after 7 years we get the first bark and then after another period of 7 years roots will grow and for the final stage it will require another 7 years. If the Government want that the whole cost of cultivation should be recouped then they will have to wait for the third period ; but they could not decide that and as a result in some areas of Nongpoh the cinchona plants were uprooted and they are still lying there exposed to sun and the quinine contents of those plants have been partially destroyed because of the effect of the sun and rain. I think there will be no quinine in the barks. Therefore the entire expenses borne by the Government in sending cinchona to the Nongpoh factory will be a losing business. It is the Government who told us that they decided to uproot the cinchona plants and argument advanced therefore was that the quinine is not useful drug because a lot of synthetic drugs have come to the market. So it is no longer necessary to manufacture quinine because it is no longer profitable. But I think we have got enough scope for quinine in this country.

Now the Minister has come again with a demand for maintaining the existing Cinchona plantations and so on. If the Government decides that quinine sulphate manufacture can be taken on a commercial scale and the quinine sulphate will have a market in our State and in our country, if they are convinced that the synthetic drugs are more useful for our diseases then I see no reason for wasting such huge money for the purpose for which it has been demanded.

So not only in cinchona we find that Government took an enterprise of wattle cultivation at Jowai which proved a failure. Government also started a Resin factory without sufficient data and they have stopped it. So the Forest Department is thus spending public money without having sufficient data, and therefore at the fag end of the year they have come with the demand and they would spend the money uselessly. Then again Sir, regarding creation of a separate Directorate for Soil conservation. What we are doing in Assam is an apology for soil conservation for carrying on some experiments in the hill gorge where certain crops could have been planted such as paddy, millet and others. This will be simply an experiment but the Forest Department is one of the worst enemy of soil conservation. They are helping soil erosion. Wherever we go in the middle Assam and lower Assam we find in the hill gorges only soil erosion instead of conservation. So the Forest Department is the worst enemy. We find that thousands of rupees have been wasted only for experiment by this department. Now, is it possible to pursue this ?

We find that the cost which has been spent per acre comes to about five to eight thousand. Is it possible to expect the hill people to take to cultivation of money crops by spending four to five thousand rupees per acre ? It is a costly experiment and up till now it has not borne any fruit but still the Department are going on with the experiment. Perhaps the best course for the Forest Department would have been to keep this Soil Conservation division as a separate division. Make this a separate division and then start with the experiments and if the experiments are successful they can tell the people as to which land can be converted into money crop cultivation and then start soil conservation not before that. As I have said Sir, this is not an experiment, it is rather a luxury and this State cannot afford such luxury.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How long will the hon. Member take ?

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** About five minutes more Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, before the hon. Member proceed I would like to make an observation. As hon. Members know this is the last day for the House to pass the Supplementary Demands. If by 4 O'clock we cannot finish, all the Demands will have to be guillotined. So, if hon. Members wish to take advantage of the discussions on the cut motions, they would please be brief. That is what I want to convey to the hon. Members.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR:** Therefore, Sir, I feel that this sum of money is going to be wasted. Of course some of this experiment is useful but most of it is useless because it is being carried on a most unco-ordinated and unscientific method. The Forest Department have chosen tablelands in the hills for cultivation of cash crops, but the problem is to stop soil erosion and to convert gorges and slopes of the hills into fields and areas of cultivation; the experiment should be there not in place not suitable for the purpose of raising money crops. I have no objection to the Forest Department to experiment in soil conservation but that they should do it in more co-ordinated and scientific method. But the Department have done nothing by way of educating the people about contour or terrace cultivation, cultivation on the hill tops etc, afforestation of the jhum lands, etc. I want that experiments should be made in that direction and if these are done in a co-ordinated way I am sure the money that was being spent would not be wasted.

With these words Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): My friend Shri Borthakur has raised some points with regard to this Demand. As regards the resin scheme my friend has said that it is an unfortunate scheme. I agree. But this resin scheme is not attracted by this Demand. But as regards the cinchona scheme the matter is different. During the war time there was a great demand for quinine and the Government of India pressed that each State Government which grow cinchona should take up this scheme. So this cinchona scheme was started everywhere. But at the end of the war many alternative medicines were found so that the demand for cinchona became less. The Government of India had a reserve of 2 crore of rupees worth of cinchona. As such, quinine had no market and we decided to discontinue. So we discontinued it. Now, the question arises whether we should abandon the scheme altogether with so much cinchona bark at our hands. In that case we will have to suffer a huge loss. But if we process this in West Bengal then a part of the money comes back to us. So we have to spend some money for the present although we shall recover it later. It was therefore decided to exploit the cinchona with a view to destroy. In five years' time we want to exploit the entire cinchona plantation. Each year we send our barks to West Bengal for processing. It is not easy to start a cinchona processing factory in Assam as some friends suggested that will require a crore of rupees. That is not possible. So we send our barks to be processed in West Bengal.

*Speech not corrected.

Now, some of my friends said that this expenditure could have been foreseen and that this should have been included in the Budget. That is not correct because when we send our barks to West Bengal we do not know the accounts of West Bengal and some of these accounts we get after the Budget was prepared and so it could not be included in it. Let me now give the details as to why we want this amount of Rs.1,20,182. It is like this ; cost of despatch of 45,000 lbs. of barks, i.e., cost of transport of the bark already harvested but in stock comes to Rs.1,575.00 nP. This is transport up to Siliguri. Cost of transport from Siliguri to Munepoo Rs.1,186.00, cost of processing 89,20 lbs. of bark of 1957-58 Rs.43,035.83 nP. This figure we got after the Budget was prepared. Then, cost of processing 96,043 lbs of bark for 1958-59 Rs.46,342.00 nP. cost of processing 1,09,605 lbs. of bark for this year comes to Rs.49,598.00 nP. Godown charges—these barks are kept in godowns at Mungap, for which we have to pay the cost of a clerk and for watching up to 31st March 1959 comes to Rs.11,615.00 nP. Then again godown charges, salary of clerk etc., for 1959-60 Rs.5,729.37 np ; cost of packing into 1 lb tins the product of 1957-58 Rs.3,000.00 cost of packing into 1 lb tins the product of 1958-59 Rs.3,236.00 nP ; cost of packing into 1 lb tins the product of 1959-60 has not yet been calculated. All this comes to Rs.1,75,181.94 nP. the budget provision for 1959-60 is Rs.55,000.00 nP. so the balance is Rs.1,20,181.94 nP. that is in round figures Rs.1,20,182.00 nP. that is the position, Sir.

Then again this processed quinine we give to our Medical Department who pays for it. In this way the money, as I have said, comes back to us.

Sir, Shri Barthakur is correct when he said that Soil Conservation should have come under a separate department. Formerly Jhum Control Division did this work. But since March last, Soil Conservation has been brought under a separate department with a Director at the head. Prior to this when this department was not created, there was only one D. F. O. to look after this work in all the four Hills districts. After the creation of this separate department two more posts of D. F. O.s were created—one D. F. O. to look after two Hills districts but with the increase in tempo volume of work of the D. F. Os. have increased tremendously and the demand for one D. F. O. for each of the districts is being increasingly felt. So, now the proposal is for one D. F. O. for each district. With the increase in the number of D. F. Os., the question of accommodation facilities for them has also come in. I have here a long list of the details regarding the question put by my friend Shri Barbarua which, if he so desires, I can place on the Library Table if you permit.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If that is a long list, it can better be placed on the Library Table.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): So, in this way the amount is proposed to be spent. There is no separate Jhum Control Division now. It is the Soil Conservation Division which does the work. Now with the expansion of work due to the increased tempo about Rs.4 lakhs 96 thousand is necessary in addition. Out of this Rs.4 lakhs we propose to take under this Demand and Rs.96 thousand is proposed to be appropriated from Savings.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): On a point of information Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that we have started this processing of Cinchona just after the Budget session. Then why this amount could not be included in the last September session?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): That comes to the same thing whether we include the amount in a Supplementary Demand in September or December. It would not make any difference.

My friend Shri Goswami wanted to know why it was not included in the Budget. Because only after preparation of the Budget did he get the the accounts for 1956-57, the accounts for 1958-59 were received even later. That was the reason.

Now, about the Zoo my friend Shri Goswami has raised some pertinent points when he described about the poor accommodation of the birds and other animals. Now, Sir, our Zoo is an infant one. In other places where there are big zoos, Rajas and Zamindars donated large sums of money. But for our Zoo, we are setting it up from our own resources. Here in Assam we do not have such big Rajas and Zamindars. Houses are constructed first, then animals come. But in our case, during the last Congress session at Gauhati animals came first. After the session we had to keep them for some time in the open. We had to devise ways as to where to keep them. The area proposed for their maintenance come under flood. We had to make some make-shift arrangements. Even now in this winter season we are experiencing great difficulty, because a large number of people every day come to the zoo. If anyone, due to carelessness, throw a burning match-stick, then that shed houses may catch fire and all these animals may be killed. Therefore, we have got to keep a large area cleared. At the time of framing of the Budget we could not fit in within the Second Five Year Plan ceiling. But now we have some savings. So we have come forward before you with this Supplementary Demand.

Mr. Goswami spoke something about the houses for the lions. He is perfectly correct. The enclosures for the rhinos are now ready but rhinos are still living with deers because that is the most natural set-up; rhinos are very friendly with Sambars. Lions' houses are to be constructed. If you go there you will see them yourselves.

For these reasons, this money is necessary:

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): My question regarding processing of cinchona barks within the period of 7 years so that Government may get the benefit of the next harvest, remains unreplied

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I said the period is five years. We have stopped new plantation. In five years old planation will mature. In five years all will mature and destruction will be complete. Therefore these five years period has been selected. The more years we take, the more is the cost of maintenance. So seven years would have cost us more.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri): My point was what was the amount involved and what was the basis of compensation paid?

Shri HARESWAR DAS [(Minister, Forests): For zoos land is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The basis is the market price which the collector fixes Rs.8,000 will be required for this.

(All the cut motions except cut motion No.5 standing in the name of Shri Hareswar Goswami, were, by leave of the House, withdrawn. The cut motion moved by Shri Hareswar Goswami was lost by vociferate).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the question is that an additional amount of Rs.9,57,182 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

(The question was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.2

"18.—B. and 68—A—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Embankment and Drainage)]: On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 35,57,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "18-B and 68-A.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly | ... 2,61,62,500 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | Nil |
| Additional amount now required | ... 35,57,100 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | |
|--|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| | (1) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| 18.-B.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works financed from ordinary Revenues—(Non-Commercial)—Normal— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| C.—Maintenance and Repairs.—Restoration of flood damage. | 12,00,000 | 4,500 | .. | .. | 35,46,000 | 11,000 | 35,57,000 |
| 68.-A.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, and Drainage works—(Non-Commercial)—Normal—Flood Control—Work— | 2,30,000 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,46,100 | 11,000 | 35,57,100 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

18-B-C.—Due to severe floods during this year, especially in the Kamrup and Cachar Districts, many embankments have been breached and very badly damaged and required to be restored to their proper conditions immediately so that they may withstand the onslaught in the next monsoon period. So the sum of Rs.22,69,000 is required for the purpose.

During last year many bunds and embankments were badly damaged by the floods especially in Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar Districts, which were restored to proper shape, but additional funds were not available till the end of the year. So a liability to the extent of Rs.12,88,000 remained unpaid. The expenditures being unforeseen funds could not be provided in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

68-A.—For details please see Schedule at Appendix 'A'.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.35,57,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "18.—B—and 68.—A—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.35,57,000 under Supplementary Demand No.2, Major head "18.—B. and 68. A.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" Minor head 18—3—Maintenance and Repairs—Restorations of flood damage at page 3 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.35,57,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): That the total provision of Rs.35,57,23,100 under Supplementary Demand No.2, Major head "18-B and 18-A.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works, Minor head C—Maintenance and Repairs—Restoration of flood damage, at page 3 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.35,57,100, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the Government for wasting money in the executive of unsuitable schemes in the areas stated in the explanatory notes).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): That the total provision of Rs.35,57,100 under Supplementary Demand No.2, Major head "18-B and "68-A.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works, at page 3 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.35,57,100, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the purpose for which the Supplementary Demand has been brought).

Mr. SPEAKER : All the cut motions are moved as above.

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Government is always late in making bunds for which the amount is required. If the money is required for repairing some bunds, I think the Government should have come with the Supplementary Demand earlier, that is in the Autumn Session. Now there are only a few days left for the next monsoon. Applications and tenders will have to be invited and contractors will have to be selected and in this way some time will be lost. Later on it will be found that the Government will surrender the money. Consequently the people suffer.

Secondly I am not clear in that there is a difference between what he says in the motion and what is contained in the Explanatory Notes. The Explanatory Note reads "due to severe floods during this year, especially in the Kamrup and Cachar Districts, many embankments have been breached and very badly damaged and required to be restored to their proper condition." The Appendix A states "The implementation of the scheme is necessary to prevent a large area on the right bank of the Bailla river from being inundated by the spilt of the river." The money is demanded for one purpose and proposed to be spent for another purpose. So I want to be clear whether the money is really wanted for implementation of the whole scheme or for repair of breaches.

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! अपने कर्त्तन प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब कोई बांध बनाने की योजना बनाती है तब यह नहीं सोचा जाता है कि वास्तव में उसे बांध से जनता की भलाई होनेवाली है कि नहीं। जनता से किसी प्रकार की राय अथवा परामर्श लिये बिना ही बांध बना लिये जाते हैं और जनता की आपत्तियों की ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है ऐसे बांधों से जनता की भलाई अथवा कोई उपकार दूर की बात है, उल्टे उनसे जनता को भारी नुकसान पहुंचता है। भलाई के बदले उनसे जनता को तकलीफ होती है और उन्हें तरह तरह की परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं।

अपने ही निर्वाचनक्षेत्र के ऐसे एक बांध का मिसाल मैं आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ, सिंगला एक ऐसा ही बांध है, इसे बनाने के पहले वहाँ के रहनेवाले लोगों की न कोई राय ही ली गई थी और न किसी से कोई परामर्श लिया गया था। लोगों ने इसके खिलाफ आपत्ति भी की थी, मगर उसपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस सिंगला बांध से लोगों को काफी तकलीफें हुई। लोगों को बहुत बड़ी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा। जब बाढ़ आई तो कई गांव डूब गये। फसल बरबाद होने लगा। इसे देखकर एक जनसेवक जनता की भलाई चाहनेवाला एक सज्जन श्रीसिद्धिक अली तरफदार ने गांवों को डूबने से बचाने के लिये बांध को काट दिया। उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कानूनी कारवाई नहीं हुई। मगर दो महीने बाद इस सज्जनपर कानूनी कारवाई की गई। यह कारवाई Department की ओर से नहीं बल्कि स्थानीय कांग्रेस की ओर से हुई। मंडल कांग्रेस के चुनाव के मौकेपर इन सज्जन ने स्थानीय कांग्रेस के सभापति के खिलाफ वोट दिया तो उनपर इस बांध को काटने के लिये कानूनी कारवाई हुई। उनपर मुकदमा चला। यह सज्जन कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं। किन्तु मंडल कांग्रेस में सभापति के खिलाफ वोट देने के कारण ही इन सज्जनपर मुकदमा चलाया गया। मैंने सुना है कि दरंग तथा कामरूप जिले में भी गांवों को बचाने के लिये इस तरह कई बांध काटे गये थे। किंतु किसीपर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चला। किंतु श्रीसिद्धिक अली तरफदार पर इसी दोष के लिये क्यों मुकदमा चलाया गया है। इसमें उनका क्या दोष है? गांवों की

तथा फसल को बचाने के लिये ही उन्होंने ने बांध को काटा था । अलावा इसके इस बांध को बनानेके पहले किसी से कोई भी परामर्श नहीं किया गया था । अगर परामर्श किया होता तो लोगों को क्यों परेशानी होती ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! इसलिये मैं यही चाहता हूँ और सरकार से यही परामर्श देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई बांध बनाने के पहले जनता से परामर्श करें, ता कि जनता को कोई परेशानी न हो ।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the amount is concerned, I do not consider it to be a very big, amount in view of the havoc done by the flood in North Kamrup, Sibsagar, Cachar and other areas. But, Sir, I feel that this work has to be done very expeditiously and in doing the work expeditiously we should also at the same time keep in view that the nature and the type of work done is not below the standard. During the recent flood in North Kamrup, I went to several places where I received complaints that the contractors instead of filling the breaches with earth, they bring some trees and spread earth over them. I do not know how far it is true but it is necessary that there should be strict supervision in their works.

The second point that has to be remembered is that although the people derive benefits from these bunds, there are others who clamour that in North Kamrup and other areas these bunds are mainly responsible for the unprecedented flood this time. How far this is correct, it is not for me to say ; it is for the experts to say so. But in these bunds there are no sluice gates. For want of sluice gates it has always been found that where water is necessary it cannot be brought and where water has to be pumped out, it cannot be done so. Therefore, it is not the construction of bunds which must receive our urgent attention the bunds must be fitted with sluice gates so that inlet and outlet of water may be easier and the cultivators may not suffer either for want of water or from floods. At the same time care should be taken to see that there may not be water-logging. We have to keep a strict supervision so that the bunds may not cause inconvenience to the people. Lastly, Sir, I have seen in village Baharghat in Nalbari area where the bunds gave way because sufficient number of sand bags were not available to protect the bunds. If sand bags were made available then perhaps, with the efforts of the people, the bunds could have been protected and a vast area would have been saved from inundation. Therefore, when Government take up construction of bunds, these contingencies should be taken into account. Sufficient number of sand bags and other things should be stocked so that when contingency arises these can be made readily available. Nextly, the work should be done expeditiously, and all the damaged bunds should be taken up. The bund near Gumi gave way about half a mile and for that the whole embankment-cum-road has been damaged and the people of the locality can't move. I hope all these things will be taken into consideration and the work will be done expeditiously.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Embankment and Drainage)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon'ble Members for bringing before the House some important points. My friend Shri Barbarua has made a general complaint in his cut motion about the delay and late construction of bunds, gates, etc. If he meant delay in starting repair and restoration works, I would like to point out to him that the restoration work of 1958-59 was taken up in January and February, 1959. In fact, Sir, immediately after the floods orders were passed

for taking up the works in connection with repair of flood damages. In some cases there was delay due to the uncertainty in the matter of acquisition of land. This year funds have already been indicated to the Executive Engineers and tenders have been called for to execute the work. In some cases works have already been started while in some others works are being started. The emergency restoration works were done immediately after the floods. Therefore, Sir, the criticism of delay in taking up repair works for not bringing demand before the House earlier does not call for in this case. In fact all the urgent restoration works were completed immediately after the floods. As I have already stated, in some cases there was delay due to our failure to get possession of land but I may assure the House that Government did not make any delay unduly. In fact after the floods I personally went round all the flood affected areas in Kamrup and Cachar and I took pains to see that the restoration works were started immediately after the floods because we ourselves were apprehensive that if these districts were visited by floods again then the position would be very difficult. Not only myself but the Finance Minister, the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister also visited the flood affected areas. We took pains to see that the repair works were completed as early as possible.

My friend has asked me a question as to whether we are doing any original work, I would like to point out that we are not doing any original work out of this demand. My friend, the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition has raised a very pertinent question as to how far these bunds were responsible for floods. It is really very difficult for me to answer straightway and at the moment. This is a matter which needs thorough investigation and accordingly Government have decided that further execution of bunds would be linked up with the execution of the Master Plan. Government have already deputed some officers to Delhi who are working under the auspices of the Central Water and Power Commission there. I hope, Sir, that this matter will be looked into closely while drawing up the Master Plan. Apart from this, as I had already informed the House on earlier occasion that a Commission was set up under the Presidentship of Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagwati, M.P., to look into this question. The Committee had submitted its report recently and the report is under study. After it is studied we will certainly take measures in cases where the Committee had come to the conclusion that the embankment or haphazard construction of embankments were responsible for any sort of difficulty for the public particularly in intensifying the flood problem. In any case, at this stage, it is very difficult for me to agree that the construction of embankments have been the cause of flood. It is known to every hon'ble Member that the last Kamrup flood was so big that all old people agreed that they had not seen such a flood in their life time. Now, our embankments were constructed on the basis of the highest floods in the previous years. If flood comes which surpasses all the old records then it is very difficult to protect every body and every area. Nevertheless, if you would have gone to the flood affected areas, Sir, you would have heard thousands of people saying that the embankments had helped them a lot. People in the flood affected areas took shelter in the embankments. But I have no hesitation to admit that in one or two places people suffered due to the wrong construction of embankments without proper data. This is but natural because after the construction of embankments the topography of that area changes necessitating lot of adjustments. So, all these things have got to be looked into. All the varied problems are to be carefully studied before a verdict is given. As soon as a sluice gate is constructed in a place, that place is protected from flood while in certain other places flood occurs. What I mean to say is this that I

I do not want to minimise the importance of what the Leader of the Opposition has said about putting sluice gates on the embankments or studying the problems connected with the embankments themselves. On the contrary what I want to emphasize is this: there are problems which have got to be studied constantly. I agree with him that we have got to put many sluice gates in those areas where waters are necessary. My friend, Leader of the Opposition has raised a point about one revetment near Bhuni. I understand, this will be constructed in this session out of this grant. I agree with him, Sir, all the repair works should be done expeditiously and we will see that these repairs and restoration of flood damages are done without delay. I cannot agree with him that there was lack of supervision at Baharghat. Sir, I am not prepared with full details, but I can say from my general knowledge that the size of the problem at that period in Kamrup district was such that it was not possible for the officers to send the sand bags to all the places which were affected by flood. My friend himself knows what was the magnitude of the problem. In fact, in some of the areas approach had to be made through the help of the equipments supplied by the Army. Naturally, therefore, in a situation like this there was bound to be delay or dislocation here and there. But I can assure the House, particularly my friend, the Leader of the Opposition that the delay was not intentional on the part of the officers but because of the circumstances prevailing at that time. In my case, I entirely agree with him that there should be more co-ordination in these matters.

I would now turn to the case raised by my friend, Shri Upadhyaya. He has said that in a particular case, a certain bund was cut for the good of the villagers by a certain person. It is very difficult for me to reply to such a criticism. He has said that this bund was cut at the instance of the officer as well as the local people who are Congress men but now because he is not a Congress man, he has been prosecuted. I can assure him that this Government never indulges in this type of prosecution. It is absurd that merely because somebody is not a Congressman so he has been prosecuted. I can assure him that there is no question to prosecute a man for not belonging to Congress. In fact.....

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : The man is also a Congressman.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) : Therefore, Sir, there is no reason for prosecuting him on the ground that the bund was cut at the instance of some Congressmen. I am sure, my friend will give up the misgiving that the Government is siding either of the parties. In fact, what we have decided, Sir, is this: that in case of cutting of embankments, the miscreants should be prosecuted. In this case if the grounds are that the man did so at the instance of the local people for their own good and also at the instance of officer, it is for the law court to accept that defence and acquit him. It is not for me to give a verdict here. There may be cases where there is miscarriage of justice. There may also be cases where justice is being upheld. It is far from our intention to interfere with law courts. We cannot interfere like this. The case will have its own course and a decision on its own merits. Sir, I do not want to lengthen my speech. Once again I thank the hon. Members and request the Movers to withdraw their cut motions.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : The Leader of the Opposition has said that there is no list of projects taken up by the Government. Will the Minister-in-charge explain whether any scheme in Mangaldai has been included within the scheme ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, E.&D.) : My friend is thinking in terms of schemes of a particular locality. I am not talking in terms of schemes. I am talking in terms of repairs of damages of the embankments in the whole State. This is a comprehensive demand for the whole State. In the budget we had a smaller provision. We have had unprecedented floods in the State. Naturally the demand could not cover the entire expenditure for restoration of flood damages. Hence the demand as we had decided to restore the damages caused by floods. It has been also decided to close the breaches unless it was decided not to close any particular breach. As such if there are damages at Mangaldai those will be taken up. If there are none, no work will be done at Mangaldai.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their cut motions ?

(The cut motions by leave of the House were withdrawn.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.35,57,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "18-B and 68-A—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

(The question was adopted.)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.3

"25—General Administration"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.11,04,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. | ... 1,63,90,600 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. ... | ... 6,56,212 |
| Additional amount now required ... | ... 31,429 |

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

| Minor and Sub-heads (1) | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total (8) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | General (2) | Sixth Schedule Areas (3) | General (4) | Sixth Schedule Areas (5) | General (6) | Sixth Schedule Areas (7) | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A—Heads of States and Ministers.— | | | | | | | |
| A—8— | | | | | | | |
| Ministert ... | 6,94,500 | ... | 50,000 | .. | 7,950 | .. | 7,950 |
| B—State Legislature— | | | | | | | |
| B. 2—State Legislature Secretariat— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pay of Officer .. | 40,000 | .. | 10,730 | .. | 3,615 | ... | 3,615 |
| 2. Allowances and Honoraria. | 47,300 | .. | 8,000 | .. | 1,035 | .. | 1,035 |
| 3. Contingencies .. | 71,100 | .. | 4,225 | .. | 18,829 | .. | 18,829 |
| Total ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 31,429 | ... | 31,429 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A-8—The amount of Rs.7,950 is required to meet the amount to be spent during the year 1959-60 under "25—G.A.—A-8—Ministers—4.—Allowances and Honoraria—Service Allowance," being the re-imbursement of charges to the Minister concerned under the provisions of Rules 6 and 8 of the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1958. When a Minister or Deputy Minister is not provided with a free furnished residence under Section 3(1) of the Act, he shall be entitled

in addition to the amount of house rent allowance provided under Section 3(ii) of the Act, to privileges under Rule 6(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Rules as contemplated in Rule 8. The Rules were notified on 1st July 1959 and take effect from 1st April 1958. As there was no provision in the current year's Budget to meet the expenditure involved, necessary funds are required to be provided through Supplementary Demand.

B—State Legislature Secretariat

Pay of officers.—An additional amount of Rs.3,615 is required to meet the increased expenditure on pay of Officers due to the appointment of a Chief Reporter and Gazetted Stenographer Grade I (Senior).

Allowances and Honoraria.—An additional amount of Rs.1,035 is required for payment of Medical Treatment of one Officer of the Assembly Secretariat which is an unforeseen one.

Contingencies.—(a) An additional amount of Rs.5,834 is required for payment of Municipal Taxes bills of the Assembly Building and Members Hostel due to revision of assessment.

(b) An additional amount of Rs.2,135 is required for purchase of one electric gestetner machine to cope with the increased Assembly work.

(c) An additional amount of Rs.6,000 is required to meet the expenditure due to—

(i) purchase of additional furniture in the Assembly Building for the newly sanctioned staff for the Assembly Secretariat and for purchase of some furniture for the Library as approved by the Library Committee ; and

(ii) purchase and replacement of certain carpets and furniture in the Assembly Building.

(d) An additional amount of Rs.550 is required to meet the cost of service stamps in issuing increased number of correspondences, telegrams, etc.

(e) An additional amount of Rs.4,310 is required to meet the excess expenditure for payment of pay, D. A., etc., to the newly sanctioned staff of casual employees and entertainment of temporary casual employees during Sessions.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.31,429 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "25—General Administration".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, I am not moving my cut motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no other cut motion. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.31,429 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the "25.—General Administration".

(The question was adopted.)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.4 "28—Jails".

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,11,000 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for administration of the head "28.—Jails."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. 26,10,400

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required 1,11,000

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

| Minor and sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A.—District Jails — | | | | | | | |
| 5. Contingencies .. | 13,83,500 | 94,250 | .. | .. | 86,000 | .. | 86,000 |
| D.—Jails Manufactures .. | 2,63,865 | 2,100 | .. | .. | 25,000 | .. | 25,000 |
| Total ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,11,000 | .. | 1,11,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A-5. The amount is required under Ration, Hospital charges and other detailed heads due to increase in Jail population and rise in prices of the articles.

D.—The amount is required for purchase of more raw materials to meet the demand of the Jail-made articles and rise of the prices of raw materials.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,11,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails".

***Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amgu:i)**: I want to know something about the Jail population. The Jail population is increasing. What was the number of Jail population at the time of passing the Budget and what is the number at the moment? In which Jails and in which districts this number is increasing. Secondly, whether the Minister is aware that the ration supplied to the Jails convicts (Koidis) is really very deplorable. Whether Government is trying to improve it? The Koidis are supplied with only potato, dal, bhat and bhaji—the diet is very poor beyond description. So I hope the Minister will try to improve it.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery)**: In this connection, I want to know whether the Minister is aware that in Mangaldai Jail there is a room for only 110 persons and the number of prisoners is 168, sometimes it goes up to 192. I think the Minister is aware that some persons died last time and investigation is going on. I want to know whether that scheme regarding Mangaldai Jail has been included in this Supplementary Demand.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails)**: Sir, the lists are with me and they are pretty long. If the hon. Member so desires with your permission, Sir, I may lay these lists on the table of the House. If they want me to read them, I am prepared to do so. Regarding the points raised by Shri Barbaruah about the Jail diet, we are trying to improve it although the costs to-day are immensely high. We are trying to tighten the supervision so that whatever type of diet is prescribed is received by the prisoners.

Sir, as regards the question raised by Shri Patwari that 9 prisoners died in the Mangaldai Jail, I inform Mr. Patwari that this matter has been thoroughly enquired into and the officers against whom there were allegations have been suspended and cases have been instituted against them.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,11,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails".

(The question was adopted).

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

After Lunch

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 5

"30.—Ports and Pilotage"

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray

certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "30.—Ports and Pilotage".

| | Rs. |
|---|----------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly... | 2,64,000 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 10,000 |
| Additional amount now required | 3,00,000 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Major and sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | |
|---|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Second Five Year Plan— 2.—Other charges— Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | |
| Inland Water Transport Wing. | 64,000 | ... | 10,000 | .. | 3,00,000 | .. | 3,00,000 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,00,000 | .. | 3,00,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A provision of Rs.64,000 was made under the above head in the budget for the year 1959-60. When the question of surveying the Dholeswari river came up, another sum of Rs.10,000 was taken during the last Session of the Assembly by Supplementary Demand. Now the Government of India have advised to undertake the construction of Inland Port at Pandu at Rs.28.87 lakhs, which will be executed by the Public Works Department (Flood Control). The whole amount of Rs.28.87 lakhs will be grant-in-aid from the Government of India. On their advice we have already sent our requirement of Rs. 3 lakhs for the current year on this account. This amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is essentially necessary during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "30.—Ports and Pilotage."

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs 3,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No.5, Major head "30--Ports and Pilotage" at page 8 of the list of the Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100 i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs 3,00,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100. I am moving my Cut Motion and in moving this I want to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of developing the inland port at Pandu. A sum of Rs.28.81 lakhs has been allotted for that work. Now my request is that the matter has to be taken up very seriously and the execution of the work should be done as expeditiously as possible. The whole of Gauhati has been spoiled by the steamer ghat all over the bank and its natural beauty has been affected very much by allowing the steamers to be kept there. Secondly, the coal trucks coming from Shillong to Gauhati has become a terrible nuisance and it not only a nuisance but it is also detrimental to the interest of the public because on the way there are St. Mary's school and also Kamrup Academic schools and other schools and the plying of the trucks during the schools hours is dangerous to the small children. So it has become a public nuisance and consequently very dangerous. At 10 O'clock when the schools start the trucks come down to Gauhati and also at 3 O'clock when the schools are over the trucks come from Shillong. Therefore at those hours it is particularly dangerous. Now if at Pandu coal is unloaded and if all the steamers anchored at Pandu then it will lessen the congestion at Gauhati and consequently it will reduce the nuisance and menace and the beauty of Gauhati on the bank of the Brahmaputra will be restored on the river side. Gauhati is a very important town. It is everyday growing. But on the river bank it has become almost impossible to move freely because of steamer ghats because of landing and unloading of goods and other things. All the time you will find trucks, rickshawa or other kind of vehicles are there. So it is necessary to develop this Port at Pandu and that will reduce the congestion of Gauhati. When the Brahmaputra Bridge will come up by that time the traffic at Pandu will lessen and it will be possible to develop the Pandu Port as a big inland port. Therefore my request is, when 3 lakhs is required out of 28 lakhs, that work should be taken up as expeditiously as possible so that this nuisance and menace may be stopped and the natural beauty of Gauhati will be restored.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.3,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No.5, Major head 433—"Ports and pilotage" at page 8 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100 i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,00,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has pointed out the various difficulties which the people of Gauhati have to face these days mainly due to want of proper inland port at Pandu. I entirely agree with the Leader of the Opposition that once the inland port is established at Pandu the goods traffic congestion of proper Gauhati town will be very much reduced. This Government is therefore anxious to take up the construction of the Pandu Port as early as possible.

The hon. Member may be aware that the Government of India have set up a Board to look after the development of inland water transport in the Eastern Region. This Board represents three States viz., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Assam being a member of this Board is to contribute towards the funds of the Board a sum of rupees two lakhs every year. Originally this Board had drawn up quite a good number of schemes in the Second Plan for development of Inland Water Transport in Assam. Un-

fortunately, however, at a later stage due to general curtailment of the Plan programme only three schemes have been finally approved for Assam. They are :—(1) Purchase of Dredger, (2) River Conservancy Works, and (3) Construction of Pandu port. Rs.12 lakhs, Rs.15 lakhs and Rs.28·81 lakhs have been provided for purchases of dredger, river conservancy works and construction of the Pandu Port respectively. The first two items of works are being taken up by the Jt. Steamer Coys. and the construction of the Pandu Port has been entrusted to this State Government. Accordingly we have taken prompt action to acquire land at Pandu. The land acquired belonged to Railway Administration. The Railway Authorities were kind enough to make the land available for our purpose in exchange of an alternative land at Maligaon area. Unfortunately however, we are facing certain difficulty in actual possession of the land as the entire port area is being utilised by the Steamer Coy. for unloading heavy cargo such as pipe lines of Oil Refinery and heavy materials for Bramaputra Rail cum Road Bridge. In the circumstances, I am afraid, actual construction work may be little bit delayed.

As far as the Public Works Department (Flood Control Division) is concerned they have indicated that they will be able to spend at least Rs.3 lakhs within this financial year on the following items of works, namely :—raising of the land on the port shore, facing and stone pitching of the land including toe piling.

In the second stage two transit sheds will be constructed. In the third and fourth stages construction of roads and hardsteads and work for providing of one mechanical berth and other ancillary works will be taken up. These are the detailed programme of works drawn up by the Flood Control Division on the advice of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board.

I hope the hon'ble Member will please realise our difficulty. I can however assure the hon'ble Member that the Government is equally anxious to expedite the construction of the Port. But unless and until the land is made available then work cannot be started. However, I hope our further effort in the matter will be fruitful. Sir, I have briefly explained the present position with regard to construction of the Pandu Port and I am glad that the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition does not oppose the demand but he has simply expressed his desire for early construction of the port. I am sure in this particular matter the whole House will be one with him. As pointed out earlier this Government is also anxious to take up the work as early as possible and to see that the port is developed. Once the port is developed the various difficulties which the hon'ble Member has pointed out, I am sure, can be removed considerably.

Sir, may I, once again, through you assure the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that earnest effort will be continued for making the land available to that the actual construction work of the Port can be started within this financial year. And I believe Sir, in the subsequent years we can take up the work more expeditiously.

With these few words Sir, I request the hon'ble Member to kindly withdraw his Cut Motion.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** May I know who owns the plot of Land, the Joint Steamer Co. or the Government?

*Speech not corrected.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport):** That land belongs to the Railway authorities.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Then how the Joint Steamer Co. can take charge of that?

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** They are utilising the land for loading the pipeline of the Oil Company.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has mentioned about the coal trucks and the consequent difficulties created in the traffic position at Gauhati. As an interim measure we are now proposing to delay the arrival of coal trucks by about half an hour, so that these trucks do not clash Trams office and school hours. In the same way, we are also thinking of advancing the departure time by about half an hour just to avoid office and school hours because the completion of this port will naturally take some time. In the meantime we are also examining the possibility of diverting the coal trucks by the Zoo road and if we can take them to Khargulside. We are examining the whole thing.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member withdrawing the motion?

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Yes, Sir,

(The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.3,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will, come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "30.—Ports and Pilotage".

(The question was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.6

"37.—I—Education."

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.18,10,830, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "37.—I— Education"

| | Rs. |
|---|-------------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... | 5,00,99,700 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 12,59,390 |
| Additional amount now required ... | 18,10,830 |

*Speech not corrected,

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

| Minor and Sub-heads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| NORMAL— | | | | | | | |
| 1. F.—Government Secondary Schools (v) Secondary School for boys. | 18,47,400 | 9,33,600 | .. | ... | 39,480 | 690 | 40,170 |
| 2. I.—Government Primary School | 1,51,500 | 9,05,800 | ... | .. | 85,860 | 1,34,800 | 2,20,660 |
| 3. R.—Scholarships—Central Post Matric Scholarships for Backward Classes ; Deduct—Recovery—R.—Scholarships—Deduct—Amount recoverable from Government of India. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,00,000 | .. | 15,00,000 |
| 4. Development Scheme—Second Five Year Plan (Art. 275)—R.—2 Scholarships—Secondary Schools. | 1,60,000 | 1,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 16,25,340 | 1,85,490 | 18,10,820 |
| Deduct—Recovery from Government of India. | ... | .. | .. | ... | (-)15,00,000 | ..(-)15,00,000 | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The additional amount is required for extending benefit of revised scale of pay 1954 to Government M. V. Schools teachers with retrospective effect from 1st July, 1954 which was kept pending so long in view of the fact that Government M. V. Schools were likely to be transferred to the Basic Board.

22. The additional amount is required for extending benefit of revised scales of pay 1954 to teachers of Government Primary Schools with retrospective effect from 1st July, 1954 which was kept pending so long in view of the fact that Government Primary Schools were likely to be transferred to the Basic Board.

3. It has since been recently decided that Central Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes of Assam will be implemented by the State Government as an agent of the Government of India from the current financial year. The entire expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India. Accordingly, to implement the scheme an amount of Rs.15,00,000 has been taken as advance from the contingency fund. The whole amount will be spent during the current year. Hence, this supplementary demand to regularise the advance from the contingency fund.

4. The additional amount of Rs.50,000 is required for award of scholarships to students reading in secondary schools in the autonomous districts. The original provision has proved insufficient. The additional amount required will be adjusted later in the overall savings under Article 275 programme during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 18,10,830 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "37.—I—Education".

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.40,170 under Supplementary Demand No. 6, Major head "37.—1—Education", Minor head 1. F. Government Secondary School (a) Secondary Schools for boys, at page 9 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary demand of Rs.18,10,830, to stand reduced by Rs.100.

Sir, I beg to say that the provision of Rs.2,20,660 under Supplementary Demand No. 6, Major head "37.—1—Education", Minor head 2.-1.—Government Primary Schools at page 9 of the List of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.18,10,130, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(The ground advanced by Government for non-payment to the teacher so long is flimsy and not convincing).

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.18,10,830 under Supplementary Demand No. 6, Major head "37.—1—Education", at page 9 of the List of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand, of Rs 18,80,830, do stand reduced Re.1.

(To criticise the inordinate delay in extending the benefit of revised scale of pay to Government Middle Vernacular and Primary School teachers).

Mr. SPEAKER : All the cut motions are moved as above.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, my contention is this: the Pay Committee made its recommendations in 1954 and it is more than half a decade now. The recommendations of the Pay Committee have been given effect to in other cases, but not in this case. Why this inordinate delay? Why the poor teachers of the Middle Vernacular and Lower Primary Schools have been denied the benefit that has been given by the Pay Committee? There is great discontent about this. Wherever we go we are asked by the School teachers whether their pay will be enhanced, but we cannot give any answer. We have placed our children in their hands and if there is discontent how can they teach with a sound mind. Sir, this Government moves at a snail's pace. I want to know definitely why this inordinate delay has been made in giving effect to the Pay Committee's recommendations.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Minister-in-charge of Education wants an additional amount of Rs.15 lakhs at the fag end of the year for giving scholarships to the students of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Sir, this is a sizeable amount and I have grave doubts in my mind whether these fifteen lakhs would be used up within a period for two months. If the question was giving scholarships for post-Matric education to the students of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, and if in the original budget it could not foreseen, or for some other reason it was not provided in the Budget, then the money could have been taken as advance from the Contingency Fund and adjusted now. Instead of doing that the Minister comes up just two months before the close of the year with a demand for 15 lakhs of rupees. I am afraid this money cannot be used up in course of these two months. So, this supplementary demand, on the very face of it, is not tenable. It will not be possible to distribute this big amount among the students by inviting applications and taking other necessary steps. By the time the demand passes through this Assembly and the Accountant General's office, it will be the middle of January and so, I think this money could have been profitably spent in some other direction. The boys of these groups could have been selected for "post-Matric" courses, (with is a vague term and I think it includes also higher technical training), and some sort of sumptuous grants could be made available to them. In that case, it would have been possible to utilise this money.

Secondly, Sir, a sum of Rs 39,000 and odd and another sum of Rs.85,000 and odd have been sought for giving the benefit of the revised scale of pay to the Government Middle Vernacular School and Government Primary School teachers. I do not understand why Government took so much time to decide whether the Government Middle Vernacular Schools and Lower Primary Schools should come under the School Board or not. It has been the declared policy of the Government to cover all Middle Vernacular schools gradually to Middle English Schools and not to have too many standard in education. The policy is to gradually convert all the school to lower basic, higher basic, secondary, higher secondary and multi-purpose school. I don't know why this programme is so much delayed. All these schools have been converted to high basic and secondary schools. As it is, the Government to Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools are there. I do not see any utility of keeping the Middle Vernacular and Lower Primary Schools outside the School Board. Only

*Speech not corrected.

those Lower Primary Schools which are attached to the Nowgong Normal School could remain attached there for that particular purpose, but others should have been transferred to the School Board. If the School Board does not function properly then some other machinery should be devised. It may be the Anchlik Panchayat or the Subdivisional Panchayat. If the School Board does not function properly it should be reconstituted and if even after reconstitution it does not improve, we must explore a solution in the direction I have stated and not leave them hanging like this. Even as it is, the difficulties faced by the Middle Vernacular and Lower Primary School teachers could have been obviated by giving grants to them which could be adjusted with the grants to the School Board if Government decided to bring them under the School Board. There is, therefore, absolutely no reason for this inordinate delay in giving these schools teachers the benefit of the revised scales of pay. I would very much like to have clarification from the Minister on this point.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিপক্ষদলৰ পৰা যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছে তাৰ সমৰ্থনত দুই এটা কথা কওঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER : মাননীয় সদস্যই বক্তৃতাটো ছুটী কৰিলেই ভাল হ'ব কাৰণ সময় বৰ কম।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : চাব, মই ছুটীকৈয়ে কম। আমি ইয়াত দেখিছো যে Explanatory Note ত কোৱা মতে ১৯৫৪ চনৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত Pay Scale কিছুমান কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি সেই টকা বাজেটত ধৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে মই এইটোকে চাওঁ যে Lower Primary আৰু Middle Vernacular স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে কাম কৰা নাই। যি সকল কথাত আশ্বাস দিছে উক্ত কথাখিনি পূৰা কৰানাই তাৰ ফলত গোটেই অসমতে এনে এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। সেইবিষয়ে হোৱা আন্দোলন বিলাকৰ কিছুমান নেতাৰ মুখৰ পিনে চাই সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই। ইমান কেই বছৰে সেইমতে কাম নোহোৱাটো দুখৰ কথা।

যোৱা অধিবেশনতে আমাৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে শিক্ষক সকলৰ অৱসৰ কাল ৫৫ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬০ বছৰলৈ কথা মানিলে আনকি ৬৫ বছৰলৈ কৰাটো বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে, বুলি কৈছিল আৰু State Basic Board এ এই কথা কেতিয়াবাই লৈছে। কিন্তু এতিয়াও একো হোৱা নাই। সিটিং বিলাক State Basic Board ৰ চেক্ৰেটৰীয়ে পাতিব লাগে কিন্তু A. D. P. I. এ কেনেকৈ মতে ? মই সেই মৰ্ণে এখন টেলিগ্ৰামো কৰিছিলো কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো কাম নহল।

Mr. SPEAKER : বেচিক বোৰ্ডৰ কথা এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহয় গতিকে বোৰ্ডৰ কথা ইয়াত অসংলগ্ন।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : চাব, মই বোৰ্ডৰ কথা নকওঁ। চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ যিবিলাক পাঠ্যক্ৰম আছে তাক কৰিলে গৈছে। অবশ্যে Contingency চ অনাৰ পৰা এটকা কৰিছে। কিন্তু আৰু বহুতো হীনদেড়ৰী হৈ আছে। ইয়াৰ বিস্তৰ কথা আছে। শিক্ষকসকলৰ Provident Fund ৰ কথাকৈ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগে। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিজেই জানে যে লোকেল বোৰ্ডত শিক্ষক Provident Fund ৰ টকা বহুতৰে নাৰা গৈছে সেই টকা আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া নাই।

যিহওক, শিক্ষক সকলক চৰকাৰে নান্য প্ৰাপ্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি তেওঁলোকক উত্তজিত কৰি লোৱাই চৰকাৰেৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ব নানাগে। চৰকাৰে দুই বকমৰ স্কুল বাধি দুইবকমে শিক্ষকক দৰমাহা দিয়াৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই।

এফালে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকলে dearness allowance বেচি পায় আনফালে Basic School ত কম পায় চৰকাৰে এই তাৰতম্য বিনাক ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি তাৰ এটা সমীকাৰণ কৰিব লাগে, এই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক নহি অনুৰোধ কৰো। চা বাগিচাত মৰগিয়া বনাচ ৬০ টকা পায়, এনে অৱস্থাত বেচিক বোৰ্ডৰ তলত কাম কৰা শিক্ষক কেনেকৈ জীৱিকা নিবহ কৰিব পাৰে? এই সকলো কথা ভাবিব লগা।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion on the Demand for Grant of the Education Department presented by the Education Minister because we know Sir, investment in education is very fruitful provided it is properly and equitably spent. In this Supplementary Demand we have seen Sir, some amount is required to give better pay-scales to the Government Middle Vernacular and Lower Primary School teachers. I think that these pay-scale should be given to non-Government Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School teachers also. Sir, we know that our Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools are the nerve centres of our education. Unless and until we can render better facilities to the students and the teachers of these schools we cannot expect better education in our higher schools. So I hope our friends in the Opposition will withdraw their cut motions regarding this Demand and support the main motion.

Secondly Sir, it is said that the amount which is required is for award of scholarships to schedule, tribes, backward students, etc. It is said here that the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government. Regarding this I want to know when these scheme for scholarships have been submitted by our State Government to the Central Government because at times it so happens that due to not-submission of our schemes in time we do not get our share from the Central Government earlier. It is now the month of December, I hope that by this time we should have got our share from the Central Government for these scholarships.

Sir, so far as the third Demand is concerned it is said that the additional amount required will be adjusted later in the overall savings under Article 275. Here I want to raise one question. My question is, if the Department is foreseeing some saving from that Head, why then the amount has not been taken from it by reappropriation. Sir, from my experience in the Public Accounts Committee I find that our Departments are placing Supplementary Demands at the end of the year although we find some of these Departments cannot spend even the original grant. In spite of various recommendations from this House and the Public Accounts Committee some Departments are still doing the same thing and as a result they are surrendering a huge amount at the end of the financial year. So, my request to Government is that they should be more vigilant in placing Supplementary Demands.

With these words Sir, I support that motion for Supplementary Demand No. 6, moved by the Education Minister.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to make a few observations regarding this Supplementary Demand

and shall be grateful if the Hon. Minister is pleased to take a note of the same and make suitable amends. Regarding items Nos. 1 and 2 in that Supplementary Demand, Sir, I have been pressing Government very hard during the last three long years. Because in 1954 a Circular letter was issued by the Education Department to the effect that all Government Lower Primary School teachers will get an *ad-hoc* increment of Rs.5 per month, and I had been pressing Government to extend this benefit to the teachers of Middle Vernacular Schools and all Primary Schools, and now I am glad that Government has been placed to accept my request so far as teachers of Government Middle Vernacular Schools are concerned. But I feel that this benefit ought to have been extended to the Middle Vernacular Schools under the different School Boards which benefit has been denied to them. As we all know, this Board Schools have certain difficulties and inconveniences regarding their emoluments and pay, etc. I would have been very glad if their difficulties also would have been removed. I would like to point out here that during the last floods many of the school houses were badly damaged. I expected that some money would be allotted for the purpose of repairing these flood damaged schools. But unfortunately I am disappointed to find that no money has been ear-marked for this purpose. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to see so that some money may be made available for repairing of these flood-damaged schools.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the criticism that has been made and the suggestion offered from the different corners of the House. But unfortunately one criticism is baffling me and I am scratching my head to see and, if possible, to find out if really I do not understand it, and that is regarding the criticism of Shri Barthakur who I suppose is well instructed in his criticism. I have not been able to follow what the hon. Member, I mean Sri Barthakur meant, when he said that if Rs.15 lakhs, etc., were necessary, let Government obtain it through the Contingency Fund and adjust it latter. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Note, which read as follows—

“It has since been recently decided that Central Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes of Assam will be implemented by the State Government as an agent of the Government of India from the current financial year. The entire expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India.

Accordingly, to implement the scheme an amount of Rs. 15,00,000 has been taken as advance from the contingency fund. The whole amount will be spent during the current year. Hence, this supplementary demand to regularise the advance from the contingency fund”.

I submit, Sir, I am afraid, I shall not be able to explain the matter better than this Explanatory Notes. Two things are here : one is that in previous years these scholarships were awarded by the Central Government from Delhi directly. This year, lately the Central Government changed the procedure and decided that these scholarships should be awarded through the agency of the State Government. So the State Government in the Tribal Areas Department on the advice of a Board constituted by it has already started awarding the scholarships. I can assure the hon. Members that if we can have the money I, as Education Minister, am never at pains to spend the money ; I am only at pains to get money for expenditure.

Now as regards the other two items, my Friend Shri Barbarua said that the grounds were flimsy and also that there was great delay. I submit, Sir, the delay is partly due to the fact that perhaps, we have not been able to decide a fixed policy in the matter of streamlining Education. That is so not only in this State but in other parts of the country as well. I have attended various meetings and conferences convened by the Ministry of Education, including the Central Advisory Board of Education. I have found that although certain broad objectives and national policies have been laid down and agreed upon by the State, every State has experienced great difficulties in adjusting the details to the general pattern for various historical and other factors, but, I, having attended the Central Advisory Board of Education feel that while we have more or less fixed our policy for Education in our State yet in certain details we sometimes go by divergence, and sometimes we stumble; at other times we find ourselves in a blind alley. Therefore, Sir, continual readjustment in this transitional period is natural and necessary. For instance our Friend Shri Barthakur posed the question as to why should we have different categories of these institution, for example why should there be Middle Vernacular and Middle English Schools, why should there be the Government Basic Schools and the Private Schools? Sir, I myself wish the picture was simple. But when I go into the details I find that the Middle Vernacular Schools have a definite role to play. For one thing these schools with their emphasis on language and arithmetic can give us better scales for our Lower Primary Schools. The Middle Vernacular Schools are mostly feeder schools because due to our backwardness in education we do not have High Schools within easy reach of all the young pupils in the villages. Boys coming out of the Middle English Schools may be in a position to go to the High Schools at distant places. Lately, we introduced teaching of English in about 110 Middle Vernacular Schools. So that Middle Vernacular Schools may not be blind alleys. The difference between the two class of schools is being narrowed but they are in being to remain distinct for some time to come.

So is the case with regard to Basic Schools, I am conscious of the fact that all the schools at training stage should be of one category since we have adopted Basic Education as the national system of education, on principle we should have one streamline of Education. But the difficulty is that we cannot convert these 14 thousand Primary Schools into Basic Schools by simply issuing a fiat from Shillong. That will not improve matter. There may be an unused Sarkha in one school and there may be a wild plan in another, but that will not turn a non-basic school into basic. The teachers are the most essential part of Basic Education? It will take time to train all the teachers in the alley. Therefore, I am afraid, these little anomalies are going to continue, and their removal could not be gradual. Shri Barthakur also criticised this Post-Matric as a vague term. I suppose, he understands better, and so he pleases himself to criticise.

With regard to the School Boards, Shri Barthakur said that if the School Board do not function properly, then way should we not have some other machinery to control and guide the schools. To a great

extent I agree with him. But unfortunately I have not yet been able to find, at any rate, for the present as to what should supplant it. After all, it is human material that counts. Why were the Regional School Boards and the State Basic Education Advisory Boards established? Late lamented Chief Minister Bordoloi thought that the public should be associated with education the planning and provision of education in an increasing measure. So he got the Primary Education Act passed. The members of the public were associated within the organisation and management of Primary School and to start with the non-official Chairman of the School Boards are nominated. We all know that some Boards were functioning very well, although in case of some others it could not be said so. Now one wonders whether the difficulty is in the system itself or in us. It may be that during our long period of subjection to a foreign rule, we lost a good deal of our virtues and therefore whatever machinery is brought into being to administer schools some lacuna remains. But I feel that while the difficulties are there and while searchlight is focussed on the difficulties, we are prove to ignore of the good points that are to be found in the School Boards. While one or two School Boards may not function properly by far the larger number of the School Boards are functioning admirably. In some cases the members of the School Boards and members of Lower Primary School Committees are raising funds to augment their resources for construction of Lower Primary School buildings.

So, Sir, I submit we need not disagree. We should try to mend where mending is necessary.

I now pass on to Shri Patwari's criticism. He has said that the Basic Boards are not doing anything. He himself is a member.

শ্রী হীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰী State Basic Board ৰ এজন বিশিষ্ট সভ্য। তাৰোপৰি নিয়া প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল সমূহৰ সভাপতি। তেনেস্থলত মই বুজি নেপাওঁ যে সম্পাদকে সভাপতি নেপাতি ADPI এ পাতিলে কি আপত্তি থাকিব পাৰে। আমাৰ কথা হৈছে ভাল কাম হ'ব লাগে। মই শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী হিচাপে সদায় শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণেই চেষ্টা কৰো।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): মিটিং নেপাতেই দেখোন?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এতিয় মিটিং ঘনাই হয়। তেখেতেহে অৱশ্যে উপস্থিত থাকিবলৈ সময় নেপায়।

আমি দিবলৈ ঠিক কৰি থৈছো যদিও শিক্ষক সকলক আধনিটোৰ ঠাইত টকাটো দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে Provident Fund Contribution হ'ব লাগে। ময়ো আশা কৰো।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: মই কৈছো যে তেওঁলোকে Provident Fund ৰ হিচাপ পোৱা নাই কিয়?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে যি হিচাপ পাব লাগে সেই হিচাপ অৱশ্যে পোৱা নাই। মোৰ হাতত বিষয়া বৰ কম। বিষয়া

নিয়োগৰ বাবে সদনে যোৱা বছৰেই মঞ্জুৰী দিলে—নবহে পৰা নাই, মানুহো পাবলৈ নাই কাৰণ প্ৰথম কথা হল বনাচ কম। দ্বিতীয়তে বৰ্ত্তমান অথ নৈতিক সভ্যতাৰ দিনত বিয়া-সবাহ সভা-সমিতি আদিত ধনী মদৰ মহলদাৰ এজনক দেখিলে সকলোৱে উঠি আগবঢ়ায় নি আগৰ শাৰীত আসন দিয়ে। সেই কাৰণেই মানুহ পোৱা নাই। মই আশ্বাস দিছো যে এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ চকু দিয়া হ'ব। শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত খুল-মূল চাবে পাঁচ কোটি টকাৰ হিচাপ হয়। গোটেই অসমৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী আৰু এম্-ভি স্কুলবোৰক এখন চকী, এখন মেজ, এখন বৰ্ড আৰু এখনকৈ মেপ দিলেও কম-বেচি ৯ লাখ টকা লাগে। আজি অনেক প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল আছে য'ত এখন বৰ্ড বা এখন মেপ নাই। আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে যেতিয়া এই আটাইবোৰ লোৱা হ'ব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে Provident Fund ৰ হিচাপ দিয়াত আপত্তি হ'ব পাৰে কিয়?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): মই কৈছোৱেই নহয় যে বিষয়া কম। সদনেও মঞ্জুৰী দিছে কিন্তু মামুহ পোৱাত পলম হৈছে।

তেখেতে আৰু এটা কথা কৈছিল যে কিছুমান প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ Provident Fund ৰ টকা গল। সেইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। এসময়ত অসমত কিছুমান বাহিৰৰ বেঙ্ক আছিল। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ কিছুমান প্ৰতিপত্তিশীল লোক কমকৰ্ত্তা হৈ থাকোঁতে সেই Provident Fund ৰ টকা সেই বাহিৰৰ বেঙ্ক বোৰত বাখিছিল। পিচত যেতিয়া বেঙ্কবোৰ ফেইল হল আৰু লগতে টকাও গল। সেইটো মই প্ৰায় ডেকা বয়সতে শুনা কথা। এতিয়া আমি দুঃখ প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আৰু একো কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

শ্ৰীমতী কমল কুমাৰী বৰুৱাই কৈছিল যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে Post-Matric বৃত্তিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ১৫ লাখ টকা দিছিল। এতিয়া আকৌ কিয় পৰিণবক দাবী আনিব লাগে?

Shrimati KOMAL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon): মোৰ কথা লৈছে যে Post-Matric বৃত্তিৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক তাৰ দিছে আৰু লগতে নিশ্চয় অথ যোগান (allotment) দিছে। অন্ততঃ মই কৈছিলো যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দি দিছে। তেনেস্থলত এতিয়া ডিচেন্সৰ পালেহি কিন্তু বৃত্তিবোৰ কিয় হোৱা নাই কিয়?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: মই যেতিয়া ১৯৩৭ চনত এই সদনৰ সদস্য আছিলো, তেতিয়া বিত্ত বিষয়ৰ কথা কিছু জানিবৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰলৈ আবেদন কৰিছিলো। কিন্তু সেই সময়ৰ ইংৰাজ চৰকাৰে কলে যে সেই সুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰি। আজি কিন্তু সেই দিন নাই। উঠি অহা ডেকা গাভৰু সকলোৱে আজি এই বোৰ কথা জনা দৰকাৰ। কাৰণ আমি বুঢ়াবোৰ গুটি গলে কাইলৈ তেওঁলোকেই শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব মূৰ পাতি ল'ব লাগিব।

Mr. SPEAKER: Instead of chastising the hon. Member, the hon. Minister will do well if he explains the position clearly to the hon. Member.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): One from the exalted position has the privilege to use his own language. I did not chastise the hon. Member. I regret I was not chastising the hon. Member. I have not been able to understand to which exception has been taken. How can I chastise a Member who is like my daughter? I am a very senior Member of this House and I am sorry that such a thing should be imputed to me. However, I bow down to the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think there is a time limit and so it will be better to dispose of the business instead of hampering it. All are equal Members here.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: It was not I who interrupted. Thank you, Sir. Now, my hon. friend has raised a point that along with the Government Middle English School if the private schools were also given the allowance it would have been very good. I am really grateful to the hon. Member for his raising the matter and I do see the justification of claim and I support the claim. If I have not been able to implement it so long, I am really sorry. But I hope and trust that it will not take a long time to do it. The hon. Member has also raised a very pertinent question that during the last flood a large number of Middle English Schools were seriously damaged. I have got the reports regarding different schools from our officers and these are under consideration. But I have not been able to pay the money because funds are not at my disposal. There ends my reply. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbarua.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): I want to make a few observations. It seems that the Minister-in-charge is asleep as ill. He is trying to escape from giving the explanation. He says.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to know whether you are going to withdraw your cut motion.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA: I withdraw my cut motion.

(All the cut motion were, by the leave of the House, withdrawn).

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the original question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.18,10,830 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "31-I-Education."

(The question was adopted).

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 7

"38.—Medical"

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 5,42,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray

certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "38.—Medical."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 1,46,24,700

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year Nil

Additional amount now required ... 5,42,000

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

| Minor and sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly | | Additional amount now required | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |

NORMAL—

A.—Medical Establishment—

(a) Superintendence—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|-----|----|--------|-----|--------|
| 1. Pay of Officers | 58,800 | .. | .. | .. | 14,000 | ... | 14,000 |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria. | 63,500 | — | .. | .. | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| 4. Contingencies | 25,000 | .. | ... | .. | 10,000 | .. | 10,000 |

B.—Hospital & Dispensaries—

(a) Ordinary Dispensaries—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. Pay of Officers | 1,82,475 | 73,126 | ... | ... | 3,000 | 6,000 | 9,000 |
| 2. Pay of Establishment | 4,54,510 | 2,15,600 | ... | .. | 25,000 | 11,000 | 36,000 |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria. | 2,52,701 | 1,91,400 | .. | .. | 16,000 | 12,000 | 28,000 |
| 4. Contingencies | 13,19,218 | 5,14,000 | ... | ... | 65,000 | 50,000 | 1,15,000 |

| Major and subheads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| D.—Medical Colleges and Schemes— | | | | | | | |
| (d) Assam Medical Col- lege Hospital, Dibrugarh. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Contingencies | .. | 7,78,100 | .. | .. | .. | 3,00,000 | .. 3,00,000 |
| G.—Works— | | | | | | | |
| (b) Repairs .. | .. | 4,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. 20,000 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,63,000 | 79,000 5,42,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.(c)—1. The provision for pay and allowances of one Deputy Director of Health Services (HQ) was made under "39.—Public Health" in the Budget as in the past. It has since been decided that the pay and allowance is to be debited to "38.—Medical". Hence the Supplementary Demand. There will be saving of a like amount under "39.—Public Health Budget".

3. The grant is required to meet the usual allowances of Deputy Director of Health Services (HQ) for Public Health side as shown at (1) above and more grant required to meet Travelling Allowances of Officers, viz, Director of Health Services, four Deputy Directors of Health Services for Headquarter and Regional as the budget grant is found to be inadequate. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

4. The grant is required to the fact that more expenditure is required for service postage stamps, local purchase of stationery and maintenance of staff vehicle. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

B. (a).—¹, 2, 3 and 4. Medical Department have taken over seven dispensaries in Community Development Blocks previously maintained by Community Project Department. These were taken over from 1st April, 1959 and provision under "38.—Medical" could not be made in the current year's budget, as decision for taking over these dispensaries was made after the current year's budget was prepared. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

D. (d)4.—The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure required for Medical College Hospital due to the fact that more expenditure is required for medical stores than anticipated for payment of bills for last year from Medical Store Depot, and also purchase of more quantities of costly drugs. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

G. (b).—The additional amount is required for repairing the building of Community Development Block Dispensaries taken over by Medical Department. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 5,42,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "38 —Medical".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 8

"39.—Public Health"

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Public Health).—On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 2,23,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

| | |
|---|-------------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... | 1,27,47,900 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | Nil |
| Additional amount now required ... | 2,23,000 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | ... |

| Minor and sub heads (1) | Grants originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|---|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedul- ed | General | Sixth Schedul- ed | General | Sixth Schedule | |
| | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| 1. E.—Pasteur Institutes— | 1,97,000 | ... | .. | .. | 48,000 | .. | 48,000 |
| 4.—Contingencies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2.—Development Schemes under Art. 275—B.—2— | 1,25,000 | 51,900 | .. | .. | .. | 1,25,000 | 1,25,000 |
| Grants for Public Health purposes Rural Water Supply. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3.—Centrally sponsored Schemes— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B.4.—Grants for Public Health purpose— | 1,55,000 | .. | .. | .. | 50,000 | .. | 50,000 |
| 1.—Grant for water supply | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98,000 | 1,25,000 | 2,23,000 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount is required for installation of an additional high pressure gas-holder in the Pasteur Institute, Shillong during the year 1959-60, to supplement the supply of the existing gas-holder, which is insufficient to meet the demand due to tremendous increase of work in the Institute.

2. Due to increase of general population and also for posting of Assam Rifles Battalions and Assam Police Battalions, the old water supply project at Haflong Town can not adequately meet the needs of the town. With a view to remove the scarcity of drinking water, scheme costing an amount of Rs.5,37,000 has since been accepted by Government for implementation and the present demand of Rs.1,25,000 is part of the total cost of the scheme required for the current year. As the scheme was finalised only recently no provision could be made in the current year's budget.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs.50,000 for improvement of Water-Supply in the areas predominantly inhabited by the people of other backward classes throughout the State. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the entire cost is borne by Government of India, since the sanction was received in June last, i.e., after the state budget was passed, the amount is now required to be provided. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.2,23,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

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

Supplementary Demand No.9

"50.—Civil Works Establishment and Tools and Plants"

Shri DERESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P. W. D.): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs 2,73,997, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 92,12,000

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required ... 2,73,997

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

| Minor and Sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total | |
|--|--|-----|--|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Sixth General Schedule Areas | | Sixth General Schedule Areas | | Sixth General Schedule Areas | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ESTABLISHMENT— | | | | | | | | |
| (I). State—A.—Direction— (a) Chief Engineer and Secretaty, P. W. D. | — | .. | .. | — | 2,220 | — | — | 2,220 |
| 2. Pay of establishment Ex- penditure in connection with Border Areas. | | | | | | | | |
| 3.— Allowances and Hono- raria—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas. | .. | .. | ... | — | 1,165 | .. | — | 1,165 |
| (II) B.—Charges on Construction (a)—exe- cutive— | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pay of Officers—Ex- penditure—in con- nection with Border Areas. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 5,880 | 9,362 | — | 15,242 |
| 2. Pay of Establish- ment—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas. | .. | .. | — | ... | 2,744 | 5,141 | — | 7,885 |
| 3. Allowances and Honoraria—Expen- diture in connection with Border Areas. | .. | .. | ... | .. | 5,930 | 13,210 | — | 19,140 |
| 4. Contingencies —Ex- penditure in con- tion with Border Areas. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 38,235 | 65,765 | — | 1,04,000 |
| (III) E.—Tools and Plant—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,450 | 21,470 | — | 33,920 |
| (IV) Development Schemes (Second Five-Year Plan) —B.3—Charges on Con- struction—4—Cont in - gencies. | 1,00,000 | .. | .. | 9,425 | .. | .. | — | 90,425 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1,59,049 | 1,14,948 | 2,73,997 | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Items. (I)-(IV).—The amount of Rs.2,73,997 is required for opening up new Subdivisions and for entertainment of additional staff and purchase and maintenance of Government Vehicles in connection with the construction of Border Roads and out-posts for which a decision has been arrived at on 2nd April, 1959 between the high Military Officers and the Officers of the Assam Government. The existing Budget Provision under Establishment and Tools and Plant and Contingencies for the current year is inadequate to meet this additional expenditure and hence the Demand.

For details please see Appendix 'A'.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.2,73,997, be granted the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plants).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.10

"54—Famine Relief".

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. | 46,92,000 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year .. | 9,90,000 |
| Additional amount now required .. | 2,10,000 |
| III.—Sub head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and sub-heads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | |
| | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| A—Famine Relief— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Relief works— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Ordinary ... | 2,50,000 | 6,25,000 | 2,00,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| (ii) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief. | .. | 6,00,000 | ... | 5,40,000 | .. | 1,60,000 | 1,60,000 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 2,10,000 | 2,10,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required urgently to render relief in form of test relief works to the people of Mizo district affected by scarcity of food-crops destroyed by rats which have multiplied as a result of mautam-flowering of the bomboos throughout the district.

The amount was provided from C.F. as there was no saving in the current year's budget. Hence to regularise the advance it becomes necessary to move the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "51—Famine Relief".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.11

"54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55.—Superannuation allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.64,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions".

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly | 43,10,600 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | Nil. |
| Additional amount now required | 64,000 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand which will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and Sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total | |
|--|--|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 83.—I—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions. | 1,25,000 | .. | .. | .. | 64,000 | .. | 64,000 | |
| Total | | .. | .. | .. | 64,000 | .. | 64,000 | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required to meet the charges on account of commuted value of pensions in respect of certain pensioners who will have to be granted commutation before expiry of their next birth dates which fall within the current financial year. As the requirement was not foreseen, it could not be provided in the original budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.64,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.12

"57.—Miscellaneous—[I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus]"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.17,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—[I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus, etc.]"

| | Rs. |
|---|-----------|
| I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. | 20,10,500 |
| II. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 33,000 |
| Additional amount now required | 17,000 |
| III. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and Sub-heads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly | | Additional amount now required | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | Total |
| (1) | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| A.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and detenus. | 2,000 | .. | .. | . | 1,000 | .. | 10,000 |
| Development Scheme—under Art. 275 (Second Plan)— | | | | | | | |
| C-2.—Contribution | | | | | | | |
| (2) Miscellaneous contribution. | 1,50,000 | 5,00,000 | .. | .. | .. | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—The amount is required to meet excess expenditure during the current financial year on account of payments of arrear allowances to a security prisoner and remuneration to a member of the Advisory Board.

C-2(2).—The amount is required for payment as grant-in-aid to the Ram Krishna Mission, Cherrapunjee for welfare of Scheduled tribes in Assam.

It could not be anticipated if Government of India would be sanctioning the amount during the current financial year. And hence the provision could not be made earlier. The Ram Krishna Mission authorities are very eager to complete the schemes very early. Hence the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.17,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—[I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus]".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.13

"57.—Miscellaneous—[II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.]"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,75,484 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—[II.—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.]"

| | Rs. |
|--|-----------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. | 11,70,200 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 16,72,119 |
| Additional amount now required | 1,74,484 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and Sub-heads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | |
| (1) | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| H.—Contributions— III.—Miscellaneous. | 2,45,000 | .. | 66,000 | 1,24,000 | 38,325 | 90,000 | 1,28,335 |
| J.—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges— | 19,100 | 1,250 | 14,77,969 | 4,150 | 47,159 | .. | 47,159 |
| Miscellaneous charges. | .. | .. | .. | 85,484 | .. | 90,000 | 1,75,484 |
| Total .. | | | | | | | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—(i) The amount of Rs.80,000 was required for payment of a grant-in-aid to the Mizo District Council to enable it to tide over its financial difficulties in running its day to day administration. This being an unforeseen expenditure, funds could not be provided in the current year's budget. So necessary advance was obtained from the Contingencies Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

(ii) An amount of Rs.25,000 was required for contribution to some State Governments for extending relief to the flood-stricken people of those States. This being an unforeseen expenditure, necessary provision of fund could not be made in the current year's budget. Provision was made by taking advance from Contingencies Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

(iii) The State Government have decided to pay a grant of Rs.13,325 to the producer of 'KESA-SONE' film as a help to the industry. The grant is equivalent to the amount collected on account of entertainment tax in respect of this film upto 31st July, 1959. The film is of educative value to the Tea Garden labourers.

As there is no provision in the current year's budget for the purpose an amount of Rs.13,325 is proposed to be provided through Supplementary Demand.

J.—(i) It has been decided to acquire the property of Dr. B. Dey at Shillong for accommodation of a part of the Assembly Secretariat for which a sum of Rs.32,001 as cost of acquisition is urgently necessary for payment during the year ending 31st March 1960. There is no provision in the current year's budget for the purpose. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

(ii) In view of dearth of office accommodation for different Departments of Government, demand for land for construction of office buildings in the Silchar town is a crying necessity. As there is also dearth of suitable Government land, the Church authorities in Silchar were approached by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar to spare a portion of their holding. They have now agreed to relinquish 3B 13K 1 lecha of their land. The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar has estimated the value of the land at Rs.15,158. This proposal was finalised recently. The Church authorities require the amount now. As there is no provision for such purpose in the original budget, it is proposed to provide the amount by Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,75,484 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous [II.—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.]"

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मांग नम्बर १३ के संबंध में मुझे यही कहना है कि फिल्म "केचा सोन" को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने जो १३,००० रुपये देने के लिए तय किया है, उससे हमें बड़ी खुशी है। इस फिल्म को इसलिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जा

रहा कि इससे चाय बनानों में काम करनेवाले श्रमिकों तथा उनकी भावी सन्तानोंपर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़नेवाला है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसे फिल्मों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय जिनसे हमारा समाजपर विशेषकर हमारी भावी सन्तानोंपर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े। जो फिल्म शिक्षाप्रद है, और जिस फिल्म में समाज-कल्याण की भावना हो, उस फिल्म को हमेशा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन हम ऐसा भी देखते हैं कि हमारे राज्य में ऐसे बहुतसे भद्दे फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन होता है, जिससे समाजपर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इन फिल्मों में बड़े ही अश्लील और भद्दे गाने होते हैं। ऐसे फिल्मों को रोकना चाहिये, उनका प्रदर्शन बन्द होना चाहिये। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बुरे और भद्दे फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौनसी व्यवस्था की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं Estimate Committee के दौरे के मौकेपर नौगांव गया था। सुबह के वक्त जब मैं Circuit House से निकल रहा था तब एक ६/७ साल के बच्चे के मुंह से यह गाना सुना था—

“है अपना दिल तो आदारा
न जाने किस प' आयेगा”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):
May I say that I am not in a position to follow what the hon. Member said? This has no concern with this cut motion.

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):
यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी सरकार ऐसे फिल्मों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है जिनसे चाय बगान में काम करने-वाले श्रमिकों तथा उनके बच्चोंपर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े। किन्तु हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि बाहर से हमारे राज्य में जो फिल्म आते हैं वे कैसे हैं? अगर वे बुरे हैं, अगर उनसे हमारे बच्चोंपर बुरा प्रभाव पड़नेवाला है तो उन्हें रोकना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं फिल्मी गानों की अश्लीलता और भद्देपन के कुछ नमूने आप की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ—

“हम भी हसीन हैं,
हम भी जवान हैं,
एक नजर इधर भी देखो”

“तू लड़की मैं लड़का
तुझको देख कलेजा धड़का”

कितने भद्दे ह य गाने। इनसे हमारे राज्य के बच्चोंपर कितना बुरा असर पड़ता है। ऐसे गानेवाले भद्दे फिल्म हमारे यहां प्रदर्शन करने के लिए नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। मैंने सोचिये कि अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी जनता जो शायद इन गानों के सही माने नहीं जानते होंगे, उनके लिए ये फिल्में कितना बुरा है। मैंने खासी पहाड़ के छोटे छोटे बच्चे और लड़कियों को ऐसे गाने गाते हुए सुना है। ऐसे गाने बन्द होने चाहिये। ऐसे बुरे फिल्मों के प्रदर्शनपर रोक होनी चाहिये। हमारी सरकार को इस बारे में तोचना चाहिये।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):
मैं यह बात बताइये कि फिल्म “केचा सोन में ऐसे गाने हैं” कि नहीं?

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) :

हम फिल्मों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार पैसा खर्च करती है तो यह भी देखना चाहिये कि बुरे और भद्दे फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन बन्द हो। खराब फिल्मों को रोकना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है। मैं जानता हूँ कि फिल्मों को Censor करने के लिये Central Censor Board है फिर भी हमारे राज्य में भी कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे भद्दे फिल्म बाहर से न आने पावें। हम शराब बन्दी करते हैं, अफीम बन्दी करते हैं। इसलिए कि हमारी भावी सन्तानों पर शराब और अफीम जैसी बुरी चीजों का प्रभाव न पड़े। इसी तरह बुरी फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन बन्द करना भी हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। बुरे फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन रोकथाम करने के लिये सरकार की ओर से उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

आशा है सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कारवाई करेंगी।

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points raised by my friend are entirely wide of the mark of the subject matter of the discussion. The hon. Member might have noticed here that we have decided to pay a grant of Rs.13,325 to the producer of 'KESA-SONE' film as a help to the industry. The grant is equivalent to the amount collected on account of entertainment tax in respect of this film upto 31st July, 1959. The film is of educative value to the Tea Garden labourers. So, Sir, similar films of educational value and which are considered to be important for the purpose of helping public opinion Government have decided to give them a grant. So far as the production of film is concerned and particularly the production which takes place in our State in order to encourage the producers, remission is granted. All this tax will go to the producers and in consonance with that policy this remission has been given and for that purpose we have under contemplation to set up a Board which will help us to determine which films are of educational value to the people and the producers of such films should be given some assistance. The point that has been raised by my friend shall be placed before the Board whether it is deserving of any support and help from the Government. So far as other films are concerned, they do not really concern the subject matter of this discussion. If he has any objection to any film we shall forward it to the Central Board for necessary action.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,75,484 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(II.—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.)".

(The question was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No. 14

"63.—B.—1—Community Development Project. National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Community Development): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of

*Speech not corrected.

Rs. 4,850, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "63-B. —I.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

| | |
|--|---------------|
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly | Rs. 13,50,000 |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | Nil. |
| Additional amount now required | 4,850 |
| III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for— | |

| Minor and Sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|---|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | |
| (1) | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| C.—Local Development Works. | .. | — | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 5.—Roads and buildings including small bridges and culverts—Grant-in-aid. | 1,55,000 | 1,11,000 | .. | ... | 4,850 | ... | 4,850 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,850 | .. | 4,850 |

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the current year's budget a sum of Rs.13,50,000 for the implementation of Local Development Works Programme has been provided out of which Government of India's grant is Rs.8.99 lakhs and the State's contribution is Rs.4.51 lakhs. The Government of India decided that the Local Development Works Programme for 1959-60 should be confined entirely to schemes relating to drinking water supply in individual villages and no other works should be assisted from the current year's allocation. Therefore the whole amount provided in the current year's budget for other categories of works under the different Sub-heads have since been re-appropriated to the Sub-head "Water Supply-grant-in-aid". Besides the Central allocation of Rs.8.99 lakhs, the Government of India have also sanctioned Rs.4,850 to the Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bajali Branch, Pathsala for construction of one Children's and Public Park at Ratadhar village, Kamrup District. In case of Local Works Schemes directly approved by the Government of India the procedure is that the State Government should arrange payment of the grant, in the first instance, only after the work has duly been

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Owing to the inability of Public Works Department the works of Low Income Group Lodges at Kaziranga and Monas, etc., have been entrusted to the Forest Department who have agreed to take up the work and accordingly a provision of Rs.1,81,000 for work has been made in the Forest budget by obtaining a Supplementary grant in the last September Session of the Assembly. But according to revised plan and estimate for the work now prepared in consultation with the Transport and Commerce Department under whose initiative the work is being taken up, the grant last obtained has fallen short by Rs.29,000. Hence the demand. The original provision for the work in the Public Works Department budget will be surrendered.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.29,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "65.—A.—2.—Capital Outlay on Forest".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.16

"72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development [I.—Investment in other Commercial concerns"]

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.12,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—[I—Investment in other Commercial concerns]".

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly | Nil. |
| II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 30,00,000 |
| Additional amount now required | 12,20,000 |
| III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:— | |

| Minor head and sub-heads | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | |
| (1) | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. |
| Normal—(A)—Investment in other Commercial concerns | Nil | Nil | 30,00,000 | Nil | 12,20,000 | Nil | 12,20,000 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A sum of Rs.12,20,000 (Approximately) will be required during the current financial year for the payment of cost of acquisition of land required at Noonmati for the Indian Refineries, Ltd., (Gauhati). The Government of India has agreed to convert the value of land that would be acquired by the State Government for the Indian Refineries (Gauhati) as equity shares of the State Government in the Indian Refineries Ltd. No provision for this amount could be made in the current years' budget estimates as the Government of India's decision in this respect was received only recently.

The Supplementary demand is proposed to meet the above expenditure.

Also please see Appendix 'A'

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.12,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—[1—Investment in other concerns]".

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.12,20,000 under Supplementary Demand No.16, Major head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (1)—Investment in other Commercial Concerns)", at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.12,20,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

While moving the cut motion I beg to draw the attention of the House to a few points only. Firstly, it will be noted that in this major head 72 in the General Budget no provision was made. This is a very important Head and this is very important subject which involved capital outlay on Industrial Development and investment in other Commercial concerns. It is very surprising that the Years budget when it was contemplated, it escaped the notice of the Government and kept the provision as nil. Subsequently, it was seen that this was a gross mistake and this House had voted a huge amount to tune of Rs.30,00,000 in the last September Session. That was for a specific purpose, namely, for the purchase of shares in the proposed Assam Paper Pulp Mill. Now as I have already said that the Second Five Year Plan envisaged our State participation in the industrial development and investment in other commercial concerns and the very fact that we had to come in through the Supplementary demand for a sum of Rs.30,00,000 shows that the matter was not properly placed in this House. Therefore we are in a great disadvantage to discuss the general principle of investment in this matter. Because when we confront with a supplementary demand, according to the rules and procedure of this House we have to confine our discussion only to the items concerned. But these are the matters which cannot be taken up or considered in an isolated way unless and until the general policy is discussed and threshed out and accepted by the House. Simply by dint of a majority, the Government carrying such motion through and passing the motion does not really enthuse this House or the country as a whole.

The present supplementary demand is placed before this House for Rs.12,20,000. This amount is necessary for the purpose of Oil Refinery to be started near about Gauhati. I think at time of naming the General

Budget, some money could be allotted for this purpose as the Minister was aware that the setting up of the Oil Refinery was not a recent decision, so recent it was entirely unknown to the Government last year.

Sir, hon. Members are aware of the principle of budgeting at least the broad principles of budgeting. While the Government have right to come for a supplementary demand, this should be only in certain exceptional circumstances such as, that the demand was unforeseen at the time of preparation of the budget estimates or the money of the budget or the money provided for was not suffice for the purpose. May I know from the Minister whether this decision is a recent one? Assuming that this is recent position and if we consider that the land is being acquired, it will be acquired not directly by the Refinery with its own machinery. If Government acquires land for Governmental purpose, or commercial concern for semi-Government purpose, the payment would have to be made through its own machinery. Therefore the question of location of refinery in Assam at Gauhati was decided long before the last budget. How it is that the Government kept this House in the dark about this matter. This shows that the Government is not very careful at the time of the preparation of the budget particularly such important affair.

My second point is about the land which will be acquired for the refinery is in occupation of the people. These lands are not fallow land. Some people have recently purchased the small plots of land in different places for residential purpose and for industrial purposes. They have purchased these lands at a very high rate. Since the price of the land in the heart of the town sought high, these people who are not capitalist purchased these lands near about Gauhati. They are mostly clerks and other poor paid employees. Justice demands that these people should be given atleast price with which they purchased the lands, viz., the money which they paid to the Vendor. But the value so far paid to these people is not equal to the money paid to the Vendor. That is why perhaps the amount fixed now at Rs.12,20,000. While the estimates given for the land that will be required for the Refinery is 50 lakhs of rupees why this small amount is put forward is not known. There are still many cases pending and only the first instalment of payment was made to some people. The rest of the cases are still pending because the value of these lands is still to be ascertained. Therefore these cases are left for future. So far my knowledge with regard to the pending cases they are not going to be decided before the next Budget Session. They are at the very preliminary stage and nothing is ascertained as to what is the right of the land holder and is the right of the tenant. Those who are also occupancy tenants whether they are also to get a share and if so to what extent. There are hundreds of cases pending.

My third point is that many of the lands acquired for the refinery belong to the cultivators. They are in occupation of these lands. This is the only means of their livelihood. Up till now no provision has been made for employment either in the oil refinery or elsewhere. This is a very important question and I cannot go into the details of the matter because it is not within my scope. The point is that the whole of these cultivators and peasants' sons who are dependant on their cultivation are thrown unemployed. They should get first priority in the matter of employment in the Refinery. It is a very sad sight to see these people. The Assamese people are not getting even the non-technical jobs like clerk and

peons. I mean the people of Assam simply Assamese speaking particularly those who have been divesting of their land should get preference. But they are not getting first priority in the matter of employment even though they are fit for the jobs.

I find Sir, that the target has been fixed at only 50 lakhs of rupees in the Explanatory Note Appendix A. I think the target ought to have been higher because I am sure it has come to the notice of the Minister-in-charge that there has been talks and reports to the effect that the Oil Refinery Ltd. wanted a larger area while the Government of Assam is prepared only to give a smaller area than they needed or demanded. It is also in all news papers that the larger area of course was not necessary for immediate use but for prospective use that is to say there would be certain further developments or extension of the works and subsidiary works of the Refinery Co. and for this purpose more land would be necessary which would have been in the interest of the industrialisation of the State: if the land acquired would have been a little more than what is actually necessary just now because as the Minister and the Government very well know that the Oil Refinery after all is a capital intensive investment. We do not expect from the Refinery itself quite a large number of employment for our people but because it is a capital intensive investment side by side with the Refinery and taking help of the by products of the Refinery other industries may grow up near about the Refinery and if the Government do not keep land reserve for this purpose with a long term view then subsequently when it will be necessary for such things then it will be extremely difficult to get land and even if some be available the prices will go very high up. So it was in the interest of further industrialisation of the State—it was in the interest of further extension of the Refinery itself it was in the interest of the economy on the part of this state that a little more land was acquired for this purpose—a little more money was proposed for this purpose. That would have helped from another angle because the Government of India and other participants in the Company have agreed that whatever will be the land acquired the cost will be borne by the State of Assam and that cost will be invested in the Refinery Ltd. on behalf of the Government of Assam and to that extent we shall be participant in the profits of the Company and even if we have got only 50 lakhs of share naturally we shall get less dividend. But if we have got, say, one crore of share naturally we shall get more dividend, and as every body knows this Refinery business is a very profitable business and if Government gets a larger share in the investment naturally in the long run there will be much greater income for the State. But then what it would bring if investment is made only of 50 lakhs of rupees. In this matter, *i. e.*, this investment in industries and commercial concerns the Government up till now has not been taking a very bold stand and particularly this House was not taken into full confidence. I am not saying that this is necessary. What I am saying is that way the proposal has been brought, the way the proposal is sought to be pursued is not the one which is the best. There is scope for further improvement both in regard to the land and in regard to the manner and that must be discussed.

With these words, Sir, I move my Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut motion moved, is that the total provisions of Rs.12,20,000 under Supplementary Demand No.16, Major head "72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development (1.—Investment in other Commercial Concerns at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 if the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.12,20,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):**

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member opposite for his Cut Motion which has given me the chance to focus a new line of action taken by the Government. The hon. Member has supported the investment. The only point he has raised is that we did not take the House into confidence early. So the grievance is one of procedure rather than substance. I am, therefore, thankful to the hon. Member, and I presume the whole House will acclaim this policy of ours of investing fund both in Refinery as well as what was originally profitable investment in the budget has also come into for criticism because it came by way of supplementary rather than original budget. I agree with the hon. Member that to some extent the House has been prejudiced by this being not provided in the Budget itself in which the principle or a policy might have been discussed. But Sir, our difficulty has been that the decisions did not lie entirely with ourselves. Now that Government of India have agreed that the investment by the Government of Assam in land for the purposes of Oil Refinery will be treated as equity investment in the Refinery it has become easier both for the Government as well as the hon. Member opposite to advocate that we should go ahead and invest more. But at the time when the Budget was being passed this picture was not before us. At that time we were canvassing that our investment might be regarded as equity investment but the Government of India did not agree. If you remember that when the Refinery agitation was on then the Government of India decided that the Refinery should not be in Assam. At that time our Chief Minister made a promise to the Government of India that the land would be made available free and the land would be developed before handing over to the Government of India for the purpose of Refinery. Now that it was decided that the Refinery should be set up in Assam, naturally Government of India said that you have promised to give us land—developed land free—why are you asking for equity investment now? Naturally we are in difficulty and this discussion went on for a long time. It is only very recently that Government of India have finally agreed to give us the right to equity participation in the capital of the Refinery to the extent of our investment therein. The second difficulty arose, Sir, it will be remembered that originally the land selected was at Silghat and it was not selected like a lay-man like me or somebody else but it was selected by experts, viz., the Rumanian team. Now that was not acceptable to the Government of India and the proposal fell through. Therefore although the Gauhati area was selected how could it be known that finally the Government of India would accept it. So we had to wait until the matter was finally decided and it is for this reason that at the time of the Budget we could not make a provision. We would very much like it but we could not. We regret very much that in discussing policy or principle we will have further provision in the Budget time and at that time the House will again have a chance to discuss all these issues. Now it is very clear that the amount provided is very meagre. Hon. Member has said “why are you providing so little, provide more”. Quite right, we would have made but the point is that we are providing for compensation of 200 acres of land this time. Naturally 200 acres would not be sufficient. Now, it is for the Refinery authorities to ask and as soon as they ask they will be given. I said that provision of a thousand acres or so was the original being contemplated but it has not yet been given to us. We are not against acquisition of one thousand or more acres of land but we are waiting for the Refinery authorities to ask for more and we will give them. Now, when they have not accepted the idea that our participation would

*Speech not corrected.

be in equitable capital then we were a little in a difficulty because it was estimated that with development a fund of about 75 lakhs of rupees would have to be invested. You will realise, Sir, to spend Rs. 75 lakhs of rupees on the Refinery and then to write it off, it would be a very colossal affair. At that time we were in agreement with regard to acquiring a large plot of land, that has been acquired now and I have no doubt that we will go ahead and acquire more land and give them as much as they want and money has also been invested for the purpose.

Now Sir, so far as unemployment problem is concerned, I was not prepared for this question otherwise I would have come prepared with facts and figures and lay them down before the House. But as I have said that this matter will be coming forward again at the time of the Budget discussion this question will be discussed again then. So I leave at that.

With regard to the other questions which were raised, Sir, these are also immaterial. But as it is a question of policy with regard to investment by Government in a private concern, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs which we provided last year this was also to be spent by Government for participation in equitable capital in a private concern. Sir, in this there are two ideas. Now, so far as the big industries are concerned, it has been very difficult for us to attract capital and parties who might put these up at the beginning. Because of the initial difficulties and other inherent difficulties in spite of our best efforts, it has not been found possible up till now. Therefore, we have tried to attract by providing in case they come in and Government would have to participate in equitable capital. It is from this point of view that this provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided for. As a matter of fact once therefore, as a matter of policy and to the extent of our finances permitting, we think it necessary that we should go in for participation in equitable capital in such big and major industries for which our State is suitable. As a matter of fact, recently we have floated a loan which comes to over 2 crores 76 lakhs of rupees I suppose, for the sole purpose of industrial development and we will try to invest more money in the public sector. So far as the State Government itself is concerned, it is necessary that we may also agree to invest partly in major industries when we find suitable parties forthcoming. Therefore, we are trying to utilise this opportunity so that major industrial development in the State may grow.

The second point which was raised is that, so far as the 30 lakhs of rupees investment is concerned we also agree to give a guarantee to the investor to the extent of 20 lakhs which has been set apart by the Government for giving to the investors in private sector in Assam. It is expected that 20 lakhs worth of share will be sold in Assam. Now Sir, Assam has not capital market and whether 20 lakhs worth of share can be sold it is not known. Therefore, unless somebody guarantees this cannot be kept open; so the Government of Assam has come forward to guarantee this 20 lakhs also. So these shares will be kept open for six months and by that time it is expected that investors in Assam will take advantage of it but if this fails then the Government of Assam will have to make good the shares. Sir, in this connection I am pointing out the practical difficulties. In Assam we have no share market, we have no capital investment. It is for this reason that it is very necessary for the Government to step in so that we may make up for the loss of absence of share market in the State. It is from this point of view that we are undertaking this policy of guarantee of open shares for the State. We hope that Banks and our Financial Corporation in the State

will assist in the best way possible. With regard to the sale of these shares we hope that in future these big industries which will be floated they will also be kind enough to fill the gap by their investments in Assam so that Assam investors may get the advantage.

So Sir, it will be realised that our policy as a State Government is to enable the people who want to invest in the State will purchase shares of these big industries. For this purpose we are trying to get them to agree to such a policy. So as I have already said, for major industrial development of the State we have agreed as a first measure to invest 30 lakhs and as a second measure to stand guarantee for 20 lakhs. But if the amount is less it may not be necessary to stand this guarantee even. So we have taken these courses so that absence of share market in Assam may not stand in the way of people coming in to invest in Assam. May be in ten or fifteen years' time investment may develop in Assam but right now this possibility does not exist. I have, therefore, Sir, no hesitation in expecting this House to accept to this as a matter of policy—(a) that the Government of Assam should utilise its funds for the purpose of major industrial development of the State in partnership with private sector and (b) that Government should stand guarantee so that the people of the State may get a chance to purchase shares in big concerns.

In view of my explanation, hope the hon. Member will see his way to withdraw his cut motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) : In view of the hon. Minister's long explanation (laughter) I beg leave of the House Sir, to withdraw my cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motion ?

(Voices—Yes, Yes).

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

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.12,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administrations of the head "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (1)—Investment in other Commercial concerns".

(The question was adopted).

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.17

"85—A—Capital Outlay as Schemes of Government Trading"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,24,84,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment

during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 4,91,14,100

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required ... 2,24,84,000

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

| Minor and sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year | | Additional amount now required | | Total | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----|
| | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | General | Sixth Schedule | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) |
| | Rs* | Ks. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| A.—Grain Storage Scheme | | | | | | | | |
| Section I—Expenditure on Establishment and pur- chase of foodstuffs etc. | 3,06,800 | .. | .. | .. | 2,13,000 | .. | 2,13,000 | |
| Section II—Expenditure on Directorate Estab- lishment and purchase of Rice, Paddy, etc. | 3,88,86,867 | 85,833 | .. | .. | 2,22,71,000 | .. | 2,22,71,000 | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,24,84,000 | .. | 2,24,84,000 | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Section I:—The additional amount of Rs. 2,13,000 under Section I will be necessary to meet the additional Expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Establishment and for purchase of wheat products on Government account. The original estimate of Rs. 2,61,700 under detailed heads pay of Officers, and allowances and honoraria has to be increased by an amount of Rs. 13,100 due to the fact that the pay of the Assistant Director of Supply, Shillong, unlike previous year, is being drawn from Section I instead of "E.—Consumer Goods Scheme". Besides, leave salary for 2 months of ex-Joint Director of Supply who retired in the month of May, 1959 had also to be drawn during this year.

A sum of Rs. 1,99,900 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with purchase of wheat products on Government account during the year for despatching the same to flood affected areas of the State as an emergency measure.

Section II :—The additional Demand for Rs.2,22,71,000 under this minor-head comprises the amounts under different detailed heads as indicated below :

(i) Rs.1,13,000 for pay of Directorate, Inspectorate and other establishment staff. During last part of the last financial year several additional posts of Deputy Director of Supply, Assistant Director of Supply, Superintendent of Supply, and Inspectors of Supply were created to cope with the increased volume of work in connection with the procurement Scheme. Moreover, a number of Sub-Inspectors of Supply, Godown Chowkidars and Ministerial Staff had to be appointed in connection with procurement, storage and distribution of Rice/paddy and for checking smuggling in the border areas.

(ii) Rs.68,000 (Rupees sixty-eight thousand) :—Allowances and Honoraria :—The additional Demand is in proportion to the increased demand under pay of Officers, Inspectorate and Establishment Staff. Intensified tours required to be undertaken by the Executive Staff for supervising the procurement and distribution work have also considerably contributed towards increase in the Demand.

(iii) Rs.2,20,63,000 (Contingencies) :—The original provision under this Sub-head was made with the understanding that the total procurement during the financial year would not exceed 15 lakhs maunds out of the total target of 22 lakhs maunds of paddy for the whole Kharif year from December, 1959 to November 1960. But recently the target of procurement for the Kharif year has been raised to 35 lakhs maunds of Paddy and it is expected that at least 23 lakhs maunds will be purchased and paid for during this financial year.

This will involve above a sum of Rs.2,47,25,000 including the value of gunny bags. In addition this, about 19,000 tons of Government of India's rice worth Rs.82,08,000 are being lifted for distribution in various places of the State during this financial year. The total expenditure under these two items, minus the present balance amount in hand comes to Rs.2,12,66,000 which is the net additional Demand on account of purchase of Rice, Paddy and bags.

In addition to this amount a sum of Rs 7,97,000 will be necessary to meet the additional expenditure towards Freight charges for import of Government of India-rice, handing and transport cost, office Contingencies, etc.

(iv) Rs.27,000 (Works) :—The additional amount under this Sub-head is necessary in order to meet the Expenditure in connection with special repair works of Government Grain Godowns to be undertaken by P.W.D.

The circumstance stated above could not be foreseen at the time of submission of budget, and also for want of dependable dates. This is why the position of Expenditure could not be accurately estimated and hence the additional Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.2,24,84,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "85-A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading".

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,24,48,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 17, Major head "85-A.—Capital Outly on Schemes of Government Trading" at page 27 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.2,24,84,000, do stand reduced by Rs.100. And in moving it I want to make a few observation only with regard to Section 11 of the Grant-Expeniture on Directorate Establishment and purchase of Rice, Paddy, etc. In the Explanatory Notes, under Section 11, it has been stated, "Rs.1,13,000 for pay of Directorate, Inspectorate and other establishment staff. During last part of the last financial year several additional posts of Deputy Director of Supply, Assistant Director of Supply, Superintendent of Supply, and Inspectors of Supply were created to cope with the increased volume of work in connection with the procurement Scheme" etc.

Now it is appreciated that the Government realises the necessity and urgency of pursuing the procurement scheme and that the Government also proposes that though in the previous years the target was only 22 lakh maunds of paddy for the whole Kharif year for procurement, the present year target ought to be raised to Rs.30 lakh maunds of paddy that was appreciated by the Government. I have, however, not been able to follow as to why the target has been brought down to 23 lakh maunds of paddy. I am told that the Kharif crop is going to give a good yield, and if we keep a good reserve taking advantage of the exceptional good yield, I think that will be both in the interest of the growers and also in the interest of the State. Because if an emergency occurs next year, we shall be able to fall back upon our own reserve instead of running to the Central Government and instead of having to remain content with the foul odour of the Burmese rice. I am also unable to understand why instead of creation of these additional posts, actual procurement has not been started. Last year and also in the year before last actual procurement operation started public leaders in different spheres were consulted and in consultation with them certain prices were fixed although I do not mean to say that we were quite satisfied with the price this fixed but after all, it represented to a certain extent the trend of public opinion. We saw, both in the last year and the year before last that some of our calculations went wrong. We thought that the trend of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the peasant would be on the lower scale. We thought that the parity between the price received and the price paid by the peasant would be in favour of the peasant. But though the Government of Assam have been publishing this parity in the Gazette for the last several years, the peasant are not at all better off; on the contrary the scale has gone not in favour of the peasant but against them. The things that the peasant is to purchase are being sold at higher price than is fair. Therefore we felt that this time before the actual procurement operation started the price ought to be refixed, and this price, at least, ought to be Rs.12 per maund of paddy. Because we saw both last year and the year before last that while we purchased paddy in Rs.9 or Rs.8 or Rs.9 or Rs.10 as soon as the paddy left the corner of the peasant and came to the corner of the middlemen, the price began to shoot up; it went as high as Rs 15 to Rs.16 per maund. That was the feature last year and the year before last. So, this time though there was lot of talk of very good crop and though taking advantage of that talk, many people are trying to corner the paddy at prices much below the price fixed by the Government, even at as low a price as Rs.5 or Rs.6 per maund, we are sure that when the peasant will part with the paddy, prices will definitely go up. Because one

*Speech not corrected.

year's good harvest cannot upset the trend the market has followed last several years. If good crops continue for several years, perhaps, there may be some change in the trend of the market. We do not say that there are two types of price fluctuation. There are certain things which are more elastic and there are others which are some what inelastic, particularly, necessities of life, and still, more particularly, the food, the price of things like these is inelastic in economic parlour. Therefore it will be a great mistake if we think that only one bumper crop will change the entire economic situation. But if we give stress on the trend of the last few years, we find that the condition of the peasant is becoming worse. In view of all these, I would like to suggest that along with the Supplementary Demand there ought to be a proposal from Government fixing the price of paddy, fixing it at Rs.12 per maund. Then in some part of the State, for example, at Hajo, the policy which has been pursued by Government is to procure the paddy through the monopoly channel of the Apex Marketing Society. Now as our Food Minister is also the Supply Minister as well as the Minister for Co-operatives, I would like to point out that an edifice can be strong only when the base or the bases on which it stands is or are also strong. Unless and until the Primary Co-operatives which are, so to say, only branches of the Apex Co-operative Society, are not strong or effective, the Apex Co-operative Society cannot be expected to serve its purpose. Unfortunately the Co-operative Societies as the base are not sufficiently strong or effective. Apart from this there is another inherent defect for which they may be responsible, There are certain responsibilities on the part of our Government also. Unless and until these co-operative societies get proper finance, proper nurture and encouragement, they cannot be expected to stand on their own legs. Our misfortune is that even when the people come forward with the idea and will of forming co-operate societies, the registration take a lot of time. I quite appreciate that there are certain formalities, technicalities which the officers in the co-operative department are to follow. But in case of an emergency, technicalities can be gone through speedily. I for myself do not find any reason why it should take six months for a particular co-operative officer to register a particular society. If there be certain defects in a society, the office may pull up the people concerned but he should do it as quickly as possible. In view of the fact that the time is running fast, I do not want to push my point any further. I only want to submit that the supply Minister who is also the Co-operative Minister will be pleased to see that the Co-operative Department in particular co-operates with the Supply Department in this matter very effectively and that it does things quickly, efficiently and in a very comprehensive manner.

With these suggestion I move my Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : The cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.2,24,84,000, under Supplymentary Demand No.17; Major head "85—A—Capital outlay in Schemes of Government Trading" at page 17 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, that is the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.2,24,84,000 do stand aduced by Rs.100.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা কব খুজিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER : মিনিষ্টাৰৰ ৰিপ্লাইটৈ সময় নহব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): মাত্ৰ দুই মিনিট হলেই হব।

Mr. SPEAKER: কওক।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে আগৰ দিনত যিবিলাক পৰিকল্পনা তৈয়াৰ হৈছিল সেইবিলাকত মাটিৰ ওপৰত বৰষুণৰ জোৰত আৰু লাঙ্গলৰ সহায়ত শস্য উৎপাদন হৈছিল।

(Bell)

মাত্ৰ মই তিনিটা পইণ্ট কম, চাৰ। কিন্তু আজিৰ দিনত আমি দেখিছো কাগজৰ ভূমিত কলমৰ নাঙ্গলেৰে আৰু ভাষণৰ বৰষুনেৰে শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ বিতাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিছে। সেইকাৰণে মই কব খুজিছো যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কামত অহা নাই আৰু কনজিউমাৰ সকলৰো 'বেনিফিট' (benefit) হোৱা নাই।

আনটো কথা হৈছে চাৰদিত্তিজন বিলাকত যি বিলাক Advisory Board আছে সেই বিলাকক অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ কিয় দিয়া হোৱা নাই মই বুজিব পৰা নাই। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই বৰ্ড বিলাকৰ পৰা বহু উপকাৰ হ'লহেতেন।

তাৰপিচত চাউল আৰু ধানৰ দামত ঠিকমতে সামঞ্জস্য নাই বৰ্ত্তমান অবস্থাত ধানৰ মূল্য অন্ততঃ ১২ টকা হ'ব লাগিছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER: Next point please.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: এয়া কথাটো হৈছে যে এক যোন ধানত ১৬ ভাগ দাট 'dust' হ'লে ২৭ সেৰৰ অলপ অধিক পৰিমাণৰ চাউল ওলাব লাগিছিল সেইটো কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members opposite for raising certain points here. I am grateful to Shri Bhattacharyya for welcoming the Government decision to procure 35 lakhs maunds of paddy. But I am afraid he is labouring under certain misconceptions. I do not blame him. The financial year is from April to March; whereas the procurement is generally done during the period from December to September. As a result of this a little confusion may arise. What happened is this. Our target for procurement for the period, say, starting with December, 1958 to September 1959, was 23 lakh maunds and Government did procure this quantity of which nearabout 18 lakhs maunds were the buffer stock and the rest supplied to the industries.

The officers had to be appointed for the reason that after the last de-control of foodstuff, all the States in India decided to go for a free economy in food. Government of Assam also disbanded all its officers of the Supply Department and the Supply Department was left only with a skeleton staff to deal in consumers goods only. When Government decided to procure paddy again these appointments had to be made. They were made just before the last Budget Session or immediately after the Budget Session. Therefore, this expenditure could not be foreseen while framing the Budget. But the officers had to be appointed without coming to the House as the House approved of the policy of procurement.

So far as this year is concerned, December 1959 to September 1960, our target is to procure 35 lakhs maunds of paddy. Of this, within this financial year, it is expected that 23 lakh maunds of paddy will be purchased and paid for. That is what we have said ; it is not reducing the target of 35 lakh maunds of paddy to 23 lakh maunds. As I have already explained earlier our Budget year is from certain month to month and the procurement year is different. Originally it was thought that we would procure only 15 lakhs maunds and provision was made in the budget accordingly. But because of a bumper crop this year the Government tender a higher target necessitating higher demand. Government is quite alive to the situation. We have thought that here is an year when we shall be able to have a bigger procurement and keep something for future. To help us to tide over difficulties in lean years we decided to have paddy in stock so that we are not left at the mercy of the traders and middlemen, about whom my friends have referred. Because of this bumper crop, Government not only thought of increasing the target to 35 lakhs, but we also thought increasing the target to 35 lakhs, but we also thought coming to this House with the proposal to purchase 23 lakhs in course of this financial year instead of 15 lakh maunds as contemplated originally. In fact, we would be purchasing more, Sir, but every bit of paddy purchased may not be required to be paid for within 31st March. We have estimated that at least 30 lakh maunds of paddy will have to be paid for in course of this year. Under the circumstances, I do not find any basic difference between the arguments adduced by the mover of the cut motion and mine.

I also agree that a good price should be ensured to the cultivators. In fact, I can tell this House that the minimum price guaranteed to the cultivators by our Government is Rs.9.00 which is the highest in India. This is a singular achievement of this Government. No other State has been able to pay Rs.9.00 per pound of paddy to the cultivators. In this connection I would like to point out what the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said. He wanted that price of rice should not be more than Rs.14/15 per maunds anywhere in the country. If that be so, our cultivators cannot get Rs.9.00 per maund. In any case we placed these points before the Food Advisory Council which met at Gauhati. We discussed there as to what should be the price of paddy and rice. It was not advocated there that the price of paddy should be Rs.12.00 in the minimum. The Secretary, Supply, is in New Delhi at the moment to discuss all these problems ; the problems referred to about the price, of rice the parity between the price of rice and the of paddy the quantum of of out-turn, so also the question of raising the minimum price of rice to be paid to the cultivators. I had also some discussion on these matter during my last visit to New Delhi wherefrom I returned only yesterday and I am expecting the final decision from the Government of India within a day or two. My honourable friends will please consider that legislation on food in so far as the procurement is concerned is in the hands of the Government of India. Assam cannot have a policy which is different from the Government of India or the rest of the country. We will have to go in line with rest of India. The opinion of the other States is that the price payable to the cultivators should be less than Rs.9. But we have not only fixed it at Rs.9, we are trying to increase it. But it cannot be Rs.12 as the hon'ble mover has suggested. If the cultivators are paid Rs.12 then the price of rice will go up further and the consumers will be hard hit. I do not agree that the parity price are not to the benefit of the

agriculturists, I would like to refer to my speech delivered last year in reply to Shri Nilmoney Borthakur when I discussed the position in details. I then said and even now I say that the cultivators in Assam are not as hard hit as has been sought to be proved.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): What is price fixed for rice ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation): I cann ot say. The hon. Member can refer to the Paddy Control with regard to the current prices. What will be the price next year is a matter under considerations and I am not in a position to say now.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: In the *Natun Assamiya* it appeared that the price of rice had been fixed at Rs.21.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not authentic.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: These are rumours. My friend has raised a question about raising the percentage of refrection. This question is receiving the attention of the Government. In fact we appointed a Commission called Milling Enquiry Commission to go into these and connected matters and to report as to what should be the parity between rice and paddy, out-turns, etc. As we are not experts we had referred these matter to a Committee of experts and the Committee has already submitted its report. The report is under study and it will be implemented as far as possible. With these assurances, I hope, the honourable Member will withdraw his cut motion.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: So I put the question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.2,24,84,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "85—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

(The question was adopted)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS No.18

"Loans and Advances"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 100, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc".

| | |
|---|-------------|
| | Rs. |
| I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... | 3,44,62,000 |
| II.—Additional Grant voted by the Assembly during the year. | 1,05,03,329 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Additional amount now required ... | 100 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demands will be accounted for—

| Minor and Sub-head | Grant originally voted by the Assembly | | Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly | | Additional amount now required | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | General | Sixth Schedule Areas | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dev. Schemes—Second Five Year Plan—C—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.,— Loans to Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

After overcoming the initial difficulties, the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill could start crushing sugar-cane from December, 1958. The total quantity of sugar produced during that crushing season was 47,071.75 maunds. The State Government granted an additional share capital of Rs.7 lakhs last year, when the Mill authority approached for financial assistance. Recently, the State Government granted a further loan of Rs.21 lakhs to meet its immediate liabilities and another sum of Rs.10,57,678.28 towards the price of machinery.

The above amounts could not solve the financial difficulties of the society. The Mill authorities approached Government again, for further assistance; after considering the various problems of the Mill, a loan of Rs.4½ lakhs was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Now it requires to be regularised by Supplementary Demand. Hence the token demand to regularise the advance and the balance is being re-appropriated from the savings of other Sub-heads within the grant.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances".

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

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th December, 1959.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly,
Assam.

APPENDIX 'A'

Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1959-60

| Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made | Nature of scheme | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60 | | | Remarks (Explanatory Notes.) |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| | | Non-recurring | recurring | Total | Non-recurring | recurring | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. | (9) |
| "68—A—Construction of Irrigation NEI Works (Non-Commercial) Normal-Food Control—General—Voted" | Construction of marginal embankment along the right bank of the Brilla river from Brahmaputra Dyke to Dam-dama Village and over Nalkholajan. | 62,000 | | 52,000 | 100 | .. | 100 | The implementation of the scheme is necessary to prevent a large area on the right bank of the Bailla river from being inundated by the spilt of the river. An area of about 3,000 acres of cultivable and home-stead lands will be benefitted on completion of the work. No provision could be made in the current year's Budget for the purpose as the work is unforeseen. |
| | | | | | | | | A sum of Rs.52,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Out of this amount a sum of Rs.5,000 was advanced from Contingency Fund but subsequently the amount is being met by reappropriation from the savings and a token grant of Rs.100 only is proposed to regularise the advance of Rs.35,000 taken from Contingency Fund. |

APPENDIX 'A'

| Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made | Nature of the Schemes | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate of expenditure in the current financial year (1959-60) | | | Remarks |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------|---|-----------|-------|--|
| | | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (A) "50.—C i v i Works—A.—Direc- tion—(a)—Chief Engineer and Secre ary, Public Works Depart- ment—2.—Pay of Establishment— Expendituree in connection with Border Area— General." | Additional Staff in con- nection with BORDER ROAD WORKS. | 3,120 | .. | 3,120 | 2,220 | .. | 2,220 | It was decided in a meeting held on 2nd April 1959 between the Army Officers and the Officers of the Assam Govern- ment to construct some Border Outpost and Roads and other accommodations for Security Forces, but as the existing staff of the Assam Public Works Department could not be made available for such works the Government has decided to entertain additional staff for the purpose. |
| 2.—Pay of Establish- ment. | Do | 1,252 | .. | 1,252 | 1,165 | .. | 1,165 | |
| 3.—Allowance and Honoraria. | Do | 4,372 | .. | 4,372 | 3,385 | .. | 3,385 | |
| | Total .. | 4,372 | .. | 4,372 | 3,385 | .. | 3,385 | |

APPENDIX

| Details | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate for 1959-60 | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Pay of Establishment— | | | | | | |
| (i) One Upper Division Assistant (Rs. 200—325) ... | .. | 2,400 .. | 2,400 | 1,800 | .. | 1,800 |
| (ii) One Typist (Rs. 60—125) | .. | 720 .. | 720 | 420 | .. | 420 |
| Total—2.—Pay of Establishment .. | 3,120 | .. | 3,120 | 2,220 | .. | 2,220 |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria— | | | | | | |
| (1) Dearness Allowance | .. | .. | 1,352 | 1,195 | .. | 1,163 |
| (2) Cash Allowance in lieu of Free Ration and Rice Concession | 1,252 | .. | | | | |
| (3) Winter Allowance | .. | .. | | | | |
| Total—3.—Allowance and Honoraria .. | 1,252 | .. | 1,252 | 1,165 | .. | 1,165 |

| Sub-head under which provision should be made | Nature of Schemes | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate of expenditure in the current financial year (1959-60) | | | Remarks |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|---|-----------|--------|---------|
| | | Non-recur- ring | Recurring | Total | Non-recur- ring | Recurring | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (B) "50—Civil Works—B—Char- ges on Construc- tion (a) Execu- tive—1—Pay of Officers—Expendi- ture in connec- tion with Border Areas—General" | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pay of Officer | Do | 10,500 | .. | 10,500 | 5,880 | .. | 5,880 | |
| 2. Pay of Estab- lishment, | | 4,284 | .. | 4,284 | 2,744 | .. | 2,744 | |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria. | | 8,550 | .. | 8,550 | 5,930 | .. | 5,930 | |
| 4. Contingencies ... | | 42,285 | .. | 42,285 | 38,235 | .. | 38,235 | |
| | | 65,619 | .. | 65,618 | 52,789 | .. | 52,789 | |

Details

| Details | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | | Estimate for 1959-60 | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1; Pay of Officers— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 1. No. of Executive Engineer (Rs.600—900) | 7,300 | .. | 7,200 | 3,689 | .. | 3,689 | .. | 3,689 |
| (b) 1. No. of Subdivisional Officer (Rs.225—600) | 3,300 | .. | 3,300 | 2,200 | .. | 2,200 | .. | 2,200 |
| Total—1—Pay of Officers | 10,500 | .. | 10,500 | 5,889 | .. | 5,889 | .. | 5,889 |
| 2. Pay of Establishment— | | | | | | | | |
| 1 No. of Upper Division Assistant—(Rs.125—175) | 1,500 | .. | 1,500 | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 |
| 2 Nos. of Lower Division Assistant (Rs.60—125) | 1,440 | .. | 1,440 | 960 | .. | 960 | .. | 960 |
| 4 Nos. of Grade IV (Rs.28—40) | 1,344 | .. | 1,344 | 784 | .. | 784 | .. | 784 |
| Total—2—Establishment | 4,284 | .. | 4,284 | 2,744 | .. | 2,744 | .. | 2,744 |

450.—Civil Works—B—Charges on construction—(i) Executive—1—Pay of Officers—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General.

Estimate of ultimate cost

Estimate for 1959-60

| Details | (1) Rs. | Recurring | | Total | | Non-recurring | | Total | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | (2) Rs. | (3) Rs. | (4) Rs. | (5) Rs. | (6) Rs. | (7) Rs. | (8) Rs. | (9) Rs. |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria— | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Travelling Allowance of Officers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (2) Travelling Allowance of Establishment .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (3) Cost of Living allowance .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (4) Dearness allowance .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (5) Cash allowance .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (6) <i>Ad-hoc</i> increase in D. A. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 8,550 | .. | 8,550 | 5,930 | .. | .. | 5,930 | 5,930 |
| Total—3—Allowance and Honoraria .. | .. | 8,550 | .. | 8,550 | 5,930 | .. | .. | 5,930 | 5,930 |
| 4. Contingencies— | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-contract .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purchase and Maintenance of Government Vehicles, etc. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Telephone Charges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Books and Maps .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purchase of Typewriter .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 42,285 | .. | 42,285 | 38,235 | .. | .. | 38,235 | 38,235 |
| Total—4—Contingencies .. | .. | 42,285 | .. | 42,285 | 38,235 | .. | .. | 38,235 | 38,235 |

*Includes the cost of 2 Jeeps.

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

| Major, Minor and Sub head under which provision should be made | Nature of Scheme | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60 | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Non-Recurr- ing | Recurr- ing | Total | Non-Recurr- ing | Recurr- ing | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | Do. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| "50.—C. W.—B— Charges on Con- struction—(a)— Executive 1:—Pay of Officers—Ex- penditure incurred in connection with BORDER AREAS— Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas— | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pay of officers | .. | 13,800 | .. | 13,800 | 9,362 | .. | 9,362 | |
| 2. Pay of Establish- ment. | .. | 7,896 | .. | 7,896 | 5,141 | .. | 5,141 | |
| 3. Allowance and Honoraria. | .. | 19,460 | .. | 19,460 | 13,210 | .. | 13,210 | |
| 4. Contingencies | .. | 70,465 | .. | 70,465 | 65,765 | .. | *65,765 | |
| Total | .. | 1,11,441 | .. | 1,11,441 | 93,478 | .. | 93,478 | |

| Details | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate of expenditure for 1959-60 | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total | Non-recurring | Recurring | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 150.—C. W. State—B—Charges on Construction—(a)—Executive—I.—Pay of Officers—Expenditure in connection with BORDER AREAS—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted. | | | | | | |
| 1, Pay of Officers— | | | | | | |
| 1. No. Executive Engineer (Rs. 600—900) | .. | .. | .. | 7,200 | .. | 7,200 |
| 1 No. Subdivisional Officer (Rs. 255—600) | .. | .. | .. | 3,300 | .. | 3,300 |
| 1 No. Subdivisional Officer (Rs. 225—600) | .. | .. | .. | 3,300 | .. | 3,300 |
| Total—1—Pay of Officers | .. | 13,800 | .. | 13,800 | 9,362 | 9,362 |
| 2. Pay of Establishment— | | | | | | |
| 2 Nos. Upper Division Assistant (Rs. 125—175) | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 | .. | 3,000 |
| 4. Nos. Lower Division Assistant (60—125) | .. | .. | .. | 2,880 | .. | 2,880 |
| 6 Nos. Grade IV (Rs. 28—40) | .. | .. | .. | 2,016 | .. | 2,016 |
| Total—2—Pay of Establishment | .. | 7,896 | .. | 7,896 | 5,141 | 5,141 |

3. Allowance and Honoraris—

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Travelling Allowance of Officers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Travelling Allowances of Establishment .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Cost of Living Allowance .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Dearness allowance ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Cash allowance in lieu of R. and R. C. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. <i>Ad-hoc</i> increase in D. A. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Hill Allowance .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total—3—Allowances — | | | | | |
| | 19,460 | .. | 19,460 | 13,210 | 13,210 |

4. Contingencies—

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 Non-contract .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Purchase and Maintenance of Government Vehicles .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Telephone Charge .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Books and Maps .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Purchase of Typewriter [.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total—4—Contingencies — | | | | | |
| | 70,464 | .. | 70,464 | 65,765 | 65,765 |

65,765
Industries 4
the cost of
Nos.
Jeeps.

| Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made | Estimate of ultimate cost | | Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60 | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Nature of Scheme | | Non-recuring | Recurring | Total Non-recuring | Recurring Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| "50—Civil Works and Plant—Expenditure incurred in connection with Border Areas—General." | Do. | 12,450 | .. | 12,454 | 12,450 | .. |
| Total .. | | 12,450 | .. | 12,454 | 12,450 | .. |
| "50.—Civil Works and Plan—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas." | Do. | 21,470 | .. | 21,470 | 21,470 | .. |
| Total .. | | 21,470 | .. | 21,470 | 21,470 | .. |
| "50.—Civil Works Development Schemes—(2nd Five Year Plan B—Charges on Construction—4 Contin- gencies—Purchase and Maintenance of Government Vehicle—General." | Do. | 6,04,500 | .. | 6,04,500 | 90,425 | .. |
| Total .. | | 6,04,500 | .. | 6,04,500 | 90,425 | .. |

| Details | Estimate of ultimate cost | | | Estimate for 1959-60 | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Non-recur- ring | Recurring | Total | Non-recur- ring | Recurring | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| E—TOOLS AND PLANT | | | | | | |
| | 12,450 | ... | 12,450 | 12,450 | ... | 12,450 |
| | 12,450 | .. | 12,450 | 12,450 | .. | 12,450 |
| | 21,470 | .. | 21,470 | 21,470 | .. | 21,470 |
| | 21,470 | ... | 21,470 | 21,470 | .. | 21,470 |
| | 6,04,500 | .. | 6,04,500 | 90,425 | .. | 90,425 |
| | 6,04,500 | .. | 6,04,500 | 90,425 | .. | 90,425 |

W.—Revenue Schemes—(2nd Five Year Plan)—B—Charges on construction—4—Contingencies—Purchase and Maintenance of Government Vehicle—General.

50.—C.W.—Revenue Schemes—(2nd Five Year Plan)—B—Charges on
construction—4—Contingencies—Purchase and Maintenance
Government Vehicle—General.

| Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made | Estimates of ultimate cost | | Estimate of immediate cost | | Remarks | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|---|-----|
| | Nature of scheme | | Non-Recurring Total | | | | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 72.—Capital outlay on Industrial development | Indian Refineries Ltd. | 50 lakhs (approx.) | .. | 50 lakhs (approx.) | 12,20,000 | .. | 12,20,000 | Government of India was requested to convert the value of land that would be acquired at Noonmati by the State Government for the Indian Refineries, Ltd. as equal investment of the State Government in the aforesaid Company. The Government of India has agreed to the proposal. This will yield extra income for the State in the nature of dividends on the amount invested. | |
| (I)—Investment in other commercial concerns) Normal —A Investment in other commercial concerns. | Purchase of stores | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | .. | 50,00,000 | .. | 50,00,000 | 12,20,000 | .. | 12,20,000 | | |

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement showing the advance granted from the Contingency Fund during 1959-60 under Rule 9 of the Assam Contingency Fund Rules and subsequent authorisation thereof by the Assembly

| Serial No. in the Register | Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc. | Amount of advance sanctioned | No. and date of sanction | Amount of Supplementary provision. | Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance | Remarks |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 52 | "37.—I—Education—General—R.—Scholarships—Central Post-Matric Scholarships for Backward classes— <i>Deduct</i> Recovery—R.—Scholarships— <i>Deduct</i> Amount recoverable from Government of India. | 15,00,000 | Memo. No. FC(I), Edn./5140/59 (Dy), dated 15th October 1959. | 15,00,000 | | 6 .. |
| 49 | "68.—A.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works—Flood Control Works." | 35,000 | Memo. No. FC(III)/2178/59 Dy, dated 20th August 1959. | 100 | 2 | .. |
| 58 | "54.—Famine Relief—A—(a)—(ii) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief, Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas. | 1,60,000 | Memo. No. BB(II)CF20/59, dated 18th November 1959. | 1,60,000 | 10 | 7 |
| 59 | "54.—Famine Relief—A—(a)—Relief Works—(i) Ordinary." | 50,000 | Memo. No. BB.(II)CF19/59, dated 18th November 1959. | 50,000 | 19 | .. |
| 56 | "57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.—H.—Contributions." | 25,000 | Memo. No. BB.(I)33/58/4, dated 21st October 1959. | 25,000 | .. | .. |
| 57 | | 90,000 | Memo. No. BB.(I)1293/59, dated 14th November 1959. | 90,000 | 13 | .. |
| 55 | "Loans and Advances, etc.—Development Scheme—Second Five Year Plan—C—Loans to Local Funds Private Parties, etc.—Loans to Assam Co-operative Sugar | 4,50,000 | Memo. No. FFC(II)560/59-60 dated 24th October, 1959. | 100 | 18 | .. |