



**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 10 A. M.  
on Saturday, the 15th October, 1960.

PRESENT

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Posting of additional Doctors in the Sibsagar Civil Hospital**

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

\*26. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government received a representation made by the questioner and also by Shri G. N. Gogoi (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department) to make arrangement for posting at least 2 more doctors at the Sibsagar Civil Hospital ?
- (b) Whether Government will lay on the table a statement showing the total number of indoor and outdoor patients each year during the last ten years together with the number of Doctors there during the period (year by year) in the said Hospital ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to appoint additional doctors there immediately ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** replied :

26. (a)—Yes.

(b)—

		Indoor	Outdoor	No. of Doctors	
				A.S.I.	A.S.II.
1950	...	418	11,122	1	2
1951	...	422	12,378	1	2
1952	...	472	15,970	1	2*
1953	...	480	18,182	1	2
1954	...	482	19,618	1	2
1955	...	602	22,680	1	2
1956	...	690	24,961	1	2
1957	...	811	28,722	1	2
1958	...	1,154	28,459	1	2
1959	...	1,419	30,540	1	3*
1960	...	Figures not available		1	3*

(c)—Yes.

\* One doctor rendering part time service since 3rd December 1959.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** চাৰ ১৯৫০-৫১ চনৰ indoor আৰু outdoor patient ৰ তুলনাত ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ডাক্তৰ কিমান ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পৰা আৰু এজনকৈ ডাক্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে গতিকে আগৰ ২ জনৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া ৩ জন হল।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** এই তিনি জনৰ এজন Part-time নেকি ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** হয় বৰ্তমান Part-time হিচাবে লোৱা হৈছে।

†**Shri BHUBAN CH. PRADHANI (Golokgang):** এই হাসপাতাল বোৰত অকল ডাক্তৰেই আছে নে কৰিবাজো আছে ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** কৰিবাজ নাই।

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** Is there any lady doctor there, Sir ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Yes there is one lady doctor there.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** When the representation mentioned in (a) was received ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** In 1959 and since then, we are utilising another additional doctor there.

†**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** Whether Government are aware that doctors and pharmacists are not provided with quarters ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** I have no such information, Sir, but I think they have got quarters.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Was it not possible for Government to attract ayurvedic trained men in each of the Civil Hospitals in districts and subdivisional headquarters ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** We have done it at district hospital Jorhat, Gauhati, Silchar and such other places.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table).

**Resolutions passed in the 11th Annual Session of the Middle Vernacular School Teachers Association held at Nowgong**

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

76. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether Government have received a copy of resolutions passed in the 11th Annual Session of Middle Vernacular School Teachers Association, Sibsagar ?
  - (b) If so, what are the contents of those resolutions ?
  - (c) Whether Government have taken steps on each of the resolutions ?
  - (d) If so, what are the steps taken ?
  - (e) If it is a fact that the Middle Vernacular School teachers are getting Dearness Allowance at Rs.5 where as other categories are getting at Rs.15 per mensem and if so, why is the discrepancy ?
  - (f) Whether Government will consider to equalise the Dearness Allowance ?

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

76. (a)—Yes. But the session was held at Nowgong and not at Sibsagar.

(b), (c) & (d)—

**RESOLUTION No.1**

This resolution expresses regret for not extending the model scales of pay to the Middle Vernacular School Teachers and urges upon Government to give those scales along with allowances, etc., within 31st August, 1960. But the scales of pay and the allowances shown along with the resolution do not agree with the model scales recommended by the Pay Committee.

A proposal to give the Matriculate and Normal passed teachers of Middle Vernacular Schools the same pay as the teachers of similar qualification serving in Aided Secondary Schools is under consideration of Government.

**RESOLUTION No.2**

This resolution urges upon the Education Department to bring all the Middle Vernacular Schools under Government directly. According to

the present policy of Government it is the intention of Government to put all the Middle Vernacular Schools under the School Boards and not to bring the School Board Schools under the Department. By far, the large majority of the Middle Vernacular Schools are under the control of the Regional School Boards. The question of bringing the Government Middle Vernacular Schools under the School Boards is accordingly under consideration of Government.

#### RESOLUTION No.3

This resolution urges upon Government to extend the retiring age of Middle Vernacular School teachers to 60 years. As recommended by the State Advisory Board for Basic Education, necessary Government orders have been conveyed to allow the School Boards to re-employ the School Boards Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular teachers upto an age of 60 years.

#### RESOLUTION No.4.

This resolution urges upon Government to declare Assamese as the State Language. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the current Session of the Assembly.

#### RESOLUTION No.5.

This resolution urges upon the authority to remove various inconveniences experienced by the Middle Vernacular Schools. The recommendations involve substantial financial implications and will be considered by the School Boards subject to the provision of Funds.

#### RESOLUTION No.6.

This resolution urges upon Government to sanction a building grant of Rs.10,000 and Rs.8,000 to Shri Shri Shar Dev High School and an Middle Vernacular School respectively. The need of the two schools as under-lined by the resolution has been taken note of by the Director of Public Instruction, Assam for consideration for grants in due course with regard to grants to Middle Vernacular School. As regard High School there is no provision of Non-recurring grants but of loan.

#### RESOLUTION No.7.

This resolution urges upon the Central Government through the State Government to bring the teachers of Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools under the scheme of National Award for teachers. The question is being taken up with the Ministry of Education.

#### RESOLUTION No.8.

This resolution urges upon Government to extend the benefit of the trained teachers scale to untrained teachers in M. V. Schools who completed 15 years of service or reached the age of 40 without limiting the benefit to the period upto 1956. The benefit has already been extended to the M. V. School teachers on the same conditions as were imposed in the case of the untrained teachers of L. P. Schools who were given this benefit upto 30th September, 1956. The question of further relaxation of the conditions does not arise.

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

(f)—Does not arise in view of the reply at (e) above.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: এই reply consider করতে কিমান সময় লাগিব বুলি চবকাৰে ভাবে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister)**: We have taken up this matter with the Finance Department.

**Payment of Compensation to the people of Betbari and Hahchara area in Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

77. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the people of Betbari and Hahchara area in Sibsagar Subdivision have not got the compensation of land for widening and strengthening the Desang bund at Chengelibari area although 3 years have since elapsed ?

(b) Whether the said lands were acquired by the Government ?

(c) If so, why payment of compensation is delayed ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge, Flood Control (F. C. and L.)]** replied :

77. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—This is due to certain wrong assessment necessitating subsequent modification in L. A. estimates.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** : মাটি কিমান দিমৰ আগতে acquire কৰিছিল আৰু টকা কিমান সোনকালে মানুহে পাব ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Revised land acquisition estimates had been received and recently Government have sanctioned an advance to affect early payment of compensation.

**Construction of a permanent bund at Dihing in Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

78. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) At how many points the Dihing breaches of the bunds under Sibsagar Subdivision took place this year and the three preceding years ?

- (b) How many people were affected by this year's breaches ?  
 (c) Whether Government have taken any step to reconstruct the bund ?  
 (d) Whether it is a fact that there happen to be percolation for earth being not well set, resulting the breaches ?  
 (e) Whether Government propose to stop plying of vehicles on such bunds till the earth there settle down ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister-in-charge, Flood Control (F. C. and I.)] replied:

78. (a)—Only at one point at mile 2 near Dehingiagaon during this year.

(ii) There was no breach during the years 1958 and 1959.

(iii) During the year 1957 the bund gave way at one point at mile 4, near Ahompathar.

(b)—About 1,500 people were affected by breach in this year.

(c)—The breach was temporarily closed during the 1st week of August, 1960 and permanent bund will be constructed during this working season.

(d)—Design high flood level of Dehing Bund being exceeded during this year, occurrence of percolation at some points was natural. The breach is not due to imperfect settlement of earth work of the bund.

(e)—The bunds are not generally open for vehicular traffic except for inspection to be carried out by the officers.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: এই percolationৰ কথাটো মই এই বছৰৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। মই আগৰ কথাহে কৈছো।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: মোৰ উত্তৰ এই বছৰৰ percolation ৰ কথাহে কৈছো। Reply is there. "Design high flood level of Dehing Bund being exceeded during this year, occurrence of percolation at some points was natural. The breach is not due to imperfect settlement of earth work of the bund."

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA**: এই বছৰ যিটো breach হৈছিল তাৰ কথাহে কৈছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER**: প্রশ্নৰ পৰা এইটো নুবুজায়।

**Repairing of Doctor's quarter at Laimukuri dispensary in Murkong-sellek Transferred Area**

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Laimukuri Dispensary at Ramdhan in Murkong-sellek Transferred Area is housed in a dilapidated building ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that there is no provision of Doctors' quarters there ?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to construct a quarter for the Doctor there ?
- (d) Whether there is any quarter for the compounder ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware of the urgent need of sanctioning non-practising allowance there for the Doctor ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister)** replied:

79. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. There is quarter for the doctor which is now under repairs.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Private practice is allowed to all doctors and hence the question of sanctioning non-practising allowance to this doctor does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: When will Government take up reconstruction of the dilapidated dispensary building ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: It is being taken up now.

**Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)**: Whether private practice is allowed during hospital hours ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: During the hospital hours, I do not think it is allowed.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Whether it is a fact that the doctor is housed in a temporary building which is in a dilapidated condition ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: No, Sir. The quarter is now under repair.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: My question is whether it is a fact that the doctor is accommodated in a dilapidated house ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: The house is under repair now ?

#### **Appointment of English Teacher in Government Middle Vernacular Schools**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri)** asked:

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

- (a) Why the Government has not yet appointed English Teacher in Government Middle Vernacular Schools when it is done so in case of Middle Vernacular Schools under the School Boards ?



- (b) Whether it is a fact that Government has received representations to this effect from various institutions ?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to make considerations at an early date ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that Mornoi Dewri Government Middle Vernacular School (North Lakhimpur Subdivision) is requesting the Government several times for posting an English Teacher to teach the pupils ?

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

80. (a)—The matter is under consideration.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d)—No.

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri)** : May we except any time limit as to when the Government will arrive at a final decision so far as the consideration in reply to question 80(a) is concerned ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS** : There are, Sir, 40 Government Middle Vernacular Schools and English teachers will be provided next year.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur)** : What is the cause of introducing English in some of these schools ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS** : Not in some, but in almost all the schools under the School Board.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : In view of the fact that we are introducing our Indian languages, will Government reconsider their decision and abolish English from the Middle Schools ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS** : This is a Senior Basic School, and according to the rules framed by the Government of India English is to be provided as an optional subject in a senior basic school. It is not a compulsory subject.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY** : But it is compulsory in Middle English Schools. And any way, what is the necessity of making it an optional subject in Middle Vernacular Schools and senior basic schools ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Otherwise no student will go there.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY** : Whether Government will popularise Assamese or they will popularise English ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : They will popularise senior basic schools.

**Regarding total area and density of population per square mile of the State**

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked :

81. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—
- What is the total area of the State of Assam as administered by Government of Assam in square miles ?
  - What is the total area in square miles included in the (i) Sixth Schedule Districts and (ii) Tribal Blocks and Belts of the State ?
  - What is the total area of the State covered by forest lands reserve and unclassified ?
  - What is the total area of land included in the Tea gardens ?
  - What is the total area of the State under ordinary Revenue administration of the Government of Assam ?
  - What is the density of population per square mile of the State, the areas which are under normal land revenue administration of the Government ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

81. (a)—45,767 square miles.

(b)—22,734 square miles in Sixth Schedule Districts. 5,715 square miles in Tribal Blocks and Belts.

(c)—39,97,086 acres under Reserve Forest.

71,58,248 acres under Unclassified State Forest, as exist on 1st April 1960.

(d)—12,94,725 acres.

(e)—Seven Plains districts covering an area of 23,033 square miles.

(f)—The density figure works out to 339 persons per square mile in the Plains districts of Assam according to 1951 Census.

**Regarding anomalies in the accounts of the Kharupetia Government Aided High School**

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dergaon)** asked :

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

- Whether the Government are aware that the Internal Auditor has observed some serious irregularities, objections and anomalies in the accounts of the Kharupetia Government Aided High School for the period from 1952 to 30th April, 1957 ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that a huge amount of fees collection has not been credited to the schools cash during the said period ?
- (c) If the answer is in affirmative, what is the amount credited less ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that a Vegetable Garden within the School compound was made and a huge amount of loss, amounting some thousands of rupees was incurred by the School ?
- (e) If so, who is the person responsible for the loss of School Fund ?
- (f) Whether the Government propose to inquire into these anomalies and objection of the Audits report of 30th July, 1960 and take appropriate steps for effecting recovery of the School money from the person responsible ?

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

82. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Rs.734.75 n. P. credited less.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Sri Shamsher Ali, the then Headmaster and Secretary of the School.

(f)—Yes.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: What was the amount spent for this vegetable garden mentioned in 82(d) ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: More than Rs.3,000.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI**: Is it a fact that this gentleman Shri Shamsher Ali, was the Congress candidate for that constituency during the last General Election ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: I have no information.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)**: May I know, what action has been taken against this person ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: First of all, we are taking action to recover the money from him,

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Does it not amount to temporary misappropriation ?

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

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Then will it suffice just to get back the money ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** No. there is also another case which is under investigation by the Police.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** So far as (f) is concerned apart from the Police case, cannot the Department take any action for this, criminal action of the Headmaster ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Yes, but we are first of recovering the money from him.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে They are trying to recover the money. ১৯৫২ পৰা ১৯৫৭ চনলৈ হেডমাষ্টাৰ নাই। এতিয়া ১৯৫৭ চনলৈকে তিনি বছৰ হ'ল আৰু কিমান দিন নাগিব ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** We got the information recently, and we had the accounts audited, I think, in the months of April or May.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Audit Report is dated 30th July 1960.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে আৰু এবাৰ কৈছিল Government is trying to recover the money.

#### Extension of Saderi-Sathisamuka Road to Lechara

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

83. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Saderi Sathisamuka Road was taken up by the Public Works Department ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there was proposal for extension of this road from Saderi to Lechara ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that survey of the road proposed for extension was made by the Department which is only 3½ miles in distance ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that this portion of the road proposed to be extended to Lechara was recommended to be given 1st priority by the Subdivisional Development Board, Barpeta so as to execute the work of the road in the 1st year of 3rd Five Year Plan period ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R. and B.)] replied :

83. (a)—In 1955-56.

(b)—There was no proposal for extension but representation was received for extension of the road.

(c)—It is not a fact.

(d)—The Mohkuma Parishad has simply recommended the proposal giving 8th position serially.

**Regarding total mileage of Public Works Department roads of Jorhat Subdivision constructed during First and Second Five Year Plans**

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

84. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total mileage of Public Works Department roads of Jorhat Subdivisions Mouza-wise, constructed during the First and Second Five Year Plans ?

(b) Total mileage of metal road of Jorhat Subdivision Mouza-wise ?

(c) Total mileage of Public Works Department Roads including metal road to be taken in the Third Plan ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R. and B. Wing)] replied :

84. (a) & (b)—Mouza wise information is not available as the records are maintained only Civil Subdivision-wise.

(c)—It is not possible to furnish the information at this stage as the details relating to 3rd Five Year Plan will be finalised after allocation of funds is made by the Planning Commission.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA**: Will the Deputy Minister be pleased to give the tentative figure of the total mileage of road to be undertaken by the Government during the Third Plan ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: The Draft Plan tentatively provides 274 miles for black-topping etc, and one thousand miles of new construction.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** May I know the total mileage, gravelled and metalled, of roads taken up during the last two Plan periods, *viz.*, the First and Second Plan periods?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.):** That is a new question.

**The Chief Minister's Statement regarding mild lathi charge made recently by Police at Silchar**

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a statement under Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure of this Assembly with regard to a certain incident which took place at Silchar yesterday. It was the desire of the Members from Cachar that I should make this statement.

Yesterday about 500 people, mostly evacuees from the Assam Valley staged a demonstration in front of the residence of the Deputy Commissioner, Silchar. Some of them squatted inside the Deputy Commissioner's compound. When the Police resisted them they became violent and threw brickbats. The Police then had to resort to a mild lathi charge. 20 persons have been arrested and orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have been promulgated.

This is the brief information I have at the moment. When I get more detailed information I will supply it to the House.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes):** I have received a telegram.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I would like to point out to the hon. Member that under Rule 55 "a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made".

**Further discussion on Supplementary Demand No.1 "8--Excise Duties" moved on 14th October, 1960**

**\*Shri HIRA LAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ এটা চুক্তি আছিল আৰু সেই চুক্তি মতে ভূটান চৰকাৰে মদ বনোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই চুক্তি নাই। সেই কাৰণে ভূটানত মদ বনায়। সেই মদ ভূটানত ব্যৱহাৰ নহয় কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে নেখায়। গতিকে গোটেই মদ আমাৰ অসমত বিক্ৰি হয়। সেই চুক্তি বাতিল কৰাৰ ফলত আমাৰ মদ নিৰাৰণী অভিযানত যথেষ্ট বাধা হব। গতিকে ভূটানৰ লগত থকা চুক্তি আকৌ বলৱৎ কৰিব লাগে। মঙ্গলদৈৰ ভূটান এলেকাত ভহত মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰা দোকান আছে। তাৰ মদ গুৱাহাটী পৰ্য্যন্ত আহিছে।

গুৱাহাটীত তদন্ত কৰিলেই গম পাব যে ভূটানৰ পৰা বহুত মদ আহিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি মদ নিৰ্বাৰণী আইন লৈছে সেইটো বৰ ঠিক হোৱা নাই। এইটো ঠিক যে মদ নিৰ্বাৰণ হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু কেইখন মান গাড়ী কিনি অফিচাৰ কেইজনে, কমিচনাৰে ঘূৰা ঘূৰি কৰিলেই মদ নিৰ্বাৰণ নহয়। আমাৰ নীতি সমাজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে হ'ব লাগে। গতিকে এই মদ নিৰ্বাৰণ আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে ভূটানৰ লগত চুক্তি বলবৎ কৰিব লাগে আৰু দৰং জিলাতো নিৰ্বাৰণ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। পানেশ্বৰীৰ মদৰ দোকান উঠাবৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫৭ চনতে দিয়া মন্ত্ৰীৰ হুকুম আজিও নমনাৰ কাৰণ কি? ছিলঙৰ পৰা টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰা হ'ল গুচাব লাগে, কিন্তু এতিয়াও দোকান চলি আছে। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি শ্ৰীযুত ডেকাৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুঘাৰ কথা ক'বলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো।

বাস্তবিকতে আমাৰ সমাজত মদ যে অপকাৰী সেই কথা সকলোৱে জানে। ইয়াৰ পৰা ধন হানি হয়, স্বাস্থ্য হানি হয় আৰু বহুক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰাণো হয়। এই মদৰ নিচিনা বিষাক্ত বস্তু এটা বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো প্ৰকৃততে ভাল কথা। ইয়াৰ নিৰ্বাৰণৰ কাৰণে যিমান সজুলি বা অফিচ লাগে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। সেই নিৰ্বাৰণী কাম কৰিবলৈ আৰু খৰচ হলেও তাত আপত্তিৰ কাৰণ থকা উচিত নহয়।

আজিৰ Demand টো হ'ল, নগাঁৱত এখন Pickup Van কিনিব লাগে। নিৰ্বাৰণীৰ কামৰ সুচাৰুতাৰ কাৰণে এখন গাড়ী যে নিত্যান্ত দৰ্কাৰী তাক কোনেও বৃজি নোপোৱা নহয়। Pickup Van অকল নগাঁৱতে যে লাগে তেনে নহয় সকলো ঠাইতে এনে van ৰ দৰ্কাৰ কিন্তু কথা হ'ল এই demand টো আজি অনাটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই। এই Demand, Budget অধিবেশনতে আনিব পাৰিলে হেতেন।

আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ ২৭ মাইল মান উত্তৰেও যি চাহ বাগান আছে তাত মদ মানুহে অবাধে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আছে। তাৰ অফিচাৰ জনে তালৈ যাব লগা হয় - বহুত সময়ত বাচত চীট নাপাই অসুবিধাত পৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে বহুত অসুবিধা হোৱা মই নিজে বহুবাৰ দেখিছো। আচামী আৰু আৱকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী বহুত দুৰৰ পৰা অহাৰ কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত অফিচাৰে বাচ বিজাৰ্ত্ত নাপায়।

গতিকে এই গাড়ী এখন ঠাইৰ কাৰণে নিকিনি সকলো ঠাইৰ কাৰণে কিনিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে Supplementary বাজেটত অনাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই। বাজেট অধিবেশনতে অনা উচিত আছিল। এটা কথা এই অভিযানত অকল গাঁৱৰ হোজা নেপালী, মজদুৰ, কছাৰী আদিৰ ওপৰতে সকলো দায় জৰগৰ পৰে কিন্তু দোকান, বজাৰ আৰু অন্যান্য ঠাইত অবাধে মদ চলি থাকে। বিশেষকৈ চহৰৰ চাহৰ দোকানটো মদ বিক্ৰি হয়। সেই বিলাক মদ আহে ক'ব পৰা? এই বিলাক ধৰাত যেন চৰকাৰে চোকা নজৰ দিয়ে তাৰ কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

**Shri BAIKUNTHA DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই সदनত আমাৰ ত্ৰুণ সেন ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেইটো সন্নীত হোৱা

নাই। বিশেষকৈ ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়া কামৰূপৰ পৰা আহিছে যেতিয়া তেখেতে কামৰূপৰ অবস্থাই ভালকৈ জানে। কামৰূপ জিলাতে প্ৰথম মদ নিবাৰণী আইন প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰা হৈছিল আৰু নিবাৰণীৰ বিষয়ে যোৱা বছৰ এখন কিতাপো ৰাখিব কৰা হৈছিল চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা। আৰু বিভিন্ন নেত্ৰী স্থানীয় লোক সকলে সেই সম্পৰ্কে মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। এই মদ নিবাৰণৰ পৰা আমাৰ সমাজৰ বহুত উপকাৰ হৈছে।

এই নিবাৰণী আইনৰ মৰ্ম হ'ল, প্ৰথমতে, এই মদে আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ জাতীয় জীৱনক ধ্বংশোন্মুখী কৰিছে আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাতে আঘাত কৰিছে।

এটা কথা স্পষ্টকৈ দেখা যায় যে মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰোতে এই দুৰ্দ্ধীনত কিমান ধান চাউল নষ্ট হয়। মদ যি ঠাইত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তাত মানুহবিলাকৰ কৰ্ম নিপুণতা কমি যায়। আমাৰ যেতিয়া উৎসববিলাকত মানুহে মদ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তেতিয়া বহুদিনলৈ কোনো কাম নহয়। এই মদে এনে ধৰণে আমাৰ মাজত নানা অন্যায়া কৰিছে।

মদ নিবাৰণী অভিযানৰ পৰা এই বিলাক কমি গৈছে। মই ন দি কব পাৰো এতিয়া অন্ততঃ কামৰূপ জিলাৰ বাট 1-ঘাটে মদ খাই পৰি থকা বা মাতলামী কৰা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বিল। যি অলপ চোৰাং মদৰ আদান প্ৰদান আছে সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাৰ উপায় নিশ্চয় কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বন্ধুৱে অকল চৰকাৰৰ গাত দোষ দিয়েই বহি আছে। মই কওঁ যে সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাত তেখেতৰো কৰ্ত্তব্য আছে। তেনে ধৰণৰ কথা বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰি নিবাৰণৰ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিব বুলিও মই আশা কৰোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নগাঁৱত গাড়ীখন কিনাত আপত্তি কৰিছে। মই কওঁ যোনে যি ভাবে চায় সেয়ে সেই ভাবেই দেখে। যদি আজি জিলা এখনত কাম কৰিব লগা হয় তাত সময়তে কাম কৰিবলৈ যদি কোনো সুব্যৱস্থা নাথাকে তেন্তে কাম কৰা অসম্ভৱ।

সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰসঙ্গত যি টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে তাত আপত্তি তুলাটো মই যুক্তি সঙ্গত বুলি নাতাবো।

এই আইনৰ পৰা আমাৰ বিশেষ উপকাৰ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ অপব্যয় নহয়। ই এটা যুক্তি যুক্ত খৰচ।

আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ দৰঙ্গা গুদামত যি এখন বিৰাট মদৰ দোকান আছে সি ভূটান আৰু অসমৰ সীমান্তত। তাৰ পৰা অসমলৈ মদৰ সৰবৰাহ হয়। এই মদৰ দোকানৰ দূৰত্ব আমাৰ সীমাৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ ২ ফাৰলং মান হৈছে।

এই মদৰ দোকান বিলাক ভূটান আৰু ভাৰতৰ সীমাত আছে। তাৰোপৰি এই দোকান বিলাক ভাৰতৰ সীমাৰ ইমান ওচৰত যে তাত গৈ মানুহে কোনসময়ত মদ খায় বা চোৰাং ভালে আনে তাৰ কোনো ইয়ত্ন নাই। কাৰ্জেই এই বিলাকত চৰকাৰৰ একচাইঞ্জ বিভাগে বিশেষ চকু ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু যদি সম্ভৱ হয় ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত লেখালিখি আৰু আলোচনা কৰি এই মদৰ দোকান বিলাক ভূটানৰ অন্ততঃ ৫ মাইল মান ভিতৰলৈ লৈ যোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। এই দোকান বিলাক ভাৰতৰ সীমাৰ নিচেই ওচৰত থকাৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ যুবক সকল, আনকি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেও 'পিকনিক' কৰিবলৈ তালৈ যাওঁতে মদ পান কৰে। কাৰ্জেই-আমাৰ ইয়াত মদ নিবাৰণী কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত, এই দোকান বিলাকৰ ব্যৱহাৰো বন্ধ কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য।



তাৰ পিচত কওঁ, একচাইজ বিভাগৰ এটা নতুন সংগঠনৰ দৰ্কাৰ; এই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। আমাৰ সেইফালে ধন্যতা অঞ্চলত মাত্ৰ দুই তিনি জন মান একচাইজ পিয়ন দিয়া হৈছে দ্বাৰা যাৰ কোনো কাম নহয়; ইয়াত থকা Excise Inspector জন বদলি কৰি দিয়া প্ৰায় ৬ মাহ মান হৈ গল আজিলৈ কোনো Inspector তালৈ যোৱা নাই। অলপ ওখ খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী নাথাকিলে একচাইজৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীক নিৰ্দেশ আদি দিবলৈ মানুহ নাই আৰু তেওঁলোকক বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কলেও কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে বুলি কয়। এনে অৱস্থাত মদ নিৰাবণী অভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য্য হয় কেনেকৈ কাজেই মই কওঁ যে, একচাইজ বিভাগটো well equipped কৰি, তাৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াকৈ কৈ মই পুনৰ জোৰ দি কওঁ যে সমগ্ৰ অসমতেই, এই মদ নিৰাবণী অভিযান আইন চলাবলৈ চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব। আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা অনা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো।

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰুকাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মদ নিৰাবণী শিতানত যি সামান্য ২৪,২৯০ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে, সেই সম্পৰ্কত, সদনৰ কেইবা জনো মাননীয় সদস্যই সমালোচনা আৰু বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। এনে বিৰোধীতাৰ কিমান যুক্তি যুক্ততা আছে তাক বিষয়টোৰ উদ্দেশ্যটোলৈ চালে তাৰ সাৰ্থকতা পৰিলক্ষিত হব।

প্ৰথমতে আমি এই নিৰাবণী অভিযানৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্যটোলৈ চাব লাগিব। মদ নিৰাবণ কৰা কথাবোৰো কি? নিশ্চয় সকলোৱে আজি স্বীকাৰ কৰিব যে, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জলবায়ু আৰু জনতাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ লগত সামঞ্জস্য ৰাখি চলিবলৈ হলে ভাৰতৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় মদ নিৰাবণীৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে। যদি আমি এই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰো, তেন্তে এখন জিলাত মদ নিৰাবণ কৰিব পাবিলেও, দেশৰ মহত উপকাৰৰ কিছু অংশ সাধন হয়। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, বাইজৰ কল্যাণৰ হক্কে বিভাগীয় কাম সুচাৰুৰূপে চলাবলৈ, এখন গাড়ী কিনিবলৈ এটি প্ৰস্তাৱ সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে কৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ খৰচটোৰ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াত বিৰোধীতা কৰাটো দুখৰ বিষয়।

মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত বৰ্ত্তমানে প্ৰচলিত টনিক আদিৰ লগত সুরাসাৰ (Alcohol) প্ৰচলনৰ কথা আৰু ইয়াৰ অপব্যৱহাৰৰ উল্লেখ কৰি, চৰকাৰৰ মদ নিৰাবণীৰ কাৰ্য্যত চৰকাৰৰ ব্যৰ্থতা প্ৰতীয়মান কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে—

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** On a point of clarification, Sir.

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

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞানত 'এলকহল' ঔষধ হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। কাৰণ চিকিৎসা জগতত বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালিত, সুৰাৰাক্তিত ঔষধ সংৰক্ষণৰ বাবে নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য পদাৰ্থ আজিও উলিয়াব পৰা হোৱা নাই—যদিও বৈজ্ঞানিক সকলে—এই বিষয়ে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই আহিছে। অকল জাৰ্মানীৰ দৰে সুৰা কেইটিমান দেশে সুৰা বৰ্জিত কৰি, টনিক ঔষধ কিছু পৰিমাণে তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিছে কিন্তু তাৰ বাহিৰে সুৰা সাৰ বৰ্জিত টনিক আদি ব্যাপকভাৱে

কতো তৈয়াৰ হোৱা শুনা নাই। অতীজৰ, আধুৰ্বেদিক ঔষধ বিলাকতো সুৰাসাৰক ঔষধৰ মাধ্যম ৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। যেতিয়ালৈকে বৈজ্ঞানিক মূত্ৰই ঔষধ তৈয়াৰ প্ৰণালী বদলাই নিদিয়, তেতিয়ালৈকে সূৰা সাৰ ঔষধৰ মাধ্যম ৰূপে চলি থাকিব তাৰপিচত তেখেতে আৰু কৈছে যে কিছুমান 'বৰ্গাচ' লেবেলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত, মদৰ ব্যৱহাৰ চালু ৰাখিছে—সেইবিলাক ভিতৰত মৃতসঞ্জীবনী সুধা আদিৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰিছে। যিমানেই আইন নহওক, তাৰ মাজতো চোৰ চেপাটি আছেই, সেই কাৰণেই আইন কৰিব যে নালাগে, আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিবিধান কৰিব নালাগে এইটো কেনে কথা, বুজি নাপাও। সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে, অকল আইন কানুনৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি নেতৃ-স্থানীয় লোক সকলে মানুহক বুজনি দি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য কৰি, আৱশ্যকীয় শিক্ষা আদি দিয়াৰ জৰিয়তেহে এইবিলাক নিৰ্মূল কৰিব পৰা হব।

তাৰ পিচত মই এই কথা কও যে, এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে যে, অসমৰ প্ৰায় ১২ লাখ মানুহে দৈনন্দিন আহাৰ পানী ৰূপে সূৰা জাতীয় বস্তু ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে আৰু সূৰাবে পূজা-সেৱা কৰে আৰু ধৰ্ম্মৰ দোহাই যদি (কব নোৱাৰো ই ধৰ্ম্মৰ প্ৰকৃত ৰূপনে বিকৃত ৰূপ) ধৰ্ম্মৰ নামত, প্ৰায় ১২ লাখ বাতি ধোৱা আৰু আনু সাত্তিক ধৰ্ম্ম পন্থীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে পূজা সেৱা মদৰে কৰে। যতদূৰ সম্ভৱ শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত অহাৰছৰৰ পৰাই মদ নিৰাৰণীৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হব। সেইবাবে তাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰ কাৰণে, আগতে মই চৰকাৰক জনাই খব খোজোঁ যে, এতিয়াৰ পৰাই উপযুক্ত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাই, ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ বিলাকক, মদৰ অপকাৰীতাসম্বন্ধে বুজাই দিব লাগে, যে ধৰ্ম্মৰ লগত মদৰ সম্পৰ্ক ভিত্তিহীন, নিৰৰ্থক আৰু অন্য কোনো কাৰণেই যে মদ কেতিয়াও ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নালাগে, সকলোৰে কাৰণে বেয়া আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম শোচনীয়।

এইদৰে যদি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলোৱা হয়, তেন্তে মদ নিৰাৰণী অভিযানত চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰো।

ইয়াৰ পাচত মই আৰু এটা কথা ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজোঁ যে, আমাৰ কিছুমান পদাৰ্থ জ্ঞান থকা মানুহৰ পৰা শুনা যায়, যে পচোৱাই (rice bear) স্বাস্থ্য কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয়। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ জনজাতী আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলে যেতিয়ালৈকে **balance of diet** ৰ কথা নামানে তেতিয়ালৈকে এই পচোৱাই (লাও পানী) যাতে অন্যান্য সূৰাৰ দৰে গণ্য নকৰে সেইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন জনাওঁ মই আশা কৰিলো চৰকাৰে যাতে নিৰাৰণীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই বোৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** Mr. Speaker Sir, almost all the Members who spoke are for enforcement of prohibition and they also suggested that the measures for detection of violation of law should be tightened. This demand is for pick-up Van in Nowgong. In the district of Nowgong prohibition was extended from last April. Now the first reaction of enforcement of prohibition is that smuggling and illicit distillation increase. So swift movement by armed men is necessary to stop and detect those things. This Van is necessary for swift movement of armed men. It is not a touring car. As I have said it is necessary for swift movement of armed people for detection of these smugglings and illicit distillation. Almost all the Members want prohibition and tightening up measures for detection of violation and as such they will support this Demand. As a matter of fact the hon. Mover Shri Deka did not oppose it. He gave some valuable advice which would be taken into consideration.

Shri Patwari raised one point about arrangement with the Bhutan Government. The matter is like this. There was an arrangement with the British Government at that time. About a lakh of rupees was paid to Bhutan Government so that they might not start any liquor shop within five miles of the Bhutan boundary. The Bengal Government gave about Rs.97,400 and this Government gave about Rs.2,600. But that contract lapsed in 1958. After that various attempts were made to renew the contract but the Bhutan Government refused. Bengal Government was not interested in it. Their point was that they were not going to pay this 97 thousand rupees and let the Bhutan Government start liquor shop. We then held a conference in 1956 at Sikkim. Our representatives went there. He offered to raise the subsidy to 10,000 rupees but Bhutan refused. We cannot compel the Bhutan Government as it is an independent country. For the last 3 or 4 year about 7 shops were started at Goalpara boundary and 7 shops in Kamrup and Darrang. Bhutan Government started these shops within half a mile to 3 miles within their territory. This we cannot control. Bhutan Government's point is like this, that they have no resources excepting a few trees which they sell to India, and some money they can get from the liquor shops. Now transport is difficult within the Bhutan territory. Each shop has got a outstill distillery. Bhutanis point is that this is meant for the citizens of Bhutan and not of Assam. But it is true that a man from Assam may, if the shop is within half a mile from the boundary, can walk and drink there. That is possible. Bhutan being an independent country we cannot compel them to stop this.

There is a suggestion that public opinion should be mobilised. That we agree. The first reaction to prohibition is, as my friend said, that drinking increases with the enforcement of prohibition. That is not correct. It is admitted that a large number of our people are addicted to drinks. Whenever prohibition is enforced the commodity cannot be had as it used to be before enforcement of prohibition. So people try procure it somehow. The very fact that some Ayurvedic medicines and some undrinkable things are taken by the people show that liquor has become scarce in the market. That is a good sign, that shows that the commodity is not available. They do not get it; they cannot purchase it. Therefore, those who are addicted to drinks have taken to those things, without regard for their health. That is a good sign, this shows how prohibition has reacted on the addicts. That public opinion is to be mobilised to pursue this reaction, we agree, and that we have done. In Kamrup we have appointed one liquor prohibition Organiser and one Assistant Organiser. Under them there are Prohibition Committees in different places. They hold meetings, deliver speeches against liquor, cinema shows are exhibited and posters are distributed. These are the posters.

(Some posters were exhibited in the House.)

So, these things are done Sir. In any prohibition there cannot be immediate result. This is a long term policy. Now, for an addict of 50 or 60 years age it is very difficult to give up this habit. These are the persons who take to drink, scants, etc.

My friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka spoke that Mrita Sanjiban Sura is taken by the people. If somebody purchased it, which is a control drug and used it as a liquor, it is a difficult job for the Government to check it.

We have appointed expert committees to examine this and other drugs for which we are going to frame rules. As soon as these rules are finalised, possibly we will be able to control some of these drugs.

Again, my friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka said that some people, including some officers, used to drink liquor in tea stalls. Generally, when a man is found indulging in drinking, steps will be taken against him according to law.

Regarding the point of bottling system, I should say that bottling system is prevalent in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar District and not in other districts. But we examined them and found that the corks were effective. It is not possible to temper with the corks without breaking the rings.

Mr. Patwary suggested that if money was given to local committees, then possibly some good work would have been done. I may say that we have given money to the Prohibition Committees to detect smugglers. Recently, about 142 bottles have been detected in Nowgong District. These were brought from the Sibsagar District. They were kept under drains and in jungles. Armed people are necessary to detect these smugglers, particularly illicit distillers as Mr. Patwary suggested that armed people are necessary, naturally, we require more funds for quick movement.

As regards Panery Liquor shop, I cannot say anything off hand but I assure Sri Patwary that I shall examine the Panery Liquor Shop matter.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gaubati) :** Sometime we want that the liquor shops should be in a distant place so that family members will not be affected. Moreover, if they are in secluded place, it will be advantageous to the smugglers but it will be difficult for the army people to detect them.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) :** My friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed supported prohibition and said that money should stand on it way. But at the end he said that the expenditure allotted for prohibition is not necessary. I do not know why he suggested this.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) :** মই তেনেকৈ কোঁৱা নাছিলো। মই কৈছিলো যে এই demand, Budget অধিবেশনত আহিব লাগিছিল, এতিয়া অনা ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** The decision to enforce prohibition in the Nowgong District was taken in the month of January 1960 and the budget provision was made in the month of previous October. So it could not be included in the Budget. Sri Ahmed made another good suggestion that propaganda should be made. We do it but not to the addict alone. We do it among public in general. If there is some lacuna here and there we shall try to remove it and for that purpose we want the cooperation of all. As there is no difference between me and the hon. Mover, so I request him to withdraw the cut motion.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA :** I withdraw the cut Motion.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that an additional amount of Rs.24,290, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "8.—State Excise Duties".

(The question was adopted).

### SUPPLEMENTRY DEMAND No. 2

#### "10.—Forests".

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Before taking up this demand, I should like to remind the House that we have got at our disposal 87 cut motions against 25 demands.

The time at our disposal is only 210 minutes. Therefore, unless we fix some time limit to the speakers, it will not be possible for us to finish all the cut Motions, Ultimately, the demands shall have to be guillotined which in the ordinary circumstances not desirable. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to agree with me that 3 minutes should be fixed for each mover, 2 minutes for each speaker and 5 minutes for the Minister concerned to reply.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker will kindly exercise his discretion in case something is made.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forest):** On the recommendation of the Government of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.50,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs.
II.—Additional amount now required	1,45,71,500
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	50,00,000

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6) Rs.
	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule Areas (3) Rs.	General (4) Rs.	Sixth Schedule Areas (5) Rs.	
B.(a)—Conservancy and Works— IX.—Suspense	50,00,000	..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	..	<b>50,00,000</b>	..	<b>50,00,000</b>
<i>Debit—Recoveries—</i>		..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
<i>Debit—Suspense</i>	<i>(=) 50,00,000</i>	..	<i>(—) 50,00,000</i>	..	<i>(—) 50,00,000</i>
<b>Net total</b>	..	..	..	..	..

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required to meet the cost of increased supply of timber and sleepers to the Defence Department and to the Railways also to settle some pending bills of previous supply. The requirement of funds for the supply could not be correctly foreseen before the Budget for 1960-61 was framed. Hence the Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.50,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.50,00,000, under Supplementary Demand No. 2, major head "10.—Forests", at page 2 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demands of Rs.50,00,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মোৰ কৰ্ত্তৰ প্ৰস্তাবটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

ইয়াৰদ্বাৰা মই এই Demand দিয়াত আপত্তি কৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে মাত্ৰ কেইটামান কথাই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনিবলৈহে প্ৰস্তাবটো আনিছো।

মই দেখাত আগৰ মাৰ্চ অধিবেশনত ৫০,০০,০০০ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া আকৌ ৫০ লাখ টকা বিচাৰিছে। এইটো যেতিয়া এটা কাৰবাৰৰ কথা, চৰকাৰে চাব লাগিব যে টকাটো Rolling হৈ আছেনে নো নাই, যদি Rolling হৈ থকা নাই তেন্তে আমাৰ টকা লোকচান হ'ব, ইয়াৰ সন্দেহ বহুত হয়। সেই কাৰণে টকাটো যদি বহু দিন আবদ্ধ হৈ থাকে তেন্তে তাৰ পৰা লোকচান হ'ব।

বেলুৰেক Slipper দিয়াৰ পিচত যদি টকাটো সোণকালে ঘূৰি অহাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিবো হেতেন তেন্তে আগৰ ৫০ লাখ টকাৰে হ'ল হেতেন আৰু ৫০ লাখ টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাছিল।

মোৰ বোধেবে বেলুৰেক কিমান Slipper লাগিব সেইটো আগতে জানিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু সদনকো জনোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। এতিয়া মই কও যে, ভবিষ্যতে এনেধৰণৰ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিলে আগতে যেন এটা স্পষ্ট ইঙ্গিত দিব লাগে। এতিয়া আমি একো ধৰিৰ নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ Department এ অনুমানিক টকা বিচাৰিছে Definite একো কোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই বিভাগটো সক্ৰিয় কৰিব লাগে। এইটো হৈছে Commercial line, গতিকে Commercial নীতিত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। কেনেকৈ বেচি টকা আনিব পৰা যায় চৰকাৰী ভাৱলৈ সেইটো উদ্দেশ্য হ'ব লাগে। সেই বাবে দাম ঠিক কৰোতে Commercial হিচাবে ঠিক কৰিব লাগে যাতে চৰকাৰী ভাৱলৈ বেচি ধন আহে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে টেক্স বঢ়োৱাত জোৰ দিয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে দাম ঠিক কৰাতহে জোৰ দিব লাগে। কাৰণ বেল বিভাগে ভাৰা নাই ৰাইজক বেচি ধন ভৰাইছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি যাতে বৰজ সম্পদৰ পৰা reasonable price পাই তাৰ এটা বন্দোবস্ত কৰা দৰ্কাৰ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.50,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 2, Major head "10.—Forests" at page 2, of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.50,00,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.50,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No.2 Major head "10—Forests" at page 2 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.50,00,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ একমাত্ৰ সম্পত্তি হৈছে বনবিভাগ। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বন বিভাগৰ পৰাও লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসমত বনজ সম্পদত ধনী তথাপি লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এইটো এটা আচৰিত কথা। বনৰ পৰা অসমৰ আয় দেখুৱাইছে ১ কোটি ২৯ লাখ খৰচ আকৌ ১ কোটি ৪৯ লাখ আকৌ আজি খৰছ বিচাৰিছে ৫০ লাখ। গছবোৰ যেতিয়া কাটে তাৰ কোনো হিচাপ নোৱাৰে কি কাৰণে বা কিহৰ নিমিত্তে কাটিছে; মাত্ৰ এফালৰ পৰা কাটি যায়। গুৱাহাটীলৈ যাওঁতে দেখিব বাটত মিলিটেৰীয়ে বাহগছ কাটিছে। সিহঁতে একো নেজানে জোপা বনচোম বা চম্পা গছ। কত পুলি গছকত মাৰিছে অন্ত নাই। দিবৌ বিজাৰ্ডত তেল কোম্পানীয়েও বহুত গছ কাটি লৈ গল। জৰ্বে মৰে কটাৰ ফলত বনসম্পদ কমি গৈছে।

গছ কাটিবলৈ যেতিয়া অনুমতি দিয়ে তেতিয়া ১০ জোপাৰ ঠাইত ২০ জোপা কাটি নিয়ে তাৰ কোনো বাধা নাই। আৰু দাল বোৰ কৰে কি? তাৰ কোনো হিচাপ নাই। অফিচাৰ সকলে তাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰেনে বেছেনে এনেয়ে এৰি দিয়ে? এনে এটা সম্পত্তি থকা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰে লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ বাবেই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.50,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 2, Major head "10—Forests" at page 2 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 i.e the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.50,00,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests):** Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Patwari wanted certain clarification about the amount of rupees fifty lakhs. This amount of Rs.50 lakhs in the original budget is kept in the suspense accounts. This amount is required for the purchase of slipper. It is an usual practice to purchase slippers from the Contractors and then supply them to the Government of India. The Government usually does so.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The slippers are supplied with or without profit?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Sir, these slippers are supplied with a 5 per cent profit. This year after the Chinese affairs, in addition to the usual 50 lakhs, business has increased tremendously. The Defence Department placed large indents for bamboo and timber in addition to the usual supply of slippers. We shall get back this amount of Rs.50 lakhs together with a profit of Rs.2½ lakhs. This demand is of this sort. Actually we do not lose a single pie. I hope this explanation will cover Shri Barbaruah also and I request them to withdraw the cut motions.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are the movers withdrawing their cut motions ?

(The cut motions, with the leave of the House were withdrawn)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Then I put the question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.50,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.3

#### "12—Taxes on Vehicles"

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs 45,158, 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 "12—Taxes on Vehicles".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs.	7,99,100
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	Rs.	45,158

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	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A.—Charges for collection under Motor Vehicles Act—</b>					
Pay of officers ..	56,400	7,800	10,000	..	10,000
Pay of Establishment	1,75,000	36,716	15,000	336	15,336
Allowances and honoraria.	1,24,000	37,750	12,650	7,112	19,822
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	37,650	7,508	45,158



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—The additional amount is required to meet the increased expenditure due to entertainment of additional Motor Vehicle Inspectors, Peons, Chowkidars, Weighbridge operators and for grant of Compensatory Allowance with effect from 1st April 1960.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an addition amount of Rs.45,158 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "12—Taxes on Vehicles".

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog):** Mr, Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.45,158 under Supplementary Demand No.3, Major head "12—Taxes on Vehicles" at page 3 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e. the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.45,158 do stand reduced by Re.1. Sir, it is said that this amount is required to meet the increased expenditure due to entertainment of additional Motor Vehicles Inspectors, Peons, etc. Sir, the system of running bus services is so bad that the travelling passengers suffer a lot. No time table is strictly followed, and this causes much inconveniences to the passengers. When the bus is due in time the same comes in very late. The conditions of the bus engines are also bad, but no steps are taken by the Vehicle Inspectors to replace the engines. The standard of the buses is also very low. In consequence the passengers are to suffer a great difficulty and the buses are maintained and run mostly at the whims of the owners. If they find some routes economic they ply their buses otherwise not.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Please confine to the object of the cut motion.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER:** Yes, Sir, I will confine to it. Now, these M. V. Inspectors generally do not see that the buses are run properly or not, they do not see whether the bus is overcrowded or not. If these things are not the responsibility of the M. V. Inspectors then Government should take immediate steps to see that the M. V. Inspectors look to the proper running of these buses also. Another point is that these M. V. Inspectors should go round different areas where there are bus routes to see whether the buses are run properly or not. It is the bounden duty of the M. V. Inspectors to see that the buses really serve the interest of the masses. We have no objection to allot more money for appointment of more M. V. Inspectors and other staff in this connection but we would very much like to see that these M. V. Inspectors and others see that the buses are run properly.

I hope Government will look into these things and take necessary steps.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs 45,158 under Supplementary Demand No.3, Major head "12—Taxes on Vehicles" at page 3 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Re.1, i.e. the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.45,158 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** যানবাহনৰ শিতানত যি মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰি অমা দাবীৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু কওঁয়ে, এই যান-বাহন বিভাগৰ ভিতৰত এনেকুৱা হৈছে—এই যান বাহনত উঠিবলৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱা হৈছে। এনেও হৈছে যে অকালতে এই যান-বাহনত উঠাৰ ফলত মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। গাৰী বিলাকৰ হয় ইঞ্জিন বেয়া, নহয় চকা বেয়া, এই দৰেই যাত্ৰা কৰাৰ ফলত নানান অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি কৰে। আগৰ দিনত ভেইকুল ইন্সপেক্টৰ বিলাকে মটৰ মালিক সকলক নটিচ দি একে সময়তে বহু গাৰী পৰীক্ষা কৰিছিল কিন্তু মটৰ ভেইকুল আইনৰ ফলত দৰ্শাস্ত আহ্বান কৰা হয়, সেই দৰ্শাস্ত কেতিয়াবা নোপোৱাৰ ফলত ইন্সপেক্টৰে গাড়ী চাবলৈ নাপায়। এনেদৰে ইন্সপেক্টৰ বচোৱাটোত অকল আবদ্ধ নাথাকি ভিতৰুৱা দুৰ্গীতি বিলাক দূৰ কৰাত মনোনিবেশ কৰিব লাগে। তাৰোপৰি গাড়ী বিলাক সময়মতে Inspection নহয়। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যি জৰিমনা হব লাগে সিও এখন দৰ্শাস্তৰ ওপৰত মাফ হৈ যায়। এইবিলাক হব নালাগে কাৰণ তেতিয়া হলে মালিক সকলে যানবাহন পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈ চলাবলৈ অন্তত কিছুমান সূধিধা পাব।

তাৰ পিছত কও, যানবাহন বিলাক সদায় over load-ত চলিছে। আইনত আছে over load হব নালাগে। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত নাই। এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে চেকিংৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। তাৰোপৰি সেই গাড়ী বিলাকত পুলিচ অবাধে যুৰি ফুৰে। তেওঁলোক নিয়মৰ বাহিৰ। এইদৰেই এই যানবাহন বিলাকে চলাচল কৰি জন-সাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱা কৰিছে। হাট-বজাৰৰ বাচটো কথাই নাই। এই-বিলাকৰ পুৰা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ।

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ আৰু অলপ কবলগা আছে। ১৯৫৯ চনত এজনক কামৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে suspend কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু তাৰ এতিয়াও সিদ্ধান্ত নহল। আশা কৰে চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত সোন কালে কৰিব।

**U JORMANICK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I also have some observations to make on the management of the State Transport.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This demand has got nothing to do with State Transport I think, the purpose of the demand is to meet the increased expenditure due to entertainment of additional Motor Vehicle Inspectors, etc. Anyway please go on.

**U JORMANICK SYIEM:** Sir, I submitted a cut motion on this Grant but I do not know why my cut motion did not come up. However, I would like to mention that the management of the Shillong-Jowai route has been very disappointing. There have been complaints that many people were left stranded on the road. The passengers have got small

packages in their hands and many of them live at a distance of 4 to 5 miles away from the road, when they do not get accommodation in the State Transport Bus they either have to go back home or try to get accommodation in some private vehicles, but these private vehicle owners have to pay heavy penalty for showing mercy to the poor villagers, this adds to the misery and sufferings of those people who inhabit along the road.

Then again, there have been applications from certain people to help them with permit to serve the people in the feeder roads because most of the people living in the villages are not being benefited by these roads which are constructed with a view to develop the backward areas. It is up to State Transport Organisation to provide transport for people living all along these feeder roads. With this end in view I do not see why some permits should not be given to places like Smit and Nongkrem.

Now Sir, the second point is with regard the Shillong-Gauhati Road. Here also on many occasions people are left behind for lack of accommodation in the State Transport Buses; although the State Transport authorities may not like to admit this fact, we have concrete instance that many people are left stranded on the road simply because they have small personal packages in their hands. I have in the past suggested on more than one occasion that some vehicles with passengers-cum-goods arrangements should be plied on this route so that those people who have got something on in their hands may also avail of the State Transport, but I don't know why the State Transport authorities do not take heed to those suggestions. If people are allowed to be left behind like this than nationalisation of transport has no meaning and is of no use to the people.

Then also, Sir, there have been complaints that late fees are levied on the private car owners plying their vehicles on the Gauhati-Shillong road during special timing. Sir, this is perhaps the only route where extra fees are levied on the private vehicles. These vehicle are also paying their full taxes and therefore naturally they have been complaining of this extra burden on them. The Government do not seem to be taking any steps in this behalf. I do not understand, Sir, why this late fees is levied on this road alone and not in any other road in this State. If the reason for this late fee is that the gate-keeper has got to do extra work I would say, Sir, that if private vehicles do not ply during the special timing, Government cars, Ministers' cars and officers' cars, they are running without paying the late fee. So the burden entirely falls on the private car owners alone. I would appeal, therefore, to the Government to consider these complaints of these poor people, so that they are not made to pay this extra fee when they have already paid their full taxes.

Again, Sir, I find that now-a-days, in the second gate there is no first class car running. Last time, when I returned from Gauhati to Shillong, we were two passengers and the Traffic Superintendent refused to give any first class car unless we could collect altogether three people. But it was not possible to go to the Station and find out a third friend to avail of the first class car. This is very disappointing, Sir. There are some first class which are small. If people have to wait from 9 O'clock to 1 O'clock in the day-time, it is a great inconvenience and great injustice, Sir, I would therefore request Government that at least one small first class car is commissioned during the second gate, by i.e. 9 O'clock gate, both from Shillong and from Gauhati. Sir, for the convenience of the passengers on the Shillong-Jowai and Shillong-Gauhati roads, I would request Government to run at least one passenger-cum-goods vehicle, so that the roadside passengers may avail of the nationalised transport.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport):** Sir, My demand is to increase the number of Motor Vehicles Inspectors, at the number of Vehicles has increased very greatly. We propose the increase the number from 8 to 15. Sir, Shri Talukdar has stated that for want of proper inspection, sometimes vehicles are stranded in the way and there is no proper supervision in the mechanical side of the vehicles. It is for his very purpose we want the money. He also said that he does not mind to give his money for efficient work of his work. He has also observed that there is overloading of passengers and buses not running in proper time. There are not the functions of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors, they come within the purview of the Enforcement Branch. Shri Patwari has also referred to almost applications for inspection of the motor vehicles. Motor vehicles are periodically inspected as required under the rules and there are no such lapses on this score. If there is any, he can certainly bring this to the notice of the Government and it will be looked into. Again he has referred to the case of a D. T. O who was suspended in 1959. Certainly I shall look into that case. Shri Jormanik Siem has referred to certain matters which actually do not come under this demand. He has mentioned about the difficulties of the roadside passengers from certain roads and other things and I assure him that though this does not come under this demand, I shall certainly look into these matters and discuss with him. With these few words, Sir, I request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that an additional amount of Rs.45,158, 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 "12.—Taxes on Vehicles."

(The question was adopted).

#### Supplementary Demand No. 4

"25.—General Administration."

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.44,442 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	1,71,35,500
II.—Additional amount now required	...	44,442

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		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B—State Legislature—B.2.—State Legislature Secretariat—					
Allowances and honoraria.	56,900	..	9,500	..	9,500
9. Contingencies .. .. .	95,568	..	10,200	..	10,200
D.—Secretariat and Headquarter Establishment—					
D.1.—(c) Directorate of Statistics.	4,20,426	..	..	7,500	7,500
F—District Administration—					
F.—I.—General Establishment—					
7. Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation.	..	..	17,242	..	17,242
Total .. .. .	..	..	36,942	7,500	44,442

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—2.—State Legislature Secretariat—3.—Allowances and Honoraria.—(a) The additional amount of Rs.4,000, is required for payment of Travelling allowance to the Officers. Grant Originally voted by the Assembly, has nearly been exhausted and thus fallen short of requirement due to the payment of Travelling allowance to the Officers for accompanying the Members of the various Legislature Committee and Study Groups to different places in Assam and also to Secretary for going to Delhi and back in connection with the conference of Chairman of Committee of Subordinate Legislation of different Legislatures of India.

(b) The additional amount of Rs.4,500, is required for payment of Travelling allowance to the establishment. Grant Originally voted by the Assembly has nearly been exhausted due to the payment of Travelling allowance to the establishment for accompanying the Members of the various Legislature Committee and Study Groups to different places inside the State, as well as the Personal Assistant of the Deputy Speaker for accompanying him on tour.

(c) The additional amount of Rs.1,000, is required for payment of Medical expenses of one Member of the Legislative Assembly amounting to Rs.1,184.25 nP. which is unanticipated. Grant Originally voted is inadequate to meet the expenses and thus fallen short.

4. *Contingencies.*—(a) The additional amount of Rs.2,000, is required to meet the cost of Service Stamps in issuing increased number of correspondences, telegrams, etc.

(b) The additional amount of Rs.8,200, is required to meet the expenditure, i.e. payment of pay, Dearness allowance, winter allowance, etc., of the casual employees for the remaining months of the Financial year. Grant Originally voted by the Assembly has fallen short.

D.-1.—(c) *Directorate of Statistics.*—The amount of Rs.7,500, was required in connection with the schemes relating to the economic survey of the border areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo District financed by the Government of India.

As the expenditure was of immediate nature, the amount of Rs.7,500, was obtained as advance from Contingency Fund.

Hence the demand to regularise the advance of Rs.7,500.

F.-1.—7 *Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation.*—The amount of Rs.17,242, is necessary to provide temporary accommodation to the troops engaged in connection with operations against the Naga Hostiles in Sibsagar border areas.

No provision exists in the current year's budget for the purpose. The amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Demand to regularise the advance.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.44,442, be Granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration."

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) :** Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.17,242 under Supplementary Demand No. 4, Major head 25.—General Administration", Minor head "7—Expenditure in Connection with the Naga Hills operation" at page 4 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.44,442 do stand reduced by Rs.100. মহাশয়, নগা বিদ্রোহী সকলে অসমৰ সীমান্ত নানা ধৰণৰ উপদ্রৱ কৰি বাইজৰ শান্তি ভঙ্গ কৰি আছে। এইবোৰ দমন কৰিবৰ বাবে পুলিচ মিলিটেৰীৰ বৰখাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ মই অস্বীকাৰ নকৰো। কিন্তু যেতিয়া এটা পথক নগা গোট গঠন হল তেতিয়া এই শান্তি বন্ধাৰ দায়ীত্ব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আৰু নগা গোটৰ সেই কাৰণে শান্তি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা খৰছ হব সেই টকা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক ভৰালৰ পৰা লোৱা উচিত নহয়। ৫নং ডিমাণ্ডত প্ৰায় ৫৫,০০০ হেজাৰ টকা বিচৰা হৈছে উপৰিও মুঠ প্ৰায় ৭০ হাজাৰ টকাৰ বাবে দাবী জনাইছে। কিন্তু মই সুধিব খোজো এই টকাতো ৰাজ্যিক ভৰালৰ পৰা কিয় যাব? নাগাপাহাৰ আৰু অসমৰ মাজত সন্মীক আৰু শান্তি বন্ধাৰ বাবে মই পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজো। নগা পাহাৰৰ পৰা যাতে বিদ্রোহী মানহে অসম সীমান্ত অশান্তি সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে তাত এটা শান্তি বন্ধা দল গঠন কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে সত্ৰ কৰিব লাগে

আৰু আমাৰ অসমৰ সীমান্ততো তেনে এটা শান্তি দল গঠন কৰিব লাগে। দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত বিনিময়, অহাযোৱা বেহাৰেপাৰৰ আদান প্রদান হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু (Bell) দুয়ো ৰাজ্যৰ শান্তি আৰু সম্প্রতি বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে সংস্কৃতিক আৰু সমাজিক সংযোগ বিনিময়ৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs 17,242 under Supplementary Demand No.4, Major head "25.—General Administration", Minor head "7—Expenditure in connection with the Naga Hills operation" at page 4 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.44,442 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অকল পুলিচ আৰু মিলিটাৰীৰ সহায়ত মানুহৰ জীৱন ৰক্ষা কৰা বা দেশৰ শান্তি ৰক্ষা কৰা যোঁঠেই সম্ভৱ নহয়।

যেতিয়া নগা পাহাৰৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা অসমৰ অন্তর্ভুক্ত আছিল তেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই অতিৰিক্ত পুলিচ বাহিনিত বহু টকা খৰচ কৰিছে; কিন্তু সেই সময়্যৰ সমাধান আজি নগা পাহাৰত কেন্দ্ৰৰ শাসন হোৱাৰ পিচতো হোৱা নাই। যদি সেয়ে হয়, অসমৰ পৰা নগা পাহাৰক বিচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ আৰত অসমৰ প্ৰতি কেন্দ্ৰৰ কি সন্তাৰ থাকিব পাৰে?

মই আগতেই নগা পাহাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ আমাৰ চৰকাৰক আগবঢ়াইছিলো যুদ্ধ বন্ধ কৰি ক্ষমা প্ৰদান কৰি যে সকলো দলে একযোগে round table ত বহি এটা পৰামৰ্শ কৰি এই সময়্যৰ সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। সেইবিলাক সময়মতে কৰা হ'ল। এতিয়া নগাসকলৰ উপদ্ৰৱ কাৰণে যি খৰচ হয় সেইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবি কৰিব লাগে। যি নিশ্চয়ত কেন্দ্ৰৰ আক্ৰমণ কেন্দ্ৰয় শাসিত অঞ্চলৰ পৰা অসমত কোনো আক্ৰমণ হলে এটা Militia তৈয়াৰ কৰা হ'উক কাৰণ নগা বিলাকো বাৰে বাৰে আহি আমাৰ ইয়াত উপদ্ৰৱ কৰিছে চৰকাৰে Village Defence Party খুলিছে কিন্তু সেই মানুহ বিলাকৰ বন্দুক নাই। একোডাল টাণ্ডোন লৈ মাৰে তাত নগা দুবৃত্তসকলে কি ভয় কৰিব? তাৰ পৰা শান্তি ৰক্ষা নহয় গতিকে মই এই মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my two friends have advanced different arguments in making observation so far as this Cut Motion is concerned. Shri Deka has said that since it is the responsibility of the Central Government so far as the administration of Naga Hills is concerned, the entire expenditure on this account should be met by the Central Government and we should not incur any expenditure whatsoever on this account. I entirely agree with him that, over since the administration of the Naga Hills has become the responsibility of the Central Government all expenditure in connection with the disturbances within that area is the responsibility and liability of the Central Government. But at the same time we must realise that in such areas within our State as adjacent to areas in Naga Hills we have to provide security and protection to our people living in those areas. We have to make arrangements and take precaution against infiltration by the Naga rebels which, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, frequent about a year and a half ago. Recently also there was

attempt at such infiltrations on the Cachar side. It will not therefore be advisable for the Government not to take proper measures and protection for to providing necessary security to our people living in these border areas. It has become necessary for us to maintain forces in these areas and for them some quarters had to be constructed for which this expenditure of Rs.17,000 and add rupees was incurred. This was not provided in the Budget. We have now come forward for sanction of this expenditure. Now, so far as Shri Barbaruah criticism is concerned, I entirely agree that there should be settle with the Naga people. The Central Government has been making utmost effort thought a series of conferences to come to some sort of settlement with them. In spite of these efforts, are some difficulties which are in their way and the solution still seems to be distant.....

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** Sir, may I draw the attention of the Government as to why we who are living in the border areas are not given any opportunity to meet the Naga rebels ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** While efforts are being made while negotiations are going on, we cannot also neglect our duty and responsibility to those of our people who are living in the border and who have to be protected against all kinds of infiltration. This expenditure is inevitable. It is our obligation and responsibility to protect our people. That is why this expenditure has been incurred we cannot ask the Central Government for share of this expenditure incurred solely for safety and protection of the people living within our territory. I hope, Sir, after this explanation, my friend will withdraw their cut motion.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA:** Explanation সৌ গোটেই satisfactory নহয়, গতিকে মই withdrawn কৰা নাই।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the provision of Rs.17,242 under Supplementary Demand No.4, Major head "25.—General Administration" Minor head "7.—Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation" at page 4 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.44,442 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(The question was negatived).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that an additional amount of Rs.44,442 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of head "25.—General Administration".

(The question was adopted).

#### Supplementary Demand No.5 "29.—Police".

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an



additional amount of Rs.3,26,554, 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 "29.—Police".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	3,99,45,300
II.—Additional amount now required .. .. .	3,26,554
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.-G-C. I. D.—(a) C.I.D. (Proper)—					
4. Contingencies ..	1,12,608	..	15,000	..	15,000
2.- (c) W. T. Department	10,72,052	..	1,11,365	..	1,11,375
3.-H.—Home Guards Village Defence Organisation.	3,19,051	..	90,196	..	90,196
4.-J.—Works—					
(a) Original works—					
1. Police ... ..	1,20,000	45,000	69,993	..	69,993
Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga Hostiles.	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>3,06,554</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>3,26,554</b>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) The sum of Rs.15,000 proposed under "General" is required to meet the extra expenditure on account of collecting intelligence to supply to the Army Authorities in the Plains Sector with precise information about the movements and activities of the Naga Hostiles on the Naga Hills Borders.

(2) A sum of Rs.20,000 is required to meet increased demand due to more use of vehicle in connection with the political unrest within the State for which vehicles are required to ply day and night to maintain law and order and thereby causing more expenditure on maintenance of Motor Vehicles.

A sum of Rs.73,865 is necessary to meet the increased demand for purchase of wireless sets and spare parts.

A sum of Rs.18,000 is required to meet the increased demand for purchase of furniture for the new wireless stations and use of more service postage stamps due to the recent disturbances in the State.

(3) The sum of Rs.53,000 is required to meet the cost of out-of-pocket money for 2,256 Village Defence Parties at Rs.7.50 nP. per party per month at the total provision of Rs.1,50,000 under contingencies will not cover the entire requirement.

A sum of Rs.37,196 is required for payment of arrear out-of-pocket allowance, which could not be paid last year for want of fund.

(4) The sum of Rs.40,000 proposed, viz., under "General" Rs.20,000 and Sixth Schedule Rs 20,000, is required to meet the cost of construction of Border Outpost Buildings on the Naga Hills Border, during 1960-61.

The sum of Rs.69,993 proposed under "General" is required to meet the cost of acquisition of land at Tinsukia for construction of Police buildings.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.3,26,554 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.1,11,365 under supplementary Demand No. 5, Major head "29.—Police".—Minor head 2 (c) W. T. Department at page 6 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1 *i. e.*, the amount of the Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,26,554 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পুলিচৰ শিতানত যিখিনি টকা ধৰা হৈছে, সেইটো মই অন্যায় হিচাবে ধৰা বুলি কব খোজা নাই। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ঘটা অশান্তিৰ সময়ত মটৰ আদি দিনেবা-তিয়ে ব্যবহাৰ কৰিব লগা হোৱাত যি ২০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ হৈছে, সেইটো দৰ্কাৰী খৰচ। মই সেইটো ৰাজহুৱা তৰালৰ অপব্যয় বুলিও নকও। কিয়নো যিধৰণৰ অশান্তি হৈছিল, সেই সময়ত যদি শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ মটৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰা নহলহেতেন তেন্তে টান হলহেতেন।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই ভাবো যে যিখিনি টকা তাৰ কাৰণে ধৰা হৈছে সেইটো উপযোগী হৈছে। মই ভাবো যে যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেইয়া যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। পুলিচ বাহিনীক যদি যান বাহন আৰু অস্ত্ৰ সস্ত্ৰৰ যোগান ভালমতে ধৰিলে হেতেন, তেনেহলে যোৱা

অশান্তি দক্ষতাৰে সৈতে সোনকালে দমন কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন। পুলিচ বাহিনী যথেষ্ট তৎপৰ আৰু কৰ্তব্যপৰায়ন হৈছিল, কিন্তু যান বাহনৰ অভাৱত ঠিক মতে দমন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। যিবোৰ ঠাইত অশান্তি হৈছিল তাৰ পুলিচ সকলে কৈছিল যে তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত মাত্ৰ একোডাল লাঠীহে আছিল আন একো নাই। পুলিচ থানাৰোৰত যান বাহনৰ একো সুবিধা নাছিল। সেইবাবে বহুত অসুবিধা হৈছিল। যদি থানাত একোখন গাড়ী থাকিলেহেতেন আৰু অস্ত্ৰ সস্ত্ৰ থাকিলেহেতেন আৰু টেলিফোনৰ সুবিধা থাকিলেহেতেন, তেনেহলে অশান্তি দমনত বহুত সুবিধা হলেহেতেন। ভবিষ্যতে ক্ষিপ্ৰতাৰে কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক থানাত একোখন জীপ গাড়ী দিব লাগে আৰু wireless ৰ সুবিধা থাকিব লাগে। ইয়াক কৈ মই কৰ্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.1,11,365 under Supplementary Demand No. 5, Major head "25—Police", Minor head 2 (c) W. T. Department at page 6 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,26,554 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by my friend Shri Birendra Kumar Das and I feel that this is on the most important items in the supplementary demands. Sir, I do not oppose the motion. I have felt about the inadequacy of the demand, *viz.*, it is only Rs.1,11,365. A few days ago we read in the news paper that a sum of rupees five crores has been allotted for revitalising the Police administration in our State and that there will be lot of improvements for contracting any emergency that may arise. The last disturbance was not the only disturbance in our State after the attainment of independence. As a matter of fact we know about the disturbance in 1950 wherefrom about 3 lakhs of people had left our State. At that time it was not so much of uproar. If the disturbance of today is an attack on human values, the disturbance of 1950 was equally an attack on human values. Therefore, I condemn both the actions of 1950 and 1960. Sir, what I mean to say is this that we should have learnt a lesson from the disturbance of 1950. At that time I went to many places and I saw how these people were almost without protection. This year, during the critical days, I was not here but I heard how the people were left at the mercy of the rioters. So my point is that although we have been spending over rupees two crores every year we have not been able to make the Police administration so efficient as to face such a situation. This time I had been to Siliguri and I was attacked. I have no grudge against anybody but I have a word of praise for the Government of West Bengal because of the efficiency they showed in calling troops from Darjeeling immediately to Siliguri. This is a thing which should be borne in mind everybody who wants to maintain law and order. But I find here many defects. I know about Palasbari. What happened at Palasbari? The Police Station there is very ill equipped and there are only four or five constables. Two persons were murdered in front of the Police Station but nobody dared to go out because they had no modern weapon except a few lathis. This is the case with almost all the Police Stations in the State. Therefore, in this demand everything is irrelevant. What is relevant is the wireless transmitter and this is very important. Now, something had happened at Goreswar and there was no possibility of

knowing what was happening there. Some of the Police Stations are situated at such places which cannot be communicated and so the people were the victims of the disturbances, and they were left almost at the mercy of the rioters. From this experience we must learn a lesson that unless we can make the Police equipped with the modern weapons and unless we can equip the Police Stations properly, the Police cannot face such a situation, whether in the matter of transport, whether in the matter of wireless transmission or whether in the matter of tear gas the Police must be equipped. Even in West Bengal I have found that the Police had not got sufficient number of tear gas cells. So what they could do with tear gas had to be done by opening fire. Therefore, Sir, all these are very important things and we want that in our State the law and order should not be disturbed and everybody in this State should be able to live in peace. So we want that there should be adequate Police force to face any eventuality. Sir, to-day our Police force is so disorganised I mean, to say disorganised that even what has affected the public mind seems to have affected the Police force also, and we have to take note of it. Here unless we maintain discipline, fraternity and unity among the Police, it will be very difficult to maintain law and order. All these things need attention of this House. We have considered it essential to spend this amount of money for bringing a wireless transmitter, but what I feel is this that more a wireless transmitter will not do. We not only spent a sum of Rs.2,50,000 for the riot victims but we will have to spend a lot of money for bringing Police force from outside to maintain law and order. Yesterday I went to Gauhati and I saw Arm Police, I think Military People, patrolling the streets. They are from outside and we will have to spend money. Why these things happened? Because we have not got Police force properly equipped to face this situation. Therefore, that matter should be taken into account. From our experience we should be ready with all these things so that in future we may not be blamed for being taken by surprise or being blamed that this Government is not able to give protection to the people and in the matter of maintaining law and order.

**\*Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.3,26,554 under Supplementary Demand No.5, Major head "29.—Police", at page 6 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,26,554 do stated recuced by Re.1. Here in this Demand a sum of Rs.3,26,554 is sought out of which Rs.15,000 is sought to be spent for maintaining the Intelligence Service to be supplied to the Army Authorities for collection information. Now, collecting information for the benefit of the Army Authorities is a function of the Army Intelligency Service, and is not the function of the State Police Department, and, therefore, this should be charged on the Defence Department of the Government of India and not on the State Police. But what is the use, what information our Intelligence Branch of the C. I. D. wing supplied? The Intelligence Branch could not locate the professional records of the antisocial elements. Our Intelligence Branch could not give any information to our Government that the repercussion of the procession of 21st May will have serious consequence throughout the whole State. Our Intelligence Department could not keep the Government informed about the state of things that will come in the wake of Language Agitation. If they could have apprised the Government with correct and proper information then the holocaust could have been prevented. Now it is no

use of spending this amount for collecting information to be applied to the Army. Army is not going to be benefited. It is better to tell the Army Authorities that our Intelligence Branch is worthless and useless, and it is better for them to collect information through their Intelligence Service.

Then again, we find in the Explanation that a sum of Rs.20,000 is required to meet increased demand due to more use of vehicle in connection with the political unrest within the State. I do not understand what is meant by political unrest. Political unrest has been defined by all Schools of political thoughts and even in the Dictionary that this means struggle for power, struggle for change of Government for change of the basic policy of the Government. But here it obviously refers to the Language Agitation and Language Agitation was not an agitation to change the basic policy of the Government. It was the accepted policy of the Government. The Government declared on 3rd March this year that they yielded to the logic of declaring Assamese as the State Language but the only condition they attached is that the minorities should adjust to it. Therefore, the agitation cannot be described as political unrest. But the disturbance that followed the Language Agitation was due to the utter bankruptcy and inefficiency of the Government. The Government particularly the most important wing of the law and order department, the police, have failed to protect the lives and properties of our people, and, therefore, they should stand censured. Now, here a sum of Rs.73,000 and odd is necessary to meet the increased demand for purchase of wireless sets and spare parts. What is the use of wireless transmitters and receivers, if these are not used in collecting correct informations about the State and relay the information to the Government so that Government may take proper steps in time? Here, we fix the responsibility on the Police Minister who is a popular Minister. Now, this Police Minister must know the responsibility for failing to protect the lives and properties of the people in spite of spending money on wireless transmitters and receivers, on petrol and on vehicles. What is the expenditure for petrol and vehicles? I would agree and vote double this amount" had this Government protected the lives and properties, had this Government been in a position to protect the fair name of the State. Therefore they should stand censured. Now they have no right to come with this demand and I should say this is useless expenditure.

I understand that our Police Minister was responsible for bringing this Particular Inspector General of Police from the Central Intelligence Service, and no sooner he stepped into the shoes of the I. G. P. he issued political statements like a Minister. After that this gentleman started giving false report to the Government and did not act in time, and the Police Minister and the Chief, therefore, should have ordinarily resigned. I want to bring one instance in this connection to the notice of the Government and the Police Minister who failed to maintain law and order. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Railway Minister, had to face stringent criticisms for his failure to reduce the number of accidents. Even though he was not responsible for the accidents he bowed down and resigned. But our Police Minister, in spite of his failure to protect the lives and properties of the people and in spite of severe criticisms from the people, is still in power. This shows an inordinate zeal on the part of the Police Minister and on the part of the Government to stick to power. Here again I want to bring to the notice of the Government that even in this capital they failed to save the police men. Some police men even took shelter in the Assembly Hostel. Now

in the headquarters of the State, where the military station is at a distance of one mile, even the police people could not get protection. This is the efficiency of our Police wing, and now they want money for protecting the lives and properties of the people.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.2,26,554 under Supplementary Demand No.5, Major head "29, Police", at page 6 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,26,554 do Stand reduced by Re.1.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত যিটো কৰ্ত্তণ প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে, সেইটো মই সমৰ্থণ কৰো। কাৰণ, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী দাবী কৰিছে, সেই টকা সম্পূৰ্ণ অপব্যয় হৈছে আৰু এই টকা খৰচৰ কাৰণটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিব নগে আৰু তাৰ বাবে যি দায়ী সি ভৰিব লাগ। মই ভাবো এই বাবে চৰকাৰ দায়ী আৰু ২১ মেৰ দিনা ছিলঙৰ বাজ পথৰ procession ত যিবিলাক বেয়া ধৰণে হৈছিল, তাৰেই প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হিচাবে ইমান অৰ্থব্যয় হব নগীয়া হৈছে আৰু সেইদিনা চৰকাৰে কোনো action নললে—

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)

সেই দিনাৰ কাৰ্য্যই, জনসাধাৰণক উত্তেজিত কৰিছিলে আৰু পুলিচে কাৰ্য্যকলাপকাৰী সকলক একো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, জনসাধাৰণক নিৰাপত্তা আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰা পুলিচৰ কৰ্য্যৰ কাৰণে এই টকা দাবী কৰাটো—এটা পৰিহাস.....

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker Sir, in course of discussion of this cut motion, the honourable Members have raised various matters. They criticised the Police Department of the Government with regard to its failure in maintaining law and order during the last disturbance and there were also suggestions as to how the Police Department should be strengthened and better equipped so that the police could function more effectively and efficiently.

Sir, as the Minister holding charge of the Home Department, I have no hesitation in saying that I accept the responsibilities for whatever failure there was during the last disturbance. As I said before, we are very sorry for all that had happened. But at the same time, I would like this House to appreciate that when there is an uprising of such a magnitude, however efficient the Police Department may be in order to stop such an upheaval, there is a time factor which has to be considered. Therefore, although I do not say that we have been able to function quite efficiently, I also request the House to appreciate the fact that to control such a disturbance initially as well as subsequently, a strong police force is required. Sir, this is not the only State where such a disturbance has taken place. There are many other big States where such disturbances

took place. in those States also it took time to control them. I am equally anxious like any other Honourable Member of this House that the Police should be more prompt and effective in dealing with such cases. The Honourable Members have suggested that in view of all that has happened, I should resign. It is not that. I did not give thought to this matter myself. I gave my best thought to this matter and ultimately decided that it would not be wise for me to escape or shirk responsibilities by such a course of action. The Honourable Members also would appreciate the situation that developed in our State. I did not like to make the matters worse by submitting my resignation. Sir, during the last two years, I have seen that this august House was liberal in granting money for the Police Organisation. As it is known to all the honourable members great responsibilities have fallen on the Police for the security of internal peace and for guarding the border from the hostile Nagas. Now, it appears that the present organisation has to be strengthened further in various ways. To make the Police more efficient and mobile, better communication system, increasing number of efficient personnel in the force, and so on and so forth are necessary. Therefore, I welcome the suggestion made by some of the Honourable Members for increasing efficiency and strengthening the police force.

Sir, with regard to Mr. Barthakur's criticism about the wireless vehicles and the expenditure incurred for maintenance of law and order, etc., I like to say that I have not appreciated his argument in this connection.

The Honourable Member cannot ask us to improve the force and at the same time refuse to grant the money.

Times are changing rapidly, as new problems are arising day by day. In order to keep pace with the situation which might develop in near future, it is in the interest of the State to strengthen this limb of the Police Organisation fully. I admit that here the words 'political unrest' is not appropriate. Actually we did not mean political unrest. That was apparently a mistake. This particular phrase should have been 'disturbance' or some thing like that.

Now, Sir, with regard to the expenditure, Hon'ble Member Shri Birendra Nath Das said that Rs.20,000 has been spent for carrying on patrolling. But I make it clear that this sum of Rs.20 thousand has been spent for patrolling by police wireless vehicles and other mobile patrol by police, Assam rifles and army and for increased expenditure on maintenance of these vehicles.

Another question which was raised by Shri Borthakur that why we have spent money for giving information to the Army. As you know Sir, that in this matter we must have a co-ordinated organisation. The Army also have helped us with intelligence service and so we also should help them. Without such co-ordination there cannot be any effective organisation. Therefore, the Hon'ble member will appreciate that it is necessary to maintain this co-ordination and if for that purpose we spent some money, we should not grudge it. With regard to other matters something was mentioned about the Inspector General of Police, I am not here to defend him. I would only submit that before drawing any conclusions about any particular officer, specially in an august House like this we should be more definite about the charges and allegations.

So far as other details of expenditures are concerned they have been fully explained in the Explanatory Note. I do not like to take any more time of the House by reading it out, and I hope that Hon'ble Members will withdraw their Cut Motions.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Das, will you withdraw your cut motion ?

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS:** No, I am not withdrawing my cut motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the question: The question is that the provision of Rs.1,11,365 under Supplementary Demand No.5—Major head "29—Police" Minor head 2 (c) W. T. Department at page 6 of the List of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.3,26,554 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negatived).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now I will put Shri Borthakur's motion. The question is that the total provision of Rs.3,26,554 under Supplementary Demand No.5, Major head "29—Police", at page 6 of this List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re. 1, *i.e.*, the amount of the hole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,26,554 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negatived).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now I put the main question: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.3,26,554 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 "29—Police".

(The question was adopted).

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 6

#### "37—1—Education"

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.52,13,660 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 administration of the head "37.—I—Education".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	..	Rs. 5,83,29,800
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	52,13,600



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

Minor and sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6)
	General (2)	Sixth Schedule (3)	General (4)	Sixth Schedule (5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>NORMAL</b>					
1.-G.—Direct Grant to Non-Government Secondary School.					
(b) Non-recurring— ..	..	..	37,500	..	37,500
2.-S.—Miscellaneous—(c) Other Miscellaneous charges.	7,26,400	5,950	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
(II)—DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—					
1.-C.—3.—Direct grants to Non-Government Arts Colleges—Provision of funds for raising the reservation of fee income.	22,500	..	2,02,500	..	2,02,500
2.-F.—3.—Government Secondary Schools—(c) Introduction of Hindi in Government Secondary Schools for Boys and Girl.	2,400	..	21,654	—	21,654
3.-G.—3.—Direct Grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools—(g) Provision of funds for raising the reservation of fee income.	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Aided Middle English	33,100	..	2,97,900	..	2,97,900
(ii) Aided High Schools	72,000	..	6,48,000	..	6,48,000
(h) Provision of funds for giving recurring grants to partially Aided M. E. Schools.	14,600	..	1,31,080	..	1,31,080
(i) Provision of funds for giving grants to certain Venture High Schools.	15,000	..	1,35,000	..	1,35,000
(j) Provision of funds for giving increased D.A. to employees of certain recognised Venture M. E. Schools.	12,000	..	1,03,000	..	1,03,000

Minor and Sub-head  (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total  (6)  Rs.
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
4. L.3—Grants to the State Basic Education Board—					
(i) Improvement of pay scales of Junior and Senior Teachers and attendance officers.	47,52,000	..	11,47,000	..	11,47,000
(l) Taking over of 460 Venture Lower Primary Schools—(non-recurring).	6,900	..	62,100	..	62,100
Venture Lower Primary Schools—(Recurring).	57,960	..	5,21,640	..	5,21,640
(m) Taking over of 14 Venture—					
Middle Vernacular Schools (non-recurring).	1,680	..	15,120	..	15,120
Middle Vernacular Schools (Recurring).	4,500	..	40,796	..	40,796
5.N.3—Direct grants to non-Government Special School.					
(c) Non-recurring grants-in-aid to Shrinanta Sankar Blind School Nowgong.	400	..	3,600	..	3,600
(d) Recurring grants to Sangit Natak Academy.	450	..	4,050	..	4,050
(e) Recurring grants to Lalit Kala Academy.	1,250	..	11,250	..	11,250
6. R.3—Scholarships	1,09,100	..	860	..	860
7.S.3—Miscellaneous—					
(a) Improvement of Library Service.	14,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
8. V. Amount—Transferred to the fund for Advancing Loans to non-Government Schools and Colleges.	8,25,000	..	11,25,000	..	11,25,000

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>(III) DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (CENTRAL).</b>					
9. L.4—Grant to State Basic Education Board—					
(iii) Extension Scheme.	23,000	..	13,250	..	13,250
10. S.4—Miscellaneous—					
(ii) Development of Regional Language.	..	..	82,300	..	82,000
11. S.—Miscellaneous—					
(vii) Extension Scheme	..	..	2,90,950	14,350	3,05,300
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	<b>51,99,250</b>	<b>14,350</b>	<b>52,13,600</b>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## NORMAL

1. The additional amount is required for payment of the Central grants sanctioned recently by the Government of India to the following Schools for construction of Recreation Hall cum Auditorium in their campus under the Campus Works Projects.

1. Panitola Aided High School	..	..	9,000
2. Sootea Aided High School	..	..	10,000
3. Titabar M.R.S. High School	..	..	8,500
4. Gopalthan Polytechnic Inst.	..	..	10,000
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>37,500</b>

The entire amount is to be borne by Government of India, though it has to be met initially from State Budget. Fund could not be provided in the current year's budget as the amount was sanctioned by Government of India only recently. It is, therefore, necessary to provide the amount of Rs.37,500 for this purpose by S/D.

2. The amount is required for giving grant to non-official cultural institution including theatrical halls, stages, etc., for Government assistance for promotion of socio-cultural activities. A provision of Rs.1,00,000 exists in the current year's budget under the head "57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.—II.—Contributions, (III) Miscellaneous contribution—Grant for improvement of non-official cultural institutions", but in view of the new instruction of the Auditor General of India a new minor head of Account of the nomenclature "Promotion of Art and Culture" is to be opened under the Major head "37.—Education".

The existing provision of Rs.1,00,000 under the head "57.—Miscellaneous" is therefore to be surrendered and the corresponding amount provided under the new sub-head under "37.—I.—Education". Hence the Demand.

### PLAN SCHEMES

1, 2, 3, 4, (l) (m) 5, 6 and 8—Additional funds will be required to raise the token grants in the budget to the total estimated requirement for the purpose for which token provision was made. The amount can be met from the overall savings of the Plan.

4(i) Additional funds of Rs.10,47,000 will be required to meet the cost of increased D. A. at Rs.5 to Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School teachers and Rs.1,00,000 is required for taking over of some tea-garden schools for which provision could not be made in the original budget due to less allocation of plan ceiling at the time of submission of budget estimate. The amount can be met from the overall savings of the Plan.

7 and 10—Additional funds are required to meet the approved expenditure of the Second Plan which could not be provided in the original budget due to less allocation 50 per cent of the expenditure for development Regional Language will be borne by G/I. The amount can be met from the overall savings of the Plan.

9 and 11—The amount is required for purchase of equipment, etc., for the existing Basic Training Centres and new Basic Training Centres taken up under the centrally sponsored Scheme, introduction of Universal free and compulsory Primary Education and expansion of teacher training facilities. The implementation of the scheme was taken up at the fag end of the last financial year. As there was no time to collect the particular from the Principals and Superintendents of the Basic Training Centres about the actual requirements of funds, only a token provision of Rs.23,000 was made in the original Budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

The expenditure will be borne entirely by Government of India.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.52,13,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "37.—I.—Education".

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.2,97,900 under Supplementary Demand No. 6; Major head "37.—I.—Education", Minor head (II) Development Scheme—Second Five Year Plan. Detailed head (1) Aided Middle English Direct Grant to non-Government 3—9—3 Secondary Schools at page 8 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.52,13,600, do stand reduced by Rs.100. Sir, in moving this cut motion, I would like to say something about one Middle English School. The President of this school is the Deputy Inspector of the Schools and that of the Secretary is the Sub-Inspector of the Schools. This school was damaged by flood in the year 1959 and the Head Master of the School (Shri Azifar Rahman) submitted a petition for a non-recurring building grant to the Director, Inspector of Schools which was forwarded to the D.P.I. *vide* Memo. No. 5652, dated the 7th September, 1959 of D. I. of School, Dhubri.

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister) :** Sir, on a point of information, what is the name of the school ?

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED :** The name of the school is Gouripurpara Middle English School. Sir, I like to criticize the position of the President and the Secretary of the school who are officials. Sir, when the officers are nominated to be the President and Secretary of the school, the condition of the school generally deteriorates, on the ground that these officers do not dare to approach or give reminders to the Minister or higher authorities least they are taken into task by the higher officers. This is the reason why these people do not dare to give reminder or press the demand for the improvement of the condition of the school.

Sir, in this connection I like to mention one thing. In the district of Goalpara, there is a High School named Ghagamani High School in South Salmara P. S. The President of this School was the Deputy Commissioner. Goalpara and the Secretary was the D. I. of Schools. In 1951, the D. P. I. visited this school while going to Dhubri and the D. P. I. wanted this school to be abolished from high school standard. He wanted to make this school an Middle English School. This is the position, when our officers become the President and Secretary of the school. Therefore, when the officers become the President and Secretary, the condition of the school deteriorate. In this connection, I like to say that the Head Masters are now made the Secretaries of the schools by the Government. As stated above, when the officers are made the Secretaries of the schools, the condition of the schools deteriorates on the ground that they are afraid of approaching the higher authority for any grant. Therefore, Sir, this policy of nominating officers as the President and Secretaries should be given up, because generally remain busy with the party politics than with the educational side of the school and they do not dare to press the Government for the improvement and send reminders when required least they may not be nominated again or creates displeasure of the Government with these words, Sir, I hope the Deputy Minister will consider the case of this Middle English School for having a flood damage grant immediately so that the school building can be repaired.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The cut motion moved is that provision of Rs.23,97,900 under Supplementary Demand No.6, Major head "37.—I.—Education", Minor head (II) Development Scheme—Second Five Year Plan. Detailed head (I) Aided Middle English direct grant to non-Government 3—9—3 Secondary Schools at page 8 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.52,13,600, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ জৰিয়তে মই কেই আশাবৰ্ত্তনকৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো।

আজি যি টকা শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত ধৰা হৈছে তাত আপত্তি কৰিবৰ কাৰণ নাই। আমাৰ জনসাধাৰনৰ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে টকা যথেষ্ট খৰচ কৰিবই লাগিব।

এই বাৰ শিক্ষা সমন্ধে যিটকা খৰছ হৈছে, সেই টকাখিনি সুপৰিকল্পিত ভাবে খৰচ হৈছেনে নাই মই তাকো কব নিৰিচাৰো।

এইখিনিতে মই কও যে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকলে তেওলোকৰ আহোৱাহ বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ মূখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ আবেদন জনালে, কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় তাৰ কোনো জবাবেই আজি ৬ মাহে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা নগল হ'য়াৰ অৰ্থ এয়ে নেকি যে চৰকাৰে এই শিক্ষক সকলৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰিবলৈ নিবিচাৰে? আজিও চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো জবাবেই নাই।

আন ৰাজ্যত কিধৰনে ভাটা দিছে তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট আনিলে। এতিয়া বোধকৰো চেক্ৰেটাৰীকেই মাতি আনি যত্ন কৰিছে যাতে তেও Association ৰ কথা নুশুনে।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** তেখেতে চেক্ৰেটাৰীক মাতি আনি কিবা এটা কৰা কথা কৈছে। সেইটো বহলাই কলে ভাল হব।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** আকৌ ১১ পৃষ্ঠাত কৈছে যে "additional funds of Rs.10,47,000 will be required to meet the cost of increased D. A. এই increased D. A. কি? আগেয়ে যি ৫ টকা পাইছিল সেইটো বৃদ্ধি কৰিছেনে কি?"

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** নহয়, আগৰ ৫ টকাই আছে।

**Shri HIAALAL PATWARI:** এই চৰকাৰৰ নীতি কেনেকুৱা চাওঁক? increase শব্দটো স্তমাই দি ৰাইজক mislead কৰিছে।

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Mr. Speaker Sir, in the Supplementary Demand there was mention of only 460 Venture schools taken over by the Government. I want to say that there are more than 460 Venture schools in Assam. I would like to suggest that Government make a survey of the number of Venture schools all over the State and after the survey all the Venture schools should be taken over immediately. Again Sir, as regards the Venture schools which were taken over last year the money that was due to them was not paid in time. I suggest that the money should be paid much before 31st March. This year also some Venture schools were taken over, I do not know whether

the money due to them was paid. It is the duty of Government to see that the money both recurring and non-recurring grant due to these Venture schools is paid before 31st March.

Now, there is one instance as to how a Venture school is treated. I am referring to the Bhatamari Venture school, this school was evicted sometime in 1958 or 1959 because it fell in the Government land—a V. G. R. There are many Venture schools which should be taken over the names of which I can cite, *viz.*—Kismet Dwarika, Durāhari Girls L. P. Sorbhog Town L. P. school, Kalponi Bazar, Borapeta Gao L. P. school in Barpeta subdivision, and other such schools. My point is that all Venture schools in the State should be taken over by the Government. In Tihu circle the following schools be taken over—Kalbari, Piplabari Bhsmara, Alibori Boroma, Ghatipara.

Then again Sir, we have been seen that the School Boards do not always send any report regarding the Venture school. I suggest that Venture schools started by the people should be reported by the School Boards to the D. I. of Schools so that they can be taken over immediately without letting the people to wait for long year together before the school is taken over.

With these words Sir I resume my seat.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Provision of Rs.11,25,000 under Supplementary Demand No.6, Major head "37—I—Education" Miner head 8—V—Amounts transferred, to the fund for advancing loan to non-Government Schools and Colleges, at page 10 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.52,13 600 do, stand reduced by Re.1. Sir, now-a-days Government have decided that non-recurring grant would not be given to the institutions but that they will be given loans. People are coming to us for advice as to how they could get these loans, but there is no definite procedure regarding the grant of these loans. So I want to know more about these things. With these few words I move my cut motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The motion move is that the provision of Rs.11,25,000 under Supplementary Demand No.6 Major heads "37.—I—Education", Minor head 8—V—Amounts transferred to the fund advancing loan to non-Government Schools and Colleges, at page 10 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.52,13,600 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: Sir, four hon. Members have spoken on the cut motions of this Grant. Mr. Jahannuddin said regarding ore M. E. School, I enquired about that M. E. School and found that the M. E. School has less number of students, namely, 58 only, so the school could not get the grant last year. But in the meantime I have directed the D. P. I. to get the present information about this school and to give necessary grant if the conditions are fulfilled.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: What about the flood damage grant ?

**Shri RAHDIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** As regards the flood damage grant the grant to all those deserving schools has already been disbursed. I do not know whether this subject of flood damage grant is included in the cut motion as it is not clear from the cut motion itself. However, Sir, regarding the second point raised by my friend Mr. Jahannuddin *i. e.* regarding the appointment of the President and the Secretary of the Managing Committees I want to say that it is the declared policy of Government that as far as possible the head master should be the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the school.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's contention is that in this particular school when the D. I. himself is the President and the S. I. is the Secretary still the school was deprived of its share of the grant.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That may be so Sir, but simply because the S. I. is the Secretary and the D. I. the President it does not mean that the school should receive grant even though the conditions are not fulfilled.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No, no, if I understand the hon. Member all right, he said that the Managing Committee in which the D. I. of school was present passed a resolution demanding that the school should be given the grant including flood damage grant.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Sir, with regard to last year's flood damage grant the Government decided that owing to paucity of funds the school which suffered damage of 1,000 rupees is not entitled to get flood damage. I think on that principle this school was omitted.

Now, Mr. Patwary said about the L. P. school teachers that a deputation came in the last budget session, and there was a discussion and it was started by him that the reply was to be given within two months. So far as the L. P. school teachers are concerned I can say that some of their demands have been met. But at the same time due to the disturbances the question could not be taken up in time. Now when there was a demand from the L. P. school teachers that they will not submit bills, the D. P. I. along with the Assistant D. P. I. for Basic Education, called all the Sub-divisional Secretaries and explained to them regarding the steps taken and that excepting the pay scale and D. A. most of their other demands have been met. I cannot understand why Shri Patwary said that why the President was not called? If the Secretaries who are teachers are called I feel that the President need not be called. Secretaries of every subdivision were invited to the discussion, the position was explained to them and the L. P. school teachers are satisfied.....(Interruptions from Opposition Benches)

Now, with regard to Mr. Talukdar..... (More interruptions)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. When any hon. Member is on his legs, a second Member has no right to stand. If he wants to speak then he must seek permission of the Speaker. When an hon. Member, is in the course of his speech, no hon. Member has any right to interfere.



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: Now, Mr. Talukdar has said that certain Venture Schools have been taken up. During the last two years, we have taken up about 2,000 Venture Schools last year, Sir, we got a list of about 920 deserving schools. A fresh list was also submitted, we look over 1,100 Venture School a year. Upto last March there is an additional list of 300 Venture Schools and we have got a provision of 460 Venture Schools now.

With regard to My friend Mr. Tajuddin, I have already answered in reply to certain questions regarding the procedure as to the loans. Now, rules have already been framed and as I have already stated, the rules are now with the Accountant General. As soon as we obtain these rules, prescribed forms will be supplied to all the schools, so that the schools may submit their loan applications.

So, with these few words, Sir, I request my friend to withdraw the cut motion.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: May I know from the Hon'ble Deputy Minister whether this will be considered this year.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: If Government comply with the rules laid down, then surely it will be considered.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED**: I withdraw the motion Sir.

(The cut motions, with the leave of House, were with drawn).

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.52,13,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment durin the year ending 31st March, 1961, for administration of the head "37—I—Education".

(The question was adopted)

### Adjournment

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

After Lunch

### SUPPLEMENTRY DEMAND No. 7.

#### "40.—Agriculture"

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)**:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs.	2,15,83,000
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..		3,50,000

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

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6)
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Normal—					
F. Agriculture experiments and research— (ii) (e) scheme for meeting food shortage in Mizo District due Mautam.	..	..	..	20,00,000	20,00,000
K.—Grants-in-aid contribution, etc., expenditure in connection with Border Relief— Grants-in-aid for (a) Subsidy to purchase of Plough Bullocks.	..	..	..	90,000	90,000
II.—Development Scheme (Second Five Year Plan)					
I.—Article 275 Schemes—					
E.—2. Agricultural Demonstration and propaganda (c) Subsidy for boro paddy cultivation.	Nil	..	60,000	..	60,000
Total ..	..	..	60,000	2,90,000	3,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

F.(ii)-(e)—The scheme for meeting food shortage in Mizo District due to Mautam was sanctioned last year in March at a total cost of Rs.12,72,500. As such it was not possible to provide funds in the budget for 1960-61. The scheme will continue this year as already sanctioned. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

K.(a)—This amount was required for giving grant subsidy to the deserving Border families of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo District towards the cost of Plough, Bullocks during 1959-60.

As the expenditure was of an immediate nature, the same was provided by an advance from the Contingency Fund during 1959-60,

Hence the demand to regularise the advance of Rs.90,000.

E.2—(c)—The Scheme for giving subsidy for boro paddy cultivation was taken up last year towards the end of the year at the recommendation of the Advisory Council for plains Tribals. So no provision could be made in the budget. The Scheme is approved by Government of India Hence the Supplementary Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.3,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture."

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.60,000 under Supplementary Demand No.6 Major head "40—Agriculture Minor head E-2—Agricultural Demonstration and propaganda (b) subsidy for Boro paddy cultivation at pages 13 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,50,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই মোৰ কাট মোচনটো দাঙি ধৰি এই কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাওঁ অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাইজকল অতিকৈ পিচপৰা আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰা প্ৰণালী বিলাক প্ৰচাৰ হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ ফলত অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰা নাই। মই কব খুজিছো যিবিলাক বানপানী পীড়িত অঞ্চল সেই বিলাক দ ঠাই আৰু তাত বিলৰ নিচিনা বা হোলাৰ নিচিনা। সেই নাটীবোৰ অব্যৱহাৰ হৈ পৰি আছে। সেইবোৰ পৰি থাকিলে আমাৰ জাতীয় আয়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ক্ষতি হব। সেই ঠাইবোৰত উপযুক্ত বৰোধানৰ খেতি কৰিব পাৰি আৰু কৰা উচিত। বৰো খেতি আৰু অন্যান্য খেতি কৰিবলৈ স্থানীয় বাইজক উৎসাহ উদ্বীপনা দি কঠিয়া আদিৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে। এই সম্বন্ধে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীলৈ দিয়া দৰ্খাস্তৰ এটা কপি কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক দিয়া মনত আছে।

তাৰ পিচত কিছুমান ঠাই আছে বৰো খেতিৰ কাৰণে পানী যোগানৰ প্ৰয়োজন। সেইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান উচ্চ শক্তি সম্পন্ন পাম্প চৰকাৰে কিনিব লাগে যাত। এই খেতি ব্যাপক ভাবে কৰিব পৰা যায়। সবস্বৰূপে পাম্প বিলাক সকলো ঠাইতে পানী যোগান ধৰা টান। তাৰ পিচত খেতি পথাৰ বিলাকত শস্যৰ অপকাৰী পোক বিলাকে নষ্ট কৰিছে কৃষি বিভাগৰ পোক মৰা ঔষধ বিলাক আগাৰ মানুহে ব্যৱহাৰ নজনাৰ ফলত কামত লগাব পৰা নাই। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে বাইজক এই বিষয়ত প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। মহাশয়, এই দুটা বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি আকৰ্ষণ জনাই মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো দাঙি ধৰিলো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.60,000 under Supplementary Demand No.6 Major head 40—Agriculture, Minor head E—2—Agricultural Demonstration and propoganda (b) subsidy for Boro Paddy cultivation at page 13 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,50,000 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shri Deka has made a mistake. This demand is not meant for utilising funds for purposes which will benefit the general public of the State This is a Scheme under Art.275 of the Constitution of

India and meant for the plains tribals. As such, most of his criticisms which are directed against the Agriculture Department for asking us to do certain works in the flood affected areas have no application. I am giving the house some idea about this grant. This provision relates to a Scheme for giving subsidies to the plains tribal cultivators of the plains districts of Assam for reclamation of low lying areas for Boro paddy cultivation and for purchase of seeds. It is an approved scheme of the current year's annual plan under Art.275 of the Development Programme for the plains tribals. The Scheme was initially taken up in 1958-59 on the recommendation of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who was greatly impressed by the Boro paddy cultivation taken up by some tribal cultivators in Sibsagar District during his visit in that District. He considered that if suitable financial assistance was given to the tribals and Scheduled Castes people for reclamation of low lying land the cultivation of Boro paddy had a bright prospect specially in the tribal areas of the plains districts and would go a long way in increasing the food production. Under the Scheme 50 per cent of the total cost on reclamation and seeds; as well as on other ancillary purposes for Boro paddy cultivation is reimbursed to the tribal cultivators in the shape of subsidy and the scheme is operated jointly by the Agriculture Department and the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers of the respective sub-divisions. So Sir, I would most respectfully request my friend not to press his cut motion.

Coming to the general criticism which has been levelled against the Government. I would most respectfully submit that we are doing our very best for increasing Boro paddy cultivation in other areas, I mean in the whole State. This is a supplemental scheme in addition to what we are doing for the general public of the State. This is a supplementary programme for the backward people, namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I may not have an opportunity to disclose to the House that in spite of the floods this year due to the programme undertaken by the Agriculture Department and the efforts of the people there had been heavy production of Ahu paddy and we are now placed in such circumstances that unless and until we now agree to export rice and paddy from the State of Assam to outside, we may have to face a slump and possibly we may not be able to maintain the minimum price to the cultivators guaranteed by us under the State Trading Scheme. Therefore, the Government of Assam has decided, for the first time after the war, to export rice and paddy outside Assam.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that an additional amount of Rs.3.50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture".

(The question was adopted.)

### Supplementary Demand No.8

No.8

"40—Agriculture—II—Fisheries"

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Pisciculture):**  
on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, beg, Sir, to mov.

that an additional amount of Rs.1,37,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture—II—Fisheries".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	18,72,600
II.—Additional amount now required ... ..	1,37,000
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	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
E.—Grants-in-aid contribution, etc, expenditure in connection with border relief—subsidy to develop private fisheries.	..	4,00,000	..	1,37,000	1,37,000
Total ... ..	..	..	..	1,37,000	1,37,000

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

In 1959-60 as against the budget provision of Rs.40,000 an additional sum of Rs.1,60,000 was sanctioned to the Fishery Department to grant subsidies to the people of the border areas to develop private fisheries. For this additional sanction, Rs.23,000 was met by the Fishery Department from savings of others scheme by re-appropriation. The balance of Rs.1,37,000 was advanced from contingency fund. The money was expended last year. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an addition amount of Rs.1,37,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961, for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture—II—Fisheries".

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA**: Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,37,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 8, Major head "40—Agricultural—II—Fisheries", at page 15 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,37,000 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, টাইবেল অঞ্চলৰ ফিচাৰী সমূহৰ কাৰণে এই হেডৰ টকা খৰছ কৰিব লাগিব তাত মোৰ বিশেষ নাই কিন্তু মই চৰকাৰক কব খোজো যে আমাৰ যিবিলাক প্ৰাকৃতিক ফিচাৰী আছে সেইবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ অবহেলাৰ কাৰণে নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে মাছ বিলাক বহুত ঠাইত ক্ষতি হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ নদীবিলাকত মথাউৰি দিয়াৰ ফলত ফিচাৰীবোৰত মাছ সোমাব নোৱাৰা হ'ল। যিবিলাক ঠাইত বান পানী হৈছে তাৰ ফিচাৰী বোৰত পানী আৰু পলম কৰি ফিচাৰী বোৰ নষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে এই ফিচাৰীবোৰৰ উন্নতি-কল্পে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। চৰকাৰী ফিচাৰীৰ ওচৰত যিবোৰ মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে সেই বোৰ ফিচাৰীৰ কামত লগা মাটি হলে কামত লগাব লাগে নহলে খেতি কৰিবলৈ দিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.1,37,000 under the Supplementary Demand No. 8, Major head "40.—Agricultural—II—Fisheries", *etc.*, at page 15 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,37,000, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Pisciculture)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there seems to be a little misconception about this demand. My Friend, Mr. Deka has again referred to the general schemes. This is a scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution. On the recommendation of the three Enquiry Committees appointed by the State Government to enquire into the economic condition of the people living in the border areas of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo District adjoining Pakistan, whose economy was adversely affected by partition, a Border Relief and Economic Rehabilitation Programme was initiated in 1958-59. As there was good prospect for development of private fisheries in the border areas specially in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills and as both fresh and dry fish was a staple food of the border people, scheme for development of private fisheries in these areas had been taken up as part of the overall border relief and economic rehabilitation programme. Under this scheme subsidy to the extent of 75 to 90 per cent of the total expenditure of each project subject to a maximum of Rs.1,000 in each individual case and Rs.2,500 for community or co-operative fisheries is given both in cash and kind for the following purposes:—

- (a) for clearing, repairing and enlarging of existing channels, tanks, beels or other natural fisheries,
- (b) for construction of cheque dams for water reservoir where piscicultural development is possible,
- (c) for working capital for purchasing or collecting fish seeds,
- (d) for purchasing improved fish catching appliances.

On receipt of formal applications in prescribed forms each individual project is scrutinised by the local fishery officers and only for projects

approved by the Director of Fisheries, subsidy is sanctioned. In 1958-59 an amount of Rs.30,000 was utilised under the scheme and last year the total expenditure on the scheme came to Rs.2,00,000. This year an amount of Rs.4,00,000 has been provided for the purpose.

Last year the border relief and economic rehabilitation programme was approved by the Home Ministry and the Planning Commission only in the first week of February when there was no time to provide the shortfall in the provision by supplementary demand. In the last year's budget only an amount of Rs.40,000 was provided and hence the balance amount of Rs.1,60,000 had to be provided partly by reappropriation from savings and partly by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. An amount of Rs.23,000 could be provided by reappropriation from savings and the balance amount of Rs.1,37,000 had to be provided by taking advance from the Contingency Fund, which needs to be regularised by Supplementary Demand and hence this demand. As such, I would again request my friend Mr. Deka to kindly withdraw his cut motion.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA:** মই বিছাৰিছিলো natural fishery বাৰিৰ বি দুৰৱস্থা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। যি হওক মই withdraw কৰিছো।

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the main demand. The question is that an

additional amount of Rs.1,37,000 be granted to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries".

(The question was adopted)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 9

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

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424, 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 "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	... 67,95,300
II.—Additional amount now required	... 1,18,424
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		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
C.—Grants-in-aid—					
I.—Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Societies.	52,000	2,000	1,18,424	...	1,18,424

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Under a directive issued by Government in 1949 the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., had to finance the Textile business of the Central Trading Co-operatives in the State. As most of the Central Trading Co-operatives went into liquidation, the Bank had to sustain a net loss of Rs.1,77,636. The Board of Directors decided that as the Bank sustained the loss due to financing of these trading Co-operatives under Government directive, Government should forego their dividends for the shares held by them in the Apex Bank till such time as the entire net loss is recouped. Government, however, decided to bear two-thirds of the net loss, i.e., Rs.1,18,424. Out of this, Government have already paid Rs.40,000 by way of foregoing their share of dividend in the Apex Bank. But it has now been decided to give a grant of Rs.1,18,424 to the Apex Bank covering the two-thirds of the loss on the conditions of Apex Bank paying the entire dividends due to Government including the foregone dividends of Rs.40,000. Apex Bank has been accordingly directed to pay up the entire dividend including Rs.40,000. As the decision taken by the Government is of recent date, no provision for the purpose could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

**Shri KROGENDRA NATH BARNWAL (Assam) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,18,424 under Supplementary Demand No.9, Major head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies at page 16 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,18,424 do stand reduced Rs 100.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Central Trading Co-operative ত কেনেকৈ ১ লাখ ৭৭ হাজাৰ ৬ শ টকা লোকচান হবলৈ পালে? লোকচানৰ উদ্দেশ্যেই কাৰবাব কৰা হৈছিল নেকি? চেয়াৰৰ টকা এতিয়াও ওভটাই দিয়া নাই। আনে কাৰবাব কৰিলে লাভ হয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কাৰবাব কৰিলে লোকচান হয় যেতিয়া কাৰবাবত লোকচান হ'ল তেনেস্থলত চেয়াৰৰ টকা যে ঘূৰাই দিব বুলি কৈছে সেই টকা কৰ পৰা পাব? আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চেয়াৰ নি লাভতো দুৰে থাকুক অংশৰ ধনখিনিও ১৯৪৯ চনৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে ওভটাই নিদি দুখীয়া মানুহ কেই হাজৰ মূৰত কিয় বাসটাঙোন মাৰিলে। গতিকে পৰিস্কাৰকৈ জানিব খুজিছো কিয় লোকচান হল আৰু ইয়াকো কওঁ যে টকা খিনি অংশীদাৰক অতি সোনকালে ঘূৰাই দিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.1,18,424 under Supplementary Demand No.9, Major head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies at page 16 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,18,424 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কাট মোচনটোৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই কব খোজো যে ১৯৪৯ চনত চৰকাৰে Central Trading Co-operative আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল, কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিৰ কাৰণে এই কাৰবাবত fail



approved by the Director of Fisheries, subsidiary is sanctioned. In 1958-59 an amount of Rs.30,000 was utilised under the scheme and last year the total expenditure on the scheme came to Rs.2,00,000. This year an amount of Rs.4,00,000 has been provided for the purpose.

Last year the border relief and economic rehabilitation programme was approved by the Home Ministry and the Planning Commission only in the first week of February when there was no time to provide the shortfall in the provision by supplementary demand. In the last year's budget only an amount of Rs.40,000 was provided and hence the balance amount of Rs.1,60,000 had to be provided partly by reappropriation from savings and partly by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. An amount of Rs.23,000 could be provided by reappropriation from savings and the balance amount of Rs.1,37,000 had to be provided by taking advance from the Contingency Fund, which needs to be regularised by Supplementary Demand and hence this demand. As such, I would again request my friend Mr. Deka to kindly withdraw his cut motion.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA:** মই বিহাৰিছিলো natural fishery বোৰৰ বি দুবৰস্থা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। যি হওক মই withdraw কৰিছো।

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the main demand. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,37,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries".

(The question was adopted)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 9

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

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424, 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 "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	67,95,300
II.—Additional amount now required .. ...	1,18,424
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6)
	General (2)	Sixth Schedule (3)	General (4)	Sixth Schedule (5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
C.—Grants-in-aid—					
I.—Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Socie- ties.	52,000	2,000	1,18,424	...	1,18,424

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Under a directive issued by Government in 1949 the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., had to finance the Textile business of the Central Trading Co-operatives in the State. As most of the Central Trading Co-operatives went into liquidation, the Bank had to sustain a net loss of Rs.1,77,636. The Board of Directors decided that as the Bank sustained the loss due to financing of these trading Co-operatives under Government directive, Government should forego their dividends for the shares held by them in the Apex Bank till such time as the entire net loss is recouped. Government, however, decided to bear two-thirds of the net loss, i.e., Rs.1,18,424. Out of this, Government have already paid Rs.40,000 by way of foregoing their share of dividend in the Apex Bank. But it has now been decided to give a grant of Rs.1,18,424 to the Apex Bank covering the two-thirds of the loss on the conditions of Apex Bank paying the entire dividends due to Government including the foregone dividends of Rs.40,000. Apex Bank has been accordingly directed to pay up the entire dividend including Rs.40,000. As the decision taken by the Government is of recent date, no provision for the purpose could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,18,424 under Supplementary Demand No.9, Major head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies at page 16 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,18,424 do stand reduced Rs.100.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Central Trading Co-operative ত কেনেকৈ ১ লাখ ৭৭ হাজাৰ ৬ শ টকা লোকচান হবলৈ পালে? লোকচানৰ উদ্দেশ্যেই কাৰবাৰ কৰা হৈছিল নেকি? চেয়াৰৰ টকা এতিয়াও ওভটাই দিয়া নাই। আনে কাৰবাৰ কৰিলে লাভ হয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কাৰবাৰ কৰিলে লোকচান হয় যেতিয়া কাৰবাৰত লোকচান হ'ল তেনেস্থলত চেয়াৰৰ টকা যে ঘূৰাই দিব বুলি কৈছে সেই টকা কৰ পৰা পাব? আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চেয়াৰ নি লাভতো দুৰে থাকুক অংশৰ বনখিনিও ১৯৪৯ চনৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে ওভটাই নিদি দুখীয়া মানুহ কেই হাজাৰ মৃত কিয় বাগটাঙোন মাৰিলে। গতিকে পৰিস্কাৰকৈ জানিব খুজিছো কিয় লোকচান হল আৰু ইয়াকো কওঁ যে টকা পিনি অংশীদাৰক অতি সোনকালে ঘূৰাই দিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.1,18,424 under Supplementary Demand No.9, Major head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies at page 16 of the list of Supplementary Demand be reduced by Rs.100 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,18,424 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কাট মোচনটোৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই কব খোজো যে ১৯৪৯ চনত চৰকাৰে Central Trading Co-operative আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল, কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিৰ কাৰণে এই কাৰবাৰত fail

পৰিল। মঙ্গলদৈত মোৰ নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কওঁ যে তাৰ Central Trading Co-operative খনে প্ৰথম বছৰ ২ লাভলৈও ১১ লাখ টকা লাভ কৰিছিল কিন্তু তাৰ পিছৰ বছৰতে ২২ হাজাৰ টকা লোকচান দিলে গতিকে সহজে বুজিব পাৰি অনভিজ্ঞ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কাৰণেই এই কাৰবাৰ ফেল হ'ল ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে কোপাৰেটিভৰ অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে লোকচান হয়। এই অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে গৰীব মানুহৰ তেজুক পানী কৰি অজৰ্জা ধন নষ্ট হোৱাটো দুখৰ কথা।

এতিয়া চৰকাৰে Apex Bankক ১১৮৪২৪ টকা গ্ৰাণ্ট দিবলৈ ওলাইছে। কোপাৰেটিভৰ সুতাৰ কাৰবাৰৰ লোকচান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু লোকচান হৈছে কাৰণ তাত দুৰ্নীতি সোমাইছিল। তাৰ ফলত শেষত গৈ লোকচান হৈছে। তাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে ৬ অংশ ভৰিবলগা হৈছে।

কোপাৰেটিভ অনুষ্ঠান আমি গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগে গচা, কিন্তু তাৰ জৰিয়তে দুখীয়া বাইজৰ ধন নষ্ট কৰাটো মই চৰকাৰৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো।

সেই কাৰণে আৰু এবাৰ ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি চাব লাগে যে কিয়নো এই Central Trading Co-operative ৰ লোকচান হ'ল তাৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী। নহলে মানুহৰ অৱস্থা কিবাই আনা টান হ'ব।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) :**  
Mr Speaker, Sir, we have stated the full the facts of the case in the explanatory note in the paper circulated to the hon. Members. In 1949 the Central Trading Co-operatives undertook textile business. It is true, if we entrust the Co-operatives with any new work they might suffer loss because of their inexperience, and this is one such case. In 1949 when the textile business was entrusted to the Co-operatives they suffered loss. This fact is not denied. The responsibilities were fixed in some cases after enquiries. But in all cases responsibilities could not and cannot be fixed. Some cases more due to trade variations and price crash also. In one or two cases there might be mis-management due to inexperience. In such cases responsibilities if there be any, cannot be fixed after enquiry or even if fixed, would not help the situation. Ultimately it was found that Rs.1,77,636 was the net loss.

In order to finance these Co-operatives Government gave certain directives to the Apex Bank. The Apex Bank is an organisation of the people of Assam in which the biggest shareholder is the Government of Assam. According to the bye-laws of the Bank they were to carry out the directions of the Government and therefore, they financed these C. T. Cs. Ultimately they had suffered that loss. In order to help them to cover their loss, Sir so long we were thinking in terms of foregoing our dividends. It is known to the hon. Members that the Apex Bank have been declaring dividend every year. Accordingly the Assam Government used to get some amount, from them every year when the dividend was declared. We thought that we would reimburse the Bank by foregoing our dividend every year. Thus we did not ask them to pay us Rs.40,000 which we were to get as dividend. But later on, Sir, the Accountant General's Office raised certain objections. They said that dividend was an income from certain investment and therefore, we should not forego it. Their case was that we should have dividend every year as it was an income against certain investments made by the State Government. But, Sir, there is a policy of the Government to

help the Co-operatives against any loss. It is an accepted policy of both the Central Government as well as the State Government to help the co-operative organisations any loss. This loss may be due to inexperience or this loss may be due to their taking to something new without understanding its implications. I agree with my friend Shri Patwari that when we entrust the co-operatives with any work we must be prepared to take a risk that they may suffer loss. Now in this case the Co-operatives suffered loss and we decided to reimburse the loss. Government thought over the whole question as to whether they should pay the entire amount or a part of it. They felt that as the Bank had started making profit and as it had become a sound organisation, it should undertake a part of the loss. Ultimately Government decided to pay 2/3rd of the loss and the other 3rd should be borne by the Bank.

I think it would not be the intention of hon. members to keep this matter open for a long time. It is a matter of 1949 and a decision had already been taken by Government to reimburse the Bank. So long we were paying the Bank in a certain mode, namely, by foregoing the dividend. Now it has been decided that instead of paying the Bank every year bit by bit instalment by instalment, by foregoing our dividend the accounts should be closed one for all by paying the Bank 2/3rd of the loss in one instalment. This is not altogether a new charge on the exchequer.

Sir, my friend Shri Borbarua has said that this is a matter of 1949 and you have come to-day. It is not as that. We have been paying the bank every year. Now we want to change the mode of payment as certain objections have been made. I think it is not good that such thing should be kept open for an indefinite period. I would, therefore, respectfully request the hon. members to agree to this proposal and come to the rescue of the Bank which is a valued organisation of the people of Assam and which is rendering very valuable service both to the Co-operatives and the people of Assam.

With these few words, Sir, I would request the hon. member to kindly withdraw the cut motion.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, I put the question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424 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 "42—Co-operation.—1—Co-operative Societies."

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.10

"43—Industries and Supplies—11—Cottage Industries."

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries).**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.28,464 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 "43—Industries—11—Cottage Industries."

Rs.

I—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 66,94,000

II—Additional amount now required ... 28,464

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

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6)
	General	Sixth Schedule	General Schedule	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—Cottage Industries— A. Provincial Organisation— (b) Establishment of a Marketing Centre at Calcutta—4—Contingencies.	8,000	..	28,464	..	28,464
Total	..	..	28,464	..	28,464

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount of Rs.28,464 was sanctioned by the Government to meet expenditure in minor constructions, Purchase of furniture, etc., which had to be in red due to shifting of the Assam Government Emporium, Calcutta to a new building situated in a business centre at Chowringhee Road Calcutta. The building had to be made fit to accommodate the Emporium and Showroom. There is no Provision in the budget of 1960-61 for this purpose as this could not be foreseen at the time of framing the Budget Estimates. The expenditure was met by taking an advance from the Contingency Fund as this was urgently required. The Supplementary Demand is Proposed to regularise the advance taken from the Contingency Fund.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.28,464 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "43—Industries and Supplies—11—Cottage Industries."

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.28,464 under Supplementary Demand No.10, Major head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries", at page 17 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand Rs.28,464, do stand reduced by Rs.100. অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Emporium টো কলিকতাৰ কোনোবা এটাইৰ পৰা উঠাই চৌৰীঙিলৈ নিলে। কিন্তু তাত লাভ আছে নে নাই? কিন্তু তাত লাভ হৈছে যে লোকচানী কাৰাবাৰতে পইছা খৰচ কৰি আছে? ইয়াৰ পৰা অনুমান হয় নে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ পইছা পানীত পেলোৱাহে কথা হৈছে। ভাল বস্তু হলে চকুত লগা হলে জঙ্গলত দোকান খুলিলেও গ্ৰাহক টিনি আনিব। কিমান লাভ হৈছে বাজাৰ কিমান আগবাঢ়িছে; কিমান কাম হৈছে, সেই বিলাক জনাব লাগে নতুন ঠাইলৈকে বা কিয় নিলে? Sale proceed কিমান হৈছে তাৰ তু-এইগদন দিব লাগে আৰু যদি লোকচান হৈছে তেন্তে এই কাৰাবাৰ উঠাই দিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.28,464 under Supplementary Demand No.10, Major head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries", at page 17 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.28,464, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

**\*Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the Cut Motion moved by my friend Shri Barbarua, I want to make some observation. Here, an amount of Rs.28,464 is required to regularise the advances that have been made from the Contingency Fund for shifting the building in which the Assam Government Emporium at Calcutta was housed. Now the State Government run a series of Emporia all over the State and even outside the State. In some of the Emporia the finished products particularly of our Industries are to be marketted, and some of the Emporia which were situated in the state to supply to the emporia situated outside. Because of the wrong policy and due to mismanagement of these Emporia Government have decided to transfer the whole thing to Marketing Corporation, and to the Marketing Corporation Government have advanced a loan and the entire assets and liabilities of these Emporis have been transferred to this Marketing Corporation. I do not understand why this particular Emporia of Assam Government stationed in Calcutta was not transferred also to the Marketing Corporation. That would also have been taken over by the Corporation; it should be the burden of the Marketing Corporation to shift it to the new house. The other day in reply to a question with regard to Karimganj emporium, the Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries replied that the building and all other things are in charge of the Marketing Corporation; it is for the Corporation to see whether a building is necessary or better house is to be found. In this case it should be charged on the Marketing Corporation and not on the Cottage Industries Department of the State, and, therefore, I support the Cut Motion moved by my friend Shri Barbarua.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a complaint raised long ago; says "गोरस गलि गलि किरि ! चुरा बँडन बिकाय !!". Its meaning is that milk is hawked for door to door while wine is sold indoors.

It is quite true that if our Cottage Industry products could qualify themselves to be fine then obviously every body would rush to them. But unfortunately we have not been able to produce such quality goods so that would come over to us. We are at the stage in which we have to go to the world and not the world to us. It is for this reason that we want Emporia. Why we want an Emporia in Calcutta, in Chowringhee, because it is our window through which Assam wants to exhibit its products not merely to Calcutta but to the tourists of the world so that the quality of our goods might attract them and, in certain items we may not be able to get a share of world trade. Sir, one of the problems of Assam has been to expand employment and production. This can be done only through expanding of markets and, therefore, Government as a Policy, has taken to Emporia development, and we have taken Calcutta to be one of our test cases. I have no doubt, Sir that ever since we transferred our Emporium from Russel Street to Chowringhee, our sales have increased. Naturally they have not increased as far as our costs, because in shifting from Russel St. to Chowringhee the cost have increased manifold. The rent itself is Rs.3,500 rupees. We calculate that we shall have to sell about 6 lakhs worth of goods before we make a profit. Now, Sir we hope to do it. But if you ask us to-morrow, it may not be possible to show the result. Already 1,20,000 worth of goods have been sold last year, and I have no doubt that we will fulfil our programme of selling 3 lakhs in the coming year. Now Sir, why should we select a very fashionable centre is the question. Why not the jungle where we get land and habitation free? Well Sir, it is now very clear that the Cottage Industry products have a higher cost structure than machine products, and therefore, we are coming to a changed economy when cottage industry products are purchased not by the common man so much, as by the fashionable people. Sir, the Emporia of West-Bengal Government in Central Avenue has become the fashion centre and ever since it started there the sales have gone sky rocketting and most fashionable people come to that place and purchase. Similarly I may say that the Emporium of Bombay Government in Bombay and the Emporium in Delhi are becoming fashion centres, and the sales have gone up very high.

**Shri NILMONY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Are Government contemplating to convert this Emporium into a fashion House?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I am talking about fashion centre where people go for purchase and not for make-up.

Therefore, I say that sales have gone up very high in Delhi. The problem before us is to promote the sales—to maximise the sales—and this cannot be done in the past place viz., Russel Street. Therefore, we have to prevent place and we have no doubt Sir, that with our research going on we will be able to develop the production of different things which we produce so that they may attract people. Already some of the designs on cloth of Assam have attracted tourists even from America, and a lot of goods are taken by American tourists from our stocks. I have no doubt

Sir that if we can increase that quantity of production, stabilise the character of production then we may have an assured and a wider market. From this point of view we have chosen this place and for which we have spent a very small sum for making suitable decoration, etc., so that it might attract people, and I have no doubt that it has attracted. Only due to last disturbances we suffered a little set-back, but I think that set-back is waning off, and there is no doubt that this Emporium will bring us a good dividend. I would, therefore, request my friends not to be very doubtful about its success but to have an optimistic outlook.

Mr. Barbaruah has raised the question as to why we have not been able to entrust this Emporium to the Corporation. Sir, the negotiation about taking over this place was started even before the Corporation was formed. Therefore we had to delay. It is not that all the Emporia have been taken over by the Corporation. Corporation is taking over gradually after assessing; they have not taken up everything suddenly. Therefore in due course this will also come to them. As a matter of fact we want to run this whole organisation in a commercial way not in non-Commercial way and I think that should satisfy Mr. Barbarua.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** I am prepared to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the question. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 28,464 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 "43—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries."

(The question was adopted).

### Supplementary Demand No.11

"43.—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries".

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries):**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 51,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	2,50,000
Additional amount now required	51,000



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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Industries— Second Five Year Plan— A.—Provincial Organisation— Liaison—					
1. Pay of officer	...	..	14,375	..	14,375
2. Pay of establishment	..	...	5,200	...	5,200
3. Allowances and honoraria.	...	..	11,425	..	11,425
4. Contingencies	...	..	20,000	..	20,000
Total	..	..	51,000	..	51,000

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The sum is required to meet the expenditure on account of pay, allowances of the Liaison officer, Employment and his staff other office expenditure. No provision for this expenditure could be made in the current year's budget as the decision to appoint the Liaison officer, Employment was taken in February, 1960 only. The amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 51,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries".

**\*Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** I move that the total provision of Rs.51,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 11, Major head "43.—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries", at page 18 of the List Supplementary Demands be refused *i.e.*, that amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.51,000 be refused.

Here, under this demand a sum of Rs.51,000 is enough to be spent as pay, allowances etc., of the Liaison Officer, Employment. Now, Sir, this provision of Liaison Officer, Industrial Employment has come under the head "43—Industries and Supplies". The State Government has a chain of Employment Exchanges. The function of studying the employment market and to collect statistics as such has been left with the Employment Exchanges. To study the potential of industrial employment in the next Third Five Year Plan also, it will be the function of these Employment Exchanges and the Director of Employment Exchange. If the Director of Employment Exchange requires the service of an expert in industrial employment, an office could be recruited for this purpose within the scheme of industrial employment that already exists. For this purpose a separate department under the Liaison Officer with his staff and all such paraphernalies is not necessary—it is simply useless and I should say an worthless expenditure, absolutely unnecessary. This additional burden could have been given on the Employment Exchanges, if necessary, by recruiting an Officer with specialised in order to collect figures and give expert advice in regard to employment potentialities and all that. Therefore, I oppose this entire demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.51,000 under Supplementary Demand No.11, Major head "43—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries" at page 18 by the List of Supplementary Demands be refused, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.51000 be refused.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় লিগাচন অফিচাৰ জন নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ল। বিভিন্ন সময়ৰ সমুখত বাস্তি, লেঠাৰ পলীচি ঠিক মতে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ নকৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ দ্বাৰা কি কাম হ'ব? কাষেই, মই এই টোকেই ক'ব খুজিছো যে এই অফিচাৰ জন থকা স্বত্বেও, বনুৱা আদিক কামৰ পৰা খেদায় দিয়া দেখা গৈছে। কাজেই এই অফিচাৰ নিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান টকা ব্যয় হৈছে, অফিচ আদিত ধৰি, তেওঁ কিমান কাম কৰিছে নিবনুৱাৰ আৰু শ্ৰমকৰ সময় কিমানদূৰ সমাধান হৈছে তাকেই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খুজিছো। অসমৰ শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ, কোম্পানী আৰু ব্যক্তিগত শ্ৰমিকৰ মালীকত্ব আছে। কোম্পানী আৰু ব্যক্তি সমূহে নিজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে, নিজৰ মানুহক কামদি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহক খেদি দিয়ে। এনেহোৱাটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I support this cut motion. I find that a sum of Rs.51,000 is required for the establishment of this Liaison Officer, Employment. I do not know whether just by appointing a Liaison Officer, Employment, we shall be able to satisfy the aspirations of the people for getting employment. Even now, we are accused of taking up a parochial attitude regarding employment. In Parliament no less a person than Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, the Home Minister of the Union Government, said that we have greed to monopolise all employment—monopolise all jobs. I am sorry, Sir, that is really not a fact. In the offices, there might be a good percentage of Assamese employees and I beg to state that by Assamese I do not mean only those who speak Assamese but anybody who resides in Assam and has a permanent interest in Assam is an Assamese and there is a good percentage. But if we look to the employment avenues, we find that we are still not getting our due share or due opportunities. Very often it is pointed out that

if we give preference to our people; it will be against the principles of the Constitution. Sir, I have tried in my own way to study my relevant provisions of the Constitution but I do not think if other things being equal an Assamese is employed, it will in any way violate the principles of the Constitutions. Even during the disturbances people used to say that we want employment only for our people. Fortunately, here is a piece of information, viz., in Bengal the employment policy has been decided upon and according to that as I find (Shri Goswami had a copy of the Assam Tribune dated 14th October 1960 in his hand) the West Bengal Government want that all posts upto the scale of Rs.350 should be exclusively kept for the Bengalees of Bengal. Here is a piece of news and a Government Communication has also come out like this I do not blame them. After all if in our land our people do not get employment them it will increase discontent and therefore it is necessary that other things being equal, local people should get preference in employment. There is nothing wrong in it and we are ready to speak it house to house in Assam that other things being equal local people must get preference in employment. If Bengal can do it, we can do also it. I do not think that Bengal has done any wrong in saying so. It is not against the Constitution. They have followed the right path. My purpose in saying all this is that by appointing a Liaison Officer, we cannot fulfil our aspirations unless we have an employment policy. What is the employment policy of the Government? It must be categorically stated. So far as the lower categories of jobs are concerned, for instance, the fourth grade employees, we find that there are many people in this State who even do not find employment in the industrial sector. That is a case even in the State sector also. We find a case of hesitancy to declare this policy clearly. Our people are suffering as a result of that. Therefore, I would request that the Liaison Officer is good, but his scope—his field—will be always limited unless this policy is laid down in clear unambiguous terms as has been done by the West Bengal Government. If that policy is laid down clearly, then and then only the Liaison Officer will be helpful. Otherwise, he will have to go from door to door. He might be able to procure a few jobs some people at some time, but that will not be enough. Therefore, while this Liaison Officer has been appointed, and his establishment is sought to be given, I request the Government to be bold enough like the Government of West Bengal to say what is our Employment policy and in that event the Liaison Officer will be of some use. Till then as we have got the Employment Exchanges everywhere, I do not think, the purpose will be served.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this demand has unexpectedly provoked statwarts of the Opposition. The Opposition Leader has quoted a Press Report published in the Calcutta Daily yesterday that the Government of West Bengal have adopted a policy of reserving all posts upto Rs.350 for the Bengalees of the West Bengal. If it is read thoroughly, it will be found that this policy is extended only to the Government Sector Industries. But the difficulties are that this is not extended to the Private Sector Industries which are protected under Constitution as well as the Act enacted in 1958 removing residential qualifications. It is for this reason constitutional plus the law passed in 1958 in the Parliament that was created this difficulty so far as reservation of employment for create only concerned. We cannot influence this policy as a matter of law; and therefore we have taken the course of persuasion so far as the Private Sector Industries are concerned. This is the reason

for which the Liaison Officer has been appointed. Now what the Liaison Officer is doing and what is his function? To reply these, I most humbly submit that our Chief Minister issued a statement on 29th October 1950 about the policy of employment in the State of Assam. The hon. Members will recall that this problem had persistently been agitated, and therefore the Chief Minister was obliged to issue this statement. Now it is in this statement that he has made it abundantly clear that "other things being equal preference should be given to the local people". I hope the hon. Member has read this statement and if has not done so, a copy may be supplied to him to go through it now.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Copy need not be supplied, please read out the relevant portions of the statement.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education):** The relevant portion runs like this—"It is the desire of the Government that whatever facility that may be available as a result of the efforts of the State Government for relieving unemployment should be available for the people settled in the State fairly without distinction of communities, indigenous or otherwise. An agitational approach is likely to create an atmosphere not conducive to industrial development. Assam at the moment is short....."

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** What is the implication of the words "indigenous or otherwise"?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** This is exactly what is said by the hon. Member.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** By the local people I meant anybody residing in Assam who identify himself with the interest of Assam.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Both with the present and the future.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Identification is difficult of definition. Nobody has been able to define this term. This is probably a slogan of the Praja Socialist Party. But whatever it may be, local people will get preference in employment. Therefore the hon. Member should realise that the statement has already been made, and on the basis of the statement the Liaison Officer has been appointed. The Liaison Officer, in the meantime has gone a head with his task.

Sir, we have convened a meeting at Gauhati. This meeting was attended by the Managing Agents of the Tea Houses of Calcutta and other important employers and I am glad to inform you that all have agreed to this proposal of giving preference to the local people and we are trying to evolve a machinery which will able to scrutinise. The Liaison Officer on behalf of these managements has already invited applications for the posts of Assistant Managers and Personal Officers in the Tea Garden and uptil now we have received about 1,000 applications. These applications are being scrutinised and the final panel of names will be submitted to the employers as soon as the scrutiny is over. So it is not correct to say that the Liaison Officer is doing nothing or nothing is produced by the appointment of the Liaison Officer. On the contrary, this appointment has produced positive result.

Now can a single Liaison Officer cover the whole State and produce any result. Sir, it is needless to mention that the number of industrial establishment coming up in the State is very few. So it has not very difficult for the Liaison Officer to contact all the important employers. The petty employers are however not contacted. At the moment, the Liaison Officer has been contacting the Tea Establishments, Assam Oil Company, A. R. T. and Joint Steamer Companies.

Now Sir, a question has been raised as to what will be inter-relation between the Employment Exchanges and the Liaison Officer. The inter-relation is very clear. They bring employers and employment seekers together, but they do not determine the employment policy. We have also to promote local employments. It is for the reason that we have to appoint the Liaison Officer. He has to contact people and persuade them to recruit people locally. As stated already, our policy is one of persuasion. It is therefore very necessary that the Employment Exchanges should co-ordinate the data of the employment so that they may keep us up to date.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Tripathi, try to be short.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** (Minister, Education) I have almost finished Sir. I request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motion in view of my explanation.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** Mr. Speaker Sir, may I point out from the Cabinet decision of the West Bengal that in the private sector appointments up to Rs.350 are reserved for Bengalis, why our Government also did not adopt the same policy?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, I have already explained that even in Bombay or Bengal or any other State to promote local employment they have adopted the policy which we have adopted through a Liaison Officer. No law can be passed for this purpose. Therefore, my friend will realise that what we have done is the correct thing and other States also have done the same.

(Cut motion was put as a question from the Chair and lost).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now the question is that an additional amount of Rs.51,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and supplies—41.—Major Industries".

(The question was adopted).

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 12

#### "50.—Civil Works"

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)]:** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.22,84,771, 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 "50.—Civil Works".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	7,36,10,600
II.—Additional amount now required ...	22,84,771
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head  (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>NORMAL—</b>					
<b>A.—Original Works—</b>					
<b>(a) Buildings—</b>					
(1) Police—					
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	5,50,000	1,90,000	2,23,700	...	2,23,700
(b) Communications—					
(1) Ordinary Roads ...	9,27,364	1,85,000	11,150	..	11,150
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	14,05,000	21,06,000	25,000	9,83,921	10,08,921
4. Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary.	18,78,000	10,25,000	33,000	8,000	41,000
Development Scheme— (Second Five Year Plan)—Centrally Sponsored Schemes—					
<b>A.-4.—Original Works—</b>					
<b>(a) Buildings—</b>					
1. Education ...	2,00,000	7,00,000	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
Total	..	..	12,92,850	9,91,921	22,84,771

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kindly see Appendix "A"

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.22,84,771, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "50—Civil Works".

**Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.22,84,771, under Supplementary Demand No.12 Major head "50—Civil works", at page 19 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Re.1 i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.22,84,771, do stand reduced by Re.1. মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে, আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে Public Works Department আৰু Development ৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক বাস্তা লৈ অসম্পূৰ্ণ অবস্থাতে ৰাখিলে তালৈ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা।

আমি দেখা যে প্ৰথম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত যিবিলাক বাস্তা হাতত লৈছিল সেইবিলাক এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পিচত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা বিলাকবো অৱস্থা তৈখবচ। ইতি মধ্যো লোকেল বোৰ্ড বিলাক উঠাই দিয়াৰ পিচত সেই বিলাকো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে লব মগাত পৰিছে।

আনফালে দেখা যায়, তৃতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত Public Works Department ৰ বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে যি পৰিমাণ টকা ধৰা উচিত আছিল সেই পৰিমাণ টকা ধৰা হোৱা নাই। এই অৰ্দ্ধ নিশ্চিত বাস্তা বিলাকৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণে নানা বকমৰ অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰে।

কোনো কোনো ঠাইত এনেকুৱাও ঘটে যে হয়তো Public Works Department ৰ বাস্তা আৰু Embankment ৰ মাজত অলপ বাস্তা Public Works Department বো নহয় আৰু Embankment and Drainage য়েও চকু নিদিয়ৈ।

মোৰ ধৰব ওচৰতে Public Works Department ৰ বাস্তা আৰু Embankment ৰ মাজত দুইমাইল মাত্ৰ বাস্তা আছে। জনসাধাৰণৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে এই দুমাইল বাস্তা Public Works Department য়ে লৈ খলেনো কি অনিয়ম হয়?

ঠিক তেনেকৈ মোৰ ধৰব ওচৰতে এখন দলঙৰ এডোখৰ Public Works Department ৰ আৰু এডোখৰ Embankment and Drainage ৰ, সেই দলঙখন ভাঙিলত মেৰামত কৰোতা কোনো নোলায়, ইটো বিভাগে সিটোৰ গাত দি কিছু দিন কটালে অৱশ্যে কিছুদিন আগতে যেনিবা মেৰামত কৰা হ'ল। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান বেমেজালী দূৰ কৰিব লাগে।

কিছুমান ৰাইজে Development ৰ ফালৰ পৰা অন্তত কিছু সাহায্য পালেও কিছুমান বাস্তাঘাট নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব পাৰে। পেটবচ। বুলি ঠাইৰ ৰাইজে কলংৰ ওপৰৰ এখনি দলং দিয়াৰ কাৰণে দহ হেজাৰ টকা যোগাৰ কৰিছে। Development ৰ পৰা অলপ টকা দিলে কামটো হৈ যায়। গতিকে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিছু সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছো। তেনেকোৱা আৰু কেইটামান আচনিৰ কাৰণেও মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছো কিন্তু কোনো কামত অহা নাই।

শেষত কও মই এই Demand ৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰা নাই মাত্ৰ এই খুটিনাটি বিলাকলৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ হে মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.22,84,771, under Supplementary Demand No.12. Major head "50—Civil works", at page 19 of the list of supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.22,84,771, do stand reduced by Re.1.

**\*Sri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কর্তন প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি ইয়াকেই কব বিচাৰিছো যে, Appendix A ৰ গোটেইখিনি কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে যদিও এই চৰকাৰে আটাইতকৈ বেছি দৰ্কাৰী বাস্তা তাত দেখা পোৱা নাই।

এই বাস্তাটো হল, কামৰূপ--টংলা-ভেবগাও Extension এই অত্যাবশ্যকীয় বাস্তাটো Supplementary Demand ত ধৰাটো বিশেষ দৰ্কাৰ আছিল। ইয়াত আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সহানুভূতিয়েই দেখুৱাইছে। কিন্তু সেই সহানুভূতিবহাৰা আমাৰ পেট নভৰে। এই বাস্তাটোৱে কামৰূপৰ নলবাৰী, বঙীয়া, গোৰেশ্বৰ হৈ ডেবগাওলৈ গৈছে।

বাস্তাটো থাকিলে গোৰেশ্বৰত যি গোলমাল হল সেইটো বন্ধ কৰাত সুবিধা হল-হেতেন। মই এইটোকেই সদনত পেচ কৰিব খোজো যে এই বাস্তাটোৰ দ্বাৰা গোৱাল-পাৰাৰ পৰা বৰপেটা, টিহ, নলবাৰী, বঙীয়া, কমলপুৰ হৈ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ যোগাযোগ আছে। এই বাস্তাটোৰ বিষয়ে ২০।২৫ জন সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰি আছে। এইটো অকল মোৰ সমগ্ৰী বুলি কথা নহয়। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ বহুতে এই বাস্তাটোৰ গুৰুত্ব ভালকৈয়ে জানে। মই কেইবাদিনো এই বাস্তাটো নথকাৰ কাৰণে বঙীয়াত থাকিব লগা হৈছে।

এই বাস্তাটোৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতি শ্ৰীসিদ্ধিনাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াক বহুবাৰ কৈছো যে এই বাস্তাটোৰ বৰ দৰ্কাৰ আমাৰ Development ৰ পৰা এই বাস্তাটো যাতে লয়। কিন্তু এতিয়াও লোৱা হোৱা নাই। আকৌ মই সেই একে অনুৰোধকে কৰিলো, যাতে এই বাস্তাটো লোৱা হয়।

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কর্তন প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি মই বৰক্ষেত্ৰী মৌজাৰ বাইজৰ মাত্ৰ ৩ মাইল বাস্তাৰ অভাবত কি বিপদ হৈছে তাকে কয়।

পশ্চিম বৰক্ষেত্ৰী মৌজাৰ মাজেদি যিটো বাস্তা নলবাৰীলৈকে গৈছে তাৰে মাজতে ৩ মাইল বাস্তা ভাঙিছে। এই বাস্তাটোৰ নাম বামপুৰ-কৈঠালকুছি বাস্তা। মাত্ৰ ৩ মাইল বাস্তা বান্ধিবলৈ বাকী আছে। ভাৰত স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আগতে জনসাধাৰণে বৰঙনী তুলি নানা কষ্ট কৰি বান্ধিছিল। সেই বাস্তাটোৰ মাত্ৰ ৩ মাইল বাস্তা বান্ধিলে ৬০ মাইল বাস্তাত চলাচলৰ সুবিধা হয়। এই তিনিমাইল বাস্তা নোহোৱাত সেই ঠাই বিলাকৰ যোগাযোগ বন্ধ হৈছে।

মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট এই তিনি মাইল বাস্তা এই বছৰতে লয়।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই কর্তন প্রস্তাব সমর্থন কৰিছো।

**Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D. etc.):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বন্ধুৰ শ্ৰীফনীৰবা দেৱে কৈছে যে ১ম পৰিকল্পনা আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাটো যি বিলাক বাস্তা চৰকাৰে লৈছিল সেই আটাইবোৰ বাস্তা আধৰুৱা হৈ থাকিল। সেই দৰেই লোকল-বৰ্ডৰ পৰা লোৱা বাস্তাবোৰো আধৰুৱা হৈয়ে আছে। লোকল বৰ্ডৰ আটাই বোৰ বাস্তা লবলৈ হলে প্ৰায় ৯০ কোটি টকা লাগিব অৰ্থাৎ এটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ গোটেই টকা লাগিব অৱশ্যে বেমেজালি কিছু নোহোৱা নহয়। কামৰূপত কিছুমান বাস্তা ২০ মাইল বা ১৭ মাইল দীঘল, তাৰে হয়তো ৪-৫ মাইল বাকী বৈ গল। নগাঁৱতও সেই দৰেই বহুত বাস্তা অলপ অলপ বাকী থাকি গৈছে।

\* Speech not corrected.



চৰকাৰৰ এখন Road Communication Board আছে। তালৈ এই প্ৰস্তাৱবোৰ আহে আৰু তাৰ পিচতহে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰ পায়গৈ। সেই বোৰ্ডে যেনেকৈ Priority দিয়ে সেইদৰেই প্ৰায় কাম হাতত লোৱা হয়। আগতে এনে আচনি প্ৰথমতে Sub-Divisional Board লৈ যায়; কিন্তু এতিয়া মহকুমা পৰিষদলৈ পঠাব লাগে।

শ্ৰীতাজউদ্দিন চাহাবে কৈছে যে বাস্তাবোৰ পোন নহয়, অকোৱা-পকোৱা। বাৰ পৰা পৰা কৈঠালকুচিলৈ প্ৰায় 80 মাইল অকাৰ-পকাৰ যাব লাগে। কামৰূপ, নিষ্ট মতে এই বাস্তা-58 নং। সেই কাৰণে টকা নহলে এই বাস্তা এইবাৰ লোৱা টান হব। শ্ৰীমতী কমল কুমাৰী বৰুৱাই প্ৰশ্ন কৰি শুধিছিল তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ Tentative Programme মতে কিমান মাইল বাস্তা লোৱা হব? Black Tapping ২৭৪ মাইলো আৰু gravelling এহেজাৰ মাইল বৰা হৈছে। শ্ৰীহীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰীয়ে কোৱা ভেৰগাওঁ বাস্তাটো অতি দৰকাৰী বাস্তা। সেইটোত মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে। সেই বাস্তাটো কামৰূপৰ গৌহাটী আৰু মঙ্গলদৈ দুয়োটা মহকুমাত পৰিছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** তেনেহলে বাস্তাটো কাৰ হাতত?

**Sri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D. etc.):** যদি দুইটা মহকুমাই Priority দিয়ে, তেনেহলে লবলৈ বাধ্য।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** শ্ৰীবৰা, আপুনি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লৈছেনে?

**Sri PHANI BORA:** হয়, প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লৈছে।

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now the question is that an additional amount of Rs.22,84,771, 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 "50 - Civil Works".

(The question was adopted.)

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 13:

#### "54.—Famine-Relief"

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.72,44,025 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	53,51,700
Additional amount now required	72,44,025

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

Minor head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F—Famine Relief—					
I- Ordinary—					
(a) Relief Work	2,50,000	7,50,000	..	13,00,000	13,00,000
(b) Gratuitous Relief	4,50,000	1,67,000	41,50,000	17,48,529	57,98,529
II. Border Relief Scheme—					
(a) Relief Works	11,00,000	..	..	44,496	44,496
(b) Gratuitous Relief	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Total .. ..	..	..	41,50,000	30,94,025	72,44,025

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### (Relief Works—Ordinary)

Rupees 2 lakhs was required for giving test relief works to the Mautam affected people of Mizo Hills. The amount was sanctioned in the last part of the Financial year 1959-60 by taking an advance from the C. F. which could not be regularised in the last Session of the Assembly. Hence the demand to regularise the C. F.

Rupees 11 lakhs was provided from the C. F. to take up Test Relief Works in the Mautam affected Mizo Hills as a result of the shortfall of the budget provision. Hence the demand to regularise the C. F.

#### Relief Works (Border Relief Scheme)

Rupees 44,496 was sanctioned by taking advance from C. F. to render relief to the border people of Garo Hills during the last part of the Financial year 1959-60, which could not be regularised in the last Session of the Assembly. Hence the demand to regularise the C. F.

#### Gratuitous Relief (Ordinary—General Areas)

The amount of Rs.40,00,000 is necessary to sanction rehabilitation grant upto a maximum of Rs.50 per family and gratuitous relief both in cash and kind to the victims of recent disturbances in Assam including help to the affected students. The gratuitous relief is necessary both in and

outside the camp. The original budget provision of Rs.4,50,000 for such purpose is quite inadequate for the requirement of the situation. As such, expenditure had to be incurred in granting relief by obtaining advance from the Contingency Fund and the present demand is for regularising the expenditure already incurred and advanced from the Contingency Fund and also for meeting the expenditure that may come up during the remaining months of the current financial year. The amount so far advanced from the Contingency Fund is Rs.17,11,000 and it is estimated that a further sum of Rs.22,89,000 will be necessary in this regard during the rest of this year, especially when the families in Cachar (2,000 families) and those in West Bengal (37,000 persons) return to the State.

At the beginning of the financial year, widespread fire incidents were reported by some of the local officers requiring gratuitous relief. Drought also prevailed in almost all the Plains Districts. A considerable amount was spent for giving gratuitous relief to the fire and drought affected people. Some expenditure was also incurred in connection with giving relief to the tribal people inhabited in the border of Mizo and Cachar Districts who were affected due to rat menace. In the month of June/July, flood visited in some of the districts though of lesser intensity. Some amount was also spent in rendering relief to the flood-affected people. But, in the month of September, vast areas of the State have been flooded and extensive damage was caused to crops and private properties. The people are in distress and issue of gratuitous relief to the affected people is essentially needed. But, the fund under appropriate head is exhausted. So, they meet the demand of the flood affected people and also of the people if and when affected by other natural calamities an additional amount of Rs.1,50,000 will be necessary for the remaining period of the current financial year and hence the Supplementary Demand.

#### Gratuitous Relief (Ordinary)—Sixth Schedule Areas

Rupees 4,58,090 was required for supply of petrol, grease, lubricants and maintenance of the relief vehicles engaged in carrying food staff to Mizo District affected by flood scarcity.

Rupees 10,480 was required for construction of barrcks at Kumbirgram and Larsing Tea Estate for accommodation of the I. A. F. personnel engaged in the relief operation in Mizo Hills.

Rupees 6,31,156 was required for purchasing of 12 Nos. one Ton pickup, 12 Nos. of power wagons and 14 Nos. of Trailers for carrying food staff to the Mautam affected Mizo District.

Rupees 5,00,000 was required to issue gratuitous relief to the people of the Mizo District affected by Mautam Famine.

Rupees 4,900 was required for giving relief to the fire victims of Mikir Hills.

Rupees 7,183 was required for the payment of the cost of spare tyres and tubes required for the relief vehicles engaged in the relief operation in Mizo Hills.

Rupees 2,280 was required for making the payment of the Bungalow hired for the I. A. C. personnel engaged in the air dropping operation in Mizo Hills.

(All the above stated amounts were advanced from the Contingency Fund, as the requirements were too urgent and the budget provision fell short. Hence the demand to regularise the Contingency Fund).

Rupees 5,000 was required for temporary accommodation of the I. A. F. Personnel and others engaged in the relief operation in Mizo Hills.

Rupees 10,000 was required for the conveyance of the I. A. F. personnel stationed at Silchar in connection with air dropping operation in Mizo Hills.

Rupees 15,800 was required for messing arrangement which had to be made for the I. A. F. personnel engaged in the relief operation in Mizo Hills. In doing so it was imperative that subsidy should be given to them to meet the excess expenditure involved in the catering arrangement.

Rupees 74,730 was required for construction of godowns at Aijal and Lungleh and repairs of the Assam Rifles Mule shed for storage of rice and paddy to be issued to Mizo people affected by Mautam Famine.

Rupees 29,000 was required for giving gratuitous relief to the evicted refugees and encroachers of the United Mikir and N. C. Hills.

(All the aforesaid amounts were sanctioned during the last part of the last financial year by taking advances from Contingency Fund, which could not be regularised in the last session of the Assembly for want of time. Hence the demand to regularise the C. F.

#### Gratuitous Relief ( Border Relief )

##### Sixth Schedule Areas

Rupees 1,000 was required for giving relief to the victims of natural calamities of the Border people of U. K. and J. Hills. The amount was advanced from the C. F. Hence the demand to regularise to C. F.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs 72,44,025 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.13,00,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 13; Major head "54—Famine Relief", Minor head A—Famine Relief—1 (a) Relief work, at page 20 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re. 1, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 72,44,025 do stand reduced by Re. 1. While moving my cut motion I should also like to speak a few words on the demand itself. As will be seen from the explanatory notes here, there are two parts in this

statement—one part covers gratuitous relief and the other part covers test relief. Now, generally speaking Sir, relief is a matter on which there should be no objection from any quarter because, whenever people are in distress, it is the boundon duty of the Government to <sup>to</sup>cars to their relief, because Government is the protector of the people. As is said in the shestras that is to say, like the life giving water, the Government also is the protector of the people. Even if water fails, people may live, but if the Government fails, people may not live. And therefore, Sir, when natural calamities and other forms of distress come which the people on their own cannot overcome, Government must necessarily help. But, Sir, there may be some other kinds of distress also which are the results not of natural calamities, but which are the results of the action or inaction of the Government itself. What will be the stand in the later matter? Here we have been that in this case an amount of Rs. 41,0000 is sought to be spent from poor tax payers of Assam for giving some relief to the victims of the latest linguistic riots. Was this linguistic riot a natural calamity or was it a calamity which was created by the wrong policy or lack of policy of the Government? If this was due to the action or inaction, due to the wrong policy or lack of policy to the Government then this is an unnecessary burden on the people. I am therefore constrained to feel that it has become an unkind cut on the poor people of Assam making them pay this forty lakhs of ruppes under this Head, because it is not the people of Assam who are responsible for this nor is God responsible for all these linguistic riots. I therefore accuse the Government for making this unnecessary necessity of expenditure. We have also seen that in the matter of spending that amount there has been a lot of mismanagement. As is said some times “সাপ হৈ খোটে আৰু বেজ হৈ জাবে—” We see that there were some sets of people who formed themselves into Action Committes and committed many mischief. These are the people in various places that have now converted themselves into Relief Committes. What they are doing? They at the time of making this expenditure were giving certain recommendations to the people who are not real victims, but who are favourable to them who are giving a little share of the money they get. There are again many people who are real victims who have not got the necessary relief. There are many instances like that. We have also seen that in the matter of this relief there has been a lot of discremination between man and man, many deserving people have not been given the necessary help. In the matter of those who are victims of natural calamities also we find that due to reckless planless manner of distributing doles many people who do not really deserve doles also have been taking attitude of developing themselves into beggars. There are certain villagers to my knowledge even well-to-do people come and say that we must also be given a share of the relief because this is Governmental property that must be divided among all equally. A widow who cannot have a morsel of food because of the flood may get it, rather she should get it, but man who is fairly well-to-do he should not get it because Government has not been making proper plan about the distribution of doles, about the distribution of gratuitous relief. We have seen that it is “মাহ প্রসাদ of a নাম বা সংকীৰ্তন” that everybody comes to have an equal share. While Government make provisions for gratuitous relief they should see that this does not become a thing like “মাহ প্রসাদ”।

With regard to test relief we find that an large amount under this Head is ment for the Mizo Hills due to Mautum, i. e., bamboo flowering

famine caused thereby. Now, during the last 3 years. I have been hearing on the floor of this House various complaints made by the Members coming from the Mizo Hills district. The were saying that bamboos are flowering and Government should take adequate measures even from now. I remember that 3 years ago my friend Shri Lalmawia, just before he came Parliamentary Secretary, presented in the House some bamboo flowers. He said that it is known to our people that every 50 years or near about that this sort of bamboo flowering comes and it is followed by famine and therefore Government should take adequate measures. If the Government had taken note of all these, then this time Government would not have been caught napping and the expenditure incurred due to helicopter, aeroplanes, requisitioning of various of types of vehicles, all these would not have come and we find that in this matter of vehicles, during the general budget session they said that certain vehicles were necessary, e. g., 12 one tone pick-up vans, 12 power wagons, 14 trailers and so on. At that time they felt that it was sufficient to have চাল নাই তৰোয়াল নাই—  
 নিৰ্ধাৰণ নাই—“). There was no provision for petrol, there was no provision for diesel, there was no provision for mobil and now they have come find that all these things were not there and therefore all these vehicles cannot run and therefore the supplementary budget. This is just an example how Government machinery moves without oil, lubricants, etc. We have seen that here Rs 5,00,000, in page 22, it is said that this is for gratuitous relief, Rs 7,183 for gratuitous relief, Rs.7,183 for Mizo Hills relief. Then again Rs.2,280, then Rs.5,000, then Rs.10,000, then Rs.15,800, then Rs.74,730, then Rs.29,00 and so on. We shall find presently under the subsequent demands that so far as Mizo Hills district is concerned, several lakhs of rupees are being given as gratuitous or test relief. If is at a time, particularly when a delegation sent by you, Sir, on behalf of this House visited that area and when that delegation has also submitted a report giving some recommendations also, now, it is time that the Government make an assessment as to whether this relief has been really and properly deployed and whether test relief schemes which were taken up by the Government has given adequate return. This House ought to have been informed about the progress done in the test relief works. What are the specific projects of these test relief works? Simply saying that so much amount of money has been spent for test relief is not sufficient and unless and until this House is informed of the things that have been done by spending of the money we cannot vote the demand. Therefore, I should like to get an enlightenment from the Minister concerned as to what is the product of this test relief work uptil now. If we get a satisfactory explanation then we shall be glad to agree to the demand but if we do not get an explanation about the progress of the Test Relief then it will be very difficult for us to agree to the demands because this, after all, is poor men's money and this is not a very small amount. It is therefore not very easy for us to agree to such an huge amount of money without getting a proper and adequate reply.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The motion moved is that the provision of Rs. 13,00,000 under Supplementary Demand. No. 13 Major head “54—Famine Relief”, Minor head A—Famine Relief—1 (a) Relief work, at page 20 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re. 1, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 72,44,025 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**Shri KHAGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** চৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ মানুহে relief বিছাৰি গলে অফিচাৰে কয় consider কৰা হব। মানুহ বাৰে বাৰে তেওঁৰ ওচৰলৈ যায়। অৱশেষত কয় কাগজ পত্ৰ ওপৰলৈ পঠিয়াইছো— আহক তেতিয়া হব—এই দৰে মানুহক আশা দি থাকে। কিন্তু আকৌ কিছুমানে পায়। গতিকে যিবিলাকক দিবৰ মন নাই তেওঁলোকক খাটাং কৈ নিদিয়ে কিয় যে তোমালোকক নিদিও। কিছুমানক দিয়ে আৰু কিছুমানক নিদিয়ে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে কি ভিত্তিৰ ওপৰত দিয়ে আৰু কি ভিত্তিত নিদিয়ে কব নোৱাৰে। মই নিজে জানো শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ জকাইচুক মৌজাৰ ৰূপহী মুখ কুমাৰ গাৰুৰ দুৰ্গেশ্বৰ কলিতা আৰু বামেশ্বৰ কলিতাৰ ঘৰবাৰি পুৰি চাই হৈ গল এই বছৰ কত বাৰ তেওঁলোকে শিৱসাগৰ নগৰলৈ আহিল— কত দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছে একো নাই। তেওঁলোকক তিন পাট এচলাও দিয়া নহল। তাৰ পাচত দোপদৰ মৌজাৰ বচায়ক গাৰুৰ গাওঁনু চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়াৰ আদিৰ ঘৰব সকলো পুৰি সৰ্বশাস্ত হ'ল। তেখেতসকল তাৰ Sub-Divisional Officer জনৰ ওচৰলৈ যোৱাত কলে এই বছৰ ইমান ঘৰ পুৰিছে— মানুহবিলাকে নজেই জলাই দিছে নেকি— চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা পোৱাৰ আশাত। চাব এনেকুৱা মৰ্ম Sub-Divisional Officer ও চৰকাৰে ৰাখেনে? যি সকলৰ দৰ্খাস্ত আহে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে খাটাং হিচাপে ক'ব লাগে যে আমি একো দিব নোৱাৰো—নহলে এটা সাহায্য বিতৰণৰ খাটাং ভিত্তি কৰি ল'ব লাগে। মিছায়ে মানুহক ভুৱা দি থকাটো উচিত নহয়।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Sir, it is no pleasure to come to this House for money to give relief to the suffering people. But when s me thing unforward happens Government has to come to this House for money.

Now, so far as the Mizo Hills is concerned, it was true that this matter was agitated and Government took steps long before. At that time there was no complete idea as to the evils of bamboo-flowering. It was not know how it affects the crop. When the bamboo flower came the rat menace also came with it, and the entire crop was destroyed. Well ahead of flower, away from the Mizo Hills bound areas, in reseved forest area, we opened land for jhum cultivation and extensive arrangement was made for jhum cultivation. The idea was that if famine comes it might be avoided. But the rat also went there and destroyed the crop. As a result the entire people of the district was threatened with starvation and so immediate measure had to be taken to give the people relief. Air dropping of food had to be made and food had to be sent by road and water. All these had to be done immediately. The magnitude of the trouble became know only when it occurred. Precaution was taken previously but that was not sufficient. We know that flood occurs every year but we do not know the magnitude until flood comes. This year flood comes in July but its intensity was less, but when the flood again come in September, its intensity was great and we could not anticipate it. The mautam in Mizo Hills was like this.

When the people of Mizo Hills were in distress, we had to arrange for the necessary relief. Trucks had to be purchased for carrying food to Mizo Hills, arrangement had to be made for plane for air dropping and godowns had to be constructed for keeping the food stuff. All these were done on a war footing. Therefore, money was have to come to this House for money.

Now, Shri Bhattacharjee has mentioned about the provision of thirteen lakhs of rupees for test relief work. This is entirely in the Miz) Hills. Sir, about the test relief work, I have not got the details here. Test relief work was generally done for construction of roads and godowns for stacking rice. The people had no money to make purchases and so test relief work had to be done. They got some money from the test relief work and with this money they purchased rice. The price of rice was fixed at Rs. 21.50nP., but the transport charge being very high Government had to subsidise. From Aijal to Lungleh the entire road has been built by these people and now as a result of the test relief work almost all important of Mizo Hills have been connected with jeepable roads.

I entirely agree with Mr. Bhattacharjee when he remarked that relief is meant for only the deserving people and not for all. It cannot be divided among all the people simply because that it is Government money. The principle is not like that. During the flood we took the Panchayats into confidence. They picked up the deserving people and doles were given to them. But I admit that there might be some irregularity somewhere. Unless the Panchayats cooperate, it is very difficult to distribute the dole. It may be due to some local leaders' propoganda or it may be the natural instinct of man to get some money by whatever means possible, which creates irregularities. This relief is meant for the poor widows, invalids and the people who have lost their everything either due to recent disturbance or due to flood. Besides Panchayats, there are relief Committees also to pick up deserving cases.

Another point raised by Mr. Bhattacharjee is that why relief was given to those persons who have been affected during the language disturbances.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I did not say that I said that this could have been avoided if the disturbance was avoided.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The disturbance took place due to faulty policy of the Government. This is what he meant.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** But if there was no no disturbances, money would have been necessary and I would not have come here for money. The fact is that disturbance took place and relief had to be given. Whatever may be the reason the disturbance took place and relief was necessary. Who committed this disturbance?

When there is some torture on the minorities, then it is the majority people who are morally responsible for it. So they should take the responsibility.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** It is the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order. So they must take the responsibility.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** It is not the responsibility of the Government alone but it is also the responsibility of the public. Take for example in a small market, say in Nalbari, a shop keeper leaves keeping



his shop doors under lock and key, why his shop is not bungled at day time? Though there be police posted there. Because if a thief enters the neighbours will convert themselves in to police men and will capture the thief. So, public has a duty. So when there was some disturbance on the minority it was the duty of the majority people to play the part of the police. If leaders of some political party held meetings in places and 2 days after disturbance broke out and arson took place. Whom to blame? we have got that experience. In Goalpara meetings were held and 2 days later there was fire and arson. Who are responsible? More person cannot avoid responsibility. I admit that Government has responsibility, but at the same time public also cannot avoid responsibility majority party cannot avoid responsibility. When there is disturbance, men are picked up from a particular community. The majority community can not escape responsibility. There is a good deal of difference, between victims of flood and recent disturbances. The latter are victims of man's fury, the former victims of nature's fury. Nature's fury comes and disappears but the result of man's fury persists. Water comes and goes away and the affected people may construct their houses and rehabilitated themselves. But when it is the case of man's fury, it persists. Affected people cannot stay, even after disturbance for want of confidence in the majority. So, there is a good deal of difference between sufferers of man's fury and sufferer's of nature's fury. It is therefore the duty of the majority people to rehabilitate the minority and create confidence in them. Government also have responsibility. I do not absolve: Government of responsibilities, it the duty of Government also to rehabilitate affected people and maintain thus and order. Say, in a village there are 100 families out of which 10 families belong to a particular community. Government do not post any police man there and those 10 families live on the goodwill of the other 90 families; and when those 90 families turn upon those 10 families how can they stay there? So it is the responsibility of the majority people also. They cannot avoid this responsibility.

Now it is known trouble occurs away from the thana it becomes very difficult to rush immediate police help to the particular area though that does not absolve Government of the responsibility. So, to rehabilitate these people the responsibility is both on Government as well as on the majority community; to discharge this responsibility those people have been rehabilitated and for that purpose this amount is necessary for which I have come.

So, in view of all these, I request my friend to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I do not withdraw my Cut Motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the question.

The question is that the provision of Rs. 13,00,000 under supplementary Demand No.13, Major head "54-Famine Relief", Minor head-A-Famine Relief I (a) Relief works, at page 20 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1., *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 72,44,025 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negated.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I put the main question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.72,44,025 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 "54-Femine Relief".

(The question was adopted.)

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 14

**"54—A—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.75,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "54.—A—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 49,18,900
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	75,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-head  (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total  (6)
	General  (2)	Sixth Schedule  (3)	General  (4)	Sixth Schedule  (5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83—I—Payment of commuted value of Pensions.	1,50,000	..	75,000	...	75,000
Total	..	..	75,000	..	75,000

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required to meet the charges on account of commuted value of pensions in respect of certain pensioners who will have to be granted commutation before expiry of their next birth dates which fall within the current financial year. As the requirement was not foreseen, it could not be provided in the original budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "55—A—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83—Payment of commuted value of Pensions".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 15

**"57—Miscellaneous—1—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus, etc."**

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Misc.—I—Expdr. on account of State Prisoners and Detenus, etc."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	21,88,000
II.—Additional amount now required ... ..	50,000
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		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Scheme— under Article 275-C— 2(2)—Miscellaneous Contribution ..	1,30,000	5,03,000	..	50,000	50,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount was sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation of the schemes of Ram Krishna Mission, Cherrapunji, during the current financial year through the State Government for which provision could not be made in the budget earlier. Hence the Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57—Misc.—I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus. etc."

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 16

57—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc."

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of of Rs.4,08,907 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 "57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc."

	Rs.
I—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	19,63,400
II.—Additional amount now required .. ...	4,08,907
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H—Contribution					
III—Miscellaneous Contribution—	2,85,000	...	..	2,50,000	2,50,000
I. Miscellaneous Compensations.	..	..	10,675	..	10,675
J. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges Miscellaneous Charges.	7,08,400	1,080	1,48,232	..	1,48,232
Total ..	..	..	1,58,907	2,50,000	4,08,907

EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—The amount of Rs.2 lakhs was required for payment of grant-in-aid to the Mizo District Council to enable it to tide-over its financial difficulties in running its day-to-day administration during 1960-61. The expenditure, being unforeseen funds could not be provided in the current year's budget. So necessary advance was obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

The amount of Rs.50,000 was required for payment of grant-in-aid to the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council to enable it to tide over its financial difficulties in running its day-to-day administration during 1960-61. The expenditure being unforeseen funds could not be provided in the current year's budget. So necessary advances were obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

I—An area of 483B—3K—6L of land was requisitioned in Lakhimpur District for Military during the last war under the Defence of India Rules and subsequently derequisitioned in the year 1947 and possession given to the owners. The compensation assessed by the Requisition Officer for their lands were found very low and so they claimed compensation at higher rates. The Collector then referred the cases to the Arbitrator who awarded a sum of Rs.10,175 in 1958 for these cases *viz*—

(1) Arbitration Case No. 5 of 1955-56 ... Rs.868·50nP.

(2) Arbitration Case No. 2 of 1955-56 ... Rs.6533·75nP.

(3) Arbitration Case No. 3 of 1955-56 ... Rs.3109·81nP.

(4) Arbitration Case No. 4 of 1955-56 ... Rs.162·56nP.

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Total Rs.10,674,62nP. or say Rs.10,675

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Government of India Defence authorities were requested to sanction the amount for payment to the owners of lands but the Government of India requested this Government to pay the same at the first instance which would subsequently be re-imbursed by the Central Government.

As the decision to make the payment by the State has been arrived at after finalisation of the budget estimates for 1960-61, no provision could be made.

Hence it is proposed to provide the amount by Supplementary Demand.

J—An area of 3K-18L of land in Dibrugarh Subdivision was acquired for rehabilitation of erosion effected people of Dibrugarh town. The acquisition proposal was received in the 1st week of February, 1960 when there was no time to make any provision in the current year's budget. As the amount is to be paid to the interested party immediately, it is necessary to provide Rs.6,410 by Supplementary Demand.

An area of 4,933 bighas 3 kathas 10 lessas of land in Mangaldai Subdivision belonging to M/S. All India Tea and Trading Company Ltd. was acquired for landless and flood affected people. The award was given by the Collector in the last part of December, 1959 when there was no time to make necessary provision in the current year's budget. As the amount of Rs.1,40,822 was to be paid to the party concerned after received of the award, there was no other alternative then to meet the amount by advances from the Contingency Fund. The Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advances.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.4,08,907 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57—Misc.—II—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc."

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.4,08,907 under Supplementary Demand No.16 Major head "57—Misc.—11—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc." at page 25 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.* the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.4,08,907 do stand reduced by Re.1. মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি মই কেইটামান কথাই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো—

মই ২৬ পৃষ্ঠাত এটা কথা দেখিছো। বাগানৰ এনেয়ে পৰি থকা মাটি ৪৯৩৩ বিঘা **Requisition** কৰোতে মালিকক ক্ষতি পূৰণৰ বাবদ ১৪৪,৮২২ টকা ধৰা হৈছে।

সদস্য সকলোৱে জানে যে বাগানৰ এই মাটি বিলাকৰ **fee simple grant** হিচাবে মালিকসকলক দিয়া হৈছিল। উদ্দেশ্য আছিল বাগানৰ বিস্তৃতি কৰণৰ কাৰণে **special cultivation** ৰ কাৰণে। সেই বিলাক নকৰি এনেয়ে পেলাই থৈ দিছে। সেই মাটি **Requisition** কৰোতে ক্ষতিপূৰণ কিয় দিব লগা হৈছে ?

সেই মালিক সকলো আজি ৪০ বছৰ ধৰি মাটি পটন দিছে। তেওলোকে ২ বিঘা মাটিত ৩৬০০ টকা লোৱাৰো দৃষ্টান্ত আছে। এইবিলাক কিমান যুক্তি সম্বল হৈছে চৰকাৰে ভাবি চাওক। খেতিয়ক সকলৰ পৰা বিঘাত ৫০ টকাৰ পৰা ১০০ টকালৈ আদায় কৰিছে।

এইবিলাক যদি যুক্তি সংগত হোৱা নাই তেন্তে **Protection** ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে নকৰে ?

**Charitable** বুলিলে, সাধাৰণতে গৰীব মানুহক সহায় কৰাৰ নিয়ম আছে ; এতিয়া দেখিছো ধনীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰততো **Charitable Purpose** চলেনেকি ? যদি নাচলে তেন্তে এইটকাটো ধৰা যুক্তি সম্বল হৈছে নে নাই সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰিহে এই টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে।

মই এইখিনিকে কৈ মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিলো।

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The motion moved is that the provision of Rs.4,08,907 under Supplementary Demand No.16 Major head "57—Miscellaneous—11—Donation for charitable purposes etc." at page 25 of the list of supplementary demand be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary Demand of Rs.4,08,907 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is referring to this provisions being shown under the head "Charitable", has questions how can this amount be shown under the head Charitable. I do not know if the hon. Member is aware that this grant is made under the major head 57.—Miscellaneous II—Donation for Charitable purposes is one of the minor heads, under this major

thead. There are 8 minor heads. To indicate minor head along with the major head Donation for Charitable purpose, etc., has been shown. It is not understood why the hon. Member should have that this provision is for the Charitable purpose only. The hon. Member will be pleased to find that the word 'etc' has been used. This indicates that this provision under this major head is not only for charitable purpose.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is the meaning of the word "etc".

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** There are several other minor heads including the minor head "Charitable" purpose. For instance the minor head "Contribution". We use the first of these minor heads and indicate others by "etc". It does not indicate that the provision comes only under the minor head "Charitable purpose" or under that particular head. So, If hon. Member will please follow the budget provisions made will be satisfied that this provision is not under the minor head of the charitable purposes.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** As regards the number of grants.....

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** We have stated that this grant is requiring for acquired land for the landless and flood effected people. As the hon. Member is aware, whenever a property is acquired, compensation has to be paid under the provision of this Land Acquisition Act.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** I request the Hon'ble Minister to consult the law. I have no objection (*laughter*).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion stands withdrawn with the leave of the House.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.4,08,907 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 "57 Miscellaneous—II Donations for Charitable purposes, etc."

(The question was adopted).

### Supplementary Demand No.17 "57.—Miscellaneous III—Contribution"

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,29,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—III—Contribution".

	Rs.
1.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	44,41,800
11.—Additional amount now required ...	1,29,000

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

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>A.—Contributions—</b>					
1. Grant to Local Bodies for general purposes—	40,61,000	..	20,000	..	20,000
2. Grant to Local Bodies for increasing enrolments of low paid employees.	3,60,000	...	1,09,000	..	1,09,000
<b>Total</b>	..	..	1,29,000	..	1,29,000

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount was urgently required for giving a grant to the Goalpara Municipal Board for trial boring of the water works. To meet immediate expenditure an amount of Rs.20,000 was provided by an advance from the Contingency Fund during 1959-60. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.20,000 is necessary to regularise the advance.

2. Government of India ordered that relief in the shape of *ad-hoc* increase in the D. A. should be given to the low paid employees of the Local Bodies for a period of 4 years with effect from 1957-58 and promised to contribute 2/3rd share of the total expenditure. Provision of this amount, i.e., Rs.1.09,000 is necessary in the Budget by Supplementary grant to distribute the amount to the Local Bodies for the year 1960-61. Out of the current year's provision of Rs.3,60,000 a sum of Rs.2,19,494 has been utilised to meet the arrears of 1959-60. In view of the unforeseen and increasing demand due to the setting up of new Town Committees the balance of Rs.1,41,000 is inadequate to meet the current year's requirement. Hence the Supplementary Demand is preferred.

**Mr. SPEEKAR.** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,29,000 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—III—Contribution".

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

**Supplementary Demand No.18 "57—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession"**

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**, (Minister, Supply): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move



that an additional amount of Rs. 78,70,212 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc".

	Rs.	
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	31,07,500	
II.—Additional amount now required ...	78,70,212	
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-head  (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief—	..	28,00,000	..	78,70,212	78,70,212
Total	..	..	..	78,70,212	78,70,212

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs. 78,70,212 (Rupees seventy-eight lakhs seventy thousand, two hundred and twelve) is necessary to meet the additional expenditure in connection with payment of transport subsidy to the 'Mau'am' affected Mizo Hills District. The position of actual requirement of fund for Mizo District under this head could not be accurately estimated at the time of submission of original budget estimates as gradual deterioration of food position in Mizo District could not be visualised. Hence the additional Demand. This includes Rs.16 lakhs sanctioned as advanced from Contingency Fund.

It may also be mentioned here that when the estimate for probable expenditure in Mizo District during the current financial year on account of transport subsidy was framed during middle of last financial year it was anticipated that it would be possible to keep the expenditure limited upto Rs.13 lakhs and accordingly provision was also made in budget for a sum of Rs. 28,00,000 which includes sums of Rs. 10 lakhs for United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Rs. 5 lakhs for Garo Hills on account of border subsidy. But due to gradual deterioration of food position in Mizo District where food stuffs are required to be supplied on Government account to the remotest corner of the District by air dropping and other means of transport, the original estimate has undergone a radical change an actual working it has been reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Mizo that on an average a sum of Rs.11,24,316 per month will be necessary to meet the expenditure. Besides the above amount, a large amount will also be necessary to meet the air freight for air dropping foodstuffs in Mizo District which will have to be paid by the Deputy Director of Supply, Cachar. This additional demand of Rs.78,70,212 is only for the period upto October, 1960 after which the position will be reviewed.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.78,70,212 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc".

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.78,70,212 under Supplementary Demand No.18, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc., Minor head A—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief, at page 28 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.78,70,212, do stand reduced by Re.1.

By moving my cut motion, I want to say a few words. It has been stated in the explanatory note that an additional demand of Rs.78,70,212 will be required only for the period upto October 1960, after which the position will be reviewed, that is to say, thereafter, more money will probably be required. This money is being spent as transport subsidy for Mizo Hills District, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and Garo Hill District. Now, it is a very well known complaint that so far the transport subsidy is concerned, there is lot of "gorbor" in this matter. For example, in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills where 10 lakhs are being spent, it is reported that some swell headed contractors parading as co-operatives, managed to get lot of money as transport subsidy with a view to carry rice to the border areas. But this rice has never reached the border areas. It want to blackmarket and the entire amount was sold out by the individual for purchasing motor car also. Such is the position with regard to Hills and Mizo Hills Districts. We are informed that the ruling party there in the District Council, i.e., the Mizo Union, demanded of the Government that there should be an enquiry as to how this subsidy had been spent there. Because there also the allegation is the same that neither the rice subsidy reached the consumers nor actually they were carried to the destination. So both the price of rice and transport subsidy have been misused. Therefore, I want to ascertain from the Government that when the transport subsidy is given they should see that it is really spent for the purpose for which it is given.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Cut motion moved, is that the total provision of Rs.78,70,212 under Supplementary Demand No.18, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession etc. ", Minor head A—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief, at page 28 of the list of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.78,70,212 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Supply) :** Sir, the transport subsidy is given to reduce the price of the rice in the border areas, and to sell it at reasonable price to the consumers. A few minutes back, while replying to a cut motion, the Revenue Minister said that sometimes the cost of transport in Lushai Hills even comes to as high as Rs.40. In order to meet the transport charges subsidy has to be given in the Mizo Hill District, United, Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and the Garo Hills district. I stay in Shillong, but it has never been brought to my notice that the

co-operative undertake the work transportation of rice to the border areas in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills ever misused the money and due to that the rice did not reach the border areas. This scheme as it is, I do not understand Sir, how the rice would not reach the destination. The scheme as it is, now rice is not delivered at Shillong for taking to the border areas. With the help of the border relief trucks the rice is sent to different points in the border areas where from it is taken to different villeges. If rice of Cherrapunji area is taken to Cherrapunji by border relief trucks and then from there distributed to the various villages, I do not see how the rice would not be utilised for the purpose for which it was meant for or why the transport subsidy would not be utilised for the purpose for which it was meant. I do not know of any specific complaint. If any body makes any complaint, I am prepared to enquire into the same. If my friend has any information, he should tell us, that would be enquired into. Any way, Government will see that the money is utilised properly. It cannot be the intention of the Government not to utilise the money for which it is given.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Will the Hon. Member be pleased to withdraw the cut motion ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Yes, I withdraw.

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

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that an additional amount of Rs.78,70,212 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc."

(The question was adopted.)

### Supplementary Demand No. 19

"57—Misc.—[VII—Advanced Technical Training and 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.35,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—[VII.—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc]."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,61,500
II.—Additional amount now required ...	35,000

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		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Charges in England— Development Schemes— Scholarships.	1,00,000	..	35,000	..	35,000
Total	..	..	35,000	..	35,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount was required to meet the expenditure for training of Engineers abroad to meet the shortage of Engineers to man the Engineering Technical Institutions. No fund could be provided in budget as the scheme was taken up after the budget for 1959-60 was finalised. As the expenditure was very urgent this amount was taken as advance from Contingency Fund during 1959-60.

Hence this demand to regularise the said advance from Contingency Fund.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.35,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—[VII.—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarship, etc.]".

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

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.20

"72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—I.—[Investment in other commercial Concerns]"

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an

additional amount of Rs.8,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—I.—[Investment in other Commercial concern]".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly...	83,50,000
II.—Additional amount now required ... ..	8,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

**Second Five Year Plan—**

**A.3—Investment in other  
Commercial concerns—**

**3.—National Project Con-  
struction Corporation  
(Private Limited)—Pur-  
chase of shares by the  
Government .. ..**

	8,00,000	8,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,00,000</b>	<b>8,00,000</b>

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

For details please see Appendix 'A'.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.8,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—I.—[Investment in other Commercial concerns]".  
(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 21**

**"81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account"**

**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. 40,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the

head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... .. 4,32,43,500

II.—Additional amount now required ... .. 40,000

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 Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
A.—Original Works—					
(b) Communications—					
Ordinary Roads ..	10,81,600	2,75,000	40,000	..	40,000
Total ..	..	..	40,000	..	40,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kindly see Appendix "A".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.40,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

[The motion was put as question and adopted]

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 22

"Loans and Advances, etc.—[I—Loans to Local Bodies]"

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that

an additional amount of Rs. 2,45,200 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 "Loans and Advances, etc.—[I.—Loans to Local bodies]"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	30,00,000
II.—Additional amount now required ... ..	2,45,200
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	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by the State Government, Normal—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. Loans to Local Bodies ..	5,00,000	...	2,45,200	..	2,45,200

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

This amount is required for granting loans to the municipalities for the purpose as stated in the Statement below. This amount is unavoidable and requires an immediate sanction. Hence the Supplementary Demand. The amount for Dhubri Municipal Board will be obtained from Government of India.

### STATEMENT

1. Rs.2,00,000 :—For implementation of Water works at Goalpara.
2. Rs.45,200 :—For extension of the Dhubri Refugee Market.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.2,45,200, 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 "Loans and Advances, etc.—[I.—Loans to Local Bodies]"

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

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 23

## "Loans and Advances, etc.—[II.—Agricultural Loans, etc.]"

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,39,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc.[II.—Agricultural Loan, etc.]".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	37,50,000
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	1,39,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total	
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	
Loans and Advances by the State Government— Normal—Loans to Local Funds, etc.—						
1. Advances to cultivators	9,00,060	17,70,000	..	29,00,000	29,00,000	
2. Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.	10,00,000	80,000	1,10,00,300	..	1,10,00,000	
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	1,10,00,000	29,00,000	1,39,00,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount of Rs.29 lakhs was required to issue Agricultural Distress Loan to the Mautam affected people of Mizo District. The amount has been provided by advance from the Contingency Fund as the need was too urgent.

2. The amount of Rs.1,10,00,000 is necessary to sanction rehabilitation loans both in cash and kind to the victims of recent disturbances in Assam. Approximately 10,000 families have directly been affected during the disturbances. The original budget provision of Rs. 10,00,000 for such purpose is quite inadequate to meet the requirement of the situation. As



such expenditure had to be incurred in granting loans by obtaining advance from the Contingency Fund and the present demand is for regularising the expenditure already incurred and advanced from the Contingency Fund and also for meeting the expenditure that may come up during the remaining months of the current financial year. The amount so far advanced from the Contingency Fund is Rs.44,77,000 and it is estimated that a further sum of Rs.65,23,300 will be necessary in this regard during the rest of this year, especially when the families in Cachar (2,000) and those in West Bengal (37,000 persons) return to the State.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,39,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances etc. [II.—Agricultural Loan, etc.]".

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

**Supplementary Demand No. 24**

"Loans and Advances, etc.—[V—Loans to Co-operative Societies]".

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 50,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc.—[V—Loans to Co-operative Societies]".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 16,40,700
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	50,00,000
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 Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and advances by the State Government—					
1.—Normal—Loans Co-operative Societies for improvement of Agriculture.	..	..	50,00,000	...	50,00,800
<b>Total</b>	..	..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount of Rs. 50,00,000 is sanctioned by Government of India with a view to issue short-term loan to the cultivators for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers and seeds throughout the State. The loans will be issued through the Co-operative Societies specially Services Co-operatives.

As no provision could be made in the Budget, hence the Supplementary Demand. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate requirement.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that the additional amount of Rs. 50,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and advances etc., [V—Loans to Co-operative Societies]".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

## Supplementary Demand No.25

"Loans and Advances, etc. [VI—Industrial Loans]"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will [come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. [VI—Industrial Loans]".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 14,70,000
II.—Additional amount now required	2,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and sub heads	Grants originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Scheduled Area	General	Sixth Schedule Area	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by the State Government I—Normal—Loans to Local Funds, Private parties, etc.—Industrial loans.	4,00,000	..	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
Total		..	2,00,000	...	2,00,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

According to the provisions of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Amendment Act, 1959, the Industries Department have been empowered to sanction loans upto a maximum of Rs. 7,500 in each case, in the case of political sufferers on personal bond. This is a new provision which did not exist in the original Act. The extra expenditure thus involved also could not be foreseen at the time of preparing the budget estimate for 1960-61.

Hence the Supplementary Demand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and advances etc. [VI—Industrial loans".]

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 26.

"Loans and Advances, etc. [XI—Loans to Major Industries]."

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries):**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,30,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. [XI—Loans to Major Industries]."

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	9,00,000
II.—Additional amount now required	...	10,30,000
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	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by the State Government—Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. Loans to Major Industries.		9,00,000	..	10,30,000	..	10,30,000
<b>Total</b>		..	..	10,30,000	..	10,30,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is necessary for granting a loan to M/S Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd., sponsored by the Government of Assam, for its working capital. Current year's plan provision for the Spun Silk Mill project is Rs.5.50 lakhs under the head "72—Capital Outlay, etc.", which has been invested towards the share capital of the Company. Besides this, there is a provision of Rs.5 lakhs for construction work in the Public Works Department budget under "81.—Capital Accounts, etc.". The working capital of Rs.10 lakhs is required for purchase of raw materials, cost of erection staff, labour expenses, etc. It has been decided to meet these expenditure by giving a loan to the Company. Hence the supplementary demand. The expenditure will be met from over-all savings of plan provision for 1960-61 which has been agreed to by the Planning and Development Department out of this, an amount, of Rs.3,00,000 has been advanced from the contingency fund to meet certain emergent expenditure.

An amount of Rs. 30,000 was required for granting an Industrial loan of equivalent amount to M/S Assam Chemical and Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Gauhati, for the expansion and development of the said Company. Necessary provision of funds for this purpose could not be made in the current year's Budget. The amount provided in the current year's Budget is meant for the loan to be issued to the Cotton Spinning Mill to be established in Assam. Hence, to meet the aforesaid expenditure an advance was obtained from the Contingency Fund. This amount will be covered by the savings under Industries sector of the State Annual Plan for 1960-61. This Supplementary Demand note is therefore, to regularise the Advance.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 10,30,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for the administration of the head "Loan and advances, etc." [XI.—Loans to Major Industries.]

[The Motion was put as a question and adopted.]

## Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 17th October, 1960.

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

## APPENDIX 'A'

## Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1960-61

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		Remarks and Explanatory notes		
		Non-recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.C.(e)Buildings—Police—Expenditure in connection with Border Area.—General—voted".	1. Water supply at Ma-shimpur.	48,02,000	..	44,02,000	25,000	..	23,000	Due to non-availability of savings in the Civil Works Budget these amounts were taken as advance from "Contingency Fund" at the last moments of the last financial year to meet the additional requirements of the Divisional Officer for the works taken up in connection with Border Security. The amount could not be regularised by Supplementary Demand during the last financial year for want of time. Hence the Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.

<p>“50.—Civil Works— State—A.O.W.— (a) Buildings—Police— Expenditure in connection with Border Areas General —Voted”.</p>	77,313	..	77,313	57,300	..	57,300
<p>2. Addition and altera- tions to B. O. C. building at Mashim- pur of bringing to P. W. D. Standard.</p>	1,29,000	..	1,29,000	79,000	..	79,000
<p>3. Providing additional accommodation for Army personnel at Mashampur.</p>	1,06,200	..	1,06,200	79,000	..	79,000
<p>4. Construction of build- ing for accommoda- tion of officers and staff of U.P.P.A.C. at Panchgram.</p>	..	..	..	2,34,700	..	2,34,700
<p>Total—Police Expenditure in connec- tion with Border Areas—General—</p>	11,150	..	11,150	11,150	..	11,150
<p>2. “50.—Civil—Works— State—A.O.W. (b) Communications—Or- dinary Roads— General—Voted”.</p>	..	..	..	11,150	..	11,150

The work had to be taken up immediately during last April for urgent necessity which could not be anticipated at the time of preparation of the current year's Budget. Hence the amount has been provided by taking advance from “Contingency Fund” to start the work immediately and the Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.

## APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		Total	Remarks and Explanatory notes
		Non-Recurr- ing	Recurr- ing	Non-Recurr- ing	Recurr- ing		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(b)—Communications—Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted"	1. Improving and surfacing the town portion of Langai-Karanamadhuru Road.	65,000	..	65,000	10,000	..	10,000
	2. Construction of a new road from Karimganj Ration Godown to Surma Trunk Road.	1,14,700	..	1,14,700	15,000	..	15,000
	<b>Total—Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General.</b>	..	..	..	25,900	..	25,000

Items 1-2.—These works had to be taken up urgently in connection with the Border Security. The amounts have been arranged by taking advance from "Contingency Fund" to start the work immediately. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance. The balance of the current year's requirement if any, will be met either from Savings in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

4. "50—Civil Works— State—A.—O.W.—(b) Communications— Ordinary Roads— Expenditure in connection with Border Areas— Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas— Voted".	1. Construction of a jeepable road from Maheshkhola to Balat (via Karoibari, Bagl Barora, Bholabeta in U. K. and J. Hills.	24,53,000	..	24,53,000	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000	Item 1.—Same as above.	
2. Construction of Jowai-Jarain-Mukta- pur Road to Passi. (18 miles).	10,00,000	..	10,30,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	Items 2-4.—Due to non-avail- ability of savings in the Civil Works Budget, these amounts had to be arranged by taking advance from 'Contingency Fund' at the last moment of the last financial year (1959-60) to meet the addi- tional requirements of the Divisional Officers for these works taken up in connection with Border Security and to cover the Government of India's grant sanctioned for that year. For want of time the advance could not be regularised last year. Hence Supplementary Demand.
3. Construction of an alternative motorable road from Pamshutia to Dawki upto junc- tion of Jarain-Dawki road in K. and J. Hills.	5,42,500	..	5,42,500	..	3,40,000	..	3,40,000	..	3,40,000	..	3,40,000	
4. Construction of Bagh- mara-Mahadev Road Section III, miles 24 to 44 (Benga to Maha- dev) length 20.7 miles.	6,21,030	..	6,21,030	..	1,33,921	..	1,33,921	..	1,33,921	..	1,33,921	

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Total—Ordinary Roads Expenditure in  
connection with Border Areas—Sixth  
Schedule.

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## APPENDIX "A"—contd.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		Remarks		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Nature of Scheme	Non-recur- ring.	Recurring	Total	Non-recur- ring	Recurring	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
5. "50.—Civil Works—State—A. O.W.—(b) Communications—Petrol Tax Projects Ordinary—General—Voted".	1. Koltagaon Road (Link Road connecting Azad Panigaon Road with Koltagaon).	94,800	..	94,800	1,000	..	1,000		Items 1-33.—These are Petrol Tax Projects proposed to be taken up out of Central Road Fund sanctioned by the Government of India's approval was received only on 9th April 1960 after the preparation of the current year's budget. As such no provisions could be made for them in this year's budget. Hence these works are urgent funds shown against each are required immediately to start the works with. Hence the Supplementary Demand. Additional funds if required, during the current year will be made available either from savings in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.
	2. Ramai Road (Section II).	30,000	..	30,000	1,000	..	1,000		
	3. Sessani Ali (Section II).	1,01,700	..	1,01,700	1,000	..	1,000		
	4. Panitola-Bordubi Road (Section II).	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	1,000	..	1,000		
	5. Barsokia Phukonchuk Road (Section II).	55,000	..	55,000	1,000	..	1,000		
	6. Ranzajar-Jalukari Road (Section II).	54,700	..	54,700	1,000	..	1,000		
	7. Improving Amguri Station Road.	1,07,600	..	1,07,600	1,000	..	1,000		

8. Rangaçora Ai (remaining length).	70,000	..	70,000	1,000	..	1,000
9. Bokkhat-Dhansiri-mukh Road (extension).	20,000	..	20,000	1,000	..	1,000
10. Telasonari Ali (remaining length joining A. I. Road).	13,630	..	13,630	1,000	..	1,000
11. Japari-Gerua-Kuhitiji-Patidoya Road (Section III).	1,30,000	...	1,30,000	1,000	..	1,000
12. Sibasthan-Nijkoliabor Road Section II including bridge over Diçu.	53,000	..	50,000	1,000	..	1,000
13. Mairabari-Barangabari Road (Section II).	42,600	..	42,600	1,000	..	1,000
14. Narayanpur-Somarjuli Road (Section II).	59,310	..	59,510	1,000	..	1,000
15. Buridhobakota Road (Section II).	20,000	..	20,000	1,000	..	1,000
16. Baithabhanga-Panchmile Road (Section II).	60,000	..	60,000	1,000	..	1,000
17. Bridge over Kalyani on Paneri - Udalguri Road.	70,000	..	70,000	1,000	..	1,000
18. Tangla - Mohalpara Road, Phase II (gravelling and further improvement).	42,890	..	42,890	1,000	..	1,000

## APPENDIX "A"—contd

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made.	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in the current financial year (1960-61)		Remarks		
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. "50.—Civil Works—State—A. O. W.—(b) Communi c a tions—Petr ol Tax Proj ects Ordinary—General—Votd."	19. Rohn-Kolga chia (Section II).	40,000	..	40,000	1,000	..	1,000	
	20. Hudukbata-Nausali (Section II).	99,990	..	90,990	1,000	..	1,000	
	21. North Gauhati-Dumrichowki Road (Section II remaining length).	25,000	..	25,000	1,000	..	1,000	
	22. Sin2ra-Hetra-Nagarbera Road (Section II, starting from Nagarbera).	1,49,200	..	1,94,200	1,000	..	1,000	

23. Metalling and black-topping 17th mil. of North Gauhati-Hajo Road from Madhab temple to Ganesh temple.	30,000	..	30,000	1,000	..	1,000
24. Road from Srirampur Railway Station to Bajagaon, Section II.	74,900	..	749,000	1,000	..	1,000
25. Balajan-Dhedepi Road Section II.	37,000	..	37,000	1,000	..	1,000
26. Bridge over Dulani near Bijni I B.	1,27,720	..	1,21,720	1,000	..	1,000
27. Bridge over Gerra river on Lakhimpur-Chunari Road.	94,790..	..	94,790	1,000	..	1,000
28. Badarpur-Ramkrishnagar Road (Section III).	33,200	..	33,200	1,000	..	1,000
29. Kalgiganj-Khagalibazar Road (Section II).	50,500	..	50,000	1,000	..	1,000
30. Lala-Natanbazar-Nityanandapur Road (Section III).	51,120	..	51,120	4,000	..	1,000

APPENDIX 'A'—contd

New Schemes to be Included in the Budget for 1959-60

Major, Minor and sub-head under which provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60				Remarks
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	Nature of Scheme	Non-recuring	Recurring	Total	Non-recuring	Recurring	Total		
		ring	ring	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
5. "50.—Civil Works—State—A. O. W.—(b) Communication—Petrol Tax Project—Ordinary—General—Voted."	31. Tilani-Ranagar-Katigora Road (Phase II, further work including budget over Banaimulla).	60,000	..	60,000	1,000	..	1,000	(9)	
	32. Silchar-Narayanpur Road (Section II).	66,640	..	66,640	1,000	..	1,000		
	33. Howathang to Silchar Aijal Road (remaining length).	15,000	..	15,000	1,000	..	1,460		
	<b>Total—Petrol Tax Project—Ordinary—General</b>	..	..	..	33,000	..	33,000		

6. "50—Civil Works State—A. O. W.— (b) Communica- tions—Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Voted."	1. Construction of bridges and culverts and gra- velling Rajabala Bhajamara Road (re- maining works of Section II).	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	Items 1—8:—Same as above.
2. Metalling and blacktop- ping a portion of Phulabari-Haidayan- ganj Road (Section II).	1,07,600	..	1,07,600	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
3. Baithalangshu-Umbasso Road (Section III).	1,63,700	..	1,63,700	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
4. Mahdr-Maibong Kua- ladisa-Hajadia Road (Section VI).	66,340	..	66,340	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
5. Lungheh-Saiha-Tuipong Road (Section IV)	1,11,280	..	1,11,280	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
6. Selling-Tuivawichhuan Road (Section VI)	1,89,930	..	1,89,930	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
7. Mawngap-Mairanng- Ranigudam Road (Section III) (d) from Ranigudam to Khri River	2,57,870	..	2,57,870	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000

APPENDIX 'A'—contd

New Schemes to be Included in the Budget for 1959-60

Major Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1958-60		Remarks			
	Name of Scheme	Non-recur- ring	Total	Non-recur- ring		Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6. 50—Civil Works State—A.O.W.—(b) Communi- cations—Petrol Tax Pro- ject—Ordinary— Sixth Schedule (Part Total—Petrol, Tax Project—Ordinary—Sixth Schedule.	8. Rymbai-Borghat Road (Sec- tion V)	73,830	..	73,830	1,010	..	1,000	
8. "50.—Civile Works— State—Development Schemes—(Second Five Year Plan—Central A—4—O. W.—(a) Buildings—Education— General—Voted".	1. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Majuli.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	Items—1—17.—These works were taken up out savings to the end of the last financial year and no provision could be made for them in the current year's budget. As these works are urgent and imperative funds shown against each are required immediately for expenditure during the current year. Hence the Supplementary De- mand. Additional requirement. If any, will be made available either by reappropriation from savings or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

2. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Dergaon.	2,18,000	...	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
3. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Mirza.	2,17,912	..	2,17,912	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
4. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Golakganj.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
5. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Howli.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
6. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Hailekandi.	84,980	...	84,980	50,000	...	50,000
7. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Udarband.	88,700	..	88,700	50,000	...	50,000
8. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dalgaon.	44,000	...	34,000	25,000	...	25,000



## APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made

(1)	(2)	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		(9)		
		Non-recuring	Recurring	Non-recuring	Recurring			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks
		56,086	..	56,080	30,000	..	30,000	
9.	Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dudnai,							
		90,000	..	90,000	50,000	..	50,000	
10.	Extension of Basic Training Centre at Kobrajhar.							
		27,000	..	27,000	25,000	..	25,000	
11.	Extension of Basic Training Centre at Morigaon.							
		96,700	..	96,700	50,000	..	50,000	
12.	Extension of Basic Training Centre at Roba.							

13. Extension of Basic Training Centre at North Lakhimpur.	79,800	..	79,800	50,000	..	50,000
14. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Samaguri.	94,000	..	94,000	50,000	..	50,000
15. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Raagiya.	68,540	..	68,540	40,000	..	40,000
16. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Nalbari.	54,200	..	54,200	30,000	..	30,000
17. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Charali.	1,29,000	...	1,29,000	50,000	..	50,000
Total Education ...	..	..	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000

## Schedule of New Scheme proposed to be included in the Budget for 1960-61

Major, Minor and sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure for 1960-61		Remarks		
		Non-recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Total			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development—[1.—Investment in other Commercial concerns] Second Five Year Plan—C.—National Project construction Corporation (Private Ltd.)—purchase of shares by the Government—General—Voted.	Purchase of shares of the National Project Construction Corporation (Private Ltd.)	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	At the instance of Government of India. Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the question of setting up of a National Project Construction Corporation (Private) Ltd. was discussed in a meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers held at New Delhi in 1955 and it was agreed that in order to effect economy in the execution of River Valley Projects and to carry out Construction Programme expeditiously the setting up of the Corporation was necessary, the capital of which was to be subscribed by the Centre and State Government

The Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power circulated to different States in 1956 this proposal of setting up of the corporation. This State after examining various alternative means of financing its share of the capital decided to purchase 200 shares of Rs.1,000 each at the first instalment of Rs.2,00,000 during 1959-60 and necessary balance of 800 shares a Rs.1,000 each is scheduled to be purchased during 1960-61 and so amount of Rs.8 lakhs is necessary during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

This proposal took its final form during the later part of 1959-60 and so no provision for the said amount could be made in the Budget for 1960-61 as usual.

The Local Self-Government Department submitted a proposal to take over the road for improvement and maintenance. The road being situated in Border Areas its improvement is urgently required from security point of view for movement of heavy traffic and it serves as an alternative connection of Karinganj town with S. T. Road. As the proposal cropped up after preparation of the current year's budget the amount is to be provided by supplementary Demand. Balance of the requirement if any will be met either from savings in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

	50,000	..	50,000	..	30,000	..	30,000
	50,000	..	50,000	..	30,000	..	30,000

1. "81—Capital Account of the  
of Civil Works—Outside Revenue Account  
A. Original Works (b)  
Communication Ordinary Roads General-  
Voted".

Improvement of the Hospital Road from Hospital Road to S. T. Road via Natikhal Dam, Sibbori Dam, Sashan Road and Subhash Road.

APPENDIX 'A'

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1960-61		Remarks		
		Non-recuring	Recurring	Non-recuring	recurring			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		8,55,000	..	8,55,000	10,000	..	10,000	It has been found necessary to diversify the existing Gauhati-Sonapur road which falls within the Refinery site As the Scheduled time of installing the Refinery is short, immediate execution of the work becomes necessary and this amount has been taken as advance from 'Contingency Fund'. Hence Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance. The balance of the current years requirement if any will be met either from saving in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							40,000	40,000

## APPENDIX B—contd.

## Statement showing the advance granted from the Contingency Fund during 1960-61 under Rule 9 of the Assam Contingency Fund Rules and subsequent authorisation thereof by the Assembly

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of supplementary Demand	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	No.	
25.	General Administration—D. 1—(c)—Directorate of Statistics.	7,500	Memo. No. PC. (JGA)/231/60, dated 22nd March, 1960.	7,500	4	
25.	General Administration—F.—I.—General Establishment.—	10,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 38/59-60, dated 21st March, 1960.			
7.	Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation.	7,242	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 10/60-61, dated 11th July, 1960.	47,242	4	
29.	Police—B.—D.E.F.—(a)—District Police—4—Contingencies—Expenditure in connection with the Naga Hills Operation.	15,477	Memo. No. FC.(I)U/O, 3302/60, dated 11th June, 1960.	15,477	2 (charged)	
40.	Agriculture—I—Normal—K.—Grants-in-aid, contributions, etc. Expenditure in connection with Border relief—Grants-in-aid for—(a)—Subsidy to purchase plough Bullocks.	90,000	Memo. No. FC.(III)18/60/1, dated 21st March, 1960.	90,000	7	

## APPENDIX B—contd.

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-head etc	Amount of advance sanctioned (3) Rs.	No. and date of sanction (4)	Amount of Supplementary Demand (5) Rs.	Reference to Supplementary Demand authorising expenditure against the advance (6) No.	Remarks (7)
40.	Agriculture—II.—Fisheries—E.—Grants-in-aid, contributions, etc. Expenditure in connection with Border Relief—Subsidy to develop Private Fisheries.	1,37,000	Memo. No.F.C. (III) 9/59/55, dated 16th March, 1960.	1,37,000	8	
43.	Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries—Normal—Cottage Industries—A.—Provincial Organisation—(b)—Establishment of a Marketing Centre at Calcutta—4—Contingencies.	28,464	Memo. No. FEC.(II)132/69-61, dated 27th May, 1960.	28,464	10	
43.	I. and S.—II.—Major Industries—Second Five Year Plan—A.—Provincial Organisation—2—Liaison—	14,375				
	1. Pay of Officers .. .. .	5,200			11	
	2. Pay of Establishment .. .. .	11,425	Memo. No.F.C.(II) 42/60r61, dated 26th April, 1960.	51,000		
	3. Allowances and Honoraria .. .. .	20,000				
	4. Contingencies .. .. .	2,23,700	Memo. No. FC.(III)314/60, dated 28th March, 1960.	2,23,700	12	
50.	Civil Works—A.—Original Works—(a) Buildings—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted.	11,150	Memo. No. FC.(III)347/60, dated 11th April, 1960.	11,150	12	
50.	Civil Works—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—General—Voted.					

50.—Civil Work—A—Original works—(b) Communications— 1. Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	10,000	Memo. No. CF. (III) 461/60, dated 8th June, 1960.	100	3	
	25,000	Memo. No. FC. (III) 460/60, dated 8th June, 1960.	10,08,921		
	9,73,921	Memo. No. FC. (III) 314/60, dated 24th March, 1960.			
50.—Civil Works—B—Repairs—	100	Memo. No. FC. (III) 423/60, dated 20th March, 1960.	100	3	(charged)
2. Communications	..	..	..	..	..
54.—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—I—Ordinary—(b) Gratuitous Relief.	2,85,000	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.16/60-61, dated 21st July, 1960.			
	5,20,000	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.18/60-61, dated 4th August, 1960.			
	25,000	Memo. No.BB.(II) CF.20/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.			
	30,000	Memo.N..BB.(II) CF.22/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.			
	25,000	Memo.No.BB.(II) C.F.24/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960			
	2,00,000	Memo.No.BB.(II) CF.24/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.			
	5,000	Memo.No..BB.(II) CF.31st/60-61 dated 17th September, 1960,			
	1,00,000	Memo.No.BB.(II).CF.32/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
	5,000	Memo No.BB.(II).CF.34 60 61. dated 17th September, 1960.			
	25,000	Memo.No BB.(II).CF.36/60-60, dated 17th September, 1960.			
	70,000	Memo.No.BB.(II).CF.38/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960,			
	5,000	Memo.No.BB.(II).CF.37/60-61, dated 17th September 1960.			
	30,000	Memo.No.BB.(II).CF.40/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960,			
	50,000	Memo.No.BB.(II).CF.43/60-61 dated 17th September, 1960.			



## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register.	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand and	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.				Rs. No.
		2,500	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 4560-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
		1,00,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 46/60-61, date 17th September, 1960.			
		75,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 47/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
		25,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 48/60-61, dated 31st August, 1960.			
		1,500	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 50/60-61, ca. cu 21st September, 1960.			
		7,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 51/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		20,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 52/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		30,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 53/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		25,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 54/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		50,000	Memo.No. BB (II) CF. 56/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
				41,50,000		13

13,00,000

13

2,00,000 Memo. No. BB (II) CF. 32/59-60,  
dated 18th February, 1960.  
2,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.4/60-61  
dated 28th May, 1960.  
6,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.12/60-61,  
dated 20th July, 1960.  
3,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.27/60-61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.

Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans, etc.—Loans  
and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Loans  
to Local Funds Private Parties, etc.—Mis. Loans and  
Advances.

28,50,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.15/60-61,  
dated 21st July, 1961.  
1,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.21/60-61,  
26th August, 1960.  
3,00,000 Memo. No. B3 (II) CF.33/60-61,  
dated 17th September 1960.

10,00,000

23

80,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.39/60-61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.  
1,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.41/60-11,  
dated 17th September, 1960.  
5,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.42/60-61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.  
25,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.44/60 61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.  
22,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.49/60-61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.  
5,00,000 Memo No. BB (II) CF.55/60-61,  
dated 17th September, 1960.

54-Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—II—Boreder Relief scheme,—

4,4,496

13

4,496 Memo No. BB (II) CF.39/59-60,  
dated 24th March, 1960.

(1) Relief Works .. .. .

## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register.	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	(3) Amount of advance Sanctioned	(4) No. and date of sanctioned	(5) Amount of Supplementary Demand	(6) Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	(7) Remarks
(1)	(2)					
54	Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—II—Border Schemes—(b) Gratuitous Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	1,000	Memo No. BB(II)EF. 19/60-61, dated 6th August, 1960.	1,000	13	
57	Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc. H—Contributions—III—Miscellaneous Contributions ..	2,00,000	Memo No. U/O BB(1) 543/61, dated 9th June, 1961.	2,50,000	16	
57	Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc. J—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—Miscellaneous charges.	35,000	Memo No. U/O BB(1) 542/60, dated 9th June, 1961.	2,50,000	16	
15,000	Memo No. U/O BB(1) 650/60, dated 11th July, 1961.	1,48,000	16			
75,372	Memo No. FC(1) LR, 107/60, dated 20th May, 1961.	1,48,000	16			
64,540	Memo No. FC(1) LR, 114/60, dated 25th May, 1960.	20,000	17			
20,000	Memo No. BB(II)CF. 40/59-50, dated 25th March, 1961.	20,000	18			
16,00,000	Memo No. BB(II)CE. 9/60-61, dated 29th June, 1961.	78,70,212	18			
35,000	Memo No. FEG 134/60, dated 15th February, 1960	35,600	19			

54.—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—J—Ordinary—(b) Gratuitous Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.

45,800	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.17/60-61, dated 22nd July, 1960
01,480	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.8/60-61, dated 30th June, 1960.
5,19,723	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.6/60-61, dated 20th June, 1960.
1,11,433	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.7/60-61, dated 20th June, 1960.
50,000	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.1/60-61, dated 21st May, 1960.
1,50,000	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.4/50-61, dated 28th May, 1960.
2,00,000	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.13/60-61, dated 20th July, 1960.
1,00,000	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.28/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.
4,900	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.14/60-61, dated 21st July, 1960.
2 280	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.28/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.
5,000	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.41/59-60, dated 28th March, 1960.
10,000	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.36/59-60, dated 10th March, 1960.
15,800	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.35/59-60, dated 8th March, 1960.
7,4,730	Memo.No.BB. (II) CF.34/59-60, dated 4th March, 1960.
29,000	Memo.No. BB.(II) CF.37/59-60, dated 16th March, 1960.
7,183	Memo.No. BB. (II) CF.25/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.

17,48,529

Serial No. in the Register.	Major Minor and Sub-head, etc.	Amount Advances sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorisi g expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account—A—O.W.—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—General.	10,000	Memo. No. FC. III-420/60, dated 18th May 1960.	Rs. 40,000	..	Rs. 21
	85.—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—A—Grains Storage Scheme—Section—II—4—Contingencies Law Charges.	4,024	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.5/60-61, dated 31st May 1960.	4,024	5 (Charged).	
	Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans, etc.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Loans to Local Funds, Private parties, etc.—Advances to cultivators.	3,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.2/60-61, dated 21st May 1960.	29,00,000	..	23
		4,00,000	Memo. No. BB. CF. 3/60-61, dated 28th May 1960.			
		16,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.11/60-61, dated 7th July 1960.			
		6,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.26/60-61, dated 17th September 1960.			
	Loans and Advances, etc.—V—Loans to Co-operative Societies—Loans and Advances by the State Government—I—Normal—Loans to Co-operative Societies for improvement of Agriculture.	50,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF.57/60-61, dated 21st September 1960.	50,00,000	..	24
	Loans and Advances, etc.—XI—Loans to Major Industries—	3,00,000	Memo. No. FC. (II) 421/60-61, dated 29th August 1960.	10,30,000	..	26
	Loans and Advances by the State Government—Development Schemes—(Second Five Year Plan)—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.—Loans to Major Industries.	30,000	Memo. No. FC. (II) 427/60-61, dated 31st August 1960.			

AGP (LA) 270/61—270—23-6-61.

