

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on
Saturday, the 2nd April, 1960.

P R E S E N T

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the
Chair, six Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and thirty-five Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Issue of fertilisers to Agriculturists

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra). asked

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

- (a) Whether fertilisers were given to Agriculturists
also and if so, who are the dealers of fertilisers
in Assam ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that half a ton of fertilisers
may be sold to any consumer at the dealers'
discretion ?
- (c) Whether the above method has helped in proper
distribution of fertilisers ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that some of the dealers were
lately arrested and papers, etc., of some were
seized for mal-practice ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to take
appropriate actions and adopt a proper method
for proper distribution of the same ?

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

78. (a)—Yes, fertilisers are issued to the Agriculturists
through the agents appointed by Government. Below are the
agents for the current year—

1. Messrs. Assam Manure and Tools Supplier,
Shillong.
2. Messrs. Pioneer Fertilisers, Dibrugarh.

3. The Dibrugarh Co-operative Marketings Society, Dibrugarh.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The matter is under examination.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): আদ-টন ফাৰ্টিলাইজৰ ডিলাৰে যে কনজুমাৰক বেচিব পাৰে তাৰ দাম কিমান ? অৰু সেই দাম দিবৰ ক্ষমতা সৰ্বসাধাৰণ খেতিয়কৰ আসেনে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): প্রতি টন sulphate of Ammonia—৩৭৭, টকা, urea—৭৩৭, টকা, Ammonia Sulphate—৪৪৭, টকা, Calcium Ammonia—৩৫৭, টন, Superphosphate—২৩২, টকা। সকলো মানুহে বোধ কৰোঁ কিনিব নোৱাৰে; কিন্তু বহু খেতিয়কে কিনিব পাৰে।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): As regards question No. 78 (d), may I know that names of persons that were arrested?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This matter is under investigation with the Anti Corruption Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: Who were arrested?

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: The answer of St. No. 87 (d) is given as "Yes". But I want to know the names of persons who were arrested.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Unless the full report comes from the Anti Corruption Department it is not possible at this moment to give the names of persons arrested.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: Sir, I want to know what is the quantity involved in this case?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The investigation has not yet completed. So, it is not possible to answer what quantity was seized and how many persons were arrested. As soon as the report from the Anti-Corruption Department comes, a list will be supplied to the hon. Member.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDALAI (Titabar): Whether the quantity of fertilizers was issued to the cultivators by the staff of the Agricultural Department or by some traders?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As I have said the fertiliser are issued to the Agriculturists through the Agents appointed by Government

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): When the M/S. Assam Manure and Tools Suppliers were appointed?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sometimes in 1957, the actual date is not with me.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDALAI: What is the total quantity disposed off last year?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice of it.

Shri DUGESWAR SAIKIA: যি বোৰ dealer নিৰোক কৰা হ'ল, সেই আটাই বোৰৰে গুণগোণ নেকি?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: সেইটো কোৱা টাম কিয়নো বিষটো এতিয়া তদন্তধীন।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Whether it is a fact that Assam Apex Co-operative Marketing Society have resign the dealership after Received.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: They were appointed dealers in 1957 and they worked for one year. They were again appointed but they expressed their unwillingness to continue.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Is it a fact that some of the dealers were appointed in place of Apex Co-operative Society without calling any tenders?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Nobody was appointed who did not submit tenders.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDALAI: Is there any provision for the follow up programme for utilising manure?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There is no point in pursuing this. Once the manure is purchased by the agriculturists after that no follow up is met except for the purpose of giving guidance to the agriculturists for proper utilisation.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: In question (b) what are the terms and conditions of the appointment of dealers?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The whole contract deed was placed on the Library Table. The hon. Member might go through it.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এইটো কথা সচানে যি বোৰ Fertiliser চাহ ৰাগিছাক দিছে তাৰ দাম বেচি আৰু খেতিয়কক দিয়া বোৰৰ দাম কম?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: হয়।

Non-allotment of Corrugated Iron sheets to Golaghat and Sibsagar Subdivisions

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) How many corrugated iron sheets were earmarked in 1959-60 for the flood affected places of Assam ? (Information to be given district-wise).
- (b) Whether any corrugated iron sheet was allotted to Golaghat and Sibsagar Subdivisions from the flood affected quota ?
- (c) If not, what are the reasons for non-allotment and why this discrimination is going on ?
- (d) Whether Government will allot some extra bundles of corrugated iron sheets to Golaghat and Sibsagar Subdivisions for the purpose ?

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

79. (a)—500 tons as shown below—

1. Gauhati	...	...	120 tons
2. Nalbari	...	...	40 "
3. Barpeta	...	...	60 "
4. Silchar	...	...	120 "
5. Karimganj	...	...	100 "
6. Hailakandi	...	...	60 "

500 tons

(b)—No.

(c) & (d)—This 500 tons were specially allotted for the then affected areas of Cachar and Kamrup. As after these were allotted flood occurred in Golaghat and Sibsagar Subdivisions nothing could be given out of this quota to these two places. However, extra 22 tons galvanized corrugated iron sheets were allotted later on to each of these two Subdivisions.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : Whether 22 tons are the meagre quantity allotted for such devastating flood area that or there were more. Will Government consider to allot more C.I. sheets for the flood damage area ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I agree Sir. These 22 tons were much less than what were required for these areas. But unfortunately, after allotment of the aforesaid 500 tons for the then affected areas, floods occurred in Golaghat and Sibsagar Subdivisions. Therefore, we had to try to give them as much as possible out of the normal quota.

Price of paddy in Jamuguri area

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked :

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

(a) The price given for paddy by the licencees in the Jamuguri area last year in the months of January and February ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Supply authority has called for an explanation from the licencee for purchasing paddy at Rs.12 per maund in the month of February, 1959 at Jamuguri ?

(c) What is the price given for paddy this year in this area and who are the purchasers ?

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

80. (a)—January, 1959—Rs.8.50 nP. per maund of Sali Paddy. February, 1959—Rs.8.75 nP. per maund of Sali Paddy.

(b)—No.

(c)—The price given for Winter Sali paddy this year in Jamuguri area (which is under Zone I) is Rs.8.79 nP. per maund during January, Rs.9.02 nP. per maund during February and Rs.9.25 nP. from March onwards as statutorily fixed by Government. The Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society Limited are the monopoly purchaser.

Supply of Paddy to Darrang, Kamrup and Nowgong, during October to December 1959

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked :

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

(a) The quantity of paddy procured by the Licencees during the months of October, November and December 1959 in the Districts of Darrang and Kamrup ?

(b) The quantity of paddy procured by the Assam Apex Society (Who is the monopoly) for Nowgong during October, November and December 1959 ?

(c) Whether any other agency other than the Apex Society was allowed to purchase paddy there ?

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

81.(a)—

Darrang district

Kamrup district

	Mds.	Mds.
1. October 1959 ...	19,158	1,76,000
2. November 1959 ...	19,727	2,16,000
3. December 1959 ...	67,650	4,85,000

(b)—

1. October 1959 ...	7,295
2. November 1959 ...	1,30,814
3. December 1959 ...	2,92,174

(c)—No.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : What was the price given by the licencees in the months of October, November and December ?

Mr. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : The statutory price, as far as our information goes.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what was the price that was given by the licencees in that area in the month of October ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has said that the price is statutorily fixed and that price was given.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Are Government aware that the price given was much more than the price fixed by Government :

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : No such information was received by Government.

(Starred Question Nos. 82 and 83 standing in the name of Shri Mohidhar Pegoo were not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent).

Procurement of Paddy in Golaghat Subdivision in the months of January and February, 1960

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked :

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

- (a) The quantity of paddy procured by the Millers in the Golaghat Subdivision in the months of January, 1960 and February, 1960 ?
- (b) The price given by them to the cultivators ?
- (c) What is the present price of paddy in the said Subdivision ?

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

84. (a)—January 1960—35,463 maunds, February 1960—56,014 maunds.

(b)—January 1960—Rs.9.50 nP. to Rs.10.00 nP. per maund, February 1960—Rs.10.00 nP. to Rs.10.25 nP. per maund, subject to the usual cut for moisture.

(c)—Rs.11.00 to Rs.11.50 nP. per maund.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : What is the cut for moisture ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : I would refer the hon. Member to the notification.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : The replies we are getting from the Hon' ble Minister are vague

Mr. SPEAKER : Why ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : I would like to know what price was given to the cultivators. I know that there is provision in the Act with regard to cut for moisture, cut for cleaning, etc. I would like to know definitely what was the price given to the cultivators for their paddy.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is given in the reply. January 1960. Rs.9.50 nP. to Rs. 10.00 nP. per maund, February 1960, Rs.10.00 nP. to Rs.10.25 nP. per maund.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : But the Hon'ble Minister said that the prices were subject to the usual cut for moisture. I would like to know what was the price paid to the cultivators after such deduction.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : I have already said Sir, transactions were carried on in various places by various people. Somebody may be paying Rs.9.50 nP. others.....

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants to know what was the price given to the cultivators after making the usual cut for moisture.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : It is laid down in the Control Order itself as to how much is to be cut for moisture content

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Whether this cut was made from the minimum price fixed by Government, viz., Rs.9, or from the maximum price of Rs.10.25 nP.

MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : The Minimum price is not Rs.9. It is Rs.9.25 nP. for Zone No. I, Rs. 9.50 nP. for Zone No. II and Rs.9.75 nP. for Zone No. III.

Shri HIRALALA PATWARY : Whether the cut was made from Rs.10.25 nP. or Rs.9.75 nP. ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : The cut was made from Rs.9.50 nP. which is the minimum price fixed for sibsagar district.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : was the circular issued in that area ?

M. MOINUAL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : It was notified in the Gazette.

(Starred Questions Nos. 85 and 86 standing in the name of Shri Mohidhar Pegoo and Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury respectively were not put and answered as the hon. Members were absent).

Compensation to persons affected by the widening of G. S. Road

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

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

- (a) Whether compensation for lands and buildings of the persons affected by widening of the G. S. Road has since been paid ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the affected structures in and near Nongphoh station were ordered to be demolished ?
- (c) If so, what Government propose to do for those people who have to demolish their structures ?
- (d) What was the reason for the delay in paying the compensation ?

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

87. (a)—Yes. The compensation for lands and buildings of the persons affected by widening G. S. Road at Nongphoh has been paid. As for the town portion of the G. S. Road, compensation has not yet been paid as Land Acquisition proceedings in some cases have not yet been finalised.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Those people, part of whose lands had to be acquired for widening of road, were asked to shift their structures backward, but for those who encroached on Government land by constructing structure no arrangement could be made.

(d)—Land Acquisition proceedings, after observing all formalities, usually take time.

U JORMANIK SYIEM [(Nongphoh Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] With regard to (a), may I know how many cases of objections are there at the moment ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings)] This was replied to in the last Session on 21st December 1959.

U JORMANIK SYIEM : May I know whether those who had, no objection to the acquisition have all been paid ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Yes, Sir, those who did not raise any objection have all been paid; but those who raised objections have not yet been paid due to certain formalities to be gone through by the Revenue Department.

U JORMANIK SYIEM : May I know whether those people at Nongphoh who had been asked to shift their structure are being paid any compensation at all ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : So far as Nongphoh people are concerned, those who did not raise any objection have been paid.

U JORMANIK SYIEM : Those who had been asked to demolish their structures ?

Mr. SPEAKER :- He said 'Yes', provided they had no objection to the acquisition proceedings.

Shri MAHAM SINGH (Charrapunji Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Has compensation been paid to all the persons in Shillong town who were affected by the widening of the road ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :- Not yet because of certain formalities by the Revenue Department.

(Starred Question Nos. 88 and 89 standing in the name of Shri Mohananda Bora and Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury respectively were not put and answered as the hon. Members were absent.

Representation from one Shri Biman Pachani of Jorhat alleging irregular payment of over a lakh of Rupees to a Contractor.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) asked:

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

(a) Whether he has lately received a representation from one Shri Biman Pachani of Jorhat alleging that over a lakh of Rupees were irregularly paid to a Contractor in collusion with the present Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (E. & D.) in connection with the Embankment and Drainage Department Embankment near Rotanpur, Majuli?

- (b) Whether the Chief Minister has ascertained whether the allegation has any substance?
- (c) If the allegation is not true, whether Government propose to bring the matter to a Court of Law?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)

replied:

90. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The allegations were enquired into and found to be baseless. Shri Biman Pachani was given an opportunity to adduce whatever evidence he could in support of his allegations but he has failed to do so.

(c)—Government has decided to start prosecution against Shri Biman Pachani, Writer and Publisher, Printer, Ananda Art Press and also those reproduced the imputations including the Editor and Printer of *Natun Assamiya*.

The reply to (c) was amended as follows :-

“(c)— The matter is under consideration.”

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati)** With regard to (b), whether it is a fact that the Principal private Secretary to the Chief Minister, vide : his letter No CMS 118/60A dated the 26th February 1960, asked Shri Biman Pachani to send to the said Private Secretary to the Chief Minister written evidence about the allegations ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** Yes, Sir.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA :- Whether any reply was received from Shri Biman Pachani to this communication from the Principal Private Secretary ?

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

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA :** May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that Shri Biman Pachani proposed that he would place the evidence in the Court of Law if the matter comes to the Court of Law ?

†**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** This is the reply that was received from Shri Biman Pachani, and this is a telegram which was sent to him. The telegram reads as follows, “Reference your letter dated Feb'y'60 addressed to Chief Minister, Chief Minister requests you to send written evidence relating allegations of corruptions of E & D mentioned in page 5 of the printed pamphlet before 15th March to undersigned.”

[2nd April,

This telegram was followed up by a letter containing almost the same substance. This was the letter which was received from Shri Biman Pachani dated 11th March, 1960 which reads as follows :—

“This is to acknowledge receipt of your confirmation letter of a telegram dated 26-2-60 which reached me on 8th March, 1960. As I was away from Jorhat, the said confirmation letter did not reach me in time. Incidentally I may mention that the telegram has not reached me as yet. In regard to the allegations of corruption of E & D Deptt. I wonder what more evidence the Chief Minister desires me to adduce. The ‘Bund’ in question, which is about 8,000 ft. is still there at Rotanpur, Majuli. The estimates bills and other relevant accounts in this connection are lying with the Government. If an impartial and independent enquiry committee is set up to enquire into the allegations and the Bund, and the accounts are compared, my charges will be borne out. If my allegations are not proved true after this is done, let there be legal action against me, and I am prepared for this. May I speak in this connection Sir, that since I have received four pamphlets. Here the name of the Press is not there but it has come out in the name of Biman Pachani. In this pamphlet he has given some materials, I do not know if the hon member has gone through it also. This is what he has stated in the pamphlet :—

“চৰকাৰী ফাইলৰ হিচাব প্ৰায় ৯৯ লাখ ঘনফুট মাটিৰ এটা বান্ধ বতনপুৰত বন্ধা দেখুৱাই থৈছে আৰু সেই অনুপাতে টকাৰ ‘বিলো’ ঠিকাদাৰ সকলক আদায় দিছে। কিন্তু আচলতে সেই বতনপুৰৰ ওচৰত বন্ধা বান্ধটো দীঘলে ৮০০০ ফুট পঠালীয়ে ৪০ ফুট, ওখ অতিবিলুপ্ত গড়ে ১৬ ফুট অৰ্থাৎ $৮০০০ \times ৪০ \times ১৬ = ৫৩,১২,০০০$ ঘন ফুট। ইয়াত.....

In any case I do not propose to take time of the House. I should place this on the Library table.

What he wants to make out here is that the total quantity of earth that was utilised for this embankment should have been 53,12,000. Sir, actually this work was started in 1956-57 and it was completed in 1959. So this estimate was originally for 60 lakhs cft. of earth, but because it could not be completed during that period the revised estimate was for 80 lakhs cft. and the payments so far made for this embankment comes to more or less to that figure. So, on receipt of these pamphlets I enquired into the matter also. I would submit that if real and substantial evidence could be adduced we would have no objection even to referring this matter to a committee of enquiry or a commission of enquiry. But I would not like to refer this matter to a commission of Enquiry on some irresponsible charges—irresponsible in the sense that when this gentleman was confronted or was requested to adduce evidence his reply was as quoted above. Therefore, we are quite prepared to refer this or any other matter if we get evidence to make out a real and fit case for referring to a committee of enquiry.

Expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of Cotton College and other Aided Colleges of the State

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

- (a) What is the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the maintenance of Cotton College, Gauhati, per year for the last three years ?
- (b) What is the total number of students in the College during these years ?
- (c) What is the expenditure per head of student during these years ?
- (d) What is the total expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of the other Aided Colleges of the State during these years ?
- (e) What is the total number of students in the Aided Colleges of the State during these years year-wise ?
- (f) What is the average expenditure per head of students of the Aided Colleges during these years ?
- (g) What is the total fee income realised from (i) Cotton College and (ii) Aided Colleges during these years ?
- (h) Whether Government will be pleased to provincialise all the Aided Colleges to bring them into one uniform status ?

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

91. (a)—Expenditure on maintenance of Cotton College, Gauhati—

1956-57

Rs.

6,43,646

1957-58

Rs.

7,85,843

1958-59

Rs.

7,66,091

(b)—Number of students in Cotton College, Gauhati—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1850	1968	2055

(c)—Cost per student in the Cotton College, Gauhati—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs. 347.9	Rs. 399.4	Rs. 372.8

(d)—Total expenditure incurred by Government on maintenance of other Aided Colleges—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs. 4,60,598	Rs. 7,74,830	Rs. 10,61,844

(e)—Number of students in Aided Colleges—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
10,958	13,648	16,458

(f)—Cost per student per annum in Aided Colleges—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs. 141	Rs. 133	Rs. 160

(g)—(i) Total fee income realised from Cotton College—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs. 1,83,795	Rs. 2,27,937	Rs. 2,80,758

(ii) Total fee income realised from Aided Colleges—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs. 10,71,961	Rs. 12,37,709	Rs. 16,58,119

(h)—In view of the Government decision to give University Grant Commission's scale of pay to Aided Colleges along with Government rate of dearness allowance and to reserve 40 per cent of that fee income for expenditure on buildings, etc., there does not seem to be any urgent need for any change on this line.

**Rate of upper class fare in the plains and in Gauhati
Shillong Road**

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj)
asked :

*92. Will the Minister-in-charge of State Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) The rate of fare per mile charged for upper class in State Transport Vehicles plying in the plains ?
- (b) What is the rate of fare charged per mile for upper class from Shillong to Gauhati and *vice-versa* ?
- (c) Whether there was a separate vehicle for inter-class passengers in the past from Shillong to Gauhati and *vice-versa* and if so, when it was abolished and why ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to place a separate vehicle for inter-class passengers for Gauhati and Shillong and *vice-versa* as before ?

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

92. (a)—The rate of fare charged by State Transport, Assam, is 1 (one) anna per mile for upper class on plains routes.

(b)—The rate charged from Shillong to Gauhati and *vice-versa*, for upper class is Rs.5-8-0 only for 64 miles. The through rate, thus comes to 1 anna 4½ pies per mile. But in case of short distance passenger, the rate on this route is 1 anna 6 pies per mile.

(c)—Yes, there was a separate vehicle for inter-class passengers in the past from Shillong to Gauhati and *vice-versa* which was abolished with effect from 1st February 1958, in order to enforce a uniform classification of bus services all over the State.

This was also found necessary on the basis of public demand, as the passengers paying fare of higher rate did not like to travel in the same bus.

(d)—There is no such proposal.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : What is the reason for disparity of fare between the hills and plains in upper class ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister Transport) : The disparity is due to the fact that in the hills the cost of maintenance and petrol consumption are much higher than the plains.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : What is the reason for not allowing the same concession to lower class ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : The same concession cannot be given to lower class in the hills routes because of higher cost of maintenance and heavier consumption of petrol.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, the Minister has said that there is a difference in the cost of maintenance between the hills and plains. Why then the same difference has not been followed in the matter of fares between the hills and plains ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : There is a difference in fares also. In the plains the rate charged is only 1 anna per mile but here in the hills the rate charged is only 1 anna 4½ pias per mile.

Shri HARASWAR GOSWAMI : My question is that the Minister has said that there should be uniformity in so far as accommodation in the same bus of upper and lower classes are concerned. Why then the difference in the rates between the hills and plains is not maintained here ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Uniformity in the sense that in the plains we have Upper and Lower Classes in the same bus whereas in Gauhati-Shillong route we used to give separate Inter-Class bus. So in order to keep in line with the plains we have abolished running of separate Inter class buses in this route, and now we have provided Upper and Lower classes in the same bus.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : So as to conform with the plains ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Yes, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Then my submission is that when this uniformity has been brought about why the rate has not been made uniform ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition will appreciate that by changing the classification of the seats it will not remove the difference in the cost of maintenance in the hills and plains. So how can it be expected that rate of fare will be the same ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Is it not a fact that because of the zig-zag roads in the hills the comforts obtained in the buses in the hills are not the same as in the plains ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Since the roads are zig-zag in the hills the comforts cannot be the same as in the plains. But the rate has been fixed higher in the hills because of the higher cost of maintenance and heavier consumption of petrol.

Shri MAHAM SINGH [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Whether the fare charged in Assam is the highest in India ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : No, Sir. The rate charged in Assam is 16 pies per mile for Upper Class whereas in U.P. it is 21 pies per mile, in East Punjab 15 pies per mile and in Himachal Pradesh, which is also a hilly province, the rate charged is 18 pies per mile.

U JOR MANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : The rate charged from Shillong to Gauhati and *vice-versa*, for Upper Class is Rs.5-8-0. What is the rate charged for Lower Class from Shillong to Gauhati ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : For Lower Class the rate charged is 9 pies per mile and the fare is Rs. 3 from Gauhati to Shillong and *vice-versa*.

U JOR MANIK SIEM : Is it not a fact that the rate charged previously by the Commercial Carrying Company for Third Class was Rs.2-4-0 ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Now the cost of maintenance and the price of petrol have gone up and so the present rate cannot be compared with the rate charged by the Commercial Carrying Co.

U JOR MANIK SIEM : The Upper Class fare has remained the same as it was before. Why the rate for Third Class has only been increased ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : The hon Member will realise that all these belong to the same organisation. Therefore, by reducing the rate in Upper class and increasing the rate in Lower class the organisation is not going to lose. The total amount will go to the same organisation and taking this point into consideration we have increased the rate for third class and kept the Upper Class rate as it was.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Why the Third class passenger have been made to suffer ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : By increasing the rate for third class the passengers are not made to suffer. The hon Members will remember that we are now giving more comfortable vehicles for Third class than the vehicles provided by the Commercial Carrying Co.

(Starred Question Nos. 93 and 94 standing in the name of Shri Mohananda Bora were not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.

Appointment of a retired Indian Administrative Service Officer for revision of Manuals

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golokganj)
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a retired Indian Administrative Service Officer for revision of Manuals ?

(b) If so, when and on what terms ?

(c) What are the Manuals entrusted to the Officer for revision ?

(d) What is the progress of work so far made ?

(e) What is the monthly expenditure in the shape of pay of the Officer and the Staff for the purpose ?

(f) How long the retired Officer will continue the revision work ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

95. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Officer has been re-employed with effect from 3rd October 1958 on his last substantive pay minus pension and pension equivalent to death-cum-retirement gratuity.

(c)—The Officer has been entrusted with the work of the revision and reprinting of all Rules, Regulations, Manuals, etc.

(d)—Revision of the following Rules and Manuals have so far been completed—

1. (i) Assam Civil Service (Class I) Service Rules.

(ii) Assam Civil Service (Class II) Service Rules.

- (iii) Assam Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.
- (iv) Detailed instructions for flood warnings and relief measures for natural calamities.
- (v) All six volumes of the Assam Police Manual.
- (vi) Assam Pension Manual in the shape of three separate sets of rules.
- (vii) Assam Educational (Government Aided Institutions) Service Rules.

2. Revision of the following Rules and Manuals is nearly completed—

- (i) Assam Executive Manual.
- (ii) Assam Treasury Rules and Subsidiary Orders.
- (iii) Assam Loans Manual.
- (iv) Assam Forest Services (Class I) Rules.

3. Revision of the following Rules and Manuals is under preparation—

- (i) Assam Contingency Manual.
- (ii) Assam Financial Rules.
- (iii) Assam Forest Manual.
- (iv) Assam Law Department Manual ; and
- (v) Assam Public Works Department Code.

(e)—Monthly expenditure in the shape of pay of the Officer and Staff is Rs. 4,106.23 nP. (approximately).

(f)—The Officer is for the present re-employed upto 2nd October 1960 after expiry of which it will be considered whether further extension of the term should be made.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)** : With reference to answer (c) has the officer been entrusted with the preparation of Assam Code Volumes II and III ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : After the Officer had made the progress then we decided that he should complete this work first and then he should take new work.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : Is it not a fact that the Assam Code Volumes I & IV have been printed but the Assam Code Volumes II & III have not been printed ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : I am sorry, Sir. I want notice for it.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : What is the name of the Officer ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Shri Abani Mohan Dam

†**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED** : What are the Manuals that have not been touched here ?

Mr. SPEKAER : He wants notice for it.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Regarding records and exhibits of Golaghat Court

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) asked :

203. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that many valuable case records and exhibits of Golaghat Court have been destroyed by rats in the Court Police Malkhana ?

(b) If so, how the pending cases will be disposed of without records and exhibits ?

(c) What steps Government proposes to take regarding the destroyed records ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

203. (a)—No case record was destroyed by rats. Only some exhibits of some cases were damaged by rats.

(b)—No case records were damaged. The slight damage of the exhibits is not expected to hamper the merit of the cases ?

(c)—Does not arise.

Amount spent in constructing P. W. D. bridges in North Kamrup

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) The total amount involved each year for construction of temporary bridges on P. W. D. roads at each of the ghats of (i) Galbil on Barama-Tamulpur Road (ii) Barnumkona on Nalbari-Kamarkuchi Road (iii) Bijlighat and Barnatari on Nalbari-Hajo-Amingaon Road (iv) Sonkuriha and Sumukhaghat or Bagal Sahib Road (v) Ulubari on G. D. B. Road (vi) Khalikuchi on Rangiya-Daranga Road (vii) Baharaghat on Kamalpur-Morana Road (viii) Adabari on Hajo-Daulasal Road in North Kamrup Division at Nalbari ?

- (b) Whether Government consider that it is a wastage in recurring expenditure on temporary bridges mentioned above ?
- (c) What is the Sale Proceeds of the bridge mentioned (a) above in the auction sale after five months of use ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to provide for permanent bridges on the ghats as mentioned in question (a) above to save wastage ?
- (e) Whether Government has received the above proposal from the questioner since two years back ?
- (f) If so, what steps Government took in that respect ?

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

204. (a) & (c)—A Statement showing the expenditure and sale proceeds of the cold weather bridges is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—It is not a wastage as people of the area are benefited by such temporary arrangement.

(d)—Construction of bridges at Adabari and Baruahbari has already been taken up. Construction of bridge at Bijlighat is also being taken up. Construction of other bridge will be taken up if and when funds will be available.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Government have already taken steps as per reply to question (d) above. The remaining bridges will be taken up when funds are made available.

Strength of the Directorate of Industries

Shri PROBHAAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

205. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the strength of Directorate stating the names, academical qualifications, experience, functions with work load of the Director, Joint Directors, Mechanical Engineer and other special officers of the Department ?
- (b) What is the total number of days spent by each of the above officers outside Assam stating the occasion during 1958 to 1959 ?
- (c) What is the total number of days spent by each of the above officers in the rural areas of Assam and also in the Headquarters of districts and subdivisions during 1958 and 1959 ?

- (d) What is the practical experience of the Mechanical Engineer of the Department and his scale of pay ?
- (e) What were the specific duties performed by the Mechanical Engineer during 1958 and 1959 ?
- (f) Whether definite measures have been taken up by the Department to follow up the utilisation of industrial loans sanctioned by practically visiting the work done by the loanees instead of officially obtaining vouchers in lieu of utilisation ?
- (g) If so what is the result of such investigation of the loans issued in Kamrup District during the past two years ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister-in charge of Industries) replied :

205. (a), (b) & (c)—A statement is placed on the library table.

(d)—Before appointment to the present post on 24th August, 1957 he took practical training in the Jay Engineering Works (Calcutta). He also served as Demonstrator of Chemistry in Cotton College, Gauhati in 1953. His pay scale is Rs.200—20—300—E.B.—20—400—E.B.—25—600 per mensem.

(e)—The duties performed by the officer during 1958 and 1959 were the following:—

- (i) Preparation of the schemes taken up by Cottage Industries Department and Community Project Department.
- (ii) Scrutiny of quotations, specifications, rates, etc., in respect of machineries purchased for Cottage Industries and Community Project Departments.
- (iii) Supervision of fundation and installation of machineries.
- (iv) Advice to technical staffs on the handling and maintenance of machineries.
- (v) Technical advice to private parties.

(f)—The department takes definite measures to ensure the proper utilisation of industrial loans. All loanees are asked to submit the utilisation vouchers to the Superintendent of Industries in charge of the area concerned who in turn on being satisfied with the utilisation of a loan, and after an on-the-spot verification, submits the vouchers together with his report to the Director, Cottage Industries, Assam for further action and recovery measures when the loan has matured. The

Superintendents of Industries stationed in every district submit quarterly reports to the Director, Cottage Industries, Assam in respect of loans granted to industrialists.

(g)—As a result of such investigation of loans granted on Kamrup district during the past two years it was found that all the loans were properly utilised except in one case for which action to recover by co-ercive measures is being taken.

Another loanee in the District of Kamrup died and action to recover the loan is being taken by the Subdivisional officer at the instance of this Department.

Permit for Inter District movement of Sugar

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur) asked :

206. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether and inter-district movement of sugar was allowed under permit by Government during these months after the last sugar supply crisis ?

(b) Who are the parties to whom inter-district movement permit has been granted in different areas of the State ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer is to submit requisition for additional quota, if required, for additional allotment or adjustment ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that without knowledge of Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer some dealers were permitted free movement of sugar to certain places which resulted in dislocation in normal trade channel as these areas were flooded over by additional supply of concealed stock and the permit holder dealers could not retire the bills for having stocks in accumulation ?

(e) What principle Government follows regarding this matter ?

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

206.—(a)—Yes.

(b)—A list of the parties is placed on the library table.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

(e)—All the District and Subdivisional Headquarters and other important centres in the State receive their quota of sugar directly from the Sugar Mills out of the monthly quota of sugar for the State. In case of shortage or apprehension of shortage in a particular centre, sugar is rushed to that centre from the nearest centre in consultation both with the supplying as well as the receiving centre.

Petition filed by the Settlement Officer, Mangaldai, etc., for opening of a certain V. G. R. in the Sealmari Mauza

Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaon) asked:

207. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government received a petition Misc. No.1993/S of 1953-54 filed by the Settlement Officer, Mangaldai, by Manick Seikh, Pahar Ali and others of the villages Kasomari, Mazulee Basti (Bilpar) of Sealmari Mauza in connection with the opening of a certain V. G. R. in the Sealmari Mauza.

(b) Whether the said V. G. R. is under encroachment since 1955 ?

(c) If so, by whom ?

(d) Whether that particular V. G. R. has been thrown open or will be thrown open for settlement to the parties applied for ?

(e) How many petitions have been received by Government for throwing open the said V. G. R. ?

(f) What action has been taken by Government in regard to those matters by the time ?

(g) Whether those petitions have been enquired into by the Settlement Officer ?

(h) If so, what is the report of the enquiry ?

(i) Whether any action in regard to the enquiry report has been taken ?

(j) If not, why not ?

(k) Whether the petitioners are landless ?

(l) If so, why they have not been given land as yet ?

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

207. (a)—There is no record to show that a petition from Shri Manik Sheikh and other, bearing Misc. No.1993/S of 1953-54 was received by the Settlement Officer, Mangaldai.

(b) to (l)—Unless the name of the V. G. R. is mentioned it is not possible to furnish the reply to the questions.

Supply of sugar by Apex Marketing Society, Gauhati

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

208. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large quantity of supply of sugar is at present lying undisposed with the Apex Marketing Society, Gauhati ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the quality of sugar is very bad and consumers are not accepting it ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the bad quality of sugar now lying undisposed was supplied by Shri Sitaram Mill of Baitalpur, U. P. ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Apex Marketing Society complained to Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup about the bad quality of the sugar supplied and the Deputy Commissioner deputed an

Extra Assistant Commissioner to enquire about these allegations who after enquiry forwarded sample of the sugar supplied to the Government for necessary action to be taken against the Mill ?

(e) What action has been taken against the said Mill ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the said Mill is still supplying sugar to Assam.

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

208. (a)—No.

(b)—The quality of sugar was reported to be not marketable at Gauhati.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes. The supplying Mill has already taken back the sugar.

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

(f)—Yes, upto February, 1960 quota of Sugar.

Proposal to irrigate the Marnai alias Punai Nadi to Madankuri river in Patidarang, Karara and Barbangsar Mauzas of Kamalpur Circle

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

209. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether investigation of the proposal to irrigate the Marnai *alias* Punai Nadi to Madankuri river in Patidarang, Karara and Barbangsar Mauzas of Kamalpur Circle has been completed ?

(b) Whether plan and estimate of the Irrigation Scheme has been prepared ?

(c) Whether the investigation of the proposal has revealed that due to blockade of the outlet the area has suffered badly for supply of water for cultivation ?

(d) When the project is expected to be executed ?

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

209. (a)—There is no separate irrigation proposal for the area by reviving Marnai *alias* Punai Nadi into Madankuri river in Patidarang, Karara and Barbangsar Mauzas of Kamalpur Circle. The area in question will fall under the Sukla Irrigation Scheme a Medium Irrigation Project now under investigation.

(b)—No.

(c)—There is necessity for irrigation facilities in the area for cultivation.

(d)—The Sukla Irrigation Scheme will be included in the 3rd Plan.

Small Scale Industries' Loans to Persons or Co-operatives in the year 1959-60

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

210. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state what is the amount of small scale industries' loans and grants separately issued and paid to persons or Co-operatives in the year 1959-60 and to how many persons or Co-operatives it is paid ?

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

210. 1. Co-operative Society ... One	..	Rs.12,000
2. Industrial persons ... 450	..	Rs.4,50,630
3. Grant-in-aid ... Nil	..	Nil.

Regarding acquisition of land and compensation paid by Government for the expansion of the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

211. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some lands have been acquired for the expansion of the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat ?

(b) If so, what is the actual area of the land so acquired ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that these lands were acquired in 1958 ?

(d) How many families have been affected ?

212. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Why compensation or the value of the lands and properties have not yet been paid to the affected families ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that from 1958 the authorities have not allowed to use the lands up till-now ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that due to non-payment of the cost of lands and also for not allowing the families to occupy the lands, these families are suffering a great deal ?

(d) Whether Government will pay the dues to these affected families at an early date ?

(e) If so, when ?

213. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) What are the amounts due to each of the affected families and value fixed for each Katha of land ?

(b) Whether the affected families have applied for reconsideration and revision of the assessments and to fix the rate at higher value ?

(c) If so, what decision Government have taken in the matter ?

214. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the approach road leading to the nearest village has been affected by this acquisition ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to allow the said approach road to the nearest village to remain as it was ?

215. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has any information as to the whereabouts of these evicted families who have not yet been paid any compensation for loss of their movable and immovable properties mainly the dwelling houses ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that a brickfield has also been affected by this acquisition ?

(c) What is the compensation fixed for the brickfield ?

(d) Why the manufacture has thus been made to stop when no compensation has yet been paid ?

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

211. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The actual area of the land so far acquired is 332 B—0K—13L.

(c)—Yes, it was mostly acquired in 1958. Possession was taken on 16th December, 1958.

(d)—Sixty.

212. (a)—Government are anxious to pay compensation as early as possible, but the acquisition proceedings notification, consideration of objections ; valuation, etc., naturally take time. A sum of Rs.99,351.78 nP. has however, been sanctioned since for the payment of compensation.

(b)—Possession of bulk of the area was taken on 16th December, 1958.

(c)—No representation to that effect has been made to the Government.

(d) & (e)—A part of the compensation has already been sanctioned by Government and the remaining amount will be sanctioned soon.

213. (a)—The family-wise information is not readily available.

The rate of valuation fixed for the different kinds of land are as follows—

1. Rupit First Class Rs.500 per bigha.
2. Rupit Second Class Rs.400 per bigha.
3. Homestead (Roadside) Rs.1,500 per bigha.
4. Homestead (in the interior) Rs.1,000 per bigha.
5. Faringati Waste Rs.300 per bigha.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

214. (a)—No approach road to any village has been interfered with.

(b)—Does not arise.

215. (a) Possession of Waste or arable lands only were taken. The lands occupied by houses are yet to be acquired. No one can be, and in fact, has been evicted from his dwelling house.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The amount of compensation is being fixed by the Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Jorhat.

(d)—Manufacture of bricks had to be stopped because the possession of the land has been taken by Government.

Shri SARBESWSR BORDOLOI (Titabor): In reply to 211 (d) it has been stated that 60 families have been affected. Are the Government aware that out of these 60 families, some families have lost their homesteads and khet lands?

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I know that 60 families have been affected but the extent of their property which has been acquired is not known to me.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, is not it very harsh on the people to acquire their property without paying them any compensation?

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, they will be paid compensation?

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Were these people will live and find shelter if compensation is not paid in time. Their lands were acquired as early as in 1958.

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, in reply to Question No. 212 (a), I have already stated that Government are anxious to pay compensation as yearly as possible, but the acquisition proceedings—notification, consideration of objections, valuation, etc., naturally take time.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: I reply to 213(a) I find that the rate of valuation fixed for the different kinds of land are as follows.

	Rs.
1. Rupit first-class	500 per bigha
2. Rupit second-class	400 „
3. Homestead—roadside	1,500 „
4. Homestead, interior	1,000 „

Are Government aware of the fact that if a man wants to purchase land in this area, the price of land is higher than fixed by the Government here?

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: Compensation for land is fixed in the course of judicial proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. They have a right of appeal if the price is low. As to the Hon. Member's question, I have no information, Sir.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: With regard to 214 will the Government enquire whether this approach road has been interfered with? Will the Government allow the people to use the road?

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: That I cannot promise Sir, our information is that no approach road has been acquired.

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is clear.

Shrimoti KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): With regard to 215 here it has been stated that “no one can be, and in fact, has been evicted from his dwelling house”. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that recently notice has been served for eviction of these people?

Shri MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, the question was "whether the Government has any information as to the whereabouts of these evicted families who have not yet been any compensation for loss of their movable and immovable properties mainly the dwelling houses. The reply stated inter-alia that the lands occupied by houses are yet to be acquired. The reply is in conformity. They may have received notice now.

Availability of bye-laws for Organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the bye-laws for organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies, are not available in the Deputy Co-operative Officers' office of the Plain Districts and in the Government Book Depot even?

(b) What action Government has taken in this matter?

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

216. (a)—Government is not aware of the absence of bye-laws of Industrial Co-operative in Deputy Co-operative Officers' Office. The Government Book Depot is not entrusted with the sale of these bye-laws.

(b)—Bye-laws are supplied to officers on their indent. Bye-laws are supplied to others whenever indents are received.

Conversion of the Namtiali Railway Tank for Pisciculture

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked:

217. Will the Minister-in-charge of Fisheries be pleased to state that what action has been taken on the petition submitted to him by the local M. L. A. for taking steps to take over the Namtiali Railway Tank (abandoned) for pisciculture?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge of Fisheries) replied:

217.—On receipt of the petition on 14th December, 1959, General Manager, N. F. Railway was requested on 22nd

December, 1959 to let this Government know whether the Railway authorities were agreeable to hand over the tank to the State Government. General Manager, N. F. Railway was reminded also on 1st March, 1960 to expedite his reply.

Regarding applications for the dealership of skimmed milk for Sibsagar Division

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that applications were invited for the dealership of skimmed milk for Sibsagar Subdivision by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar through Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar, *vide* his Notice No. SJS. 89/59/52, dated Jorhat, the 21st August, 1959 ?
- (b) If so, how many applications were received by the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar ?
- (c) What were the names of the applicants ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that M/S. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani of Sibsagar applied for the same affixing Court Fee Stamp of Rs.5 on the application ?
- (e) If so, whether it is a fact that this application was recommended by the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar also recommended and forwarded the said application to the Director of Supply, Assam, Shillong ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the Director of Supply had appointed the dealer before all the applications filed through the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar came to his hand ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the dealer appointed by the Director of Supply, Assam, Shillong was unable to lift the quota of skimmed milk for Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (i) Whether this dealer submitted application formally through the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar ?

- (j) If not, when and by whom the application was submitted before the authorities concerned?
- (k) Whether it is a fact that on the failure of this dealer to release the quota of skimmed milk, Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar informed the Director of Supply, Assam, Shillong about this and sent telegram to the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar requesting him to direct Messrs. Ramkumar Khemani to contact Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar at Jorhat positively on the next day if they are willing to lift skimmed milk quota at Sibsagar *vide* Deputy Commissioner's telegram No. 37, dated 7th November, 1959?
- (l) Whether it is a fact that representative of the said firm interviewed Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar with a petition from their Pleader?
- (m) Whether it is a fact that the case of M/S. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani of Sibsagar was not considered?
- (n) Whether it is a fact that Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar appointed a dealer of Dergaon, Golaghat Subdivision to lift the quota?
- (o) Whether it is a fact that no proper and formal application was filed by this dealer of Dergaon?
- (p) Whether Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar is the competent authority to appoint such dealer?
- (q) If so, why the firm of M/S. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani of Sibsagar was not appointed whom he had originally recommended?
- (r) If not, how and why the Deputy Commissioner appointed a dealer of Dergaon?
- (s) Whether it is a fact that M/S. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani of Sibsagar have submitted an appeal to the Director of Supply, Assam, Shillong, *vide* his letter, dated the 28th December, 1959?
- (t) If so, whether any order has been passed on that said appeal?

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

218. (a) to (c)—Yes. Eleven applications received from the following parties were submitted to Government by Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar through Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat:—

- (1) M/S. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani, Sibsagar.
- (2) M/S. Meghraj Tilokchand, Nazira.
- (3) M/S. Gajanand Agarwala, Moranhat.
- (4) M/S. Tilockchand Sumermall, Sibsagar.
- (5) M/S. Nathuram Onkermall, Moranhat.
- (6) M/S. Ladoram Sundermall, Sibsagar.
- (7) M/S. Gangabisham Kishanlal, Sapekhati.
- (8) M/S. H. Kanwatia Simolguri.
- (9) M/S. Lakshmichand Ganeshmal, Sunari.
- (10) M/S. Nathuram Joydalal, Sibsagar.
- (11) M/S. Pirdan Chaganlal, Sibsagar.

(d) to (f)—Yes. Their application was forwarded to Secretary to the Government of Assam, Supply Department.

(g) to (j)—Messrs. Jorhat Trading and Transport Company submitted their application direct to Government and they were appointed as wholesale dealer by Government before receipt of the 11 applications forwarded by Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat, but Messrs Jorhat Trading and Transport Company did not accept the dealership offered to them.

(k)—Yes.

(l)—Messrs. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani submitted their petition to Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat on 10th November, 1959.

(m)—(r)—On the failure of Messrs. Jorhat Trading and Transport Company to accept the wholesalership, Government directed the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat on 4th November, 1959 to appoint either Messrs. Rahman Stores or Messrs. D. N. Hazarika, who had been already appointed as wholesalers for Jorhat and Golaghat respectively, as wholesaler for Sibsagar. The Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat appointed Messrs. D. N. Hazarika as wholesaler for Sibsagar.

(s) ও (t)—Yes. The petition of Messrs. Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani was received by the Secretary to the Government of Assam, Supply Department on 22nd January, 1960 but it was then too late to do anything on the matter.

HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): যিবোৰ দৰখাস্ত মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে বিচাৰিছিল, সেইবোৰ কাৰ হুকুম মতে গৃহণ কৰিছিল?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Supply) দৰখাস্তকাৰী বিলাকে মহকুমাধিপতিক দিছিল।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI যদি চৰকাৰৰ হুকুম মতে দৰখাস্ত বিচাৰিছিল তেনেহলে ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰে M/s. Rahaman Stores and Ms. D. N. Hazarika ক direct নিয়োগ কৰাৰ অৰ্থ কি?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: Appointment কৰিবৰ কাৰণে D.C. আৰু S.D.O ই দৰখাস্ত বিলাক চৰকাৰলৈ পঠাইছিল।

The position is this, Sir, Government invited application and some people submitted the applications to the local authorities. Some people submitted their petition direct to the Government. The Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional officers forwarded the petitions received by them,

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) যি ১১খন দৰখাস্ত কৰিছিল আৰু ভিতৰত এজনকো দিয়া নহল। সেইবোৰ under qualified নেকি? সেই দৰখাস্ত বিলাক চৰকাৰলৈ অহাৰ আগতেই এজেক্ট নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল দেখোন।

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY: Agency Appointment Sub-Division হিচাপে কৰাৰ কথা নাছিল গোটেই জিলাৰ কাৰণে কৰাৰ কথা আছিল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ পৰা যি ১১খন দৰখাস্ত দিছিল, সেইবোৰ কি কাৰণে genuine নহল যে তাৰ কাকো consider নকৰিলে?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : Eleven applications were received. They were submitted to the Government by Subdivisional officer, Sibsagar through the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat. The applications were for the district of Sibsagar and two parties were appointed. Government did not receive their applications before the appointment.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের (e) উত্তৰত কৈছে M/s Ramkumar Kamakhya Prasad Khemani এ ১০-১১-৫৯ তাৰিখে যোৰহাটত দিয়া দৰখাস্ত খন ছিল পাৰেহি (s) & (t) ২২-১-৬০ তাৰিখত অৰ্থাৎ যোৰহাটৰ পৰা ছিল পাউতে ২মাহ ১২ দিন লাগিল। ইমান পলম হোৱাটো যুক্তি বুদ্ধ হৈছেনে?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY : কিছমান মানুহে এনেদৰে দৰখাস্ত দি থাকে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া দৰকাৰ হয় তেতিয়াহে ডেপুটী কমিচনাৰে পঠায়।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে দৰখাস্ত লওঁতে ৫ টকা কৰ্ট ফী লয়। সেই কথা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY : Court fee লগাব পাৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : এইটো হৈছে শিৱসাগৰৰ কোটা আৰু শিৱসাগৰৰ মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে দৰখাস্ত বিচাৰিছে। তেনেস্থলত যোৰহাটৰ বহমানষ্টৰক দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি?

M. MOINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY : শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ কোটা নাছিল গোটেই জিলাখনৰ কাৰণে দৰখাস্ত বিচাৰাৰ পিচতহে বহমানষ্টৰক আৰু ডি, এন, হাজাৰিকান দৰখাস্ত পোৱা হৈছে।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Is it a fact, Sir, that the applications should be forwarded by the Deputy Commissioners and the Jorhat Trading and Transport Company has not sent the same through the Deputy Commissioner?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As I have stated the petitions need not necessarily come through the Deputy Commissioners. Some people submitted the petitions to the Deputy Commissioners and some people direct to the Government. Some people submitted their petitions to the Subdivisional Officers. Government gave an open invitation that such appointments would be made and petitions were submitted through various officers.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLLOI : Was there any time-limit for submitting these petitions?

(No reply).

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : যিবিলাকে চিঠাচিঠি আহি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দৰখাস্ত দিছিল, সেই দৰখাস্ত ১৭লাক জিলাৰ উপাউক্ত বা মহকুমাধিপতিৰ ওচৰলৈ তেখেত সকলৰ মতামতৰ কাৰণে পাঠিয়াই দিয়া হৈছিল নেকি?

Shri MAINUL HOQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): The two applicants' case were sent by the Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner's opinion was taken as far as I am aware.

Shri MAINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : নহয়, D.C., S.D.O. কে দিছিল।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabor): দখলি কৰা সময় বান্ধি—দিয়া হৈছিলনে?

Shri MAINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURI (minister): সময় বান্ধিদিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Messrs. D. N. H. আৰু Messrs Rahman Store এ জিলাৰ উপাউক্তৰ জৰিয়তে দখলি কৰা নাছিল নেকি?

Shri MAINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): উপাউক্তৰ জৰিয়তে বোধ কৰো কৰিছিল।

Collection of Data of gauge and discharge observations of river Manas

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked:

219. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) How long the collection of data of gauge and discharge of water of river Manas will continue and when it was started?
- (b) What is the total amount spent for this collection up till now?
- (c) Whether there is any hope for successful collection of data?
- (d) If not, why it is not abandoned?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D., Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied:

219. (a)—Hydrological observations should preferably be continued indefinitely on all important rivers whether or not there is any scheme or schemes on the river immediately in view. Therefore, the gauge and discharge observations on the Manas river need to be continued indefinitely, funds permitting. These observations have been started at three sites on the Manas as under—

	Gauge	Discharge
1. At Mathanguri ...	from November 1949	... November 1949.
2. At N. T. Road crossing	from 21st June 1955	... 1st July 1955.
3. At 5 miles below N. T. Road.	from 1st January 1956	... ..

(b)—The total amount spent up till now in this regard is Rs.68,257.

(c)—Yes. The gauges and discharges are being observed correctly and the data collected and recorded properly.

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

Shri SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): With regard to the reply to (b) it is stated "The total amount spent up till now in this regard is Rs. 68,257 and the reply to (a) last but one line, it is said—"... the gauge and discharge observations on the Manas river need to be continued indefinitely, funds permitting—"... Now my question is, after spending so much money if funds do not permit any more will these observations be discontinued?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D. Flood control and Irrigation wing) The answer is very clear Sir, that funds permitting the observations will continue.

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS: My question is that after spending so much money and if funds do not permit will the work be stopped?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has already replied to that.

Water outlet of Adabari-Bahari-Bagbar Embankment

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMEDI (Tarabari) asked :

220. Will the Minister P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Kukarjan is the only outlet for water on the 42 miles Adabari-Bahari-Bagbar Embankment?

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that during high flood, water of Kukarjan is damaging the crops of a vast area of Bagribari and Chenga Mauza of Barpeta Subdivision?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Minister himself visited the area and assured the people to give an embankment on both banks of this Kukarjan?

(d) Whether it is a fact that local people and the local M. L. As. gave representations to have one embankment on both banks of this Kukarjan?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the S. D. O., Civil gave a plan with a report to the Executive Engineer, E. and D.?

(f) Whether Government will be pleased to construct an embankment on both banks of this Kukarjan?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, P. W. D., Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

220. (a)—No ; there are two drainage outlets—one is Kukarjan and the other is Jaherjan in the entire length of Adabari-Bahari-Bagbar Embankment.

(b)—Some areas of Chenga Mouza occasionally gets inundated by floods of Kukarjan even after construction of Brahmaputra Dyke which has prevented this area from heavy flooding.

(c)—Yes. Minister had once visited this area and asked the Department to investigate the problem.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f)—Government do not consider that by constructing embankments on both banks of Kukarjan the area now inundated in the Chenga mouza will be freed from inundation as flood from Kukarbeel will continue to inundate the areas by spilling the low banks of the beel.

Appointment of Controller of Weights and Measures

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal asked :

221. Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Assam Public Service Commission held interviews of candidates and recommended names for the post of Controller of Weights and Measures in November last ?

(b) Whether there is any nominee belonging to Scheduled Castes ?

(c) In filling this post whether Government will give preference to any candidate coming from Scheduled Castes ?

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

221. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The appointment has not yet been made. It is under examination of Government.

Disbursement of Cattle loan sanctioned to the Mangaldoi Subdivision during 1959-60

Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaon) asked :

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

- (a) What is the total amount of cattle loan sanctioned to the Mangaldoi Subdivision during the year 1959-60 ?
- (b) When the amount was sanctioned ?
- (c) Whether the said amount has all been disbursed by the time ?
- (d) Who were the persons and Societies to whom the loan was disbursed ? (The date of disbursement to various Societies may be given.)
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the said amount was disbursed very late ?
- (f) If so, why ?
- (g) When the Barkur, Ruhinikash, Ujhagaon and Bihdia Societies were enquired into for the purpose of granting the loan and when the necessary documents were registered by them ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the Barkur, Ujhagaon and the Ruhinikash Societies have not yet been given loan ?
- (i) When the Ruhinikash Society was enquired into and why no loan has been sanctioned to that Society ?
- (j) If so, why ?
- (k) Whether Government is aware that large sum of money has been spent by the members of the society in getting loan for the preparation of necessary documents and affidavits ?
- (l) Whether the said Society was given any assurance by the officers of the Department ?

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

222. (a)—The total amount of cattle loan sanctioned to Mangaldai Subdivision during 1959-60 is Rs.2,15,000.

(b)—The amount was sanctioned during the month of August and September, 1959. (i. e., Rs.50,000 during August and the balance of Rs.1,65,000 during September, 1959).

(c)—Yes, an amount of Rs.1,74,410 has already been disbursed amongst 17 Co-operative Societies of Mangaldai Subdivision and the balance of Rs.40,590 has already been sanctioned to other 5 credit Societies. But the Societies have not been able to receive the payment after completion of necessary formalities.

(d)—The names of Societies to whom the loan was disbursed are given below showing the date of disbursement against each:—

1. Khagjani Gaonlia Bank ... 4th November, 1959.
2. No. 2 Sialmari Samabai Samity. 9th November, 1959.
3. Kharupatia Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 19th November, 1959.
4. Kharupatia Gaonlia Bank ... 8th December, 1959.
5. Konakatapara Gaonlia Bank 9th December, 1959.
6. Kasamari Bilpar Samabai Samity. 8th January, 1960.
7. Bidhia Gaonlia Bank ... 28th January, 1960.
8. Jilkapara Samabai Samity 29th January, 1960.
9. Gadhiapara Samabai Samity 8th February, 1960.
10. Dhowapara Samabai Samity 10th February, 1960.
11. Deodhanighat Gaonlia Bank Ltd. 23rd February, 1960.
12. Rangamati Borgaya Brihat-tar Rindan Samabai Samity, Ltd. 23rd February, 1960.

13. Sonowa Samabai Samity ... 12th January, 1960.
14. Sialmari Majgaon Samabai Samity. 1st March, 1960.
15. Kitora Gangapukhuri Samabai Samity. 1st March, 1960.
16. Medhipara Samabai Samity 5th March, 1960.
17. Kamargaon Samabai Samity 7th March, 1960.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—Information are furnished below :—

Name of Societies	Date of Enquiry
1. Ruhinikash Samabai Samity	11th September, 1959.
2. Barkur Samabai Samity ...	26th September, 1959.
3. Bidhia Samabai Samity ...	25th September, 1959.
4. Ojhagaon Gaonlia Bank ...	29th December, 1969.

Date of Registration :

1. Khats not yet registered.
2. 27th December, 1959 and 10th January, 1960. But registration is not yet completed.
3. 10th December, 1959.
4. Khats not yet registered.

(h)—Yes.

(i)—The loan application of the Ruhinikash Society was enquired into on 11th September, 1959. As the Society did not submit the proceedings of the general meeting to the Assistant Registrar the loan was sanctioned.

(j)—For the reasons stated at (i).

(k)—Yes. The Societies are to bear individual expenditure in respect of execution of documents and affidavits.

(l)—No.

Embankment at Digheli Ghai Jan

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)
asked:

223. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the embankment of Digheli Ghai Jan has caused high flood in the area of Dhupatari, Changsari, Malang, Bonmaja, Athiaboi, etc., of Sila Sinduri Ghopa Mauza of Kamalpur Circle?

(b) Whether it is a fact that for the years after the construction of the embankment crop has very badly failed in that vast field due to flood and water hyacinth menace?

(c) Whether it is a fact that during the flood the sluice gate is kept closed by earth filled in gunny bags and thus the flood level becomes very high on the north side of the embankment?

(d) Whether it is a fact that originally there was a plan to put one sluice gate at the mouth of Malang Jan so that Brahmaputra water cannot flow back to the paddy fields?

(e) Why this part of the project has not been taken up as yet and the people have been subjected to great hardship?

(f) Whether it is a fact that on the northern side of the embankment the entire field of about four sq. miles is paddy growing area?

(g) Whether it is a fact that on the southern side of the embankment the entire area is covered by fisheries and beels and with very little paddy fields?

(h) Whether it is a fact that the embankment was constructed only to protect the interest of the fishery holders to the detriment of the interest of the cultivators?

(i) Whether Government will be pleased to keep open the sluice gate throughout the year or until the sluice gate on the mouth of Malang Jan is constructed so that the excess water due to back-flow of the river for pressure of Brahmaputra water can find an outlet and the floating water hyacinth can pass out to the Beels from the paddy fields ?

(j) Whether it is a fact that the Embankment and Drainage Department assured the villagers who strongly objected to the construction of the embankment and the sluice on Digheli Ghai Jan that immediate measures would be taken to stop the recurrence of flood by putting embankment or other effective means to protect the villages ?

(k) Why no step whatsoever has been taken as yet ?

(l) When the sluice on Malang Jan will be started ?

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

223. (a)—No, Embankment at Dighalighaijan has a sluice opening which was so long kept open without a gate. The gate which is being fitted now will be required to be closed only during very early floods to protect young crops grown in the fringes of the low lying Dighalighaijan basin and at the end of cultivation season to provide irrigation facilities by preventing complete draining of the area. Such operation will not aggravate flood condition caused by Brahmaputra spill entering through Sessa and Molongjan in the areas on the upstream side of the sluice mentioned in the Question.

(b)—No.

(c)—For a few days last year, opening was closed by the people interested in the fields downstream of the sluice without authority. This caused slight rise in the flood level on the upstream side temporarily.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Yes. Most of the areas is under paddy cultivation. There are some marshy patches, where paddy is not grown.

(g)—A considerable part of the southern side is marshy land and a fishery; other areas are under paddy cultivation.

(h)—No.

(i)—Sluice gate will be closed only during early floods and late in the season without adversely affecting either side.

(j)—No.

(k)—Flood congestion in the areas upstream of the sluice which is independent of the Dighalighaijan embankment is likely to be eased considerably on construction of Puthimari embankment, which is already taken up.

(l)—There is no such proposal at the present.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) :

চৰকাৰে জানেনে যে এই বান্ধ বন্ধাৰ আগতে সেইঠাইত বানপানী হোৱা নাছিল বান্ধ বন্ধাৰ পিচতহে বানপানী হৈছে। চাব, বান্ধ বন্ধাৰ পিচতপৰা প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে সেইঠাইত বানপানী হৈছে—অৰ্থাৎ দীঘলীয়া বাই খালটোৰ দুটা মলং খাল। খালটো বিলবিলাক বন্ধাকৰি মীনমহলৰ Interest ৰ কাৰণে বান্ধ বান্ধিলে। মলং নদীৰে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওভটানি বানত যি পানী সোমায়—সেই পানী বাহিৰলৈ যাবলৈ বাট নাই। সেই পানী স্থানীয় খেতি পথাৰত সোমাই। আজি ৪ বছৰে তাত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই, সেই সম্পৰ্কে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি তাৰ যথা যথ ব্যৱস্থা লবনে? মোক লগতলৈ তদন্ত কৰিবণে?

Mr. SPEAKER: সেইটো চাব।

(VOICE : এইটো প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ নাই।)

Creation of some posts in the Basic Education Board to open Record Branch

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some posts were created about 6 months back to open Record Branch in the Basic Education Board?

- (b) If so, why the branch in question has not been opened ?
- (c) Whether the post of the Basic Education Officer has been filled up ?
- (d) If not, why not ?
- (e) Whether Government is contemplating to abolish the post ?

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

224. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It has already been opened.

(c)—There is no such post in Assam Educational Service. The post is on-cadred and redesignated as Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Basic Education and filled up recently.

(d)&(e)—Do not arise.

Venture Lower Primary Schools taken over by Government in 1959-60

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) How many Venture Lower Primary Schools have been taken over by Government in 1959-60 ?

(b) Why all the Venture Lower Primary Schools are not yet taken over ?

(c) What are the names of the venture schools that have been taken over in Barpeta Subdivision ?

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

225. (a)—1015.

(b)—All the Venture Lower Primary Schools are being taking over gradually according to availability of funds.

(c)—A list is placed on the Assembly Library table.

**Regarding money allotted for repair works
in Barpeta Subdivision**

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Dastes'] asked :

226. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the money allotted in 1959-60 for repair and construction of roads and buildings in Barpeta Subdivision has been spent in time ?
- (b) If not, what amount will be surrendered and what are the reasons for the same ?

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

226. (a)—The amount allotted for repair works has been spent in time. But due to certain difficulties, the amount allotted for construction of roads and buildings could not be spent, in full.

(b)—An amount of Rs.2,08,589 has been surrendered due to non-finalisation of a particular scheme by the Administrative Department and for dearth of bridge materials.

Regarding Harangajao Bazar Protection Scheme

Shri HEMDHOR MOHAN HAPLANGBAR (North-Cachar Hills (Reservcn for Scheduld Tribes) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the scheme of Harangajao Bazar Protection was taken up by the E. and D. Department ?
- (b) If so, whether it is a fact that the survey work has been made by the Department some years ago ?
- (c) If the answers to the above are in the affirmative why action for the execution of the scheme has not been taken uptil now ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take an immediate action now ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

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M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister
P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

227. (a) to (e)—Survey for possible protection measure at Harangajao Bazar was carried out at a cost of Rs.250 in 1955-56. But as the Flood Control Funds are limited and as the cost of any effective protection measure would be much more than the value of the properties in the bazar, no protection measure can be taken up.

Permit system for going to Mizo Hills

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

228. Will the Minister for Tribal Areas be pleased to state—

(a) Why permits are required to go to Mizo Hills ?

(b) When such permit system will be abolished ?

(c) How many permits have been issued till now since Independence ?

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

228. (a)—Permits are required because the provisions of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 (Act V of 1873) which is in force in Mizo District lay down certain restrictions for non-residents of the district to enter the district.

(b)—It is not contemplated, at present, to withdraw the restrictions imposed under the Inner Line Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. This step has been taken in consultation with the Government of India.

(c)—Permits issued to foreigners and Indians from Independence to date are 216 and 5329 respectively.

Establishment of a Technical School at Mangaldoi

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Mangaldai) asked :

229. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating the establishment of a Technical School at Mangaldoi during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :
229.—No.

Establishment of Welfare Centres in Tea Areas of Assam

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether there was provision in the Second Five Year Plan for establishing Community Welfare Centres in Tea Areas of Assam for the welfare of the labourers ?

(b) If so, what was the number of such centres proposed to be opened ?

(c) How many of such centres have already been established and how many are in progress ?

(d) What is the reason for delaying in establishment of the centres ?

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

230. (a)—Yes.

(b)—25 Community Centres in plantation areas and 4 Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Labour.

(c)—Construction of two Community Centres—one at Dijoo and the other at Salana and one Welfare Centre for Urban Industrial Labour at Tinsukia is nearly completed. Seven more Community Centres, and one Welfare Centre at Tezpur, are under construction now.

(d)—On the recommendation of the Labour Welfare Board, the Original Schemes had to be revised to make the centres in a larger scale by reducing the number of Community Centres from 81 to 25 and that of Welfare Centres of Urban Industrial Labour from 15 to 4. It took sometime in finalising the revised scheme with the Planning Commission's approval. Non-availability of land in the suitable areas however, created great difficulties in the timely implementation of the scheme.

Shri DURGEWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): এই Labour Welfare Centre বিলাক—হওতে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনারো ৪ বছর এমাহ গল; আৰু মাত্ৰ ১১ মাহ বাকী আছে—এতিয়াও কাম চালু হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATI (Minister Labour): Labour একেবাৰে চালু হোৱা নাই বুলি কোৱা ঠিক নহব; কাৰণ ৪টা Centre লোৱা হৈছিল। তাৰে ২টা Complete হৈছে আৰু ২টাৰ কাম চলি আছে, কাম Community Centre ২৫টাৰ ভিতৰত ৭টাৰ ইতিপূৰ্বে Sanction দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই ৭টা Centre ক'ত ক'ত হব ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: সেই বিলাক হল বাণীপাৰা, তেজপুৰ, দেখান হেঙৰা; সুন্দৰপুৰ (গোলাঘাট), শিবসাগৰ, পূৰ্ণাই, চোটটিংবাই, আৰু বৰজুলি।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই ৪ বছৰ ১ মাহে মাটি ৰোগাৰ কৰা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister): এই বিলাক কোনো গাঁই শুটিয়া লোকৰ মাটি নহয়—আমি চাহ বাগানক মাটি খুজিব লগা হৈছিল, বাগানে মাটি দৰকাৰ মতে সুবিধা ঠাইত দিব পৰা নাছিল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই মাটিবিলাকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লগা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: বিনা ক্ষতিপূৰণেই দিছে; কিন্তু যতে দিব খোজে, তাত কলে লাভ নাই, গতিকে মাটিৰ কৰণেই পলম হৈছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: তথাপি ৪ বছৰ ১ মাহ পিচত এইকামত যিমান Interest লব লাগিছিল—তেনে হোৱা নাই।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: কামত যে গাফিলি হৈছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই কিন্তু গোটেই দায়িত্ব বিভাগৰ নহয় মাটি আমি সুবিধা ঠাইত নাপালে কাম কৰিব নোৱৰো।

Condition of the Chenga-Bohari (Lachima) Road

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

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

(a) Whether Government are aware of the terrible condition of the Chenga-Bohari (Lachima) Road ?

- (b) If so, why Government do not try to improve the said road ?
- (c) Whether the road will be gravelled before the rainy season ?
- (d) When the road was constructed ?
- (e) Why the road has been neglected ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to improve this road ?
- (g) Whether any Public Works Department higher ranking officer has visited the road ?
- (h) If so, when ?

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

231. (a) & (b)—The roads were heavily damaged by the last flood. The road from Chenga to Bohari has been repaired and the condition of the same is now good. The road from Chenga to Lachima is under repair.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The road from Bohari to Chenga was constructed in 1952-53 and the road from Chenga to Lachima was taken up in 1954-55 and completed in 1958.

(e)—They have not been neglected.

(f) Reply to (a) above may please be referred to.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—The last date of inspection by the Superintending Engineer, Gauhati is 12th March, 1960.

Regarding Cold Weather Bridge at Burikhama P.W.D. Ghat

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

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

- (a) When the construction of the Cold Weather Bridge over the river Naljara at Burikhama Public Works Department Ghat was ordered ?

- (b) Why the bridge is not yet completed ?
- (c) When it will be completed ?
- (d) How many hours the Cold Weather Bridge out of the same ghat could be utilised by the people during 1958-59 before it was washed away ?
- (e) Why the Cold Weather Bridge has been sanctioned only for the Northern Stream and not for Southern Stream ?
- (f) How the people will cross over this Southern Stream to reach the Cold Weather Bridge ?
- (g) Why the Cold Weather Bridge was not sanctioned just one hundred yards west of the present Cold Weather Bridge so that it could cover the entire breadth of the river ?
- (h) Who is responsible for this mis-judgement ?
- (i) Why the bridge was not completed in time when the Deputy Minister, Public Works Department promised to do while he crossed over this river ?

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

232. (a)—Work order was issued on 16th December, 1959.

(b)—The bridge was completed on 23rd February, 1960.

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

(d)—It was utilised by the public for one and half months after completion.

(e)—The Cold Weather Bridge has been sanctioned for the Northern Stream only as the river conditions do not permit construction over the Southern Stream.

(f)—By Marboat.

(g)—It was constructed at the present site taking into consideration the river condition and to avoid a very long bridge at a prohibitive cost which is likely to be washed away by the strong current of the Southern Stream.

(h)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (g) above.

(i)—No promise. The honourable Questioner was told that it would be looked into and action taken accordingly.

Number of Ayurvedic and Subsidised Dispensaries

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

233. Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries functioning in the State and what is the number of Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries ?

(b) What is the standard of teaching in Assam Ayurvedic College and what are the academical qualification of the staff of the College with names ?

(c) What steps the State Government have taken for supply of indigenous Ayurvedic medicine to the public in genuine need ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

233. (a)—Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries functioning in the State ... 6
 Number of Government Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries ... 28

(b)—Standard of teaching in Assam Ayurvedic College—Diploma Course. Name and academical qualifications of the staff are noted below:—

Names	Qualification
1. Shri J. C. Bhattacharjee	... Ayurvedacharyya of the Varanasi Hindu University.
2. Dr. G. Das	... M. B., D. T. M.
3. Dr. B. L. Das	... M. B. B. S.
4. Dr. B. Phukan	... M. B. B. S.
5. Shri R. C. Sarma	... } Diploma holders of Orthodox Ayurvedic Institutions.
6. Shri L. N. Sarma	
7. Shri S. Bhattacharyya	
8. Shri M. N. Devadikary	... Ayurvedacharyya of the Varanasi Hindu University.
9. Sm. B. Patwari	... M. Sc.
10. Shri N. C. Deka	... M. Sc. (Tech.)

(c)—Indigenous Ayurvedic medicines are supplied to the public who are in genuine need from Government and Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : ইয়াত ৬টা আয়ুৰ্বেদীক Dispensary লোয়াৰ কথা কৈছে; এইবিলাক কত কত লোৱা হৈছে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical) : চৰকাৰী Civil Hospital বিলাকৰ লগে লগে লোৱা হৈছে—যেনে, গৌহাটী, তেজপুৰ, নগাঁও, যোৰহাট ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু চিলচৰ।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : এই বিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষকসকলৰ ভিতৰত, কেইটামান Orthodox Ayurvedic Institution ত পাচ কৰা—যেনে Sl. No. 5,6,7. সেই উপাধীটো কাশী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত পাচ কৰা আয়ুৰ্বেদদাচাৰ্য্য বুলি ধৰা হয় নে কিবা বেলেগ বুলিহে ধৰা হয়?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I am not sure. I shall find out and let the honourable Members know later.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : এই যে ৬টা Hospital লোৱা হ'ল মজলদৈত বেমাৰ বেচি স্বত্বত কিয় এটা খোলা নহ'ল?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : মজলদৈ মহকুমাত Subsided আয়ুৰ্বেদীক ডিস্পেন্সাৰী কেইটা মান দিয়া হৈছে।

Regarding Lottery in the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

234. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether lottery is regarded as gambling?
- (b) Whether lottery is abolished from the State?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that thousands of money are going outside this State where lottery is in existence?
- (d) Whether the persons who indulge in lottery play or in other gambling are penalised?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

234. (a)—A lottery is a scheme for distribution of prizes by lot or chance but whether it amounts to gaming within the meaning of the Public Gambling Act would depend on the fact and circumstances of each case.

(b)—Government is refusing permission to hold raffles or lotteries since some years.

(c)—Yes, but amount involved is not known to Government.

(d)—Any person keeping any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery, not being a lottery authorised by the State Government is liable to be punished under Section 294A, I. P. C. Such unauthorised lottery if carried on in a common gaming house, that is to say, a house, or place used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying or keeping such house or place, may also be punished under the Public Gambling Act, 1867.

Pay scales of Licentiate Doctors and Ayurved Diploma Holders

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

235. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the scale of pay granted to Assistant Surgeons II of the State?

(b) What is the scale of pay granted to the Ayurved Diploma Holders in Government service?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to grant uniform scale of pay to the Licentiate Doctors and Ayurved Diploma Holder employees?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

235. (a)—Rupees 175—7½—250—(E.B.)—10—300 per mensem.

(b)—Rupees 125—5—190—(E.B.)—7½—250 per mensem.

(c)—Government will examine.

A booklet under the name “Dhangsar Pathat Assam Congress”

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

236. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to a booklet written and published by Shri Biman Pachani, Jorhat on 31st January, 1960 under the name “Dhangsar Pathat Assom Congress”?

(b) If so, whether the allegation made on the Government in the 2nd paragraph at page 5 of the said booklet, is a fact?

(c) If the reply to (b) above is in the affirmative, how this has happened?

(d) What action Government have taken when an allegation of mis-appropriation to the tune of about 1 lakh is openly there?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

236. (a)—Yes.

(b), (c) & (d)—The allegations were enquired into and found to be baseless. Shri Biman Pachani was given an opportunity to adduce whatever evidence he could in support of his allegations but he has failed to do so.

Confirmation of District Transport Officers**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)**

asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the posts of District Transport Officers are not made permanent as yet?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make all persons permanent who have completed five years of their service?

(c) If so, why the District Transport Officers who have completed five years of their services are not made permanent?

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

237. (a)—Eight posts of District Transport Officer have already been made permanent.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The question of confirmation of District Transport Officers who are suitable has been postponed till a policy decision of their encadrement in A.C.S. II is taken.

Amount of money surrendered by P. W. D. (R. & B.) in 1959-60

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)

asked:

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

(a) What amount of money for 1959-60 is going to be surrendered by P. W. D. (R. & B.) in Assam for non-utilisation?

(b) What amount of money for the year is going to be surrendered in North Kamrup Division, Nalbari?

(c) Why such large amounts are surrendered by P.W.D. successively every year at a time when there is demand for more works?

(d) Who is responsible for surrender of money in North Kamrup Division when there is pressing need for execution of many important works?

(e) What steps Government proposed to take for inefficiency shown in execution of works resulting in large surrender of money each year?

(f) What steps Government proposed to take so that there may be no recurrence of such things in future?

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

238. (a)—An amount of Rs.49,46,159.

(b)—An amount of Rs.2,62,213.

(c)—The amount surrendered this year cannot be called very heavy in view of total Budget provision of Rs.12,24,69,687. Surrender is mainly due to dearth of technical personnel, materials and suitable contractors and partly for non-finalisation of schemes by Government in different Departments. In this connection Hon'ble Member may see the Press statement of Minister, P. W. D., published in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 25th August, 1958.

(d) & (e)—Does not arise.

(f)—To meet the shortage of technical personnel Government have opened two Engineering Colleges in the State and for the time being recruitments are also being made from outside the State. As regards shortage of foreign materials which is mainly due to foreign exchange difficulty, the State Government are arranging the programme of works according to the limited resources that is likely to be available within the country.

As regards non-finalisation of schemes, many of the scheme have since been finalised and as a result surrender has been reduced to Rs.49 lacs during this year, which is far less than the previous years.

Nationalisation of Barpeta-North Gauhati via Nalbari-Rangiya route

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

239. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state when the Barpeta-North Gauhati *via* Nalbari-Rangiya route will be taken over by the Assam Government for State Transport Service ?

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

239. The North Gauhati-Barpeta route will be considered for nationalisation along with other routes during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Appointment of Chief Engineer in the State Electricity Board

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

240. Will the Minister, Power (Electricity) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the appointment of Chief Engineer in the State Electricity Board is going to be made from persons outside the State of Assam ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Engineer who is going to be appointed is a retired one ?
- (c) If so, what is the difficulty of Government in extending the term of service of Shri G. Goswami the present Chief Engineer, instead of appointing a retired man from outside the state of Assam ?

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI [(Minister, Power (Electricity))] replied :

240.(a)—The Assam State Electricity Board being an autonomous body the question of recruitment of the Board's Officers and Staff is entirely for the Board to decide and determine. Shri G. C. Goswami, Chief Electrical Engineer and Electrical Adviser to the Government was on deputation to the Board. On his superannuation the Board decided to fill-up the post of Chief Electrical Engineer by advertisement with a view to recruiting a really qualified and suitable person. Several persons including Shri Goswami applied for the post and were interviewed by the Selection Committee set up for the purpose. The Committee unanimously selected Shri H. B. Gupta at present Chief Engineer of the Punjab Electricity Board, for the post. The Board accepted this recommendation to appoint Shri Gupta as Chief Electrical Engineer of the Board.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Settlement of land at Jaljali P.G.R. in Paschim Somaria**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Land Settlement Advisory Committee at Gauhati has appointed a sub-committee to recommend settlement of land at Jaljali P.G.R. in Paschim Somaria ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the sub-committee allotted land to different groups of people and also appointed local sub-committees for preparing tentative list of allottees ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Revenue Minister has set aside all these recommendations without taking the land Settlement Advisory Committee into confidence ?
- (d) If so, on what basis this was done ?

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

241. (a)—No. The Deputy Commissioner constituted a sub-committee.

(b)—Yes, the sub-committee suggested division of the area into block for allotment to the different groups of people and also suggested the names of some persons of Pub-Chamaria and Paschim Chamaria to form a local sub-committee to assist the Assistant Settlement Officer in preparing the list of allottees.

(c)—As there was great difference of opinion among the members of the local sub-committee and several objections were received from the local people about the division of the area formation of the local sub-committee, Deputy Minister, Revenue visited the place on 22nd December 1959 with local officers and Deputy Secretary, Revenue. He met the people of the locality and heard their grievances. In the interest of the public and expeditious disposal of the Jaljali affairs which were dragging on for long due to several claims and counter claims of different parties, the Deputy Minister passed final orders by which the division of the areas to different groups of people was modified.

(d)—It was done on the basis of the spot enquiry by the local officers, Deputy Secretary and also by the Deputy Minister, Revenue.

Number of Venture Lower Primary Schools to be taken over by the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

asked :

242. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Venture Lower Primary Schools recommended by the School Boards in the State of Assam for taking them over by Government in the year 1959-60 ?
- (b) The number of such schools already taken by the Government ?
- (c) The number of Venture Lower Primary Schools recommended by the Sibsagar School Board, for taking over by the Government ?
- (d) The number of such schools already taken ?
- (e) The number and the names of such institutions which are not yet taken and the cause thereof ?

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

242. (a)—1,015.

(b)—All the 1,015 Venture Lower Primary Schools have been taken over.

(c)—69.

(d) & (e)—All the 69 Venture Lower Primary Schools have been taken over.

Nationalization of Shillong Hydro Electric Company

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

asked :

243. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity, be pleased to enquire and state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Shillong Hydro-electric Company unnecessarily delays in giving electric connection to the houses ?
- (b) If so, why ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Company has not employed adequate number of Technical hands ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to take over the concern after the termination of its present lease period, and remove the troubles now caused to the public ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) Power replied :

243. (a)—Government have no information, as no such complaint has been received.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The question of appointing adequate number of technical hands is entirely a matter for the Company. But from local inspections carried by the Senior Electrical Inspector it appears that the Company have the requisite number of technical hands necessary for running electric supply.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—The question as to whether a private Electrical undertaking should be acquired is now a matter entirely for the Board to decide.

Stages proposed for Nationalization of Road Transport

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) What are the stages by which Road Transport was and is proposed to be nationalised in the State ?

(b) What is the investment made in nationalisation of road Transport to different stages to Assam ?

(c) What is the net income after making the road transport separately for each year ?

(d) Whether Government propose to set up an Organisation composed of vehicle owners and transport workers sponsored by Government to examine this ?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to consider the case of North Kamrup in the first instance ?

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

244. (a)—As per Statement 'A' placed on the Library Table.

(b)—As per Statement 'B' placed on the Library Table.

(c)—As per Statement 'B' placed on the Library Table.

(d)—No. The State Transport Organisation is under the control of the State Road Transport Board which examines the working of State Transport undertaking.

(e)—does not arise.

Length of new roads taken up by the Public Works Department during the First and Second Plan in Gauhati Subdivision

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

245. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) How many miles of new roads were taken by the Public Works Department in the first Five-Year Plan and Second Five-Year Plan in the Gauhati Subdivision ?

(b) How many miles of new roads were taken in the Thanas (i) Gauhati, (ii) Palasbari, (iii) Hajo, (iv) Rangia and (v) Nalbari ?

(c) How many miles of new roads were taken by Public Works Department in Kamalpur Thana (i) in the First Five-Year Plan and (ii) in the Second Five-Year Plan ?

(d) Whether Government are aware of the public feeling that Kamalpur Thana was neglected in the matter of allotting roads under these two Five Year Plans though the area is extremely backward in communication facilities ?

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

245. (a)—First Five-Year Plan—424 miles.
Second Five-Year Plan—272.75 miles.

(b)—

Name of thana	Total mileage taken up during First and Second Five-Year Plan
Gauhati	23.38 miles.
Palasbari	29.25 „
Hajo	124.24 „
Rangia	64.0 „
Nalbari	93.80 „
(c) First Five-Year Plan	24 „
Second Five-Year Plan	14.75 „
	<hr/> 38.75 „

(d)—Selection of roads is made Subdivision-wise, according to needs and as recommended by the Subdivisional Development Board and the Assam Road Communication Board. As such, the question of neglecting a particular thana may not, perhaps, arise.

Number of Venture Primary School in Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

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

(a) The total number of Venture Primary Schools and additional number of teachers required in the existing Primary Schools of Gauhati Subdivision?

(b) How many of the venture Primary Schools and how many additional posts have been sanctioned for Gauhati this year?

(c) What Government propose to do with the remaining Venture Primary Schools and remaining additional posts required?

(d) Whether Government have lately received a complaint of non-payment of Rs.5.00 to each of the Primary School teachers of Gauhati Subdivision?

(e) Whether Government have lately received complaint of irregular payment to teachers by the Gauhati School Board?

(f) What measures Government propose to take to remove the grievances of the teachers of non Subdivision for irregular payment and payment of Rs.5.00 to each?

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

246. (a)—Total number of Venture Lower ... 194
Primary Schools.

Additional teachers required ... 274

(b)—Venture Primary Schools taken over ... 165
Additional posts sanctioned ... 30

(c)—This depends upon availability of funds.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Payments have since been made.

Adjournment Motion

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received a Notice of Adjournment Motion from Shri Hiralal Patwari. It relates to the mass killing in South Africa. Perhaps the hon. members know that Adjournment Motion is brought to censure Government for their acts of commission and omission, so in this matter, Assam Government is neither directly nor indirectly a party in that mass killing resorted to in South Africa. Therefore, this cannot form a subject matter for discussion in an adjournment motion in this House. So I rule this motion as out of order.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, as far as the mass killing in South Africa is concerned, it is our intention to move a Resolution in this House with the consent of the hon. members of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : The House has consented. Election to various committees.

Speaker's announcement of the names of the Members elected to the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates, the Text Book Committee and Road Communication Board

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to announce the results of the election to the Committee of Public Accounts, Committee on Estimates, Text Book Committee and Road Communication Board. The number of candidates being equal to the number of seats vacant the following have been elected unanimously.

Committee on Public Accounts

1. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala, M.L.A.
2. „ Mohi Kanta Das, M.L.A.,
3. „ Dandeswar Hazarika, M.L.A.,
4. „ Purnananda Chetia, M.L.A.,
5. Mrs. Usha Borthakur, M.L.A.,
6. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur, M.L.A.,
7. „ Ghanashyam Talukder, M.L.A.,

Committee on Estimates

1. Shri Bhuvan Chandra Pradhani, M.L.A.,
2. „ Lila Kanta Bora, M.L.A.,
3. „ Mahadev Das, M.L.A.,
4. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta, M.L.A.,
5. Shri Durgeswar Saikia, M.L.A.,
6. „ Dandi Ram Dutta, M.L.A.,
7. Shrimati Komol Kumari Baruah, M.L.A.,
8. Shri Hareswar Goswami, M.L.A.,
9. „ Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, M.L.A.,
10. Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed, M.L.A.,

Text Book Committee

1. Shri Dwigesh Chandra Deb Sarma, M.L.A., and
2. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda, M.L.A.,

Road Communication Board

1. Shri Maham Singh, M.L.A.,

**Speaker's Ruling on the Assam Homeopathic Medicine
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1959**

Mr. SPEAKER: I reserved my ruling on the Assam Homeopathic Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959. I want to give that ruling to day.

This Hon'ble House heard the views, expressed by the Advocate General in regard to the admissibility of the Assam Homeopathic Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959, for consideration on 17th March, 1960. I agree with the Advocate General.

I hold that the Assam Homeopathic Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1959, does not come within the purview of either Article 199 (1) or Article 199 (3) and as such there is no necessity for any recommendation from Governor for its introduction or consideration before it is passed.

The Bill if passed will have no effect on the Consolidated Fund. Section 15 of the Principal Act provides creation of a Homeopathic Fund and it is apparent that all the expenditure under this Act will be met from this fund. Increase in the number of members does not necessarily mean increase in the total expenditure, as inspite of increase in the total number of members the total expenditure may vary will be adjusted within the financial limits of the fund. As such Article 207 (3) is not attracted,

I therefore hold that this Bill does not come under the ambit of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution and rule that no previous sanction or recommendation of the Governor is necessary in passing of the Bill.

I allow the motion for consideration of the Bill. For one thing however, I like to draw the attention of the hon. members of this House that in such marginal cases, to come to a finding it is always desirable that a financial memorandum is attached with such a Bill.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on privileges

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I beg to present the Report of the privilege Committee regarding matters relating to complaints against the speech of the hon. member made by the hon. member of this House.

MOTION

Further discussion on the Motion moved by Shri Hareswar Goswami regarding size, scheme and target of the Third Five Year Plan

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development) : Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon. members on both side of the House for having taken such keen interest in the matter of planning. Planning in India is yet quite young, although we are practically gone out of the Second Plan, the First Plan was purely a spring of the schemes existing and prospective, which were taken together and called the plan. The Second Plan was a real plan which took a lot of thinking and preparation. At that time the main problem which was before the Public eye was growing unemployment in the country. Experts from the different parts of the world were invited to advise us on planning. Sir, in the Second Plan emphasis was shifted from agriculture to industry. The Second Plan was defective from the point of view of resources, in the sense that fifty per cent of the plan was left uncovered. The result was that before the Plan got into strides crisis of foreign Exchange occurred our Striding between got expanding and we had to pass Resolution to close down the statutory reserve, From that time onwards, a great deal of reality

has been injected in the minds of the planners and a great deal of emphasis has been put on the question of resources.

It has been realised now that planning does not really mean drawing up of certain schemes in terms of requirements. It is now realised that planning consists in balancing against requirements available resources for the maximum good of the country and the people. Now Sir, out of the total amount of Rs.2,400 crores in the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,200 crores was provided for deficit financing. A sum of Rs.800 crores was expected to be available from foreign assistance, but yet we could not find out the resources for the balance of the Rs. 400 crores. Sir, with a view to obtain necessary foreign exchange, the Finance Ministers successively have gone abroad, and they succeeded in easing the foreign exchange difficulty. Every effort was made to control imports goods. There was a drastic cut in the imports certain goods which were considered necessary in 1957 were drastically cut. But fortunately, some foreign countries like U. S. A., Russia, Germany, France and some other countries of the East have promised assistance, but still the situation has not completely eased. The situation which developed in the course of the Second Five Year Plan will have far reaching effect in the Third Five Year Plan. So nobody desires that in our Third Five Year Plan we should entirely depend on the external assistance. We should find out available resources in our country so that we may depend more on our internal resources. But we cannot exclusively depend on ourselves. The foreign assistance must be sought for. We cannot have all our requirements produced or manufactured overnight in our country. Sir, although I have said that the foreign exchange crisis has been eased to some extent, we have got to import heavy machineries from abroad for implementation of our Plans. We have yet to make our raw materials for these machineries. Nearly 60 per cent of the imported raw materials are required for the industrial purposes. Again, nearly 25 per cent are for other purpose and 12 per cent for machinery. Now, obviously, our raw materials and machinery will continue to be imported to this country although in the mean time it has been possible for our country to manufacture them. But Sir, a great difficulty has been experienced in manufacturing machineries for want of Steel. In the Second Five Year Plan we have therefore set up 3 new steel plants. In the Third Five Year Plan, the Government of India is thinking to set up another Steel plant. It is hoped that next year steel position will be eased. We hope that when these plants come into full production it would be possible for us to manufacture heavy machineries within the country. The Minister of Industries in the Parliament indicated as to what machineries are going to be manufactured in the country in course of the Third Five Year Plan. Machinery for Sugar industry, Cement and Electricity etc, will be manufactured in India and then our position with regard to import of machineries will also be eased. But at present there are huge demands for imported steel and machineries. Therefore, a good deal of foreign exchange would still be necessary. As a matter of fact, a good deal of criticism is going on as to why instead of establishing three steel plants in the Second Five Year Plan we could not set up two Steel Mills and one heavy machinery plant. Some even say we should have set up one steel plant in the first Plan. Had we stated a steel plant, earlier it would have been possible for us to manufacture heavy machineries earlier.

India also has to decide whether we should start a new steel plant in the Third Plan, or we should try to expand the existing units to 8 million tons and obtain 2 million tons by milling set up, and is already negotiating with United States of America to start a new Steel Plant at Bokaro. What I personally feel is that even the capacity of 10 million tons would not be enough for this country. We will definitely require more in the near future.

I find that perfunctory attention is given to the resources question not merely by people, but even by honourable members. I realise the difficulty also. In the matter of suggesting resources difficulties are involved.

So far as the taxation it concerned, it may involved political complication. Honourable members opposite were called upon to give advice to our Finance Minister in the Resources Committee. But unfortunately, it was attended by only one member. Therefore, I am constrained to make this remark that perfunctory attention is paid by members opposite as well as the outside. But unless we solve this question of resources it will be very difficult to have a sizeable plan. We must realise that in the very middle of the Second Plan we have to cut if for short fall in resources. We should avoid such predicament in future. It will now be realised that all possible sources of taxation have been utilised. It is now an unenviable task of the Finance Minister both in the Centre as well as in the State, to look for fresh items for taxations. Therefore, the feeling in the minds of the people is that taxation has reached its limit. In the matter of direct taxation there is an attempt to try halt. For this reason, the Central Finance Minister has switched over to indirect taxation in the last budget. Today direct taxation is the right to have reached a limit. If we want mixed economy, we cannot resort to direct taxation alone. Therefore, indirect taxation has also to be resorted to. Now the indirect taxation means an additional burden to the common men. Our aim is to establish a socialistic pattern of economy which inevitably and obviously means that there will be equitable distribution not merely of wealth but also of burden. Socialistic Society can arise out of Socialistic capital formation. Socialistic capital formation depend not only upon the taxation of the rich, it will depend more and more contribution of the common man, as has been prevalent in U.S.S.R. There Sir, turn over is the main sources of Government revenue. It is for this reason that our Honourable Members opposite must face squarely this responsibility of resources creation against which this plan is to be drawn. Now, Sir, the Sales Tax is the only elastic source of revenue with State Government. So far as the Excise and export Duties are concerned, they are lucrative sources, but this belong to the Centre. So, it extremely difficult for the State Government to find new resources. Therefore, when the Finance Minister invites the opposition members to give valuable suggestions as to how capital formation for Third Plan period can be brought about, I think it would be their duty to respond properly. According to Central thinking we may expect for India a plan of 9,950 crores. Now, this has regarded as a heavy sum, over and above the existing taxations. Now, naturally, if we are to succeed in raising this amount, the whole nation must co-operate.

It would not do to accept the plan and then we go back to the people and say, "Look, this Congress Government is wicked, it goes on raising the taxes". We should be consistent. What we pass as Plan should then cease to be a controversial issue. It should no longer be a

party issue. Planning can succeed, and succeed fully only if after passing, it ceases to be a party issue. In the Communist and Socialist countries where planning has, after initial mistakes and difficulties, succeeded—it has succeeded mainly because it is regarded as a National Plan. It is not regarded as a party issue. In India we are carrying on the great experiment of socialist planning on a democratic basis. Perhaps hon. Members as well as many people outside do not realise that in democracy also after the Plan is adopted it ceases to be a party issue, and it has to be implemented on a non-party basis, and then only it may succeed. All methods of resource creation, once they are adopted, have to be accepted as non-party issue, that means when we speak to the people, both inside the Assembly as well as outside, we should speak in one voice so that we may be able to convince people that if any sacrifice is involved then it is for the Nation, if any suffering is involved then it is for the Nation and themselves. For this suffering and sacrifice they may not enjoy the fruit in their live time but what they suffer today becomes a gift to their children for to-morrow. What a man believes in he suffers for, what a man does not believe in he result in undergoing the same. So if we advise the people in one voice then naturally the people will realise that this is necessary for the Nation, for the State, for the children and for themselves, and then they will smilingly carry on the burden. I have therefore, with great respect, to request the hon. Members opposite to bear this in mind so that once the discussions are over they adopt the Plan with that spirit of obligation.

Now Sir, I was saying that so far as resources are concerned the broad thinking at the centre is that the surplus from revenues over expenditure on the existing basis would be about 200 crores, contributions from Railways 150 crores, surpluses of other Government enterprises 470 crores, loan from public 850 crores, small savings 550 crores, Provident Fund, contributions betterment lives etc. 380 crores, and additional taxes 1650 crores. This comes to 4250 crores, external assistance for the Plan is estimated at 2,200 crores, and deficit financing at 550 crores. This brings the Total to 7,000 crores.

It will be noticed that the deficit financing has been brought down from 1200 in the Second Plan to 550 crores in the Third Plan. Obviously it is being so drawn down because it is felt that already in the 2nd Plan a great inflationary pressure has arisen. The prices of commodities began to rise after 1955, so much so that in the second part of 1957 it was realised that the position is getting serious, and the National Development Council to cold the price rise, decided on State Trading. Now State Trading is an important item of price establishment. Our State Government has, gone ahead in this direction. The other State in India are in various stages of State Trading but it has not taken full shape anywhere. The result of this State Trading has been to check the price rise, and the National Development Council has again decided that the Chief Ministers should meet in Delhi and suggest how to hold the price line. Why? Because in the 3rd Plan a great deal of expenditure is involved nearly 10,000 crores. It is feared that further inflationary pressure would arise. If inflationary pressure arises, then what happens? Then your physiscal targets of the Plan are reduced. You may spend 10,000 crores, but the physical targets may be reduced to 5,000 crores because of the cut in the purchasing power of the

Rupee arising out of the inflationary pressure. It was noticed that nearly 100 crores was raised by the Centre by way of additional taxation in course of last few years, but nearly the whole of it was absorbed in raising the salaries and wages of the Government servants. So the question naturally arises, what is the use of raising fresh taxation, merely to pay back to the incumbents and thereby raise the price structure of the country without getting any return by way of development? If we fail to answer this question Planning becomes redundant and negatory. Therefore the decision was taken by the National Development Council that effort should be made to hold the price rise. I don't know what the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister in Delhi will do on the 18th April when they meet. I hope it would be possible for them to devise ways and means whereby it may be possible to hold the price line.

Now Sir, if we can have the State Trading all over the country and carry it successfully, then we may be able to stabilise prices and hold the price rise. But if we cannot, then the question would arise what to do next. What factors are involved in the State Trading? State Trading has two aspects. The first aspect is that it freezes prices at the maximum level. The idea is that prices should not rise beyond that. That means it give protection to the consumers. So, the State Trading is essentially meant for giving protection to the consumers. According to the decision of National Development Council it was intended to give protection to the consumers mainly, and if this limited few is there, then naturally it would be possible to have State Trading and carry it through without much upsets. But in the matter of State Trading and simply because it is State Trading further complications arises.

Firstly, it is not true that we merely want to protect the consumers. We want to protect the producers also. We want to give the producers maximum return out of agriculture. So, Sir, in State Trading double protection is involved—protection to the consumers and protection to the producers. Now how to do it? What does the private businessmen do? They fleece the consumers as well as producers. Profit is their main aim; whether it comes from the side of producers or consumers or from both sides does not matter. But in State Trading there is no profiteering at the top or at the bottom because you are protecting the interest of both the consumers and the agriculturists. So, the profit is not the main aim of State Trading. For instance, if X was the amount which was earned by the private sector out of the food-grains trade then it may be $X-A$ or $X/2$ which may be this profit out of the State Trading, because of these two additional liabilities. Now, Sir, there are further complications which are more material. For instance, the credit structure of the rural areas now is based mainly on private credit. The Agricultural Rural Credit Survey, which was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, stated in its report that so far as the rural finance is concerned, only 3 per cent is institutional finance and the balance is private finance. Now what do we do in State Trading? As soon as State Trading is taken, the rural credit from private sector is cut off, because people used to finance agriculture not for the love of it but for profits, and the profits are earned by way of taking grains or produce against the loans. Therefore, Sir, as soon as we have taken up State Trading, the private sector is cut off so far as the rural finance is

concerned. The result of it may be that usual sources of rural finance is gone but no replacement has taken place. Let us take the example of Assam. In Assam, according to the same estimate, it is stated that nearly 94 crores of rupees is required for rural credits, out of which nearly 49 crores of rupees is for land transaction, 23 crores is for cattle purchase, and the balance is for other purposes. All this is being met mainly from private sources except about 6 per cent which is institutional finance. I understand that the institutional finance has gone up from 3 percent to 6 percent. This is the order of the rural finance. I understand that in the Third Plan we are thinking to give to Co-operative about 2.4 crores of rupees. Obviously this cannot take account of 23 crores required for live stock, it cannot provide for 13 crores required for other purposes and far less it can provide for 49 crores required for land transaction. Now what is the percentage of the people who do not require credit? It is difficult to guess. It may be 10 per cent or at the maximum it may be 20 percent. But the balance of the population would require credit because nearly 23 percent of the population in the rural areas, what may be called agricultural labour or people having one, or two bighas of land, that is, uneconomic holdings. May be another 23 per cent of the rural population is marginal. That means, as I was saying nearly 80 percent of the people do require credit. Therefore, in the wake of the State Trading in food-grains this colossal problem of rural finance has occurred. Now, was it not foreseen? It was foreseen.

Now, it may be remembered that in Nagpur Congress a decision was taken that the whole country should be covered with Service Co-operatives. What is a service Co-operative? The Service Co-operative is an institution which has its share capital, its deposits, its capacity to finance people give them loans for implements, cattle and fertilisers. It was hoped that by the end of the Second Plan the whole country would be covered with Service Co-operatives. Unfortunately due to certain reasons we had to take this step of State Trading earlier than it was intended. So, the State Trading came before the Service Co-operatives were ready. This is a mal-adjustment which has arisen. Now, we have taken up hurriedly the Service Co-operatives in rural areas. But I understand that most of them have no capital of their own and since they have no capital of their own, they are not likely to raise any deposit. The funds which are being given by the Reserve Bank of India through the Apex Bank or the loan which is being given by the State Government are quite inadequate compared to the requirement as mapped out by the Reserve Bank of India. Now what will happen? This problem is not a distant one, it is going to arise in the next crop season, and if we cannot meet this problem then the result will be that the people will not be able to purchase cattle and there will be fall in production. If people do not succeed in getting tenancy of land then there will be fall in production. If money is not available for the purposes of loans for purchasing implements and for other purposes, there may be fall in production. So, there will be fall in production in the State and we must meet the situation hurriedly. This situation must be met on a war footing and on no party basis. The whole country must realise that here is a challenge, the challenge of the time and this has to be met. Every political party and every leader should take the duty of promotion of the co-operatives so that they may have their own share capital and deposits, on the basis of which they may get loans.

from the Reserve Bank of India. If this not done, then obviously the the situation would be difficult. I have pointed out that the step which we have taken is the king-pin of our price stabilisation, viz: the State Trading. But it will not succeed *ipso-facto* because of this chronic difficulty, hard labour will have to put in. So, if this is not done, it may prove a broken reed. Therefore, Sir, that other courses for price stabilization have to be considered. Now what are the other steps? Naturally the other steps are not easy to define. It may be necessary to go in for rationing, either in the whole country or in certain sectors. We may have to cordon off for rationing densely populated areas like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—cities with more than 5 lakhs of population. Now state trading and rationing are two devices to meet the situation. They are not solutions; solutions can come only by increased production on the one hand and on the other hand the balance to be imported from outside. If the food is not there, how can you feed the people? By state trading you can merely regulate to some extent but increased production will be necessary. I understand, Sir, by the end of the Third Plan the population of the country would go up to 48 crores from 43 crores. In Assam, I think, the population is now 108 lakhs by the end of the Third Plan it may go up to 120 lakhs. How shall we feed these increased mouths? We can feed them by increased production and the shortfall being not by imports. What is the position now? I am told so far as rice is concerned no rice is available in the world. So far as India is concerned, it is estimated that we would require about 105 million tons of cereals. Our present production is 75 million tons. Here is a colossal gap of 30 million tons. How can this gap be filled up? If there be increased production well and good. It would be hardly possible for this country to import 30 million tons of foodgrains. Even today we have been importing at the rate of 120 crores per year on average. Now if it increases as the result of population increase in the Third Plan, the situation will be terrible. Our Plan will be merely to lead the people which is a most uneconomic enterprise. Sir, therefore, in the ultimate analysis the situation can be tackled only by increased production. Now how far it would be possible for the country to rise up to the occasion is difficult to say. Now, although we have been investing in a lot of things the results have not been commensurate. The increase in food production has continued to be a gamble in the rains. It has not been dependable. Recently another trend which is more dangerous has been seen that in the midst of a bumper crop the prices have not tended to decline. That shows, Sir, the pressure of purchasing power preventing decline in the prices even at a time of bumper crops. There may be also shifting in the consumption habits of people. People eating worse grains are gradually taking to rice and wheat. I have no doubt, Sir, that we will have to go the way as other countries have gone in this matter. Other countries have reduced their *per capita* consumption of cereals very much. In the West a man consumes 1/4th or even 1/6th of the cereal that Indians consume. How have they done this? They have changed their food habits. They have gone for a balanced diet which does not mean rice or wheat alone. They take pulses, meat, fish, milk, vegetables, fruits a combination of all these. Now people will say: what are you talking about? Fish, vegetable, fruit—these are more costly; how can

a poor country like India afford to eat these? It is not a question of poverty. This is a question of overall economy. What is necessary is that every inch of land that we have should be utilized for which it is suitable. Now if you have good habits dependent on two types of food, all the land cannot be fully utilized. As Shri Nilmoney Borthakur said the other day every inch of land must be utilized for what it is suitable. Very correct, Sir. If we agree to change our food habits in the course of the next ten years and every inch of land is utilized for what it can produce in this multiplicity of production and consumption the whole picture will change. The whole nation will begin to have not two types of food but a combination of all types.

Now, Sir, in the background of planning this is absolutely essential that every man, every intelligent man who thinks, considers it his duty to change his food habits. The people must be convinced of this, the need for changing one's food habits. Unless and until this is done, our country cannot have a Plan and must continue to depend on other countries and even face periodical starvation.

Sir, I was talking about holding of price line. Now, therefore, all shorts of agriculture have to be promoted, Agriculture Department or the officers of the Agriculture Department have a tendency to think that increased agricultural production means the production of rice or wheat alone. This bias must be given up. New bias must be created so that production of all edible commodities in the country be encouraged. Mr. Patwari was suggesting. Why not have more milk? Yes, milk is another item and so is fish and fruit. So far as milk is concerned we have enough lands in the hills. We have not enough land for rice but so far as milk, fruit are concerned all the hills are sparsely populated, if the hills can be cultivated we can become produces for the entire India. As a matter of fact Sir Lal Singh in his Report has said that Assam can be the California of India so far as fruit cultivation is concerned. Therefore, the possibility of food production of this type in our State is enormous and I would request everyone of us to change the pattern of our diet so that we may be able to produce enough food and thereby keep the price line low. The price line cannot be kept low if the people have restricted diet, but if the people have diversity of diets the price line can be kept low. I hope this matter will also be taken into consideration by the Chief Ministers when they meet at New Delhi.

Now Sir, so far as the 3rd Plan is concerned I agree that this consideration would not be fully germane because in these matters we can show results in the 4th Plan. For most of the result in the 3rd Plan we have to depend on the idea of State Trading and rationing, and also on imports. Shri Patil who raised this idea for a Food Grain Bank is relevant in this connection. The idea is that instead of purchasing foodgrains from abroad we will permit countries like the U.S.A. to have a Foodgrain Bank in India so that foreign exchange may not be necessary. Foreign exchange will be incurred

only if we take it out, otherwise for all practical purposes it will remain with the Bank. If this idea materialises this will be a very important factor to assist us in holding the price line. I don't know how far we will be successful but as our Central Minister is hopeful, may be, we will be able to do something in the matter. Why I have taken so much pains to dilate on this question is that the effect of the whole 3rd Five Year Plan depends on our holding the price line and this has to be realised by the entire country. This has also to be approached as a non-party problem. We can expect to succeed, only if the whole country says 'let us have less cereals and let us cut down our food, but if the Opposition members on the other hand go out and say 'Oh, you have been asked to tighten your belt,' etc. this will take us nowhere.

Now Sir, I was talking about this deficit financing. This amount is a small one, only 550 crores. Whether they will be able to stick to it, I don't know. The reason why they have reduced this figure I have explained. Sir, it will be noticed that there are two items here. Small Savings 550 crores and Provident Fund etc. 350 crores. These are savings of nine hundred to one thousand crores. Now, only yesterday I think our Finance Minister inaugurated the Prize Bond Scheme. Now, India was so chary of going into any sort of gambling and for a long time this matter was held up because it was described as gambling. Now we have reduced our qualms of conscience and so India has accepted this Prize Bond Scheme. May be Sir, there was no qualm of conscience involved in this and so it was accepted and I hope it will result in adding considerable resources to our State. There are some countries in the world like Spain, where considerable income is added to the State exchequer from lotteries, the Spanish Lottery is one of the most famous lotteries in the world. So also the Irish Derby Sweep. There are also other famous lotteries in Latin America from which a large percentage of the State coffers is derived. Now, we are not going in for lotteries, we are going in for Prize Bonds. Some such Prize Bonds were introduced in the United Kingdom during the war with a view to check inflation. This also is a sort of anti-inflationary measure. We hope that those people who are not interested in Small Savings Schemes but who are more interested in gambling to increase their income might take to this Prize Bond Scheme. The interest accruing on a Prize Bond investments is given by way of a prize twice in a year and after 5 years the original amount is refunded. The person need not take back the money but what he needs do is just to renew the Prize Bonds. In this Prize Bond scheme the money invested is guaranteed, it will never be lost whereas in gambling, once the money is lost, it is lost. Not so in the Prize Bond Scheme. So this scheme is a better one. I have no doubt it will go a long way in creation of resources from that sector of the society which is not interested in small savings.

Now, coming to the question of loan. What is the idea? The idea before the State in this connection is this, that the State takes money from the individual by way of taxation or by way of a loan. These are the two ways of taking money from the individual. No. if we take it by way of taxation, what happens? The money has gone from the individual and it will not return to the same individual.

Or in other words the same man does not get back what he loses by Taxation. Whereas in the matter of a loan it is different. The State takes money from an individual and it pays back to that same individual so that the individual can hope that when he pays to the State he will get back his money. That is the difference between the two systems. *i. e.* realisation of money by way of taxation and by way of a loan.

So Sir, it will be realised that State has been very fair in the sense that what it wants for investments it takes as loan which are repayable. From the financial point of view, taxation is drastic and loans are better. From this point of view, the difference between taxation and loans has not been fully realised by the people so we find that the people do not invest in small savings. Those who are not investing in these small savings, should not think that they can go scotch free. Actually if they do not give the loans, Government will come for taxation. But I think you will agree with me that the better way is to invest money in small savings or loans. From 500 crores in the Second Plan, we will have to find out 1,000 crores for the Third Plan and we are going to get the loans from the public. Sir, there exist certain items as non-planning expenditure in the Second Plan. But in the third Plan it would be difficult to have non-plan schemes. All our resources are mapped out. As there will be very little unknown or untapped resource it will be difficult to undertake non-planned schemes. Hence we should properly draw up the plan from the point of priority so that what we need urgently we may undertake. Every effort should be made that the non-plan expenditure may be reduced down to the minimum. A very interesting item is surplus of the Governmental enterprises to the tune of 470 crores. In 1958-59, profits from public enterprises were $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores and $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I am not speaking of Assam, I am talking about India. If it is 6 crores in one year, it may become 40 crores in five years. We have taken 470 crores as the order of profit but this may be an unrealistic estimate. How are we to run the State Trading in food grains and other industries which we have taken. Mr. Rao, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University is of opinion that in a socialist State, profits from public enterprise should form the major item of funding. The Government was not always guided by profit motive. Now there is a change it is said. Let us go in for profit motive in the public sector so that profit may be created for the State. But when we talk of State Trading in food grains our function is not only by way of earning but it is by way of protecting the consumers and the producers, so in order to make we have to reduce the expenditure down to the minimum should at the sametime run the enterprises efficiently. In this connection I may inform the House that in running such enterprises one should not expect that there should be no loss. For instance, during the budget debates in the West Bengal Assembly, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal Government pointed out that out of 13 Government owned enterprises almost all of them were found to be running at a loss and that the total profit in all the enterprises was only 4 lakhs or so. If almost all the 13 Government owned enterprises were found running at a loss what will happen to our 470 crores provided as profits from State enterprises in the plan? To this extent that profits from State enterprises do not earn we will have to go for taxation. Balance of revenue on existing basis has been taken as 200 crores, Revenue total is 8,400 crores and expenditure side is 8,200 crores. So the balance 200

crores is available for the plan. Whether this amount will be actually available will be difficult to say. Committed expenditure is of the order of 1,500 crores. Committed expenditure is expenditure which will be incurred in the Third Plan on schemes which matured on the Second Plan. So this amount of 200 crores is a meagre figure and it is not easy to say that this entire amount will be available for the Third Plan.

I think I have given an idea concerning the resources position as mapped out by the Government of India. in the matter of taxation how this 1650 crores has been arrived at? On surcharge on land revenue or adjustment on water rate will be 250 crores. In income tax and other corporation tax it will be 300 crores. In Excise duty it will be 550 crores. Due to increase of railway freight and others there will be 250 crores. So far as the other enhanced freight rates on road transport are concerned, there will be 100 crores and other taxes on sales tax, etc., will amount to 200 crores.

Now it will be realised that most of the money on taxation is why collected from the common men including the agriculturists. So far as the agriculturists are concerned, they have been paying tax in the shape of land revenue and also in the case of adjustment of water rates. I admit that land revenue and adjustment on water rates are rural taxations. Now if we increase rural taxation in the shape of sales tax on items which are in their use this may obviously affect them. Sir, this question is vital to the country. There is a demand that we should not any more touch the agriculturists in the matter of taxation. Because their income is slender and they have already been taxed heavily. But Sir, on an investigation into this matter it was found that so far as the rural sector is concerned, the impact of taxation is 2.7 per cent on his expenditure, whereas the impact of taxation on the middle class is more than 3 per cent i.e. about 3.6 per cent or so. Obviously the impact of taxation on the middle class at the present time is greater than the rural class. As a matter of fact, the purchasing power of the middle class has gone down considerably. But so far the working class is concerned, their wages have gone up. Because in a family of a working class, there are sometimes two earning members viz. husband and wife. Naturally their income goes up. But in the case of middle class, there is only one earning member, viz. the husband. Their expenses on education, medical are also heavy. The middle class is the greater sufferer. Now if we want to tax the middle class again and leave the rural class behind who are already less taxed, then it will be too much for the middle class to bear. Something must be done to lessen the burden of taxation on the middle class at least in equity. Therefore, Sir, some burden must be shared by the people of the countryside. I mean the rural sector should also consent to be taxed to the extent they can bear.

Now the impression that the rural sector is taxed heavily and the urban sector is not taxed no longer holds good. The rural sector at present is to pay the direct tax in the shape of land revenue which comes to about 21 crores. But the amount that has to be spent for the development of the rural sector is much higher than the total expenditure incurred in the urban sector. Therefore the original way of thinking in the British days that money is pumped out from the rural sector and is spent for the towns and cities is no longer tenable. Rather contrary is the truth today. Because, nowadays money is being pumped out of the urban sector and poured into the rural sector.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : How long will you speak ?

KHAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development) : Sir, I shall require the whole day.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : গোটেই দিন কোৱাত আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই, চাৰ। কথা হৈছে, শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাদীক্ষাৰ উন্নতি আৰু প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে, আচনি লোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে দৃষ্টি দিব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, my friend is anxious about the working class. Now Sir, we have provided provident fund scheme for plantation workers. Every wage earner or salary earner should be covered by the a provident fund scheme. I have no doubt that after the implementation of this scheme considerable resource will be created for the country. As a matter of fact in one stage it was estimated that after the implementation of provident fund for all wage and salary earners resource to the extent of about 1,500 crores will be available. As a matter of fact we have already collected in plantations Scheme about 1300 crores in four years. So it is a very good resource and I have no doubt that the Labour Minister of Centre will try to extend provident fund scheme to the other workers also.

Ajournment

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

After Lunch

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. SPEAKER : I am sorry to observe that for want of quorum the House had to sit 5 minutes late. I would request the members to be more interested in the business of the House than of the outside affairs, because we are here as representatives of the people and we should be serious on our legislative duties for which we are here.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : Sir, in the forenoon I was discussing the question of resources and I tried to point out availability of resources as mapped out by the Government of India thus far. Now they have brought out figures of 9950 crores for the plan and I think 1,500 crores is the committed expenditure and the total comes to rupees eleven thousand crores. This is a colossal figure to be raised and naturally the point of resources is going to be the greatest bottle-neck so as far as the plan is concerned. Not only here, but all over India the general impression seems to be that planning is to catalogue of requirements. No attempt is ever made to pass the list of requirements on solid foundation of resources. For instance, whenever a serious effort is made by some individual to have some requirement fulfilled the first thing he tries is to find out resources. In our case, we merely draw a list of requirements as if by some magic wand resources will be found. Here I am reminded of a story. When I was in Egypt, I was asked to address a meeting in Alexandria in Egypt. In the course of my speech I said that the Local Self Government Minister of Egypt

was like an Aladin's Lamp because he was bringing about quyrk kahdoswpc changes. After I finished my speech, the man who sat behind me pointed out the exact painting of Aladin's lamp on the wall. So everybody began to laugh. Here he is a resourceful Minister of Egypt. Now, in our case, Sir, such effort is needed. But what I am complaining is no consciensous and deliberate effort is made to match our schemes against the responsibility of raising resources. In the course of discussion Shri Goswami has given a long list as to how a plan should be made, but he did not indicate how the resources are to be used and collected. This theory of not being able to bring from the Centrel what we are entitled to is, I think, very old and completely out of date because since 1957 if we calculate the amount of funds invested by the Centre for Assam it would be regarded as considerable. Only the railway bridge at Pandu is costing 10 crores; the stabilisation of the Rail link has cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed :- What is the cost of Mokamah bridge?). If North Bihar says that they are neglected when this bridge has been built they will be wrong. With this bridge completed, the refinery project at Baruni undertaken as also the Kosi project having been undertaken they cannot say they have been neglected. Similarly, I say that this theory which my friend is adumbrating is not correct any more because the Government of India have not been no neglectful of ourselves recently as they were before. They gave us the refinery, they have given us the bridge, they have stabilised our rail link and they are also going to give us a railway workshop costing 6 crores. So we see that in the Central sector itself they have undertaken schemes of this big order and now they are taking other measures also which I need not recount in the House. I would merely suggest that instead of complaining that we are being neglected we have to create conditions in which neglect may not be possible. Now, neglect is possible if you sleep. If you do not sleep, if you are active, if you are energetic and if you take steps to develop the State, nobody can neglect you because action is compelling. It compels yourself and it compels others. I would, therefore, invite my hon. friends to assist us in taking action so that nobody can neglect us.

Now, Sir, as I was saying this order of 11,000 crores was the requirement and as I read through the possible estimates of income, I showed that the responsibilities which were being undertaken by India to implement this plan were extremely heavy and since it is now accepted on all hands that India's plan should be a fairly big plan—not less than 10,000 crores—the responsibilities have to be realised. In the beginning the private sector including some foreign experts advised us not to have a big plan. Whether 10,000 crores is considered a big plan I don't know, but they advised that we should not have a big plan. But now even the seminar which was held by employers in Delhi ultimately came to the conclusion—although with slight difference of opinion—that 10,000 crores or so, should be the plan. What I am saying is that by now the country seems to be committed to this order of expenditure to the tune of 10,000 crores. Therefore, I would suggest that doubts should not be created at this stage. They have disappeared even from the minds of the capitalists. Why they should arise in the minds of a socialist like

Mr. Jahanuddin Ahmed? Therefore, Sir, on the basis of this we will have to find out what is going to be our responsibility in the matter. Now, Sir, the responsibility so far as Assam is concerned is to raise funds. I am told that the proportion of contribution between the Centre and our State in the Second Plan was 44 per cent for Assam and the balance contribution by India. (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed:- What was the total?). It was about 58 crores. In this proportion when the plan was finally fixed came the Finance Commission's Award. The Finance Commission's Award said that the awards arising out of the jute duty, petrol tax and other duties should be shared between the Centre and the State and our share was given. In doing so they said that the proportion of expenditure expected from the State should be the same as before. Now, we had expected that this suggestion of the Finance Commission would be accepted. But in practice we found that the Planning Commission by bargaining very hard with us and with all other States whittled down their contribution. The result was that whereas we were required to contribute about $17\frac{1}{2}$ crores towards the Second Plan we actually had to contribute in all 22 crores. Now whether it would be regarded as original proportions having been changed I do not know. It may be they may say since we provided 44 per cent. Our contribution in the third plan must be taken as 44 per cent. or they may go back and accept the Finance Commission's recommendation and say that our proportion would be fixed on the terms as they were fixed in the Second Plan. Naturally we would like that the original proportions as laid down in the recommendations of the Finance Commission may be accepted. But it is likely that the Planning Commission may not accept them as such. Now even if they insist and fix our contribution at 44 per cent the question would arise what is going to be the size of Assam's plan and what is going to be the contribution of Assam. Now, we had a meeting of the Planning Advisory Board of Assam some time ago. Hon. members and some people from outside also were invited to discuss these matters and give us their valuable advice. For that conference we published a pamphlet called "Basic Considerations of the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan". I am glad to say that it was very much appreciated the way in which the Planning Department brought out this brochure. It contained relevant data which were quite helpful for the members to discuss matters. Now, the point is any such document dealt about resources in a preliminary way because at that time the figures from Finance with regard to the resources were very very inadequate.

Now even as it is the Plan which was under discussion at that time as per this Report was of 135 crores. Now supposing for argument's sake—I am not saying that it would be 135 crores, I am taking it for argument's sake that our Plan is of the order of 135 crores, our share of revenue to be raised for the Plan would be about 50 crores taking the proportions projected from the 2nd Plan. Now, how we shall raise this 50 crores, or any other amount which may be the same proportion of the total in terms of the proportion of the 2nd Plan. How we shall raise this is a question. Now I find that in this booklet out of 50 crores it was postulated that 15 crores would be the surplus of revenue over expenditure at the present scale of taxation. Now if it were true then we would be left with the duty of raising another 35 crores to make up 50 crores. Now what was suggested in this booklet is economic in administration 5 crores, additional taxation and or com-

pulsory savings 19.5 crores loans of financing commercial enterprises like electricity etc 10.5 crores, that makes 35 crores. Now Sir, whether this will be realised is the question. Economy in administration 5 crores, that means saving of 1 crore per year. Now in an expenditure of the order of 135 crores it is not absolutely impossible to make the saving. Even if it is 100 crores, 5 crores saving means 5 per cent saving of 5 per cent by increasing the efficiency and hard work is possible. Now efficiency and hard work are a result of bilateral approach meaning thereby approach of the Government and approach of the opposition. If we are in unison then it may be possible. But if in actual implementation we say that let us increase the working hours by half an hour the members opposite say "Oh, you are exploiting the workers". Then it would be difficult to make any savings. Now people think that saving can arise out of economy by merely emphasising economy. I hold, the other view. I feel Sir, that economy cannot arise by merely emphasising economy. Structural arrangement has to be made so that economy may arise. What I mean by structural arrangement is that when you are dealing with administrative services you cannot get the maximum from all. You can expect only an average. An average is always less than the maximum. Now, whenever you are dealing with average unless you create structural arrangement increase, do not appear. May be by merely making propaganda that efficiency has to be created. Some people may be efficient but others may not. In the whole lot, the little increase in efficiency here and there is completely lost and in statistical analysis.

I was told that in Panjab during the Planning there was discussion on this problem and they found that the number of hours worked in Government offices in India are the lowest in the world; whereas in other countries of the west number of hours of work is about 2,400 per year. In our country it is about 1,600 per year. Now that is absurdly low. A rich man may afford to work less but a poor man has to work more hours. Here is a dilemma because the poorest country in the world, i.e., India, works the lowest number of hours whereas the richest countries in the world work the largest number of hours. Now obviously this is also one of the causes of our high administrative expenditure. Unless and until we can find out some way whereby we can increase the working hours it would be hardly possible to increase the average in efficiency. I was told Sir that in Panjab they were planning to reduce the number of holidays to the minimum, almost to the bank holidays. All other holidays would be made optional in character and then the working hours per day would be increased. By this two-fold drive they had at the first stage proposed to increase the working hours upto 1750 hours in the year. It was realised that it was impossible for the administrative system in the work to gear up 2,400 hrs. from the present obviously any change in the working hours is a very serious matter. I was looking through the Report of the Royal Commission of England and came to learn that a Commission had been set up to find out how the working hours could be increased and the problem was half an hour's increase and the whole Commission went round and round, took evidence to find out what would be most suitable so far as the workers are concerned, and ultimately they came to some conclusion. Now, whether some such thing would be necessary for India and Assam I do not know.

I was saying Sir that in Panjab they were thinking of increasing the working number of hours. Now what are the problems involved in it? Supposing you ask the people to come to office at 9 instead of 10 A.M. and also ask them to leave office at 5 instead of at 4 p.m. obviously you are to make provision for lunch. I was told that in Punjab they were providing for lunch hours and subsidised lunch. They have even decided to provide for those people who have to bring their lunch from home, transport which goes round and collects the lunch packets and brings them at lunch hours so that they may have lunch at the office. Now whether such a change-over is necessary is anybody's guess. Unless every worker is imbued with the idea that it is for me to contribute for the country in the way I can, I cannot contribute with money so I contribute with labour, this is not feasible. So if we talk of increasing efficiency and economy in administration, I humbly beg to suggest that the hon. members opposite as well as the Treasury benches might jointly devise a way whereby some increase in the working hours is possible. Some continuous obstruction occurs in the office which reduces the volume of output per worker also has to be checked. How it can be checked again is a question. Recently it was decided by the Government that that the number of receipts per Assistant should be increased from 3 to 5. I understand that this has not yet been implemented. Now, if the receipts are increased from 3 to 5 per Assistant per day then obviously the efficiency is increased by nearly 40 percent. But whether this increase in receipts will be a nominal thing is very difficult to guess. The whole question of efficiency and economy is linked up with the spirit of the men. Unless they realise that the extra work they are doing is for the sake of their country and for their future generation, that cannot be achieved. So, we must create a suitable atmosphere for the same and unless it is done nothing will be achieved. I would, therefore, humbly invite the attention of the hon. Members opposite that they may also join us in creating an atmosphere conducive for the purpose.

Now, Sir, we anticipate that through additional taxation and compulsory savings we would get 19.5. crores. In this we had expected that the Resource Committee of the Planning Board of the State would come to some reasonable conclusions. But the Finance Minister informed me this morning that only one man attended the last meeting and the result was that the Committee did not have any discussion at all. I have requested the Minister to convene another meeting of this Committee and I hope the hon. Members, particularly the Members in the Opposite would take the matter seriously and attend the meeting and make suggestions what taxation would be feasible under the present circumstances. I personally feel that there is scope for further taxation. But all the scopes dry up if they are approached from a divided view point. If they are approached from an united view point then the scope is there. While discussing the plan in this House the hon. Members did not give any suggestion about further taxation. They suggested nationalisation of industries and more transport routes and out of the profit that will arise out of nationalisation the Plan may be funded. It was assumed that as soon as a particular industry come to the Government the profit that was being made by the private sector would continue. But the usual experience is that when change over occurs from private sector to public sector the profit declines immediately, May be after 5 or 6 years the profit may be

regained but the immediate result is that the profit declines. So if we take up some industries to-day then so far as the Third Plan is concerned, the chances of creating resources by managing them will not exist. The system of management of industries by public Sector and Private Sector is quite different. In private sector decision is taken by a single person and this makes a great difference between the public and the private sectors. In public sector one man does not make the decision immediately. So, naturally in public sector decisions cannot be taken immediately and as a result the profit is lost because profit depends mainly on prompt decision. Therefore Sir, the idea of creating resources by nationalisation of undertakings for the Third Five Year Plan, to my mind, is not correct. Moreover, the question of nationalisation should be viewed not from the point of view of creation of resources for the Third Plan but from the social point of view. Social policy should determine whether a particular industry is to be nationalised at a particular time or not. But if there is a strategic industry or for the matter of that if we find that there is a key industry or a basic industry, for example petroleum industry, then there may be necessity or justification in its nationalisation its managements being taken over by the State as the Government of India has done. The Government of India itself has projected the exploitation of oil in Assam and in other parts of the country. It has also gone into the share capital of the Oil India Ltd., and decided to run oil refinery itself. These are the basic considerations laid down in the Industrial policy declaration of 1948 and subsequent declaration and in that policy it has been specifically laid down as to what industries are to be in the public sector, what are to be in the private sector and what are to be in the mixed sector. This decision was taken not from the point of view of creation of resources but from the social point of view. The Prime Minister the other day said while inaugurating the session of Federation of the Chamber of Commerce, that the approach will be flexible in the sense that according to the exigency and suitability it will be determined whether the private sector would be permitted to function in sectors which are completely reserved for public sector. So in view of this flexible attitude the question of nationalisation should be viewed from the social point. For instance, we have nationalised the passenger two traffic. Now obviously it was a social because the condition of the passengers before it was nationalised was very bad—so we took it up in order to give better service to the passengers and in fact the transport conditions improved considerably after it was taken over by the Government. Now it was suggested that we might also take up the road transport if goods. I have no data with me. But I personally feel that the road transport of goods to be taken up by the State would not be an easy task. The experience in the Gauhati-Shillong route leads us to the conclusion that in the matter of Government administration a lot of space is wasted. For instance, we had ultimately to permit back lift to the lorries which were running from Shillong to Gauhati with coal. Now coal in Cherrapunji sells at Rs. 12·50 nP. per ton and Gauhati I think it was priced at Rs. 55 per ton and the intervening cost was of transport which was fantastic and most absurd. The coal produced in Naharkatia is Rs. 29 per ton whereas the coal raised in Nazira is Rs. 25 per ton. The coal raised in Cherrapunji is only Rs. 12·50 nP. person but because of the high cost of transport it cannot compete with Raniganj coal at Gauhati.

The result was, Sir, that we had to permit back lift to the lorries. We could not permit the full, we permitted only part. The result was that there was a saving of Rs. 5 which went to reduce the prices at Gauhati. Now, Sir, I am told that the cost of transport of goods from Calcutta to Gauhati by road is less than the cost by train as well as by steamer.

So, all these questions are very germane because Assam is one of the high cost States in India. Assam's transport position is the worst, and, therefore, if we do anything which raises the cost of transporting goods further than to that extent we will be raising the cost of living in Assam. Therefore, on this point I would think that it would not be wise to launch upon any ad hoc decision and to take it as an item of resources for the Third Plan would also be wrong. Yes, if there is any place where due to lack of transport, Government has to provide transport for goods, it has to be done on account of social policy so that cost may be reduced. For instance we are subsidizing transport in the border areas of Shillong. That is one of the items of border relief and a matter of social policy. Similarly we are subsidizing transport of goods to Mizo Hills, Aijal and Lungleh. That is also a matter of social policy. The subsidy involved is colossal but that is being given. Obviously that creates no resources, rather it depletes our resources. Therefore, from the point of view of creation of resources, I am very skeptical about national lization so far as the third plan resources are concerned.

To come back again to the question that we have to tackle, particularly with the hon Members opposite, the question of additional taxation. It was said that we could get some revenues from the crude oil that will flow from Gauhati to Barauni. But, Sir, that has already been taken into account. Now, Sir, in the meantime fresh calculations have disclosed that the 15 crores surplus which we have indicated in this booklet will not be available for us because the Education Department has come forward with figures of primary education and other items which have shown that this 15 crores will be further reduced and I think the reduction is of the order of 7 crores. So whewehave provided for 15 crores as surplus, we can provide only 7 crores as surplus, that means, Sir, the necessity of raising 42 crores by the State would arise in place of 35 crores. Now how that is to be raised—efficiency, additional taxation and loans—is the question.

This merely shows that our responsibility goes on increasing. Now compulsory savings is an item which is possible to be tapped. As I was giving the example, in this matter the tea plantation labour has gone a great way ahead. Now it is the policy of the State Government to introduce compulsory Provident Fund for all sectors, particularly of labour, I said that compulsion is necessary because every man that earns-whatever is his earning must save for future, all is not meant for immediate consumption; part of it is meant for building houses, part is meant for evil days; part is for reasons of ill-health; part is meant for children's education and part is meant for his old days. He must serve something for his old days otherwise he might become a hanger-on on the resources of the society. Later on he might become a beggar or a pensioner. Since pensions are not covering the entire

society, every prudent man saves for his old days. Provident Fund saves for him. Therefore it is proper husbanding and utilizing of resources for which the State intervenes into the affairs of men and sees that his income is spent in the most proper way, not merely for his immediate needs but also for his future needs. It is from this point of view that the Provident Fund is a socially justifiable method of tapping resources.

I am glad to inform you, Sir, that so far as the working classes are concerned all over India they have accepted the provision of compulsory Provident Fund. They have not merely accepted it but they have demanded it. In some cases they will have the benefit of pensions in addition to their provident funds when they retire.

This I am emphasizing that the task of raising 20 crores by additional taxation, that is 5 crores per year, is not easy. Therefore, if people agree and voluntarily come forward to demand Provident Fund Schemes then whatever is raised by Provident Fund, to that extent we would be saved from undertaking additional taxation. So, in this matter there should be a two-way traffic—the private sector and the employees and workers should also make a demand for Provident Fund; speaking about the Government sector, it does not make this demand now.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): On a point of clarification, Sir, if Primary teachers demand whether Government will accept it.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development): I am not talking about this just on behalf of the Government. I am talking as a planner. What is implicit in the question of the hon. Member is this that whatever sector of the society comes forward and asks for Provident Fund, does a great good to society and its proposal should be accepted. I have also gone forward to think not merely in terms of wage and salary earning classes but also the self-earning classes—people who are not employed by anybody—agriculturists and professional men. All these people also might have a compulsory saving scheme which might ultimately be invested by Government and paid back to them when they retire. So, so far as the wage and salary earning classes are concerned, there has to be a provident fund scheme and for the non caps salary earning group also, there has to be a compulsory savings scheme.

Only two days back a representative of the Joint Steamer Company came to me and had a discussion on this. I asked him to have a Provident Fund for the Company's workers. The Company's representative gave me a scheme of compulsory saving with Provident Fund liability after 15 years. Obviously this was good enough for the workers, because if the workers retire after 15 years, they would get Provident Fund. But it was not good enough for our planning; it was not good enough for our society. So I told them it was not good enough for us. If you want to have a Provident Fund, you have it today but not prospectively 15 years hence. I am glad to inform that he accepted my logic and he agreed that Provident Fund should be introduced in his concern from the 1st of April 1960.

That is one step ahead. Again, with regard to another type of workers. What we have worked out is the scheme of provident fund so far as the wage and salary earners are concerned, but we have not been able to work out the scheme of compulsory savings in our agricultural sector. In this matter I have to invite suggestions from hon members so that it may be of considerable assistance and guidance to us in formulating the Plan not only in the 3rd Year Plan but also in the 4th and the 5th Year Plans because it is a structural problem it will lead us to a perspective planning. In other words, when we think of the 3rd Plan we have also in view the prospects of the 4th and the 5th Plan. So Sir, the resources problem will hang fire continuously till 1970. The resources position would not be easy till then, So here also I would invite suggestions from the hon. members.

Now, coming to agricultural sector, how we should tackle this question? Normally taxation is one way, surcharge on land revenue is another. Then we can have personal insurance or crop insurance. But crop insurance is difficult in the sense that we have no factual datas on the basis of which we can have crop insurance. Speaking of crop insurance, even in the tea industry which is a highly organised industry, they have not been able to put any crop insurance scheme. Not even hail and storm insurance through due to which considerable crop is destroyed every year. I should have thought that such a highly organised industry should be capable of putting forth such an insurance scheme. Now Sir, with regard to the situation in Assam which is amenable to storms, floods and earthquakes and without factual datas it will not be possible to have insurance right-away, particularly crop insurance. So it may be considered whether for these agricultural people some sort of compulsory life insurance scheme cannot be a substitute. If this is available then we will be getting considerable resources for our Plan and the agriculturist also would be able to derive benefits in the sense that in the village every family has one or two agriculturists who are earners. If he dies and he is a holder of the insurance some amount of relief would be available to his family. Therefore, from the point of view of resources creation it may be worthwhile considering whether for these non-salary and non-wage earner people similar provision of insurance would be available which at the same time would succeed in giving sufficient resources for our Plan. These are alternatives which if materialise would to a great extent reduce the burden of taxation on the Plan.

Now, so far the loan for financing commercial enterprises are concerned we have put in 10.5 crores. Whether it would be feasible or possible to have this order of loan depends on the quickness of maturing of our industrial schemes. Now, when big loans are taken they are expected to be spent quickly for the earmarked purposes. Recently we took a loan of 2 crores 74 but it has been difficult for us to spend the same because our industrial schemes have not matured. We have been expecting Balmer Lawtie to take 30 lakhs of us for their pulp wiht Company, but due to flowering of bamboos the Company become scared and now they are asking us for a guarantee about bamboo and it will take some time before we can give them that guarantee but the delay has prevented us from spending this amount. So, what I was saying Sir, is that loans can be taken if they can be spent

quickly. Now, if in the course of the 3rd Plan we take a loan or 10 crores but we find that we are not able to spend that loan, the Planning Commission will fall on us and say, 'you took a loan but you cannot spend it, so you cannot take another loan'. Therefore, co-ordination or integration of loan. Programme with industrial schemes is necessary. That means not only industrial scheme but also industrial atmosphere and other industrial prerequisites like power, transport and other such things also will have to be co-ordinated. I find that our electricity scheme will mature by 1963 so that we are getting two years for industrial development we will not get five years' to utilize in the 3rd Plan. That again leads us to the problem of spending this 10.5 crores.

So Sir, I say that the resources position so far as Assam is concerned is very problematic in the sense that where we have provided 35 crores we will have to raise 45 crores. Where we have provided 5 crores we have to raise 10 crores by way of taxation or by way of loan or by realisation for compulsory savings. Now Sir,.....

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মোৰ তৃতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাস্তৱত মই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছিলো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত খৰচ বেচি হয় অৰ্থাৎ estimate বেচি কৰি P.W.D. ৱে Money Waste কৰে। গতিকে উক্ত টকাৰ পৰা কিছু টকা বাহি কৰিব পাৰি। মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা উক্ত পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development) : I think the hon. Member is not quite correct in saying so because we have seen by experience that sometimes the schemes cost more than what is provided for in the plan. One of the reasons for this increased expenditure is that the cost of living has gone up and the wages have also gone up, therefore, we have to revise continuously. It will also not be correct to say that originally more money has been provided than that was necessary. Mr. Khrushchev Visited India and said that India is wasting more steel in buildings. To some extent he is correct. Therefore, after this remark was made by the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R., there has been some discussion on this point and the Prime Minister of India has given some direction on this and certain instruction also have been given by the P.W.D. But I may say that although the suggestions are practicable but in the real sense nobody in planning schemes has actually used that suggestion in arriving at a new specifications. I hope in the Third Plan the revised specifications may be available. At present we are following the specifications derived during the British days. In this connection, I may inform the House that I am told by my friend who has returned from Japan that in Japan even Rolling Mills are housed in ordinary sheds. We shudder to hear how such mills can be housed in sheds. But here we are very careful about the type of buildings before starting the industry and therefore, we spend the capital on buildings mostly. Here in our State there is a certain gentleman who has a mostly building for running a small Nail industry. The total cost of the machineries was about Rs. 14,000/- and the building costs atleast a lakh of rupees. The outlay is very small but a huge amount has been spent on building alone. What kind of economy is there in running only the Nail industry in comparison to the huge amount spent in building and machineries. So unless we take the Japanese method naturally it will be difficult to achieve success in starting industries. I hope some body will work out these schemes and make them practicable.

Now with our resources of 50 crores of rupees we can have a plan of 120 crores I think the West Bengal Government has already decided that they are going to have one and a half times the Second Plan for the Third Five Year Plan. I think for us also it is better to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the Second for the third the balance being utilised for certain essential schemes which may be immediately necessary. Naturally if it is one and half times then the amount will come to 90 crores. If we want to make two times the plan then we must have resources of 120 crores. Even if we want to get a target of 140 crores the resource contributions by the State will increase. Therefore, although we are trying to tap the resources to 50 crores, it may go beyond 50 crores to 60 crores. This position is rather very fluid, we are required to depend for our plan on the resources which will be ultimately permitted by the Government of India. Therefore we are trying from the very beginning now to prepare the mind of the departments to admit the plans depending on the availability of resources and I hope the departments will take care of this and try to commodate all the plans in terms of priority.

Now comes the question of priority. Priority is a word easy to understand and unfortunately when we want to project the schemes in terms of priority, it is very difficult task and every body will say let us have the priority but no body agrees to actual fixation of priorities. Unless this is done, there may be perpetual confusion between the priorities. Why priorities are necessary. Our requirements are based on resources and with meagre resources without priorities our plans cannot be successful, so we should take up first the high priority schemes and relinquish the less priority schemes plans for future date. After all development is being done within stipulated time and we have to accept the time limit in our planning. So while I am talking about the requirement of Assam, I find certain basic requirements which are to be looked into. These basic requirements are of three types. The first basic requirement arises as a result of the country's policy. Take for instance, the case of primary education. It is decided that universal Primary Education should be completed in the Third Plan and the total expenditure becomes "a must" and an over-riding policy. The allotment of 11 crores for primary education is intended whether it is possible for the Education department to have the schemes in modified way so that universal application may be possible with less cost may be earned. For instance, in Punjab they are thinking of one teacher managing two different schools sitting at different times and the teacher may be given some compensation, may be up to 50 per cent of his salary. By doing this, the number of teachers is reduced. When such kind of adjustment is possible there in Punjab. I do not know whether it will be possible in the case of Assam. But if it is possible it would be of much assistance. It is also one of the liabilities arising out of the directives of the Constitution.

We find that the prices of the commodities are gradually rising too high. If we cannot balance the price then there is no meaning of planning. Now there is a persistent demand for the increase of food production. Therefore without any dispute agriculture should get high priority. If we are to give first priority to agriculture, then naturally we shall have to invest a considerable amount in it.

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when we invest a considerable amount in agriculture then we may reasonably expect to increase food production which will stabilize the prices. We shall have to see that good seeds are supplied to the cultivators in time. The cultivators must be taught about the proper utilization of the manure and the Government must undertake small irrigation projects so as to ensure regular supply of water to the needy cultivators. Then and then only we can expect higher food production which will ultimately lead to the stabilization of prices. But, Sir, if we undertake big projects by long term investment, then it would take about four to five years to give the benefit. So the Government should undertake Minor irrigation schemes which will yield the return immediately, in the crop season. For instance, if we employ power pump we also get immediate result. So we should bear in mind that if we want to stabilize the prices of the commodities, the first priority must be given to agriculture for increased food production. By the term agriculture I mean that equal importance should also be given for the increased production of fish, meat, vegetable and milk and fruits which are items of food. We must change the items of food as well as the food habit. Therefore we must report to the variagated investments food production. It might be required to bring in some sort of rationing during the Third Plan period along with the efforts to increase production. To check the inflationary tendency State Trading in grants was introduced in our State and I hope this will help us in price stabilization.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Hailakandi): I request the Planning Minister to give more emphasis on Animal Husbandry in the Third Five Year Plan. Because in the First and Second Five year plans, emphasis was not given in this Department.

Shri KAMAKHYA PROSAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development): I quite agree with the hon. Member that more emphasis should be given on Animal Husbandry. I also quite agree that for proper economy, there should be coordination between the crop production and Animal Husbandry. This department is one of most important Departments in the sense that if sufficient attention is not given then we do not get such items of food such as meat, milk etc. As a matter of fact, there is shortage in milk supply. These are vitally important for the health of the people. We must look to the requirements of this Department in the Third Five Year Plan. Some scheme shall also be taken up for adequate supply of milk, meat and fruits. So, Sir, it is clear that more emphasis will be given to this Department for its Development.

Now Sir, my third point is with regard to industry. Assam's industries have been neglected even in the British days. Happily in the first two plans, some industrial progress has been made. As stated earlier, the emphasis on industrial development was given only in the second Plan. Sir, the industrial development of our State is held up mostly for the bad communication system and lack of power though there are immense potentialities in our State. Adequate steps are now taken to improve the Assam Link. This stabilization of link could be taken up only in the middle of Second Plan. Now that Brahmaputra Bridge is being constructed, transport of Assam would be facilitated. With the road connection between Calcutta and Gauhati it would further facilitate.

So far as Assam's Transport is concerned, I think, basically it is now ripe for industrial development, but so far as the power position is concerned we are one of the most backward States, so much so, that we have not been able to supply even 10 KW necessary for a small industry. For the shortage of power rural industrial developments have been held up since 1958. Since then some of the small industries are supplied with power from Umtru. Therefore, one of the greatest problems which will be with us not only in the Third Five Year Plan but also in the Fourth is lack of power. We have made mistake in the past, If we commit the same mistake today, we will naturally repent tomorrow, Assam is one of the States in India where there is the highest hydel power potentialities. Assam is also rich in natural gas from which power can be generated. Therefore, we have now been facing a tri situation. There is competition between different fuels such as coal, natural gas etc. In Upper Assam there are reserves of natural gas to the tune of 65 million Cf per day which are not in use. If we do not utilise this power properly, there will be a wastage to the extent of Rs. 1500 per day. So, Sir, it is very necessary now to have a rational planning of power development in the State so that once we break the bottleneck in future such situation will not arise. Therefore, looking from the industrial point of view we have come to conclusion that electricity is to be given the highest priority in the Third Plan period along with the surplus gas which is not yet utilised. There are industrial development schemes already drawn up which will require 75 crores of investment. By 1963 we will get power for the industrial development, But before that time the situation will continue to be difficult. So far as the industrial development is concerned, we have asked the Central Government for Diesel generation plants though they are costly. This for a temporary measure, if necessary, in the course of the Third plan period, before the two big electricity schemes are ready, we may have to go for these plants. Therefore, Sir, we come to conclusion that Assam must achieve her industrial development in the course of Third Five year Plan and that explains that some priority will have to be given for the industrial development.

It was said that some priority should be given to rural water supply and also construction and improvement of roads from every villages to the nearest Bazar. For this also we have to give priority in the Third Plan period. Now in a dynamic economy even non-priority programme develops and some increased allocation will be necessary for that in the Third Plan. Hence the priority items will have to be given something over and above this. The provision for priority items will be more in proportion to non-priority items to make our plans successful. I will seek cooperation of the hon. Members in this direction. I think of convening a meeting of the Planning Board sometimes in the middle of May 1960, I will naturally try to present all facts and figures according to size, priority, location, etc. So that we will be able to study as to what should be done.

Now Sir, it has been greatly discussed all over India in Planning forum that what is the intention of the 3rd Plan. The intention is to have a break-through. You see, our economy is completely dependent on foreign economy, foreign assistance. Everything that we want has to have an investment, and there is a certain percentage of foreign exchange involved in the same. In other countries this does not happen. If they have the developmental schemes, large

percentage of the schemes need not depend upon foreign assistance at all. Now so long as the situation remains, we have a dependent economy, and we want to break-through this now. So how soon and in what process we can break-through this situation is the question, and for this reason all the Economists who had gathered at Ooty and elsewhere discussed and told us that we much make a Herculean effort to break-through this situation.

Now the Government of India is making this effort by establishing heavy electricals at Bhopal and heavy machine building factories at Ranchi. They are trying to have 2/3rd other units of the same elsewhere. They are expanding the machine building capacity of the existing units. They have licensed smaller units. They are going to manufacture paper factory machines, cement factory machines and sugar factory machines in the country. Heavy generators are going to be manufactured in the country for electricity purposes, and in this way they are trying, for the first time, to manufacture in India heavy machineries which it were impossible to conceive before. In the background of the steel development it was thought that this development of machine manufacturing in the country would, in the 3rd Plan and particularly in the 4th Plan, basically put India on the map of industrially developed countries, and then our economy will become self-generating. Now from the point of view of industries I have no doubt that these steps, if taken and materialised in course of the 3rd Plan partly and fully in the 4th Plan, will make our economy self-generating. Now that will have immediately the impact in the distribution of Population. Part of the population in the rural areas will be pulled up from their surroundings and thrown into the industrial area so that the proportion of industrial population would increase and agricultural population would decline. Now, soon this balance is thought about very difficult to tell. No figures are available upto now. But I think this process would start even in the 3rd Plan. But whether will our agriculture become self-generating in the 3rd Plan is doubtful because agriculture to be self-generating will have to imbibe its method of production, the results of research in technology which has arisen in other parts of the world. Unfortunately our agriculture is spread out in the countryside to the smallest man who is not intellectually technically or organisationally equipped, for the purpose. You may even intellectually equip person but you do not equip him technically, and what is further more important, organisationally he is incapable of taking advantage of modern technological advancement and science. It is for this reason that agricultural development in India will take longer than the industrial revolution. It is extraordinary Sir that all over the world it is the agricultural revolution which preceded the industrial revolution, in the sense that the surpluses from agriculture went for the development of industries. Of course I am not talking about 17th century or the 18th century developments of industry. What the western economy did then? They used to loot the eastern countries and out of their loot they developed their industries. Here I am talking about those countries which have developed recently. In those countries their agricultural surpluses were utilised for the development of industries. But here in India the programme is reversed. Here industrial surpluses are asked to revolutionise agriculture, not merely surplus of industries, of this country but of other countries also are harnessed because we are borrowing heavily from the west.

Now Sir, the Chancellor from West Germany who came to India said, "What are you doing? You are very illogical, you must develop agriculture so as to develop industries, Now, Sir we accepted the theory of welfare State, and to some extent the concept of welfare State has given a feeling in the people that they may work less and enjoy more. Perhaps it is the responsibility of the State to feed and keep people well, and it is for this reason that the emphasis which should have been on personal effort has disappeared. It is unfortunate because in the incipient state of our economy this has gone in the wrong direction, and practically the majority of our people are dependant on a small minority. Sir, I personally try to think over this matter, but I see no way whereby agricultural surpluses in India can be created earlier than the industrial surplus. Therefore, we shall have to devise a method of Planning in India which is unique in the whole of the world. Even Russia created agricultural surplus before it could go forward for industrial revolution, and we have to create industrial surpluses in order to revolutionise agriculture. Any way we will have to be heavily subsidised by the west. We have already taken that step. We have approached the whole world with a begging bowl and the world also realises the situation.

One greatest development of post-war Sir, is this international co-operation on economic affairs. Formerly this was not realised in that fashion- But after the last war the world has realised that the economy of one country heavily depends upon the prosperity of another. The prosperity of one country is not contradictory to the prosperity of another, it is complimentary to the prosperity of another. Therefore, every country in the world has taken schemes to subsidise and help the development of all under-developed countries in Asia and Africa and it is from this point of view that this has been of great welcome to us.

In some way Sir, looking at the history, I may say that in the 16th and 17th centuries the West looked to East in order to develop their industries, and to day West assists East in order to develop East so that it may come upto its stature. Now Sir, historically the change has come but from the economic point of view it was inevitable, and I have, therefore, no doubt that we should continue our borrowing programmes from the West and without fear we should go forward to develop this country industrially, taking it for granted that the agricultural development will come later and more gradually.

Sir, having drawn this picture, we come to a tentative allocation. What is going to be the tentative allocation in the 3rd Plan.

Sir, a great deal of discussion has taken place inter-departmentally in the Government so far as Assam is concerned and the Government has asked the departments to draw departmental plan of 100 crores and has given further direction that over 100 crores each department may draw schemes which it considers absolutely essential which with all its efforts, it could not include in the plan of 100 crores. We gave this direction because when we asked the departments to prepare their plans, they gave us a plan of 240 crores. We then said "it is too big. Please be reasonable and give us a reasonable plan". They then revised the plan and gave us a plan for 250 crores,

So instead of reducing it they increased the amount. Now, Sir, I realise their difficulty. In their full enthusiasm they did not find anything less important. But looking to the resources available we had to advise them how to cut it and where to cut it and bring about a balance. So, Sir, we have taken up a plan of 100 crores. If we make out present plan double then the amount comes to about 120 crores, and if we make it one and a half time bigger than the Second Plan then the amount comes to a little less than 90 crores. I understand that in West Bengal they are going to have a Plan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the previous Plan. But in our State there is a great deal of leeway to make. Therefore, the schemes which cannot find place in the Plan of 100 crores will be given next priority. Every Department rightly or wrongly prepared plan for an increased expenditure over the Second Plan and they are justified in doing so because of the situation. Therefore, Sir, we shall have to have some amount earmarked against the absolute priority and not against normal development. In the Second Plan the amount of money that was required for absolute priority was also not available. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that the Plan is to be in two parts one is normal plan which will take care of normal development and the other is what may be allocated against absolute priorities. Sir, in the Second Plan an amount of Rs.473 lakhs was allotted for agriculture and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 438 lakhs and the Third Plan envisages an expenditure of 7.14 crores. Similarly in Animal Husbandry the provision is 1.96 crores as against 1.31 crores, Forest and Soil Conservation 1.43 crores against 1.03, Fisheries 73 against 30, Co-operative and Ware Housing 2.41 crores against 1.46 and in Community Development and Panchayat, I think the provision was 483 plus 134 and now we are providing 857. In this way it goes. This is with regard to agriculture. Similarly with regard to irrigation the provision is 10.71 compared to 3.57 and in industry 8.93 plus 1.78. Then comes transport which is about 10.71. The social service including education is 15, Health 6.43, Housing 3.57, Welfare of backward classes 12, Social welfare 71, Labour welfare 71, Statistics 29 and Publicity, etc., 3.14. Now this is the broad allocation arrived in terms of 100 crores. These allocations are extremely tentative in character and have no sanction either of the Cabinet, or the State Development Committee. These are merely for consideration and therefore, they should not be taken as any decision tentative or otherwise. Now, Sir, as I was saying that the high priorities which I had indicated in the beginning of my speech did not find place in this allocation. For instance, I had dilated on the importance of power. Now, we are providing here only 10.71 crores and this amount would barely be sufficient for even one scheme, namely, the Barapani scheme. In Barapani scheme, which is for 8 crores, will require this amount to complete with the transmission line. I have also mentioned about Naharkatia Gas scheme. That scheme would cost us with transmission line from Dibrugarh to Dergaon and Golaghat nearly 13 crores of rupees. Besides these there are other areas where we will have diesel generator, For example in Tura we will have such a generator. So, Sir, the provision in one account alone, viz: electricity, the requirement of the State would be of the order of 35 crores of rupees. So, the provision that has been made in this Plan for power is extremely inadequate. But so far as the present plan is concerned, I have tried to show the logic as to why we have

taken a decision to reserve a certain percentage of the amount for the extremely important schemes from the point of view of the State. So far as industries are concerned, this 8.9 crores is extremely inadequate. If we really want to have an industrial plan against a provision of 75 crores, 8.9 is nothing. But in so far as fund in the public sector is concerned, effort has to be increased in the private sector. Then arzen power basically is not going to be developed by private enterprise; it has to be developed by public sector. Therefore the emergency with regard to power is greater than in the other sector.

Now I may point out here that this Plan which we have indicated is in the public sector. It is not the private sector. Now so far as Government of India is concerned, they are dividing their plan into two parts. Rs. 4,200 crores would be given in the private sector and a little less than 6,000 crores is in the public sector. Now in the First and Second Plans the mistake of Assam was, according to me that we provided for a public sector plan but we had no plan for the private sector. The result was that all the expenditure in the course of the last two Plans went to the rest of India and did not come to us. For instance, out of 4,800 crores Plan was there, we got the benefit of 12,00 to 24,00 crores only. We missed the advantage of the private sector. Now in the third plan as many as 42,00 crores are provided for private sector out of which actual investment in industries will be 1000 crores and other items are such as Transport and power. If we want to have a part of it, we shall have to have private sector plan. We had discussed these issues in the Industrial Conference and the Industrial Council has drawn out a blue-print which is before us and in terms of that we are providing scheme to entrepreneurs so that they can come and invest. Obviously there is a bottleneck power. Industries must have power. We are trying to assure that bulk power would be given from 1963 onwards.

Therefore, from the point of view of industries I was saying that it is absolutely essential to have the private sector plan and to that extent if there is any fall in the industrial programme of the public sector, that has to be made up so that in the total there might not be any short fall at all. The total short fall will arise when we do not get any finance, when we do not get any transport and thus we are held up. We wanted to have this Barapani scheme. We found that the road there is capable of carrying 9 tons only whereas the machinery that will be carried over it will be 25 tons. Therefore, the road has to be upgraded to A class, namely capable of carrying 35 tons. Now not only the roads, but also the bridges will have to be upgraded. We had a conference yesterday and I was told that this could not be done in one seasons. If it is not done in one seasons, then naturally the installation of machinery at Barapani will be delayed by one year. That means it will be delayed up to 1964. We shall miss another year of the Third Plan. So, Sir, You will see that one thing is dependent on another. Therefore, we have taken a decision that within two months estimates will be made by the Public Works Department and presented to the Government of India because the arrangement is that if we re-make the bridges, Government of India will pay and if we merely strengthen them, the State Government will pay. It is in our interest that we make them completely so that Government of

India pay for it. But now I am told that technically it is not feasible in one season. I do not know if it is a challenge for our technicians because I find that the contract for the Bharali brige was signed on 26th January and it piers will be completed on the 15th of April. So when engineers want to do a thing, they can do it. In this case we have to give priority otherwise one year's loss by postponing the development of the State—this cannot be counted; it will be many many crores of rupees.

Now, similarly with regard to transport and communications, we have provided 10.7 crores for roads. It was nearly 6.65 crores in the Second Plan. This provision is also regarded as inadequate. Now there is the question of ropeways. We provided for one ropeway in the Second Plan. It seems we will make only one part of it, namely, Shillong to Cherrapunji. The work is to be splitted over to the Third Plan. That is only one aspect so far as the Third Plan is concerned. There are three other ropeways: From Seju to Dudnoi, Shillong to Pandu and Jowai to Badarpur. These ropeways are essential not merely for the people but also for industrial development on those areas.

Then we have the question of development of the inland water transport. This has not been developed at all. I understand that a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been given to the Sleamer Companies as loan for renovation of their fleet as they say that the fleet will fall off within a few years time. Apart from this we have the problem of dredging, ports and pilotage. I have also thought about the manufacture of barges which will be suitable for feeder craft. Now, naturally this has not been provided. We are going to discuss the matter with the Transport Minister of the Government of India today.

Adjournment

The Assambly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 4th April, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly,
Assam.

