

**Proceedings of the Ninth 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 9 A.M.
on Friday, the 14th October, 1960.

P R E S E N T

Shri MAHENDRA MOHON CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the
Chair, Seven Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and Seventy-four Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Incidents that took place at Shillong, Mariani and Lumding

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked :

*22. Will the Minister-in-charge of Home be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether lately there were some incidents at Shillong, Mariani and Lumding which have created bad feelings amongst the different communities ?
- (b) Whether Government have instituted any enquiry into those incidents ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

22. (a)—It is not known as to which incidents are referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The incidents which took place at Shillong, Mariani and Lumding are given in the statement which has been placed on the Library table. Incidents all over the State heavily strained the relationship between communities.

(b)—No enquiry into the incidents is considered necessary as the details are already available.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : May I know, Sir, whether some persons were arrested in connection with these incidents ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Yes Sir, the statement which was placed on the Library Table gives the details.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এইটো কথা শুনানে যে ভাষা সক্রান্ত ছিলঙত যি শোভাযাত্রা হৈছিল সেই শোভাযাত্রা কাৰীয়ে অসমীয়া ভাষাক গাধৰ ভাষা বুলি Slogan দিছিল ? আৰু Sign board বিলাক নষ্ট কৰিছিল ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

Sign board যিবিলাক শোভাযাত্রাকাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা নষ্ট কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেইবোৰ বাতি কোনোবা দুবুঙাই নষ্ট কৰিছে। শোভাযাত্রাকাৰীয়ে যিবিলাক slogan দিছিল সেইবোৰত কোনো আপত্তি জনক slogan নাই বুলি তেওঁলোকেই বাতৰি কাকতত ইস্তাহাৰ দিছিল।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): অসমীয়া ভাষাক গাধৰ ভাষা বুলি যদি গালি পৰা নাই তেন্তে অসম চৰকাৰে এখন ইস্তাহাৰ জাৰি নকৰিলে কিয়?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: বাতৰি কাকতৰ জৰিয়তে ইস্তাহাৰ জাৰি কৰা হৈছে নহয়।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): How many Assamese boys were assaulted or how many sustained injuries at Moriani on 28th June Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: All details have been laid on the Library Table—that has already been replied.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sign board নষ্ট কৰাৰ কাৰণে কাৰোবাক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছিলনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sing board নষ্ট কৰি থকা অৱস্থাত কাৰো ধৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): ছিলঙত শোভাযাত্রাকাৰী ছাত্ৰ সকলে পিচত সভা পাতি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰিছিল। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো ইস্তাহাৰ দিয়া হৈছিলনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: আগতেই শোভাযাত্রা কিয় বন্ধ কৰা নহ'ল?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: শোভাযাত্রা বা সভাই শান্তি ভঙ্গ কৰিব বুলি সন্দেহ নহলে বন্ধ কৰা নহয়।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): May I know whether it is a fact that some Government employee was arrested in connection with some bomb explosion in the house of late M. C. Bhattacharyya at Shillong?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that question arise?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ইস্তাহাৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এনে এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ পিচতো চৰকাৰে ইস্তাহাৰ নিদিয়া বাবে দায়ী নহয়নে?

Mr. SPEAKER: The matter is subjudice.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): তেনেকুৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা কৰাৰ পিচতো ইস্তাহাৰ নিদিয়াতো দুঃখৰ কথা হোৱা নাইনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): চৰকাৰে ইস্তাহাৰ দিয়া প্ৰশ্ন উঠাৰ আগতে তেওঁলোকে নিজেই বাতৰি কাকতত ইস্তাহাৰ দিলে।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): লামডিঙত মনিপুৰী নবা এটা চুবী মৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰোবাক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Particular incident ৰ কথা কবলৈ জাননীৰ দৰকাৰ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): ছিলঙত চুবী মৰা ঘটনা কিমান হৈছিল ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: লামডিঙত অসমীয়া বোলাহৰি “পুবেৰুণ” চলি থাকোতে কিছুমান দুৰ্বৃত্তই পিকেটিং কৰিছিল আৰু ফলত জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি লৈছিল। তেনে অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে ইস্তাহাৰ জাৰি কৰা উচিত নাছিল নে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: সেই সময়ত বহুত ইস্তাহাৰ দিয়া হৈছিল। গতিকে বিশেষ কোনো ঘটনা সম্পৰ্কে কবলৈ জাননী লাগে।

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUH (Anguri): সভা-শোভাযাত্ৰাত যদি কোনো ভাষাক গাধৰ ভাষা বুলি কৈছিল, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে বাধা দিয়া নাছিল কিয় ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মই আগতেই কৈছে যে সভাত বা শোভাযাত্ৰাকাৰীয়ে আপত্তিজনক মন্তব্য কৰা নাই; কোনো দায়িত্বহীন লোকে কবিব পাৰে।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: এটা কি সত্য যে কতক গুলি দুটলোক লামডিঙে “পুবেৰুণ” কথা ছবি মাত্ৰ ১৫-২০ মিনিট বন্ধ কৰে। ৰাখে তাৰপৰি লোকে দায়িত্বশীল লোকৰ চেষ্টায় ইহা আবার ১৫-২০ মিনিট পৰি চলি হ'ল ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: চৰকাৰৰ খবৰ তেনেকুৱাই।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): লামডিঙত অসমীয়া কথা ছবি “পুবেৰুণ” প্ৰায় দেৰ ঘণ্টা বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছিল। সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত কাৰোবাক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: With regard to this particular incident, I require notice, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: ছিলঙৰ এচেঞ্চলী হোটেলত কিমান অসমীয়া মানুহে আশ্ৰয় লৈছিল ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a new question.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patharkandi (Reserved Scheduled Tribes)]: লামডিং, মবিয়নী আৰু ছিলঙত অসমীয়া মানুহ মাৰপিও কৰা প্ৰসঙ্গত কোনো মানুহ গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছেনে ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): কোনো case registered হৈছেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): নিশ্চয় হৈছে। প্ৰতিটো খবৰ দিবলৈ হলে স্কীয়া প্ৰশ্ন দিলে ভাল।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : ছিলঙৰ এচেম্বলী হোষ্টেলত ৫ জন পুলিচ অফিচাৰেও আশ্ৰয় লোৱা হয়নে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: ময়ো সেইটো কথা কৈছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: Put a specific question on this point and then the Chief Minister will be able to reply.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): শিলঙৰ Assembly Hostel ত কিছুমান পুলিচ বিষয়ায়ো আশ্ৰয় লোৱা গৰণমতে জানেনে ?

Judicial enquiry for the brutal murder of Shri Surya Bora and assault of Shri Hareswar Goswami

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked :

*23. Will the Minister-in-charge of Home be pleased to state—

(a) Whether arrangement for judicial enquiry has been made for taken up with the proper authorities for the brutal murder of Shri Surya Bora at Siliguri on 8th July 1960 and assault of Shri Hareswar Goswami, Leader of Opposition, Assam Legislative Assembly ?

(b) If so, when the enquiry will start ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

23. (a), (b) & (c)—The incidents referred to by the Hon'ble Member took place within the State of West Bengal and therefore fall under the administrative jurisdiction of that State. The Chief Minister, West Bengal has written to Chief Minister, Assam that over this case No. 3, dated 8th July 1960, under section 302, I.P. C., has been started at Siliguri G. R. P. S. and six arrest made.

†**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: সূৰ্য্য বৰাৰ মৰা শটে অসমলৈ কিয় অনা নহল ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Decompose হৈ গল নহয়।

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: What is the date of the letter of the Chief Minister, West Bengal ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : 16th September 1960.

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)**: শিলিগুৰিৰ বাহিৰেও বংপুৰ, জনপাইগুৰি আদি ঠাইত বহুত অত্যাচাৰ হোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that question arise ? You must confine yourself to the incidents at Siliguri.

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morangi)**: May I know from Government how many persons have been arrested by the West Bengal Police in that connection ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Six, he said.

†**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North)**: May I know from Government how many persons were killed by Police firing at Siliguri to protect the life of Shri Hareswar Goswami ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : The letter does not give the number of persons killed by Police firing. The Chief Minister has, however, stated this: "In this connection I may mention that we gave all protection to the Assamese Railway employees at Siliguri and in other places of the district and Shri Goswami himself saw the action taken by us in saving his life and the lives and properties of other Assamese".

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Ganhati)**: Whether it is the information of our Government that some lives were taken at Siliguri to protect the life of Shri Hareswar Goswami or to maintain law and order there ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: To maintain law and order, of course, in such a situation, but the cause of disturbances was the attempt to assault Mr. Goswami.

†**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS**: How many persons have been killed by Police firing throughout the whole State of Assam to maintain law and order during the last disturbances ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that question arise ?

†Speech not corrected

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)**: বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামীৰ লগতে আৰু আন কোনোৱা সদস্য শিলিগুৰিত বিপদাপন্ন হৈছিল নেকি ?

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY**: শিলিগুৰিত ঘটনা ঘটনাৰ ফলত বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামীৰ দাঁত দুটা ভঙা সঁচানে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: সেইটো শ্ৰীগোস্বামীক স্মৃতিলৈহে মাননীয়া সদস্যই জানিব পাৰিব।

†**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: শ্ৰীসূৰ্য্য বড়াক পশ্চিম-বঙ্গ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিয় Protection দিব নোৱাৰিলে, সেই বিষয়ে অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কৈফিয়ৎ খুজিছেনে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেনেকুৱা কৈফিয়ৎ খুজিব নোৱাৰে। ঘটনা ঘটনাৰ পিচত কৈফিয়ৎ খোজাৰ বিশেষ লাভো নাই।

†**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding)**: শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী কিমান সময় শিলিগুৰিত আতক হৈ আছিল, সেইটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে জানেনে ?

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY**: শিলিগুৰিত অশান্তি হোৱা সময়ত অৱঙালীৰ দোকান কিছুমান লুট হোৱা কথাটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে জানেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Does that question arise ?

(A Voice শিলিগুৰিৰ কথা থকা কাৰণে সোধা হৈছে)

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY**: এইটো কথা গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট জানেনে যে শ্ৰীযুত হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী আৰু তেখেতৰ পাৰ্টী শিলিগুৰিত ৮ জুলাইৰ ৭ বাজি ৪৬ মিঃ পৰা ৯ জুলাইৰ ৪।। টালৈ অৱৰুদ্ধ হৈ আছিল আৰু প্ৰায় ৬ হাজাৰ জনতাই খিৰিকিৰ আইনা আদি ভাঙি উপদ্ৰৱ কৰিছিল ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: পশ্চিম-বঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সেই ঘটনাত জড়িত থকা লোকসংখ্যাৰ বিষয়ে খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY**: শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামীক আক্ৰমণ কৰা আৰু সূৰ্য্য বৰাক হত্যা কৰাৰ কাৰণ জানিবলৈ অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা চেষ্টা কৰিছে নে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: These were cases of mob violence ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The incident took place as a result of mob violence ?

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** শিলিগুৰিত শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামীক Injure কৰা আৰু সূৰ্য্য বৰাক হত্যা কৰা ক্ষেত্ৰত পশ্চিম-বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে কিবা Enquiry কৰিছে নে ?

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী পশ্চিম-বঙ্গলৈ ভাষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে গৈছিল নেকি ?

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** পশ্চিম-বঙ্গলৈ সূৰ্য্য বৰা কিয় গৈছিল ? ভাষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে নে অন্য কিবা কাৰণত গৈছিল যে তেওঁক হত্যা কৰা হ'ল ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

†**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীৰ লগতে, শ্ৰীমতী গোস্বামী কো assault কৰা কথাটো সত্যনে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** এই কথা Mrs. Goswami ৰ পৰাই জানিব পাৰে ?

Construction of embankments on both banks of Pagladiya and Nona

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East) asked :

*24. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) be pleased to refer to Unstarred question No.494, asked by the Questioner during 1961 Budget Session of the Assembly on the subject of continued suffering of the villagers of Pachim Barbhog due to development of a spill channel from Majusiral to Bharbhari and state—

- (a) Whether there is any proposal to close the spill channel on the Upper reaches of Pagladiya and Nona ?
- (b) If so when, and if not, why not ?
- (c) What is the estimated cost of the work ?
- (d) When the work can be expected to be started ?

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

24. (a)—Yes. Proposals for construction of embankment on both banks of the Pagladiya and Nona rivers on the Upper reaches are under investigation for inclusion in the Master plan.

(b)—If funds are available, the Schemes are found feasible technically and provide is attached, these schemes are likely to be taken up during 3rd Plan period.

(c)—The approximate cost of Pagladiya embankment is Rs.6 lakhs and that of Nona embankment is 4 lakhs.

(d)—In view of replies to (a) to (c), does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Do the Government provide to flash gates or sluice gates to get away the surplus water that has created a menace to the lower reaches in absence of such sluice gates ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : To that question I have replied just now, Sir. If it is taken up then this question can be considered.

Mr. SPEAKER His question is whether you have put any such projects ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY As I have said in answers of 24 (a) that the proposal for construction of embankments on both banks to the Pagladiya and Nona rivers on the Upper reaches are under investigation. Therefore this question will also naturally be investigated. It is not possible for me to reply at the moment.

Mauzadari System

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the conditions of Mauzadars have not been improved even after they were given increment in the form of commission ?
- (b) Whether the Minister is aware that there is a large number of Mauzadars guilty of misappropriation of large amounts of money in each district of Assam ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that many Mauzadar families were totally ruined during the past several years ?

- (d) Whether Government are aware of the popular feeling that this state of affairs is created for the reason that Mauzadari system introduced during foreign rule is out-dated and out-moded and is unsuitable for the present set up of administration ?
- (e) What steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the remaining Mauzadars so that their families are not ruined ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

25. (a)—No. Government have enhanced the rates of commission to Mauzadars which led to the increase of Mauzadars' income by at least Rs.500 per year. Government believe that this has considerably eased the financial difficulties of the Mauzadars.

(b)—There has been some misappropriation cases in some districts.

(c)—No such report has been received by Government, but some may have faced difficulties.

(d)—Government is not aware of such general feeling. The Mauzadari system has not been found unsuitable in the present set up of administration, rather it is very popular among a section of the people.

(e)—Government do not compel anyone to accept Mauzadarship and do not propose to give any other amenities except what they enjoy now.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) With regard to (b), what is the reason for the large number of misappropriation cases occurring in the different districts of the State ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : The Mouzadars live beyond their means. So they misappropriate.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : ২৫ (a) প্রশ্নের উত্তরত চৰকাৰে মৌজাদাৰ সকলক বছৰি ৫০০ টকা কমিচন বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে যদিও আন হাতে যিটো permanent পিয়ন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাত সেই সমান টকাই মৌজাদাৰ সকলৰ মাটি হোৱা নাইনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER This has been taken into consideration.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Taking into consideration everything under the new system, the Mouzadars would be financial gainer by at least Rs. 500, according to the size of the mouzas, may be Rs. 500, may be Rs. 1,000 or may be more.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUHURY : Does the Minister know that the reason for the large number of misappropriation is not due to living beyond means, but due to meet the bare necessities ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister Revenue): That is a matter of opinion of my friend, but when there is misappropriation, cases are started.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Do not the Government consider that the size of some mouzas are uneconomic?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There are some mouzas which are uneconomic, but there will be increment of Rs.500.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Is it not a fact that most of the misappropriation cases are due to the non-instructions to the offices of the Mouzadars by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: This is not the correct stand, but there are some lapses in the supervision of the Mouzadars offices.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj): মৌজাদারী প্রণালীর বাহিবে খাজনা আদায় কৰা কিবা বেলেগ প্রণালী আছে নেকি?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: হয় আছে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): অন্যান্য বাজ্যত মৌজাদারী প্রথা খাজনা আদায় কৰা অন্য কিবা ভাল উপায় আছে নেকি চৰকাৰে খবৰ কৰিবনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: এই প্রথা অকল অসমতেই আছে; কাজেই খবৰ কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: জমিদারী উচ্ছেদ হোৱা ঠাইত চৰকাৰে কোন প্রণালীৰে খাজনা আদায় কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিছে নেকি?

Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh): কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত মৌজাদাৰ নোহোৱাকৈ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ জৰিয়তে খাজনা আদায় কৰোতে যি টকা খৰছ হয়, সেই টকা মৌজাদাৰৰ কনিচনতকৈ বেচি বুলি চৰকাৰে নাভাবেনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: কিছু বেচি হয়।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: তহচিল প্রথা কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছেনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত হৈছে আৰু কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা নাই।

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Whether Government are contemplating to replace the system of collection of land revenue through the Mouzadars by collection through the Panchayats?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): We have such ideas but we feel that this matter will have to be examined.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Black-topping and surfacing of Nalbari Town portion of Nalbari-Palla and Nalbari-Dhamdhama Road respectively

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government received proposal from Gauhati Sub-divisional Development Board for black-topping Nalbari Town portion of Nalbari-Palla Road ?
- (b) Whether another proposal for surfacing of Nalbari Town portion of Nalbari-Dhamdhama Road to Stand heavy vehicular traffic was received by Government ?
- (c) What steps have been taken to execute these important works immediately ?

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

52. (a) & (b) —These proposals have been included in the list of proposals by the Subdivisional Development Board (now Mohkuma Parishad) for consideration at the time of drawing up Third Five Year Plan Road Schemes.

(c)—They have been referred back to the Mohkuma Parishad for indicating individual priority. They, if and when received, will be considered along with all other proposals in preparing the road schemes under the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: It is always necessary for black topping of roads to call for a report from the Mohakuma Parishad for the Public Works Department can take black topping themselves ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It is necessary because so far as these proposals are concerned, we are to fix the priority in consultation with the Mohakuma Parishad.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: My question has not been replied, Sir. My question is whether it is necessary to obtain a report from the Mohakuma Parishad.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It is necessary.

Criteria of promotion from the rank of Sub-Inspector to the rank of Inspector of Police

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

53. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the criteria of selection for promotion to the higher rank, *i. e.*, to the post of Inspector of Police from the post of Sub-Inspector of Police ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that promotion of some officers who are directly recruited as Sub-Inspector of Police have been held up ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that these officers were asked to appear before the Selection Board several times on consideration of suitability of promotion ?
- (d) If so, for what reason they have been debarred from promotion ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

53. (a)—Promotion from the rank of Sub-Inspector to the rank of Inspector of Police is made by selection on basis of merit-cum-seniority and fitness to hold the post.

(b)—Yes, Not only directly recruited Sub-Inspectors but Departmental Sub-Inspectors are also superseded in case they are not found fit for promotion by the State Police Selection Board.

(c) & (d)—All superseded officers are allowed to appear before the Board from time to time for re-examination of their cases taking into consideration their work since the last Selection Board. If they are found unfit by the Board on re-examination as stated above they are not recommended for promotion.

Purchase of Periodic and Annual Patta land by some river eroded settlement holders

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

54. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some river eroded settlement holder of villages Peradhara, Khagrakati, Bhelengimari, Chaprapara and Barbala of mauza Barkhetri under Hajo circle have purchased some periodic and annual patta lands in villages Kandhbari and Puran Akhia of the same mauza within last few years ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that these purchasers have filed mutation petitions for having mutations ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that they have not been given mutations ?
- (d) If so, why ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

54. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The question of allowing mutation is under examination which will be decided on the merit of each case and under provision of the Law.

(d)—Does not arise.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, when these lands were purchased ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I cannot give the dates.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: It is a fact that the lands were purchased five years back ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: May be. If it was put in the question I could have replied.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: When mutation cases were filed ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: This is also not in the question. So I cannot give the date.

Re: **Basic Education Board and permanent retention of its employees**

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

55. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Basic Education Board of the Education Department of the Government of Assam has been made permanent ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) Whether the services of the employees of the Basic Training Centres in Government Basic Training Centres and State Board Basic Training Centres have been confirmed ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that some employees in these Training Centres have served for more than ten years ?

(e) Why the services of these employees who have put in service for more than five years have not been confirmed ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the principle of the Government is to confirm the services of the employees who have served for more than five years ?

(g) If so, why exception has been made in case of the employees of the Training Centres ?

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

55. (a)—The Basic Education Board which is known as “State Advisory Board for Basic Education” is a body constituted under the provisions of the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954. The question of making the Board permanent does not arise.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Not yet. The question of making the posts permanent under Government Basic Training Centres which have completed more than five years of continuous service is under consideration of the Government. Government also contemplate to take over all the Basic Training Centres now run by the State Basic Education Board and the question of making the posts of those Training Centres permanent will be considered as soon as they are taken over by Government.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The Basic Education schemes were implemented under the Post-War Development Schemes on an experimental basis. The question of making the posts under Government Basic Training Centres which have completed more than five years is under consideration of Government.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—As the Basic System of Education was introduced on an experimental basis, permanent retention of the posts could not be considered earlier. The matter is now under consideration of Government as stated in reply to question 55 (c) above.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Is the Basic Education system still on experimental basis ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: No. This is not on experimental basis.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : If this is not on experimental basis, then why this Department has not been made permanent ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : It is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : But in reply to (a) the Deputy Minister has been pleased to state that the question of making the Board permanent does not arise.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The State Board is a permanent one.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, in reply to 55 (c) it is stated that Government also contemplate to take over all the Basic Training Centres. What is the meaning ? Are these centres not yet Government institutions ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : No. All are not Government institutions. Some are still under the Basic Education Board.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Which are Government institutions and which are not ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He will require notice for that.

Re: Basic Training Centres and its Instructors

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

56. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the load of work of the Instructors in the Basic Training Centres is much heavier than other teachers in other educational institutions as they are required to work from morning till night in the Training Centres ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to introduce a better scale of pay for these Instructors ?

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

56. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : The reply to (a) is 'No'. Is the Deputy Minister aware that the Basic Training Instructors are to give training on more subjects than the teachers in other institutions ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : They are to work for 4 hours only with 45 minutes per hour. The class begins from morning till evening but they are to work for 4 hours only.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Do the Government propose to set up a Committee to examine the work load ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : It is not necessary.

Re: Provincialisation of Training Centres

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

57. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government so far to provincialise all the Training Centres except those which are conducted by the University ?

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

57. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Re: Cash allowance for Basic Education Board Employees**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked:

58. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all employees serving under the State Basic Board and serving under different Subdivision School Boards are of the same category, *i.e.*, are employees under the State Basic Board ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that cash allowance of Rs.13.50 n.P. per month in lieu of free ration and rice concession has been extended to the employees of the State Basic Board Shillong?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that prior to introduction of the said cash allowance in lieu of free ration and rice concession all Basic Board employees whether in the State Basic Board or in different Subdivisional School Boards enjoyed the same cash allowance of Rs.3 and Rs.6 per mensem allowed to unmarried and married employees respectively ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the cash allowance in lieu of free ration and rice concession was introduced to the Government servants of certain categories with effect from 1st January 1955 ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that this cash allowance has been extended to the employees of the State Basic Board, Shillong with effect from 1st February 1957 and not from 1st January 1955 ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that this cash allowance has not yet been extended to the Basic Boards Employees serving under School Boards and in Training Centres under the Basic Board ?
- (g) Why this discrimination was made in extending the benefit of cash allowance only to the employees of the State Basic Board, Shillong ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to extend this legitimate benefit to all the employees of the Basic Education Board also with effect from 1st January 1955 serving under different Subdivisional School Boards and in different Basic Education Training Centres irrespective of residence ?

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

- 58 (a)—Yes.
 (b)—Yes.
 (c)—Yes.
 (d)—Yes.

(e) —, from 13th February 1957 and not 1st February 1957.

(f) —Yes.

(g) —Cash allowance of Rs.13.50 nP. was not extended to the State Basic Education Board employees from the date of its introduction but from a later date, *i.e.*, 13th February 1957 after several representation to the Government. Though the employees of the School Boards are also employees of the State Board, the economic condition of Shillong is entirely different from that of the Plains as the cost of living at Shillong is higher, the cash allowance of Rs. 13.50 nP. was given in Shillong.

The question of extending the same benefit to the School Board and Training School Staff is, however, being examined by Government.

(h) —Government is examining the question of giving this benefit and when a decision is made it will be effective from the date of order.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): In reply to (a) it is stated that all employees serving under the State Basic Board and Subdivisional School Boards are of the same category, *i.e.*, they are all employees under the State Basic Board. Why then the employees under the State Basic Board are given Cash Allowance and it is denied to the employees under the School Boards and in Training Centres under the Basic Boards ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): How long it will remain under consideration ? Can the Deputy Minister give a time limit by which the consideration will be finalised ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It is difficult to give a date.

Mr. SPEAKER: I find that in too many questions the Deputy Minister's reply is that "it is under consideration" or the Deputy Minister has got "no information." This is not the way to reply to questions. He should be definite.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In reply to (h) it is stated that Government is examining the question of giving this benefit and when a decision is made it will be effective from the date of order. That means the benefit is sought to be given from the date of order. Will it not be injustice to the employees of the Basic Education Board to give the benefit from the date of order whereas the employees here are already getting the benefit ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It is true that this will be hard for them.

Re: Government Emporium of the State

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

59. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—
- The locations of the Government Emporia in and outside the State with their respective year of starting ?
 - The initial starting capital of each such emporium ?

- (c) The present working funds and assets of each emporium ?
- (d) How many of such emporia were provided with buildings ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that some such emporia are housed in rented houses ?
- (f) If so, since when ?
- (g) On what consideration or basis, the emporia were provided with permanent buildings ?
- (h) Whether the volume of business was taken into consideration ?
- (i) What are the outstanding dues of the Karimganj Government Emporium from other emporia ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that Karimganj Emporium is housed in an old and dilapidated rented building with insufficient accommodation for storage and display ?
- (k) If so, what steps Government has taken to provide it with a suitable permanent building of its own ?
- (l) Whether there has been any demand for setting up a calendaring plant at Karimganj for providing finishing facilities to the handloom weavers (cotton) whose number in the Sub-division is largest in the State ?
- (m) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to assist the weavers in this behalf ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)
replied :

59. (a) to (c)—A Statement is placed on the Library Table.

(d)—Three emporia at (1) Silchar, (2) Sibsagar and (3) Gauhati are provided with building. Out of these three emporia the Gauhati Emporium has been accommodated in three rooms of the Cottage Industries Museum building as the previous building was taken over by the Sericulture and Weaving Department.

(e)—Yes. Except these three Emporia mentioned above, all other 29 emporia are housed in rented houses.

(f)—Since commencement of working of these emporia.

(g)—The question of providing buildings could not be considered while Emporium schemes were taken up as these schemes were purely temporary.

The Gauhati Emporium did not have its own building. It was originally accommodated in one of the buildings of the Weaving Institute, Gauhati, which has since been vacated and taken over by the Sericulture and Weaving Department. It is now accommodated in the Cottage Industries Museum Building.

In respect of Silchar and Sibsagar Emporia, these were provided with buildings as there was acute shortage of accommodation in these places at the time.

(h)—The volume of business is one of the considerations for providing buildings, but there are other considerations also *viz*, question of permanent retention of the schemes.

(i)—A sum of Rs.2,01,209 is due to be paid by other emporia as on 10th August, 1960. Steps have been taken to get the accounts settled up by the emporia. A statement showing the dues outstanding against different emporia is placed on the Library Table.

(j)—It is not a fact that there is not sufficient accommodation for storage and display.

There is a separate godown for storage which has been improved considerably.

The house is old but the site of the Karimganj Emporium is quite good. There is no other suitable building available nearby to accommodate the Emporium.

(k)—The Government Emporium, Karimganj was taken over by the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd., with effect from 1st May, 1960. The Marketing Corporation will take up the matter for providing buildings in due course.

(l)—The "Baidyutic Tat Silpa Samabai Samity Ltd.", a Co-operative Power-loom Society at Karimganj Subdivision, applied on 19th May, 1960 for financial assistance for setting up a calendering plant. The number of registered looms is not the largest in Karimganj Subdivision.

(m)—The Co-operative Department have taken preliminary steps to instal a calendering plant in the State as early as possible. In accordance with the recommendation of the State Handloom Advisory Board the Government of India have been moved to accord sanction to the installation of a calendering plant in the Co-operative sector of the State. On receipt of sanction from the Government of India, the question of location of the plant in a convenient place will be considered.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Do the Minister know that a land acquisition case is pending for want of fund which was started at the instance of the Industries Department for acquisition of land for the Nalbari emporium ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): This is with regard to Karimganj only.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): From the list placed on the Library table I find that the Sales Emporium at Karimganj was started with a working capital of Rs.8,000 and now the working capital has increased to Rs.2,25,441. In view of the fact that this emporium has the largest working capital in the State and in view of the fact that the emporium has got a plot of land of its own, will the Government be pleased to impress on the marketing corporation to allot fund so that the emporium may have a building of its own?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): It is not for the Government now to construct a building for the emporium, it is now for the Corporation which is a business concern.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes): On what basis the Silchar and Sibsagar emporia have been provided with buildings?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : As no buildings were available in those places, the buildings were constructed.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Does the Minister know that an amount of Rs. 20,000 was provided for the construction of a building for the Nalbari Emporium but the money has not been utilised?

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): এই Emporium বিলাক লাভজনক হৈছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : কিছুমান লাভজনক হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান নাই হোৱা। আটাইবোৰ যাতে লাভজনক হব পাৰে সেই কাৰণে মাৰ্কেটিং কৰবেচনক দিব খোজা হৈছে।

University Grants Commission Scale for Aided College Teachers

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked :

60. Will the Minister-in-charge, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government of Assam will give the University Grants Commission scale to the teachers of Aided Collèges?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that College teachers of all other States of India except Assam is enjoying the scale since 1957?
- (c) If so, why Government of Assam is not in a position to give the scale even after four years?
- (d) How long Government will take to implement the scale?
- (e) What is the scale decided by the Government for Principals, Heads of the Departments, Professors and Lecturers of the Aided Collèges?

- (f) Whether it is a fact that rules for the College teachers will be framed by the Government in consultation with the University and all Assam College Teachers' Association ?
- (g) If so, whether rules are framed already ?
- (h) What are the terms and conditions for granting the new scale to the Aided College Teachers ?

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

60. (a)—Government of Assam have already sanctioned the University Grants Commission scale to the teachers of the 18 Aided Colleges with effect from 1st April 1959.

(b)—Government have no information.

(c)—In view of (a) above does not arise.

(d)—In view of (a) above does not arise.

(e)—Scale of pay sanctioned as follows—

(i)—Principal Rs.600—40—800.

(ii)—Senior Lecturer or Professor Rs.300—25—600.

(iii)—Lecturer Rs.200—15—320—20—500.

(iv)—Demonstrator Rs.150—5—185—(E.B.)—7½—200.

(v)—Vice-Principal—Charge allowance of Rs.75 per mensem in his/her own scale of pay (i.e., Rs.200—500 or Rs.300—600).

(vi)—A Lecturer in-charge of a Department will get a charge allowance of Rs.50 per mensem provided there are two or more Lecturer in the same Department.

(vii)—Teachers with at least ten years of service shall get the senior Lecturers or Professors scale of pay on the basis of seniority and number of posts of senior Lecturers should be limited to 20 per cent of the total strength of the teaching staff of the College.

(viii)—The teachers will be entitled to Dearness Allowance at the rate to Government College teachers.

(f)—Government have sought the views and comments of the University and All Assam College Teachers' Association on the Draft Rules prepared by the Government for the purpose.

(g)—The rules are framed but these are not yet finalised.

(h)—The terms and conditions for granting the new scale to the Aided College Teachers are as below—
Adopt and enforce Teachers Conduct Rules on the lines of Government Servant Conduct Rules.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): Sir, in reply to (a) it is stated that the Government have sanctioned the University Grants Commission scale to the teachers of 18 Aided Colleges. May I know why the other Aided Colleges have not been given the University Grants Commission scale ?

Sbri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): They have not agreed to the conditions laid down by Government.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, question (b) is whether Government is aware that College teachers of all other States of India except Assam is enjoying the scale since 1957 and the answer is that Government have no information. My submission is that whether Government will be pleased to supply the information after taking the trouble of collecting the information from other States which they have not yet done ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Is it not a fact that the University Grants Commission recommended that their scale of pay should be given effect to from 1957 ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Is it a fact that the Government of Assam has recommended only one scale of pay for all the lecturers or professors ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA: Is the Government aware that if only one scale of pay is given to all the teachers then experienced teachers will not be available ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The experienced teachers will get due increment according to the period of service rendered.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA: If an experienced professor is recruited fresh then how will he get the increment and what will be his fate ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: His case will be considered.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: In reply to (g) it is stated that the rules are framed but these are not yet finalised. May I know how long will it take to finalise the rules ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I think it will take some times because we have not yet received the comments of the University.

Loans for Sericulture and Weaving

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

61. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving, etc., be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of applications for loans on Sericulture and Weaving upto Rs.1,000 (Rupees one thousand) received by Government during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 district-wise ?
- (b) The number of cases enquired into and recommended by the district officers during these years district-wise ?
- (c) The number of cases where loans were sanctioned and payments actually made during these years district-wise ?
- (d) The number of cases not yet disposed of with reasons therefor.

Shri M.N. HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving, etc.) replied :

61. (a)—

	Kamrup	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Goalpara	Darrang	Nowgong	Cachar	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Garo	Mizo	North Cachar and Mikir Hills
1957-58—	216	60	116	8	53	37	26	5	4	Nil	Nil
1958-59—	255	72	17	5	55	109	39	6	1	Nil	Nil.
1959-60—	248	32	33	3	69	32	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b)—

	Kamrup	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Goalpara	Darrang	Nowgong	Cachar	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Garó	Mizo	North Cachar and Mikir Hills
1957-58—	53	38	20	3	5	15	7	2	Nil	..	..
1958-59—	60	27	13	Nil	27	19	9	5	...	...	..
1959-60—		86	32	12	5	27	27	16	5	Nil	Nil

(c)-

1957-58—											
No. of cases sanctioned.	45	34	2	Nil.	5	16	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil.
No. of loan cases actually paid.	43	33	1	Nil	3	13	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
1958-59—											
No. of loan cases sanctioned.	85	22	6	Nil	28	32	8	1	1	Nil	Nil.
No. of loan cases payment actually made.	44	18	4	Nil	22	15	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
1959-60—											
No. of cases sanctioned.	87	28	11	Nil	26	30	13	4	...	Nil	Nil.
No. of cases payment actually made.	76	27	9	Nil	24	23	14	3	1	Nil	Nil.

(d)—235. Considerable time is taken in getting inquiry reports from the districts and subdivisions. Besides, there were certain procedural difficulties in the Assam Aid to Industries Act, 1955 which also caused considerable delay in dealing with such applications. With the amendment of this Act recently, it is expected that the disposal of loan cases for Sericulture and Weaving would be far more expeditious.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: From the list it is found that in Sibsagar district the number of cases sanctioned is 13 whereas the number of cases where payment has actually been made is 14. How is it possible, Sir?

Shri MAHENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving): ১৯৫৬ চনৰো কিছুমান আছিল। সেই কাৰণে সংখ্যা বাঢ়িল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত ২৬ খন দৰখাস্ত, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত ৩৯ খন আৰু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ২৪ খন দৰখাস্ত চৰকাৰে পাইছিল আৰু তাৰ মাত্ৰ sanction হল ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত ৫ খন, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত ৮ খন আৰু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ১৩ খন দৰখাস্ত। বাকীবোৰ কিয় sanction নহল?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: দৰখাস্ত বোৰ ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰাৰ পিচতহে sanction দিয়া হয়।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA: যে সমস্ত দৰখাস্ত sanction হয়ে আছে কিন্তু টাকা দেওয়া হয় নাই, সেই গুলিৰ টাকা দেওয়া হবে কি না?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: দিয়া হব।

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): The reply is quite clear. The number of cases sanctioned is 13 and the number of cases where payment has actually been made is 14. So it is obvious that in one case payment has been made without any sanction. I want a clarification.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has taken sanction of the previous year also.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: আগৰ sanction আছে।

Free education to the Children of Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School Teachers

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

62. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state, whether Government propose to extend the facilities of imparting free education to the children of Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School teachers upto Matriculation as has been extended to some categories of Government Servants with low pay?

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

62. No. No benefit has been extended to the children of any category of Government servant for free Education upto Matric standard as assumed by the hon. Member.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): As regards 62 it has been said that no benefit has been extended to the children of any category of Government servant for free education upto Matric Standard. May I know whether any concession is given in the pre-matriculation stage?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): No.

Syllabus and curricula of Middle Vernacular, Middle English and the Lower Classes of High English Schools

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

63. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state, whether Government propose to revise the existing syllabus and curricula of Middle Vernacular, Middle English and the Lower classes of High Schools with a view to introduce one uniform standard and course of studies in the lower Secondary stage?

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

63. Not contemplated at this stage as it is proposed to examine the effect of introduction of English in Middle Vernacular School as an additional subject, keeping in fact the Middle Vernacular subject.

Introduction of English in Middle Vernacular Schools

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

64. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state —

(a) In how many Middle Vernacular Schools English section has been introduced so far?

(b) What is the standard of teaching of English in the English sections of Middle Vernacular Schools?

(c) Whether it is a fact that English has been introduced as an additional subject in the Middle Vernacular Schools in addition to the existing syllabus prescribed for Middle Vernacular Schools?

(d) Whether it is a fact that many Middle Vernacular Schools where English have been introduced have been virtually converted to Middle English Schools so far the classes from IV to VI are concerned?

(e) Whether it is a fact that due to abolition of compulsory Middle Vernacular and Middle English Examinations there is no check as to whether the students of Middle Vernacular Schools read only the Middle English syllabus or the Middle Vernacular Syllabus with English and additional subject?

- (f) Whether it is a fact that the English teachers appointed in Middle Vernacular Schools are mostly Matriculates whereas Intermediate is insisted to be Headmaster in Middle English Schools ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that due to introduction of English in Middle Vernacular Schools without fees the enrolment of students in Middle English Schools and lower classes of High Schools of the same locality has considerably gone down in some areas ?
- (h) If the reply to sub-question (g) above be in affirmative what steps the Government have taken to retain the Middle English Schools whose enrolment has gone down much below the requisite number to enjoy the revised scale of pay under deficit system of grant ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to impart free education to all students in the lower Middle stage from Class IV to Class VI ?
- (j) What decision Government have taken regarding retention of English as compulsory subject in the lower Middle stage ?

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

64. (a)—544 in all (426 Middle Vernacular, 118 Senior Basic).
- (b)—Middle English Standard.
- (c)—Yes.
- (d)—No, Government have no such information.
- (e)—Government have no information.
- (f)—Matriculate teachers have been appointed in some schools for want of I. A. passed teachers. However direction has been given to replace Matriculates by I. A. passed teachers.
- (g)—Government have no information. An enquiry is being made.
- (h)—Does not arise at present.
- (i)—Not at present.
- (j)—English is already a compulsory subject in Middle English and High Schools. No decision has been made for making it a compulsory subject in Middle Vernacular School.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know from the Minister-in-charge as to whether the facility of English Education will be extended to all Middle Vernacular Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : This is under contemplation of Government.

Repairing of Rampur Lachima Piplibari P. W. D. Road

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

65. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R&B) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Rampur-Lachima-Piplibari P. W. D. Road is the only road from Pashim Barkhetri Mauza to Nalbari Police Station ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Pashim Barkhetri Mauza is under Nalbari Police Station ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that this P. W. D. Road before it was taken over by the Department was constructed by the public ?

(d) Why this road is not repaired or improved upto this time ?

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

65. (a)—There is no other direct road from Pashim Barkhetri Mauza to Nalbari at present.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Not known.

(d)—Out of 7 miles of the road 3 miles from Rampur side towards Piplibari upto Mugdi and one mile from Piplibari end towards Rampur upto Bori have already been taken over for improvement and works have been completed. The remaining portion of about 4 miles is not yet taken over by P. W. D. However the proposal has been sent to the S. D. B. (now Mohkuma Parishad) for initial consideration and allocation of priority for inclusion in the 3rd Five Year Plan Road Schemes.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: What is the road by which the Police officers and other officers can come from Nalbari town to police station ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Regarding maintenance of Ultekhanda and Burikhomar P.W.D. Ghats

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) How many days the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. Gauhati has visited the Ultekhanda and Burikhomar P. W. D. Ghats in 1960 ?

- (b) Why these P. W. D. Ghats there have been neglected by him ?
- (c) How many days the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. has visited these two ghats since April, 1960 ?
- (d) Why engined marboats have not been provided at these two ghats ?
- (e) Will these ghats be provided with engined marboats ?

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

66. (a)—The Superintending Engineer, Gauhati Circle visited only Burikhomar Ghat once in 1960.

(b)—The ghat has not been neglected but properly maintained.

(c)—The Executive Engineer, Barpeta Division visited these, ghats several time since April 1960.

(d) & (e)—Practically there is very little traffic on this road and hence Government have not considered it worth-while for provision of engined boats there.

Remission of land Revenue to the Gaonburas in the State

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) The total number of Gaonburas in the State, District by District, and what are the total amounts of remuneration paid to them ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that for proper discharge of duty a Gaonbura is to devote major portion of his time ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the remission of land revenue given at present is quite disproportionate to the volume of work ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that due to lack of lands most of the Gaonburas do not enjoy the remission to the limit they are entitled ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that for insufficient remuneration there is great negligence of duty on the part of Gaonburas for which the work greatly suffers ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to give remuneration sufficient for their work ?
- (g) If so, whether Government will be pleased to state the Scheme by which the Gaonburas are going to be remunerated ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

67. (a) --Number of Gaonburas and amounts of remuneration by way of remission of land revenue paid to them in the districts concerned are as follows :—

District	No. of Gaonburas as on 31st March 1960.	Amount of remission paid for 1365 B. S.
		Rs. nP.
(1) Kamrup	1457	21,394.31
(2) Nowgong	985	14,167.31
(3) Sibsagar	1051	19,532.66
(4) Lakhimpur	791	15,535.00
(5) Darrang	996	16,885.00
Total—	5,280	87,564.28

(b)—It is not a fact that the public duties assigned to the Gaonburas take major part of their time.

(c)—Government consider the remission of land revenue in respect of 20 bighas of land, quite proportionate to the work done by the Gaonburas.

(d)—Gaonburas are entitled to annual remission of land revenue upto 20 bighas of cultivated land of the best quality. Those who have land less than 20 bighas will get remission proportionately. Some of the Gaonburas have less than 20 bighas of land. Government requested the D. Cs. to settle land to Gaonburas to make up the deficiency wherever possible.

(e)—Government received no such complaint.

(f) & (g)—There is no such proposal or Scheme under consideration of Government at present.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : গভৰ্ণমেন্টে কৈছে যে Remission of Land Revenue in respect of 20 bighas of land. তেস্তে ত্ৰত্যেক গাওঁবটাই ২০ বিঘা মাটিৰ খাজনা মাফ পাব লাগে। কিন্তু কিছু মান গাওঁবটাব তাতকৈ কম মাটি আছে। সেই সকলক বাকীখিনি Remission ব কাৰণে Payment কৰিছনেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Payment কৰা নাই। যাৰ মাটি upto 20 bighas আছে, সেইবিলাকে Remission পাইছে, যাৰ কম আছে তেওঁলোকক বাকীখিনি দিয়াৰ সাধ্যানুসাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ জিলাৰ D. C. ক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : কিয়মান গাওঁবুঢ়াই মাটি নথকাত Remission পোৱা নাই। যেতিয়ালৈ মাটি নাপায় তেতিয়ালৈ বাকীখিনিৰ Payment দিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : দিব নোৱাৰি।

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভূমিহীন লোকক দিবলৈ মাটি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে, গাওঁবুঢ়া সকলক মাটিৰ জৰিয়তে Remission নিদি Pay হিচাবে তেওঁলোকক দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে Consider কৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সেইটো Consider কৰাও হৈছে আৰু Reject কৰাও হৈছে। গতিকে Payment দিব নোৱাৰি।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : এতিয়া আকৌ চৰকাৰে গাওঁবুঢ়াৰ মাটি বেমিচন নগদ টকাত পূৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ই বাবে সকলো গাওঁবুঢ়াই সমানে স্বৰোগ পাই ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : নোৱাৰি

Regarding payment of teachers of Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) The date from which new schools have been taken by Government last year in so far Gauhati Subdivision is concerned ?
- (b) The date from which additional posts of teachers were sanctioned in Gauhati Subdivision last year ?
- (c) Why payment has not been made to the teachers of Gauhati Subdivision and additional appointments filled in ?
- (d) What steps Government propose to take for speedy and regular payment of the teachers in the said Subdivision ?

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

68. (a)—1st October, 1959.

(b)—1st November, 1959.

The above question presumably means venture L. P. and M. V Schools.

(c)—Sanction for (a) was given during the last budget session and for (b) was received on 19th November, 1959. So, the payment would naturally be delayed as the Schools were taken over with retrospective effect. Filling up of posts also take time.

(d)—Steps are always taken for speedy and regular payment.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : তেস্তে চৰকাৰৰ নতুন মানুহ লওতে কিয় পলম হৈছে ? আৰু দৰমহা নতুন হাবত দিয়া কিয় হোৱা নাই ? এইটো কি Restrospective effect দিব নেকি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কোৱাই হৈছে যে যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতহে Sanction হৈছে ; আৰু Retrospective effect দিব নোৱাৰি ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY : উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে খবৰ লৈছেনে যে গৌহাটী মহকুমাত Payment হব ধৰিছে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে খবৰ লৈছে, আৰু Payment ও হৈছে ।

Regarding settlement of lands in Kaurjahi and Balaipothar in Bornagar Circle

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

69. Will the "Minister," Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government ordered on 20th May 1960 that lands of Kaurjahi and Balaipothar in Bornagar circle be settled with Keshari Malahi and others ?
- (b) If so, whether this order has been carried out by the A. S. O., Barnagar Circle ?
- (c) If not, what is the reason ?
- (d) Whether lands of Kaurjahi and Balaipothar have been settled with any other person except those for whom Government ordered on 20th May 1960 ?
- (e) If so, What is the reason ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied:

69. (a)—(c) On receipt of a petition dated nil from Shri Keshari Malahi and others the Government forwarded the same to the S. O. Kamrup on 20th May 1960 for enquiry and disposal with the direction that those who are entitled to get settlement should be given settlement without delay. As some of the petitioners including Keshari Malahi have more than 12 bighas of patta land elsewhere, either in their own names or in the names of other members of their joint families, settlement could not be granted to those petitioners. The matter of settlement with other applicant is under investigation of the Settlement Officer.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

Management of Bhalukdoba P.W.D. ghat

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Bhalukdoba P.W.D. ghat is situated on the North Trunk Road

(b) Whether Government are aware that this ghat is not well-managed ?

(c) How many days the Executive Engineer, Barpeta and Superintending Engineer, Gauhati have personally visited this ghat since April, 1960 ?

(d) Why engined marboats have not been provided there ?

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

70. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is properly managed.

(c)—The Executive Engineer, Barpeta Division and the Superintending Engineer, Gauhati Circle visited the ghat on five occasions and one occasion respectively since April, 1960.

(d)—Traffic being practically negligible on this portion of the road Government have not considered it worth while to provide engined marboats there.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER : Do the Government know that buses on Sorbhog-Bijni road cannot cross the Bhalukdoba ghat as there is no engine marboats, and the marboats there are too small ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I have no information, Sir.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Do the Government know that last year the ghat was damaged ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I have no information.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER : Do the Government know that the then Minister in-charge of P.W.D. and present Medical Minister was in danger in that area last time ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I have no information.

Regarding raising of North Trunk Road at Kairara

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

71. Will the Minister-in charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is a depression at 103 miles of North Trunk Road at Kairara which remain submerged with rainwater many times during monsoon continuing days together causing dislocation of traffic vehicular and pedestrian ?
 - (b) What effective consideration was taken to constant complaint of the public to take such steps like construction of culverts, etc., to keep traffic running on this important Road ?
 - (c) Whether Government will be pleased to state after enquiry as to how far it is a fact that after the floods of June, 1959 while visiting the flood affected area the Minister of Finance asked the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. (R. & B.) to take appropriate measures to keep traffic running on this very important road throughout the year ?
 - (d) Why this important work has been neglected causing great suffering to the public ?

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

71. (a) —Yes, this portion gets submerged during high flood.

(b) —The proposal to raise this portion of the road is under consideration.

(c) —It is a fact.

(d) —Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : When the Government is aware that there is a depression at 103 miles of North Trunk Road at Kairara which remain submerged with the rainwater during monsoon, what is the reason of replying that the matter is under consideration ? Whether the consideration is for taking action to raise the portion of road or not to raise any ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : There is another proposal for diversion in connection with the National Highway.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : The reply is not clear as to whether there is a proposal for diverting the anti-road or for construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge approach road to link up with the National Highway by constructing a separate alignment. In that case, does the Minister propose that the submerged portion will always remain submerged ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [(Deputy Minister, P. W. D. & R. & B.)]: The Railway bridge was extended and as such the whole river water was diverted through that bridge. Therefore, for the present this proposal is not necessary, and there is another proposal to get it diverted for the National Highway for which estimates and enquiries have been made.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): তেখেতে মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ জবাবটোত অলপ ব্যতিক্ৰম কৰিছে। তাত যিখন দলং আছে সেইখন বহলাই দিব লাগে— আৰু পানীত তলযোৱা বাস্তা খণ্ড ওখ কৰিব লাগে এই দুটাৰ কোনটো সত্য ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : কথা দুইটাই সত্য ?

Regarding the report of the Small Committee for Madrassa

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government was pleased to appoint a Small Committee for Madrassa Education to give its report and recommendations for the same ?

(b) If so, who were the Members of the Committee ?

(c) Whether they have submitted their report [and recommendations ?

(d) If so, when the report was submitted and what action has been taken to give effect to the recommendation ?

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

72. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Moulavi Abdul Matlib Majumdar, M. A., LL. B., M. L. A. (Member and Chairman).

(c)—Yes.

(d)—On 11th September, 1959. The report is under examination of Government.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : Will the Government expedite the matter of giving effect to the recommendations of the Small Committee early next year ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Yes ?

Construction of Labour Community Centre at Powai T. E. in Margherita Circle

Shri MOLIA BATI (Doom Dooma) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that two Labour Community Centres were sanctioned, one for Margherita and the other for Doom Dooma ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the building for the Margherita centre is under construction ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the work of Doom Dooma centre has not yet been started although a site for the purpose was selected ?
- (d) Whether the work of Doom Dooma centre will commence during this financial year ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

73. (a)—One Community Centre at Powai T. E. in Margherita Circle has been sanctioned. The Labour Welfare Board of Assam has selected Taftip T. E. in Doom Dooma circle for one of such centres but there is no proposal to construct the Centre this year.

(b)—The building at Powai T. E. is under construction.

(c) & (d)—See (a) above. The Centre is however likely to be taken up during the Third Plan period.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** May I know from the Hon'ble Minister as to why construction of the Labour Community centre in Doom Dooma could not be taken up during the 2nd Plan, although selection of site was made long before ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** It is being taken up in the 3rd Plan.

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** পাৰেৰ বিটো centre লৈছে তাৰ কাম কিমান হ'ল আৰু কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰিছে ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** এই বিলাক details এতিয়া দিব নোৱাৰি ।

***Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morengi) :** May I know how many such centres have been sanctioned in the 2nd Plan for the whole State ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** I think, 7 are under construction already. Doom Dooma centre will be taken up in the 3rd Plan, and probably one or two have remained which are not being constructed. P.W.D. is so busy that they are finding great difficulty in undertaking the work. It is not under first priority. Therefore, in spite of the fact that we want to go quickly and finalise land in the tea gardens, the matter is held up.

Disbursement of flood damage repair grants to Secondary Schools during 1959-60

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

74. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—
- (a) On what date flood damage repair grants to Secondary Schools for 1959-60 were sanctioned by the Department ?
 - (b) What is the date of drawal of 1959-60 flood damage repair grant to Secondary School by the Education Department and what is the total amount so drawn ?
 - (c) Why the grants of the said list has not yet (till August, 1960) been disbursed and where is the clog ?
 - (d) The dates of sanction of non-recurring grants to Secondary Schools like play ground grant, common room improvement and general purposes grants, etc. ?
 - (e) What is the reason for non-disbursement of some of the above grants up till now ?

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

74. (a)—On 25th March, 1960.
 (b)—On 31st March, 1960 (Drawn by Director of Public Instruction). Total amount is Rs.53,600 only.
 (c)—The entire amount may not have been disbursed immediately by the Inspectors of Schools due to Bank restrictions, etc.
 (d)—(i) Play ground on 18th March, 1960.
 (ii) Building grant on 7th March, 1960.
 (iii) Common Room on 3rd March, 1960.
 (iv) General grant on 25th March, 1960.
 (e)—As at (c) above.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** The D.P.I. had withdrawn the money in the month of March, who could he not disburse the money to the Inspectors of Schools? Why such delay occurred?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** We sent the money for bank draft. The money is being paid now.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY:** Why did he take six months to disburse the money through the bank draft?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** It took lots of time in the bank due to the disturbance.

***Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** May I know from the hon'ble Minister why the money which was drawn by the D. P. I. kept undischursed for such a long time? So far as the provisions of the rules are concerned the money withdrawn cannot be kept undischursed, for such a long time.

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** It was due to unavoidable circumstances.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, as I know the money which was drawn was sent to the bank for issuing the bank draft. But as there was trouble in the bank, the issuing of the bank draft was delayed. Hence, there was delay in disbursing the money.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY:** May I hope that the money would be sent the Inspector, Gauhati, without further delay? May I know from the hon'ble Deputy Minister how many such grants are still not disbursed to the Inspector at Gauhati?

***Shri RADHIKA RAMA DAS:** I cannot give the figure now.

Move for Separate Hills State

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked:

75. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the move for Separate Hills State has been renewed by a section of hills people after announcement of the formation of the Naga Hills Tuensang State?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Members of the Cabinet, like Shri Thanglura and Capt. Sangma have joined the move?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

75. (a)—Government is aware that certain sections of the hills people are demanding for a Separate Hills State.

(b)—The Cabinet Member, Capt. Williamson Sangma and the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Shri A. Thanglura were allowed to reserve their opinion on the official language issue for consultation with the hills people as to how best the Official Language issue could be solved.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Resurved for Schedule Tribes)]: Official Language issue ব লগত Separate Hill State দাবি কোনো সম্পর্ক নাই সেই কথা মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): এই বিষয়ে দুটা মত হৈছে— কিছমানে Language issue ব ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি Seperate Hill State বিচাৰিছে। আৰু কিছুমানে ভাষাৰ প্ৰশ্ন ব লগত সম্বন্ধ নকৰাকৈ Hill State বিচাৰিছে।

Business Advisory Committee's Recommendation regarding the extension of the Session till 25th October, 1960

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rules 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby report to the House that considering the state of business of the present Session, the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 12th October 1960, decided that the Session be extended till the 25th of October 1960 to dispose of the business that have so far been notified before the House.

A copy of the Revised Provisional Programme of Business for the remaining days of the current Session is placed on the table of each hon. Member of the House which I need not recapitulate.

Discussion on Excess Demands for 1956-57 charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I now rise to discuss item No.2 of today's List of Business, *i. e.*, Discussion on Excess Demands for 1956-57 charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. As it will be seen from the explanatory memorandum of the list of demands for excess grants and excess appropriation relating to the financial year 1956-57, the demand for excess grant and appropriation grant amounting to Rs.2,42,48,206 are now presented to the House. This has been done in accordance with article 205. Clause of the Constitution of India. This was necessitated by the report of the Public Account Committee, on the Appropriation Accounts for the financial year 1956-57. If we make a glance at this report of the Public Accounts Committee, we shall see at page 1, paragraph 2, that it has been stated by the committee, as mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Appropriation Accounts, the actual expenditure exceeded the voted grant to the extent of Rs.2,40,20,137 and we find in paragraph 3 of the said report, appearing in page 2, that the actual expenditure exceeded the charged appropriations to the extent of Rs.2,27,889, in paragraph 8 and 9 of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1956-57. How this excess over the voted grants and charged appropriation came into being? Now, Sir, it has almost become the habit of our Government to take the financial rules, provision of the Budget Manual, provisions of the Constitution of India and also of the procedure followed in the House of Commons rather very casually. Therefore, we find that for the last several years this excess expenditure or supplementary demand come rater in a very casual manner and they constitute a fairly high per centage of the total appropriation on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the year under review.

We know that there were, apart from the general budget which was passed on the 29th March 1957, three other supplementary demands passed and one was as late as 24th December 1956. Besides during the Budget session there was also presented a supplementary demand. Therefore, it goes up to 5 numbers on the part of the Government to apprise this House of the financial position in the State and take the appropriate approval from the House with regard to the money needed. Now if it is said that on 29th March 1956 it was not possible for the Government to do so as the country was passing through many constructional and developmental activities during the Third Five Plan. I may agree to certain extent in that contention—that by 29th March 1956, it was not possible for the Government to have cleared and completed the picture about the necessity that may be faced with in the coming financial year. I, therefore, say that when the Supplementary Demands came in September or in December, this House passed these demands, and such a supplementary demand was passed also in March 1956. Now can I persuade myself to the conclusion that even by March 1957.

The Government could not forecast the position of these financial requirements even for the previous year—rather I may say that for the current year though the year was completed by the 31st March 1957. The government appears to be in dark as to their actual requirements for the year beginning from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958, and it is also not a small amount. This Excess Demands amounts to Rs. 2 crores 48 thousands and odd. Therefore it requires a careful scrutiny. Again we know that the government have put forward this Excess Demand due to recommendations of the Public Account's Committee. But government have done this beyond the letters of the Constitution. Under Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is said in part (b) of in the clause (1) that "If any money has been spent on any service during financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year caused to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be."

"(2) The provisions of Articles 202, 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure of demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or grant."

Now under Articles 203, 205 and 204 have enjoined upon the Government to place all the details before the House so that the House may know the financial position of the State and also may discuss, if necessary. Now when we come through the details that have been presented before the House, we shall see that the spirit of the provisions of the Constitution underlying in Articles 202, 203 and 204 and also 205 have not been given proper appreciation and respect. It appears our Government is absolutely in dark about the provision of the Budget manual Rule 55 of this aid Manual says: "Vettable expenditure on a 'new service' must be specifically provided for

in the budget either through the schedule of new schemes or by a supplementary or additional grant." This is the usual procedure as to how a new service should be made. Now, therefore, I am at a loss to understand as to how the Excess Expenditure could not be placed under this Rule 55 of the Budget Manual by the end of March, 1957. What was the special reason for which the Government was not in a position to appraise the House of the situation that existed at that time in the State so far as the Financial Rule is concerned. Now in this regard we have been following the procedures which have been followed in the British House of Commons. We have found in the May's Parliamentary Practice under the head "Excess Grants". "The need for an excess grant arises when a department has carried expenditure upon a service beyond the amount granted to that service, during the financial year for which the grant was made. As indicated, above, the facility for presenting supplementary estimates is in normal cases sufficient to prevent a department being put in the position of exceeding in the course of a financial year the supply granted for its needs by Parliament.

Therefore in normal cases there cannot be any deviation from these rules. So far as deviation is concerned, only for abnormal cases" excess expenditure may be unavoidable in the closing weeks of the financial year when owing to the state of parliamentary business it may be impossible to get a supplementary estimates voted in time to be covered by the final Consolidated Fund Act of the financial year. We can get the explanation or the explanatory notes for whatever expenditure was made in excess. Now we also have found that in the British Parliament "demands for excess grants are not brought before the House of Commons until the following steps have been taken. When the exact amounts of the excess expenditure for the past financial year has been ascertained on the completion of the audit of the appropriation accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor General reports to the House and this report comes before the Public Accounts Committee. After examination, that body make a report to the House, if possible in February or early March of the financial year following that in which the excess occurred, setting out the various excess, with the reasons for them, and stating the objections (if any) to their being approved. The Treasury then presents a Statement of Excesses, setting out all the instances of the excess expenditure for the year in question, which is presented to the Committee of Supply as a single vote for each branch of the estimates in which excess expenditure has occurred. If agreed to by the Public Accounts Committee, an excess vote may be included in the March guillotine. When voted in committee and agreed to on report, and when the consequential stages of ways and means have been taken the vote is included in the March Consolidated Fund Bill, and received final sanction in the Appropriation Act." Now, Sir, all the excess expenditure should be detailed in the explanatory notes which have been circulated to us in accordance with the Consolidation Act or Appropriation Act which was passed during the Budget Session. Now we shall find that there are certain interesting features in these explanations. We shall find there is a general feature and that general feature is that for example, under grant No. 3, it has been said in the Explanatory Notes that "Provision was made for net expenditure instead of gross expenditure. Prior to 1955-56, the provision under the sub-head used to be made for the net expenditure and actually the net expenditure was adjusted by the Accountant General, Assam, in the Appropriation Accounts, etc." Now this procedure was changed at the instance of the Accountant General with effect from 1955-56 by adjustment of the gross expenditure. This

is the position in regard to other grants also. My point is that this new procedure was suggested by the Public Accounts Committee on the advice of the Accountant General, Assam in 1955-56 and the Government was represented there. As a matter of fact at that time it was the Finance Minister himself who was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. After a great deal of discussion this procedure was suggested by the Public Accounts Committee and accepted by the Government. In spite of that, if the Government comes now and say that the decision to adopt the changed procedure was received sometime in 1957-58, that is really very surprising indeed because, as I have said, the Government itself was there in the Public Accounts Committee by virtue of the Finance Minister himself being the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. At any rate, my point is that when the ex-Finance Minister I remember Shri Motiram Bora was then the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and that Public Accounts Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Accountant General that henceforward so far as these adjustments are concerned, these ought to be on the net expenditure instead of the gross expenditure. I do not see any reason why there should be a delay of one year in implementing that suggestion. Anyway this is a matter for the Public Accounts Committee and I do not know whether the Public Accounts Committee will discuss and take up the matter. But the point that I am at present concerned, that is very unfortunately, it has been delayed.

Then so far as the explanations are concerned, as I have already read from May's Parliamentary Procedure which followed in the British House of Commons, it is clear that details should be given. Specific cases are to be given; but here in this case these two things are not given. Firstly, the time factor is lacking. It is not stated anywhere that these expenditures were made in the last week of the financial year. I need not go item by item, but the general feature is that it is nowhere said that these expenditures were incurred, say in the month of March 1957 or in the last week of February 1957. The only thing that is said is this, that at the time when all supplementary demands have been prepared, at that time we do not know of this decision. Now, so far as the preparation of the financial memorandum, etc., is concerned, there also Sir, we note that there is an elaborate procedure laid down in the Budget Manual as to how this is to be prepared and as to how the Heads of the Departments concerned should take special care to study the progress of the expenditure. In other words, to use a financial term which is generally used by the Accountant General and the Public Accounts Committee, there should be proper control over expenditure and the progress of expenditure. In this matter also there was a clear recommendation by the Accountant General. In this connection I am referring to the Appropriation Report 1956-57, at page 13 the Accountant General observed that: "The object of control over expenditure is to secure as close an approximation as possible between the actual expenditure and the final grant or appropriation under each sub-head of appropriation. The responsibility for effective control over expenditure devolves on the controlling officers. They are, therefore, required to maintain accounts of expenditure incurred in their respective departments and to ensure their correctness by periodical reconciliation with the accounts maintained in the Audit office. The maintenance of the accounts enables them not only to keep watch over the progress of expenditure and to decide about the necessity of obtaining supplementary grants, but also to exercise effective control over the expenditure against final grant or appropriation. In spite of the instructions issued by Government to reconcile the departmental figures with those of the

Audit office, the action taken in this respect by some of the controlling officers during the year under report continued to be unsatisfactory? From this excess demand that we find that the Departments concerned so far as the voted side is concerned are, Forest, Jails, Civil Works, Superannuation, Stationery and Printing, Donation for charitable purposes, Advanced technical training and capital outlay on Electricity. And on the charged side we have, Civil works, Superannuation and Miscellaneous. Now, so far as the voted side is concerned we shall presently see that the excess comes to 1/4th of the original demand. The financial grant voted for the year under these heads which I have just mentioned comes to Rs.9 crores, 27 lakhs, 52 thousand and 698: and we find that the actual expenditure under this voted head is Rs.11 crores, 12 lakhs, 26 thousand and 228. Thus there has been excess of 2 crores 40 lakhs, 73 thousand and 530. Now, when you have given only 9 crores and when you spent about 43 crores more it cannot be said that this is in the usual process, that this is a slight excess of about 25 per cent. This is really a big excess. This being the position Sir, we find that this legislature becomes only like a rubber stamp. That is the sum and substance of the position of this legislature which has a majority party in power. It is its own Government and so that it can do as it likes. Once as the Accountant General said humourously,

"Go on as you please and go on spending and then ultimately we shall come with our party machine and party whip to regularise matters!" That is the way with public funds. Not only this year alone, but all these years—I have been here for the last 9 years—that is the position in our State. Absolutely, there is no control over expenditure. Absolutely there is no proper budgetting. General budget is presented simply as a matter of formalities in which certain things are to be presented. Then supplementary after supplementary - one, two, three supplementary budgets. That is also not sufficient. Then some re-appropriation resolutions come. Nobody, it appears, takes any interest in the matter. And even that is not enough. Then comes another stamping of this excess expenditure. In this way, we squander away public money. I use that word with full responsibility because when the representatives of the people are not taken into full confidence about the allocation and appropriation of the amounts in proper time, that amounts to squandering away of public money. But then what can we do. One might reply that after all the people get a Government that it deserves. But one thing we must remember that in the ultimate analysis, we are answerable to the people and one wonders in that process; what will be the fate of the State. The hon. Member does not remember properly the financial rules and difficulties of finance and that he is only a layman—laymen's representative—and in spite of all I have said, there will be a clear passage. Yet I thought I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say that so far as public money in this State is concerned, it is not being properly handled, it is not being properly expended and for which public representatives are not taken into full confidence and definitely not in time.

Now, coming to a few items only, we find, for example, that with regard to Forests, I should not perhaps say because the Minister concerned is not here and better leave Forest.

Let us come to Jail. Mr. Hazarika is there and therefore I can discuss. It is said that due to the operation in the Naga Hills, some jail population had to be transferred from Kohima to Jorhat and some of these were also

upper division prisoners and therefore this excess expenditure. Now, in the year 1956-57, was that Naga Hills operation an unforeseen expenditure. Was it not possible for Government to visualise that there would be operation in the Naga Hills and, as a result, there would also be some prisoners and that these prisoners would have to be fed? Were all these prisoners caught in March, 1957 that such an excess expenditure had to be met? And this excess expenditure is not a small amount. This was Rs.4,47,242. Now, to the Accountant General the explanation given was a very simple one, *i.e.*, increase in Jail population. That was the explanation given to the Accountant General. Increase upto a certain extent might be proper—increase in status of the jail population. Some of them were perhaps put under Preventive Detention or anything of that sort. At any rate, I have found it difficult to understand the explanation given to the Accountant General. I refer to page 11 of the Appropriation Account, item 2, and the population given here. I find it difficult to understand both the explanations. It is said that due to operation in the Naga Hills, there was a large number of Naga prisoners. Accommodation in Kohima Jail not being sufficient, many of these prisoners were brought to the big Jails in the plains districts in the latter part of the year. A considerable number of them were upper division prisoners. Thus, more expenditure was required for ration and other unavoidable items including hospital charges. We find these two new things—hospital charges and higher status. But to the Accountant General, these facts were not placed.

Let me come then to another item—Civil Works. As I have already said in the Civil Works, because of the change in the procedure, this excess expenditure came to Rs.1,63,73,190, and in the Stationery and Printing, we find that on account of paper, there was an excess expenditure of Rs.1,46,903. Now let us see this. This is interesting.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya, our discussion is confined to excess demands for 1956-57 charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. Does your statement on Grant No.13, page 3, come under that?

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** They come under demands for excess grants, Sir. There are, as a matter of fact two sides, Sir. One is demand for excess grants and the other is charge for excess grants. Now, we find so far as the charges are concerned these are at pages 8, 9, 10 and 11. Here certain items have been given for example interest, then civil works, superannuation allowances, miscellaneous donations for charitable purposes, and so far as grants, items 1 to 6 are concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER: It will come under item 3. Our discussion now as the agenda say is confined only to excess demands charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I do not want to take time of the House twice. This has been split into two, Sir, and it will not be necessary on my part to speak next time. Now, all that I submitted was that here in the booklet which has been circulated to us, it is said that the excess is mainly due to adjustment of more debits by the Central Stationery Office, Calcutta than anticipated for supply of paper. For want of accurate and timely information from Central Stationery Office, Calcutta

and subordinate offices regarding raising of debits, it was not possible to take supplementary grant during that financial year. So it is said here that the excess demand comes due to certain difficulty in adjustment but to the Accountant General it was said that "more debits for the supply of paper". I do not think that both the things are the same. At any rate, we find that so far as the charged items are concerned, the amounts are not very big. It comes only to Rs. 200,000 or something like that. But certain things are interesting. So I just make a mention. Let me refer to para 9 of the Appropriation Accounts. Now, without comment I just mention what the Appropriation Account says so far as item No. 1 is concerned, i.e., Civil Works. Here the excess is small. It is because of more expenditure on the maintenance of gardens attached to the Government House. The Second item was with regard to the commutation of pension, the third was with regard to the inaccuracy of estimates. Now the Government admits that inaccurate estimates had to be made because some of the District Officers did not send reports in time as is required under the Financial Rules or under the Treasury Rules or the Budget Manual. Item 4 is increase in the rate of interest of General Provident Fund. Thus we find that the total excess expenditure on the charged items comes to Rs. 2,27,889. Sir, I do not see why these excess expenditure could not be anticipated by March or April or why inspite of the fact that these Financial Rules have been there from 1932 and the provisions of the Budget Manual are there from 1939, the District Officers could not be pulled up because they are to send monthly statements under the Treasury Rules and the progress of expenditure and also of the requirements at least by February, so that they may be presented in next year's General Budget. How is it that these Heads of Departments who are expected to submit their proposals even for the next year by the end of February, could not bring this even for the current year? Not only that, Sir, as a matter of fact, all original proposals are to be prepared by October or November for the next year and it is only the minor adjustments that are made at the last moment before the presentation of the Budget. But so far as the main items of the proposal are concerned from the Districts heads or their Departmental heads they are to come by October and latest by November, so that the Finance Department can here prepare the Budget and present it to the Cabinet. When all these things are required for the next year, how is it that for the current year even these things cannot come and they cannot be present to the House even in March. Therefore, without going into any further details, I find that under both the items covered by item Nos. 2 and 3, as in the voted side so also in the charged side, that the expenditures are made in a very haphazard and rough shod manner and therefore the Government are often to come under the exceptional provisions laid down in the Constitution of India. Also in this connection I beg to mention about the progress made by our Parliament. Here in India, at least it gives us credit to find that in our Parliament, taking recourse to this sort of exceptional measures are very rare, they are few and far between. But if the House of Commons is too far, let us at least take a lesson from our own Parliament and see that this sort of taking recourse to exceptional financial provisions in the Constitution are reduced to the minimum. This is the request that I have to make to the Government.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUA (Amguri): Sir, I also feel difficulty to understand as to why this Government after long three and half years has to come to the floor of the House with a list of vast supplementary demands for the year 1956-57. This is a manifestation of

inefficiency, procrastination, squandering away public money, negligence and also it is a fact that the Government is unequal to its own task. So at least the Government should express its regret here and confess its inability to bring in demands in time and then only we will consider whether these should be voted.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank my hon. Friend from Gauhati for the pain he has taken in, making his observations with regard to these two matters, but I cannot compliment him for the conclusions which he has drawn from the enunciation of the principles read and quoted in extensive by him. My friend Shri Barbarua of course had nothing to say, but only joined hands with the hon. Friend from Gauhati in making the unwarranted allegations against the Government that it was squandering and wasting away the public monies. I do not know whether the hon. Member, in levelling criticism for not placing the excess expenditure in respect of demands under consideration at the time of the Budget Session towards the close of the relevant financial year, conveniently forgot that it was the year of the Election. I find from the records here that the last session in 1956-57 was held in the month of December 1957 and therefore only certain demand for grants of 1957-58 was taken in that session for a period of three months and the Budget for that year was discussed and passed I think sometime in the month of June, 1957.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): That was the Budget for 1957-58.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Secondly, I also do not know whether the Hon. Member forgot that he was one of the Members of the Public Accounts Committee which recommended that this excess expenditure should be regularised by placing it before the House. After being a party to such recommendation, I do not know how it is now open to him to make these uncalled criticisms. I also find.....

Mr. SPEAKER: He is not finding fault with you for regularising the grants. But he says that the system should be avoided as far as possible.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am just coming to that Sir. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee presented the report in this House sometime in December last and at that time these criticisms might perhaps have been non relevant. These criticisms ought to have been made when the report of the Public Accounts Committee was considered and discussed by this House.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I am sorry Sir, I have not been able to make myself understandable. The Government has brought it as per recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and as required by the Constitution of India. That is alright. I said two things ought to have been given. First the time factor as to what was the time when the specific expenditure was incurred and secondly the specific details. These are the two important things.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am just coming to that point. I say that these observations and criticisms would have been more relevant at the time when the report of the Public Accounts Committee was presented by the Chairman of the said Committee. Now, I would ask the

hon. Member to look at the Appropriation Accounts of 1958 and the Audit Report of 1960 at page 12. At the bottom of the page it will be found that the total excess for the year 1955-56 was Rs.1,68,10,631, for 1956-57 Rs.2,40,73,530, for 1957-58 Rs.2,77,36,570 but for 1958-59 it has come down to only Rs.37,80,820 there is, therefore, a considerable improvement even since I have been in charge. In view of this improvement it is just pertinent to ask the hon. Member whether the criticism made by him was unwarranted and out of date and whether he could have spared us the trouble of refuting unmerited charges.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): I am not criticising the person; I am criticising the principle.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): What I mean is that, after this improvement was made in this direction it was hardly necessary that such criticism should have been made. I entirely agree with my Friend that when ever any excess expenditure is incurred the Members of this House should be taken into confidence at the earliest opportunity. We have been trying to come to this House soon after expenditure is inevitably incurred. Whenever there is any excess of expenditure in any direction we come before this House for vote through supplementary demands. Such expenditure sometimes is inevitable. I think it is natural that in a developing economy, the figures included in the budget should sometime exceed the provisions made for a particular scheme. It is sometimes very difficult for the Government to create a correct anticipation and make a firm provision. It will not be, therefore desirable for the hon. Members to insist that only what is provided in the budget should be spent and no addition or change in scheme should be made. When we have accepted a policy of going all out, to develop our state sometimes for changes circumstances when it become necessary to go for an expenditure which is not provided in the budget. But at the earliest possible opportunity such charged excess in expenditure is placed before the House. The House then gets full opportunity for making observations and criticisms and if necessary for voting the demand. Apart from this there are also certain expenditures which sometime cannot be foreseen. Take for instance, the expenditure which we had to incur and are likely to incur on account of the recent disturbances in the State. My Friends would not be justified in saying that we ought to have anticipated this expenditure at the time of presenting the budget in April last. Similarly, the expenditure which we had to incur or are likely to incur on account of famine in the Mizo district. Under the next item which will come before the House the hon. Members will find that, out of the total supplementary demand of over five crores of rupees, nearly three crores of rupees are submitted for sanction of this House in respect of the expenditure which has already been incurred, out of contingency fund, in connection with the recent disturbances in the State and the famine relief in the Mizo district. This expenditure is unavoidable and unforeseen. If for coming forward now for approval of the same we are criticised and the hon. Members find fault with us, we cannot help it. This expenditure could not have been foreseen and therefore, provided in the budget.

Now, I will take up, first, criticism offered in respect of all the items under charged heads. So far as item number 4 is concerned, sufficient explanation has been given at page 8. The excess expenditure is to be regularised because of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. The excess was due to the accumulation of the rate of interest.

This could not be anticipated. I do not know how fault can be found with us for not anticipating this expenditure. There is another amount of Rs.17,000 on account of General Provident Fund. These are very difficult matters. It is not possible for the Department or the Government to anticipate and give exact figure at the time of preparation of the budget. For this reason when the excess expenditure was in fact incurred, it was placed before the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee, after taking into consideration all the facts, has approved the expenditure. If this was a wasteful expenditure I do not know what prevented the Public Accounts Committee from saying that this was so and thereafter refusing to recommend of its regularisation. This excess expenditure on the item has been approved by the Public Accounts Committee and we have, according to rules, come before the House for regularising the expenditure.

Under the next item the excess in expenditure is only Rs.378 but even for that also we have been criticised. There has been in this case an excess of Rs.378 in an allotment of Rs.55,000. I do not know how more exact budgeting is possible. It is difficult to say why objection has been taken to the excess of Rs. 378.

Then I come to the excess on account of payment of committee value of pensions. There the excess expenditure is only 11,545 rupees. Here, sufficient explanation has been given that no provision could be made because of want of information from any source and there was no scope to effect any saving under the charge head to cover this excess. No additional provision could also be made by the supplementary demand as no session of the Legislature was summoned towards the end of the financial year.

Then I come to item 3, *i.e.*, compensatory grants to local bodies in lieu of local rates, etc. The explanation for exceeding the provision is that the rate of realisation of the local rate was enhanced corresponding increase in the budget provision. In 1956-57 the compensatory grants were given on receipt of verified statement of actual credit of local rates in the State Revenue. In spite of repeated reminders we could not get information, and therefore, as a result the amount of the compensatory grants to be given to the local boards could not be provided. But, as the Chairman of the Local Board particularly from Jorhat pressed the Government for sanction of the grant in lieu of local rate within 31st March, 1957 to overcome the financial difficulties, the amount had to be given, this excess provision could not be regularised by supplementary provision in time because of lack of time at the end of financial year. I have tried to give all the explanations for these excess expenditures so far as charged amounts are concerned. The hon. Member will be pleased to see that in no case there has been any waste as alleged by my friends.

So far as the voted items are concerned, I find that my friend has first taken objection for the Government not anticipating the number of the people in Naga Hills who were likely to be detained in jail, and also the status of such persons. I do not know how Government, in placing Estimates before the House, can anticipate and say that on account of disturbance in a particular area so many persons and of such and such status will resort to violence and will therefore arrested and confined into jail. I don't know how these things could have been anticipated beforehand. My hon. Friend wants the House to condemn the Government for failure to anticipate. Expenditure of this nature has to be unforeseen and can only be provided when the expenditure is in fact incurred. If therefore we exceed the Grant

given under any particular Head, we approach the House for its regularisation within the financial year, and if this cannot be done within the financial year, we have to bring these matters to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. After examination the Committee has approved the expenditure, if so now this excess can be regarded as an expenditure of wasteful nature and the hon. Members criticise it because we have come before this House for regularisation of the same as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee.

Similarly, there is no justification for the objection raised in respect of the excess which was due to adjustment of more debits raised by the Central Stationery Officer at Calcutta. We could not get the figures in time in order to regularise the matter within the financial year. Therefore, the matter had to be placed before the Public Accounts Committee. They have also found in this case that this excess expenditure was justified. My friend has criticised that, before the Accountant General, we said that this expenditure was necessary because of more demand for papers, but here we have said something different. My submission is what we have seen is the same thing the provision was exceeded because of more demand for papers, for this reason the debit raised by the Central Stationery Office was increased. If in giving explanation to the Accountant General as to how the demand was raised, we give less details. I do not see what objection can there be if in placing before this House more detailed explanation was given.

Similarly, the excess expenditure under Grant No. 40 the extent of Rs.3,569 was due to more debits raised by the Government of India and the High Commissioner in England on account of scholarships granted. So far as these expenditures are concerned, we depend on figures which are sent to us from time to time from the High Commissioner in England. If the figures are not received within the financial year in case of such an expenditure as is incurred the expenditure for that particular year has to be regularised through the Public Accounts Committee. Surely the hon. Members can realise our difficulty in placing the exact figure in this respect. After all the excess is only 3,000 rupees as reported by the High Commissioner of India. I do not know how my Friend can look upon this as wasteful expenditure and criticise us for this expenditure. I am sure, Mr. Barbarua has not looked into these items and has surely made sweeping remarks without understanding that expenditure incurred was wasteful.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Why Government was sleeping so long ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): We were not sleeping, but some time we cannot foresee all these things.

Similar explanations I can give so far as other items are concerned. In view of all these explanations and my submission that, having regard to the improved state of affairs, having regard to the fact that some time it is not possible for us to anticipate expenditure, having regard to the fact that none of these expenditures is of wasteful nature or was incurred contrary to the principle accepted by this House and having regard that in many of the cases the expenditure was of such a nature that it could not have been anticipated even if more care had been exercised in preparing the Budget. I have no hesitation in saying the observations and criticisms offered by the two hon. Members are misconceived.

Voting on Excess Demands for 1956-57

GRANT No. 5

"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 Rs.27,19,582, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

	Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	78,01,604
2. Excess amount now required	27,19,582

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Excess occurred under the following item for the reason stated against it—

B (a). IX—Suspense—Provision made for net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure.

The original grant of Rs. 74,96,300 was increased to Rs.78,01,604. The actual expenditure against this grant was Rs. 1,05,21,186 recording an excess of Rs.27,19,582. The actual expenditure under head "Suspense" was Rs. 33,31,671 which should have been the excess over the voted grant. But the amount of excess has been reduced by variation under other sub-heads of the grant.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 27,19,582 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on 31st March, 1957 for the administration of head "10.—Forests".

There is no cut motion.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.27,19,582 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for administration of the head "10.—Forests".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.13

"28.—Jails and Convict Settlements"

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 4,47,242 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1957 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

			Rs.
1.	Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	20,20,227
2.	Excess amount now required	...	4,47,242

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—District Jails.

5.—Contingencies.

Due to operation in Naga Hills, there was a large number of Naga prisoners. Accommodation in Kohima Jail not being sufficient many of those prisoners were brought to the big Jails in the Plains Districts in the latter part of the year. A considerable number of them were Upper Division prisoners. Thus more expenditure was required for ration and other unavoidable items including hospital charges. Such increase of prisoners and excess expenditure were not anticipated in October and November, 1956 at the time of preparation of Supplementary Demand for presentation to the December, 1956 Session of the Assembly. As there was no other Session of the Assembly during the year, the excess expenditure could not be regularised.

D.—Jails Manufacture.

Due to increase of prisoners as explained above more quantities of raw materials were required in manufacturing sections of some big Jails for preparation of some necessary articles, *viz.*, clothings and beddings, certain items of utensils and supply to other jails for use of the prisoners. At the same time the prices of raw materials were rising. Thus there was unavoidable excess expenditure under this head. Such excess was not anticipated prior to submission of Supplementary Demand for December, 1956 Session and also could not be regularised during that year there being no other subsequent Session of the Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.4,47,242 be granted to Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

There is no cut motion I will put the question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.4,47,242 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.28

“50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment charges)”

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. 1,63,74,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment charges)”.

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	7,09,37,234
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	1,63,74,197

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Excess occurred under the following item due to reason stated against it:—

C.—Stock and other Suspense Accounts:—Provision was made for net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure. Prior to the year 1955-56, the provision under the sub-head used to be made for the net expenditure and actually the net expenditure was adjusted by the Accountant General, Assam, in the Appropriation Accounts. But this procedure was changed at the instance of the Accountant General, Assam with effect from 1955-56, by adjustment of the gross expenditure.

As the decision to adopt the changed procedure was received sometime in 1957-58, the grant under the sub-head during the year (1956-57) could not be modified to over the excess expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,63,74,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March 1957 for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment charges).”

There is no cut motion, I will put the question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,63,74,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March 1957 for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment charges).”

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.33

"56.—Stationery and Printing"

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stationery and Printing):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,46,903, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

			Rs.
1.	Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	19,78,786
2.	Excess amount now required	... ..	1,46,903

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess is mainly due to adjustment of more debits raised by the Central Stationery Office, Calcutta than anticipated for supply of paper. For want of accurate and timely information from Central Stationery Office, Calcutta and subordinate offices regarding raising of debits, it was not possible to anticipate.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,46,903, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

There is no cut motion. I put the question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,46,903, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

GRANT No. 40

"57.—Miscellaneous—VII.—Advanced Technical and Training Scholarships, etc."

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. 3,569, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc."

			Rs.
1.	Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	43,700
2.	Excess amount now required	.. ...	3,569

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess expenditure was due to more debits raised by the Government of India and the High Commissioner in England on account of Scholarships granted. The position was not clear in due time in order to obtain supplementary grant within the year.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,569, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships etc."

I will put the question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,569 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.52

"81.-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity, Schemes"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Electricity):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 43,28,644, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "81.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

	Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	99,71,147
2. Excess amount now required	43,28,644

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess expenditure was mainly due to the following :—

1. (i) A—*Works.*—Non-provision for the value of materials and equipments recived under Colombo Plan (Rs.7,00,000) and the freight and other incidental charges connected therewith.
 - D—*Suspense.*—Adjustment of expenditure to the extent of Rs.1,89,66 being the value of the material purchase for different works.
 - D—(a)—*Suspense.*—An excess of Rs.4,44,823 occurred under this head due to the fact that provision was made for the net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure.
 - B-(b)-5.—*Suspense.*—Expenditure represents expenses on Umtru Project which was not originally provided for in the budget estimates. The break up under different counts are—

	Rs.
Stock	17,98,431
Purchase	1,16,453
Miscellaneous Public Works advances	13,30,009

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 43,28,644, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "81-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

I will put the question.

The question is, that an additional amount of Rs. 43,28,644, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "81.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

(The question was adopted)

(There was no discussion on Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1960-61 charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State).

Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1960-61

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT No.1

"8.—State Excise Duties"

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.24,290, 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, 1961, for the administration of the head "8.—State Excise Duties".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	..	Rs. 22,72,500
II.—Additional amount now required	...	24,290
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B.—District Executiv Establishment—					
6.—Liquor Prohibition Propaganda.	1,65,981	..	24,290	..	24,290
Total	..	..	24,290	..	24,290

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. An amount of Rs.21,890 is required for purchase of a pick-up van for prohibition work in the district of Nowgong, where liquor prohibition has been introduced with effect from the 1st April 1960. The vehicles urgently necessary to cope with the increased works of liquor prohibition in the district.

2. The remaining amount of Rs.2,400 is also necessary for maintenance of the same vehicle for the period from 1st July 1960 to 28th February 1961.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West): I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 24,290 under the Supplementary Demand No.1, Major Head "8.—State Excise Duties". Minor Head B—District Executive Establishment, Sub-head—Liquor Prohibition Propaganda 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, 24,290, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

এই কৰ্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে কানকপ আৰু অন্যান্য কেবা ঠাইতো মদ নিৰাৰণ সম্বন্ধে যি ধৰণে বখেপ্ত প্ৰচাৰ হ'ব লাগিছিল সেই ধৰণে হোৱা নাই। প্ৰচাৰ নোহোৱাৰ ফলত মদ নিৰাৰণৰ বিষয়ত ঠিক মতে আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। এতিয়াও মদৰ ব্যৱহাৰ গোপনীয় ভাবে চলি আছে বিশেষকৈ কিছুমান আয়ুৰ্বেদীক ফাৰ্মাচী আৰু এলপেথিক ফাৰ্মাচিট ঔষধৰ লেবেল লগাই মদ বিক্ৰি কৰা হৈ আছে। মৃতসঞ্জিবনী সূধাৰ লেবেল থকা বটলত মদ বেচা মই নিজে জানো। এই কথা Excise অফিচাৰ সকলেও জানে। তেওঁলোকে কয় যে বটলত এই দৰে লেবেল লগাই মদ বিক্ৰি বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰি; কিন্তু ধৰিবলৈ গলে চৰকাৰৰ ওখ খাপৰ বিষয়া সকলৰ পৰা বাধা পৰিব আৰু পৰিণতি হিচাবে চাকৰিও যাব পাৰে। আচৰিত কথা যে এনে ধৰণৰ মদৰ বটল ছিলঙলৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰিবলৈ পঠালে মদ নহয় বুলি কোৱা হয়। আগেয়ে চাহ দোকানত কিম্বা ৰাজহুৱা ঠাইত মদ খাবলৈ অসুবিধা পাইছিল। কিয়নো তাত সামাজিক বাধা আছিল—চকুৰ লাজ আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া ঔষধ হিচাপে য'তে ত'তে খাব পৰা হ'ল। সেই কাৰণে এতিয়া মদপীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি যাব ধৰিছে।

ইয়াক কেনেকৈ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে সদনে আৰু চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে। ঔষধ বুলি মদ খোৱাৰ ফলত সামাজিক বাধা নষ্টো হৈছেই আৰু পুকাৰন্তৰে নিৰাৰণীৰ কামত বাধা পৰিছে।

এই আইনৰ ব্যাখ্যাৰে শেষৰ ফালে যি আছে, তাৰ অজুহাতত কৰিৰাজ আৰু এলোপেথিক ফাৰ্মাছী কেতবোৰে ভয় নোহোৱাকৈ ঔষধৰ নামত মদ বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ সন্যোগ পাইছে।

আগেয়ে বিশেষকৈ মোৰ সমষ্টিত মদৰ খোৱা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা কম আছিল বা নাছিল। এতিয়া ঔষধ বুলি মদ খোৱা কামটো বহুতেই আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। ই বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা।

তাৰ পিচত, যিবিধ Metal ৰ সোপা (Cork) এই মদৰ বটল বিলাকত লগোৱা হৈছে তাক সহজে খুলি বিক্ৰেতা সকলে পানী মিহলাই আকৌ আগৰ নিচিনাকৈ বন্ধ কৰাৰ বিক্ৰি কৰে বুলি শুনা যায়। গতিকে এই বটলৰ cork টোৰ এনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে খুলিলেই ধৰা পৰে। বা খুলিবৰ সন্যোগ নেথাকে।

এটা বটলত মদ ভৰাওঁতে বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাত ৫০ নয়া পইছা পায়, এইটো বৰ বেচি হৈছে। অকল বটলত মদ ঢালাৰ মূল্য ১।২ অনাতকৈ যাতে বেচি নহয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মদ নিবারণাৰ্থে যিবিলাক তাল্লাছি (Search) হয় বা মোকদ্দমা কৰ্ত্ত্ব কৰে, বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় সেই মোকদ্দমা বিলাক ব্যৰ্থ হয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল যে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে মোকদ্দমা বিলাক কৰ্ত্ত্ব কৰাৰ পদ্ধতি নাজানে। গতিকে যাতে মোকদ্দমা বিলাক ব্যৰ্থ নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক নিয়মিত ভাবে প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিব লাগে।

আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে নিজা ভাৱৰ পৰা তৈয়াৰ কৰা মদ নিজা ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে ২।১০ সেৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত বাখিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা আছে। তেওঁলোকে সেই মদ কলহত ৰাখে বহু সময়ত তেওঁলোকক ধৰি আনি গিছাকৈ বৰ অল্কালত পেলায়। গতিকে চৰকাৰে চোৱা উচিত যাতে বাইজৰ ওপৰত কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ জুলুম জাপি দিয়া নহয়, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

শেষত বাইজে যাতে লাহে লাহে বোধগম্য হয় মদ খোৱা বেয়া, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিব আৰু সেই ধৰণে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.24,290 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "3—State Excise Duties", Minor head B.—District Executive Establishment, Sub-head 6.—Liquor Prohibition Propaganda at page one of the List of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.24,290, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত যি টকা বিচাৰিছে, আমি দেখাত সেই টকাৰে নগাঁও জিলাত মদনিবারণীৰ কাৰণে Pick up van এখন কিনিবলৈ ২১,৮৯০ টকা আৰু ২,৪০০ টকা তাৰ Maintenance ৰ কাৰণে এই সৰ্বমোট ২৪,২৯০ টকা বিচাৰিছে।

মোৰ বোধেবে এখন গাৰী কিনি চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলক দিলেই মদ নিবারণীৰ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যত সহায় হব নোৱাৰে।

আমি চাব লাগিব যে যিসকল বিষয়াই গাড়ী বিচাৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ মদ নিবারণী সম্পৰ্কে কিমান একাগ্ৰতা আৰু নীতি প্ৰায়নতা আছে। আজি নানা ঠাইত চোৰাং মদ তৈয়াৰ হয়—সেই মদবিলাক চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলৰ সহায়তে গোহাটীলৈ আহে আৰু তাৰ পৰা নগাঁওলৈ যায়। গতিকে এই গাড়ী কিনি দিলে মদ সৰবৰাহত বিশেষ সুবিধাহে হব। তেনেস্থলত এই গাড়ী কিনাৰ পৰা মদনিবারণী সহায় হব নে বিতৰণ হে সহায় কৰিব ?

সেই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে এই ২৪,০০০ টকা গাড়ী কিনি খৰচ নকৰি, গাঁওত যিবিলাক পঞ্চায়ত আছে নাইবা আন আন অনুস্থান আছে, সেইবিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে সুস্থতাৰে, সেই মন্ত্ৰে জাননী আদি গাওঁত বিলি কৰি, মিটিং পাতি শোভা যাত্ৰা আদি কৰি মদ খোৱা বেয়া বলি যদি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য কৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে ভাল কাম হলহেতেন। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনো সুপৰিকল্পনা সূস্থ ভাবে নকৰিলে কেবল Contingency ৰ টকা বেচি হলেই যে ভাল কাম হব তেনে নহয়।

মদনিবাৰণটো এটা সহজ কথা নহয় ; তথাপিও আমি মদ নিবাৰণ কৰিবই লাগিব। কিয়নো আমাৰ জাতীয় জীৱন নষ্ট কৰিছে। আমাৰ খাদ্যৰ নাটনি অথচ ৪০ লাখ মৌন চাউল বহুৰি এই মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰোতে ব্যৱহাৰ হয়।

ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই এফালে খাদ্য শস্য নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু আন হাতে মনুহৰ নৈতিকতা নষ্ট কৰিছে। গতিকে আজি আমাৰ এই গণতান্ত্ৰিক যুগত বিপথে যোৱা বাইজক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা বন্ধকৰা আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য আৰু সেই ফালৰ পৰা মদনিবাৰণ কৰিবই লাগিব। কিন্তু কি উপায়েৰে—সেই কথা ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। এনে অৱস্থাত মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এখ গাড়ী কিনিবৰ কাৰণে এই Demand সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে।

(গাড়ী কিনা হলেই.....Voice)

তেতিয়াহলে দেখা যায় যে, এই টকা খৰচ কৰি, মাত্ৰ regularise কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ আগত দাঙিৰিছে। কাজেই, বিৰোধী দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সমখন নাপালেও চৰকাৰী চাইদৰ বিৰাট সংখ্যাক কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যই, এই Demand পাচ কৰিদিব। তথাপি এই সম্পৰ্কত দুই চাৰি কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰো। নগাঁৱত মদনিবাৰণী অভিযান কৰি “মদখোৱা বন্ধ কৰক” এই শব্দ কেইটাৰ “মদখোৱা” শব্দ কেইটা ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আখৰেৰে আৰু “বন্ধকৰক” শব্দ কেইটা চকুত নপৰাকৈ সৰু কৰি চাপা কৰি, Poster বিলাকত দিয়া হৈছে ; যেন মানুহক কৈছে, “মদখোৱা”। কাৰণ, তাৰপিচত “বন্ধকৰক” শব্দ কেইটা মানুহৰ চকুতেই নপৰে।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** মাননীয় সদস্যই Poster বিলাক নিজে দেখিছে নে নাই তাৰকথা শুনিছে ?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) :** সেইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিলেই বুজি পাব।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** মই এইকথা জানিব খুজিছো এই কাৰণেই যে, যদি সচাকৈয়ে ‘পচটাৰ’ বিলাক বেয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাক ভাল কৰিব লাগিব।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI :** মই কোৱাৰ দৰেই হৈছে, চাব।

***Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) :** যাৱা মদ খায়, তাৱা এক ৰকম দেখে আৱ যাৱা খায় না তাৱা অন্য ৰকম দেখবে। It depends upon the persons concerned.

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** চৰকাৰে কৈছে—“মদ খোৱা”, “মদ খোৱা”।

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি—)।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** এই বিলাক আসোৱাহ দূৰ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীক কামৰ কাৰণে অকল গাভী দিলেই নহয়; তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰী মানহৰ হুকুম মতে কামো কৰিব পাৰিব। বাস্তবক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে, তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰী হুকুম নামানে ' উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, মজলদৈ মহকুমাৰ পুনেৰী আৰু দুখন মদৰ দোকান আছে। এই দোকানৰ দ্বাৰাই বনুৱা সকলৰ আৰ্থিক আৰু নৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট অপকাৰ কৰিছে আৰু এই মদৰ দোকান কেইখন তাৰ পৰা উঠাই নিবলৈ হুকুম দিয়া স্বত্তেও নিয়াব পৰা নাই!

গান্ধী কিনিলে কিছু কাম যে নহব মই সেইটো কব খোজানাই; মই কওঁ যে গাভীৰ ওপৰৰ পৰাই অকল কাম নহয়, এই মদ নিবাৰণী কাৰ্য্যত জনসাধাৰণৰ পূৰ্ণ সহযোগীতা পালে আৰু এই সহযোগীতা পালেহে অভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য হব। তাৰোপৰি এই কথা মই জানো যে, যিসকল কৰ্মচাৰী, মদ নিবাৰণী কাৰ্য্যত যায়, তেওঁলোকেই বহি গাৱত সমানে মদ পান কৰে। আজি মদ নিবাৰণ নোহোৱাৰ ফলত, বিশেষকৈ চাহ শিল্পৰ বনুৱাবিলাকে বেচিকৈ মদ খাব লাগিছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত চাহ শিল্পৰো কিছু বাধা পৰিছে। কাজেই, উপযুক্ত তথ্যপাতি গোটাইলৈ ৰাইজৰ, জনসাধাৰণৰ বনুৱা আৰু জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে মদ নিবাৰণী অভিযানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। নহলে, অকল মিনিষ্টাৰ মহোদয়ৰ বক্তৃতা বা প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰৰ ফলত এই অভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহব। এই অভিযান অকল নগাঁৱত বা এখন দুখন জিলাত কৰিলেই নহয়; সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যতে কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত এটা ভাল আলোচনা কৰি, প্ৰত্যেক M.L.A. পঞ্চায়ত আৰু অন্যান্য voluntary organisation বিলাকৰ ওপৰত দায়িত্ব অপণ কৰিলেহে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব বুলি ভাবো। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক বিশেষ ভাবে গান্ধী পন্থী বুলি ভাবো আৰু মহাশয় গান্ধীয়েও ইয়াৰ নিবাৰণ কৰিব লাগে বুলি কৈছিল; আশা কৰো, তেখেতে এই বিষয়ত মনোযোগ দিব। আজি মানুহে মদ খায় মৰামৰি কৰি ৰাস্তাৰ ওপৰত পৰি থকা দেখা যায়। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰৰ তিৰোতাই মদ খাই ৰাস্তাত পৰি থাকে—এই বিলাক বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় আৰু ইয়াৰ নিবাৰণ নহলে সমাজৰ কল্যাণ নাই, এই সম্পৰ্কত, ভূটান আৰু ভাৰত সীমাত থকা ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ মদৰ বিৰাট দোকানৰ পৰাও যথেষ্ট মদ আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ সোমাইছে আৰু দয়ো চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি সেই মদৰ দোকান তুলি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th October, 1960.

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