

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on
Saturday, the 5th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, eight
Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and seventy-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Loans granted to Shri Lalchand Tody by Industrial
Finance Corporation and Co-operative Apex Bank**

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Lalchand Tody of
Nowgong has received a loan of Rs.5,00,000
(five) lakhs in the name of Kamala Industries,
Rs.3,00,000 (three) lakhs in the name of
construction of labour quarters from the
Industrial Finance Corporation and Rs.2,05,000
(two lakhs five thousand) against his own
properties from the Co-operative Apex Bank ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the same person has
failed to pay to the tune of Rs.3,00,000 (three
lakhs) to the Government on account of jute
tax ?

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

6. (a)—The Industrial Finance Corporation is controlled by the Central Government and the information is, as such, not available with the State Government.

The Assam Financial Corporation have not sanctioned any loan to Shri Lalchand Tody.

Shri Tody applied for a loan of Rs. 4 (four) lakhs against security of land and building and oil mill with machineries valued at Rs. 8 (eight) lakhs to the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited. The Bank sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 (three) lakhs only on the condition to repay the entire loan with interest within 31st May 1953.

(b)—A sum of Rs. 40,88,000 is due from Messrs. Lalchand Tody of Nowgong as tax on jute under the Assam Taxation (on goods carried by road or inland water way) Act, 1954 for the period from 30th June 1958 to 31st December 1959.

Regarding a caption "Tribal Belts" published in Assam Tribune

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

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

(a) Whether the attention of Government is drawn to the publication of an editorial letter in the *Assam Tribune*, dated 27th November 1959, under caption "Tribal Belts" wherein eviction of tribals from tribal belts and blocks have been stated?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by Government on the allegation made in that letter?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

7. (a)—Government's attention has been drawn to the letter to the Editor under the caption "Tribal Belts" published in the *Assam Tribune* of 27th November 1959.

(b)—The allegations are not in consonance with the facts and so no action is necessary on these allegations.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Members of the Executive Committee of the Soumar Ashram, Sibsagar

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

13. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that two amounts one Rs.5,000, and the other Rs.2,000, have been given to Shri Bimal Gogoi of Jhanji of Sibsagar Subdivision recently, in the name of Soumar Ashram and some Bidyalaya respectively ?

(b) If so, whether is the Soumar Ashram located and what is the scheme being implemented there ?

(c) Whether there is any Managing Committee ?

(d) If so, when and how it was constituted and who are the members and what are their addresses ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that the co-operation and confidence of the people of the surrounding village, are not taken and that the Ashram is a monopoly of some of few persons ?

(f) Whether Government is checking the accounts of those Ashram and Institutions getting statutory help ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

13. (a)—A sum of Rs.2,000 was sanctioned for reconstruction of Weaving Training-cum-production Centre of the Jhanji Social Welfare Centre and Rs.5,000 for maintenance and improvement of the Social Welfare activities of the Soumar Ashram and, payable to the Secretary and Adhayakshya of the Institutions respectively.

(b)—The Soumar Ashram is located at Lalim Chapari, P.O. Dopdar, Sibsagar. Government have been informed that an Ambar Training Centre has been organised under its auspices and other programmes are in hand.

(c)—There is an Executive Committee.

(d)—The Committee was constituted on 1st January 1958. The names of the members and their addresses are given below:—

1. Shri B. P. Chaliha—Chief Minister, Assam—Adviser.
2. Shri Bimal Chandra Gogoi, Adhakshya, P.O. Jhanji.
3. Shri Jogeswar Gogoi, Mukshya Sanchalak, P.O. Dopdar.
4. Shrimati Suprova Gogoi, Village Natun Changmai Gaon, P.O. Dopdar.
5. Shrimati Dibyalata Barbarua, Khanikar Gaon, P.O. Amguri.
6. Shri Kuladhar Gogoi, Kukurachowa Gaon, P.O. Dopdar.
7. Shrimati Padumibala Gogoi, Bhitaraual Gaon, P.O. Dopdar.
8. Shri Jogen Barua, P.O. Amguri.
9. Shri Niranjana Barbarua, P.O. Barahibari.
10. Shri Dhaniram Phukan, Dewdhaigoan, P.O. Amguri.
11. Shri Prodipkumar Gogoi, Dewdhaigoan, P.O. Amguri.
12. Shri Tileswar Baruah, Lalimchigagaon, P.O. Amguri.
13. Shri Diddheswar Phukan, Dewdhaigoan, P.O. Amguri.
14. Shri Radhakrishna Khemka, M.L.A., Tinsukia.
15. Shrimati Renuprova Saikia, P.O. Gargoan.
16. Shrimati Chitraprova Gogoi, P.O. Jhanji.

17. Shrimati Tarulata Gogoi, Mantaniagoan, P.O. Morabazar.
18. Shri Bhuvan Das, P.O. Moumel Ashram, Uardha.
19. Shri Muhichandra Gogoi, P.O. Jhanji.
20. Shri Hariram Gogoi, Natun Changmai, P.O. Dopdar.

(e)—Government have no such information.

(f)—The hon. Member probably wants information as to whether accounts of Voluntary Organisations receiving grants-in-aid from Government are being checked by Government agencies. Accounts of such of the institutions as are receiving grants-in-aid, are generally audited by the Examiner, Local Accounts.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): In reply to question 13(b), it has been stated that 'other programmes are in hand'. What are those 'other programmes', Sir?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, one programme I know or is to start collective cultivation of sugarcane in an area of about 80 bighas of breed and to grow other agricultural crops. There may be some more programmes as well but I do not have all the informations.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Whether Govrenment is aware of the position of the land as it stands at present. There is not a single betel nut or plaintain tree except the land being surrounded by wild jungle.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The land so far I know has been settled only recently and cultivation will naturally take some time.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Whether this land has been allotted to them by the Government from Shillong or they have taken the advice of the Advisory Board?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I do not know, Sir. This gentleman was trying for land for some time. May be, it was on the recommendation of the Advisory Board some land was given settlement. I cannot give all the informations now. I want notice.

Schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked:

14. Will the Minister, Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the State of Assam as per

directives contained in paragraph 3(d) of the Ministry of Home Affairs' letter No.23/21/57-SCT. II, dated the 15th May, 1958 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam could not avail of the Central Assistance for the benefit of the "Other Backward Classes" ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there are as many as 26/28 "other Backward Classes" in Assam and if so, what is the reason for the Government of Assam's failure to submit the scheme concerning the welfare of the said classes ?

(d) Whether any scheme has been submitted by the Government for the period 1958-59 and 1959-60 ?

(e) Whether such scheme/schemes cover the groups as mentioned under paragraph 3(d) of Home Ministry's letter No. 23/21/57-SCT. II, dated the 15th May, 1958 ?

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

14. (a)—(c)—The hon. Member is referred to the replies to the questions (Starred) No. 24(a), (b) and (c) of the last winter session of the Assembly.

(d)—Yes. A two-year programme at a total estimated cost of Rs.10,86,180 (Rupees 5,05,400 for the current year and Rs.5,80,780 for the next year) was submitted to the Home Ministry for approval of the Government of India but the Ministry informed the State Government in January, 1960 of the inability of the Government of India to treat the programme as a centrally sponsored programme. The State Government has however taken up a special welfare programme for other Backward Classes at a total cost of Rs.5 lakhs during the current financial year to be financed from out of the overall savings of the current year's State Annual Plan.

(e)—Yes.

Extension of Bagals and Chepti and Bihdia Roads to Barnadi in the next financial year

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

(a) (i) Bagals Road, and

(ii) Chepti-Bihdia Road to Baranadi in the next financial year ?

(b) What will be the financial estimate involved in executing these projects ?

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

15. (a)—No. At present there is no proposal to take up new road programme. Further, such proposals should ordinarily come through Subdivisional Development Board.

(b)—Government do not consider it necessary to get the estimate worked out since there is no likelihood of taking up these works now.

Taking over of Changsari-Jalimura road, Rangmahal-Changsari road and Dakshin Singira-Borka road by P.W.D.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

(a) What is the length of the roads (i) Changsari-Jalimura road from Jalimura on North Trunk Road to Changsari, (ii) Rangmahal-Changsari road and (iii) Dakshin Singira-Borka road from Dakshin Singira on Kamalpur-Norwa road to Borka on Changsari Chechamukh road ?

(b) What will be the estimated cost to improve each of these roads to P.W.D. specification ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to take over these roads within the next financial year ?

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

16. (a) & (b)—These roads, not being under P. W. D., Government have no informations. The cost cannot be given without proper survey and preparation of detailed estimates, which Government do not consider necessary at the present stage.

(c)—This will not be possible.

Adjournment Motion regarding situation arising out of eviction of displaced persons in Mikir Hills

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received a notice of adjournment motion from Shri Patwari, but as today is supplementary demands day, no adjournment motion can be entertained. Therefore, I disallow the adjournment motion.

Discussion on the supplementary statement of expenditure charged upon the consolidated fund of the State, 1959-60

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Sir, I have some observations to make on the supplementary demand on expenditure charged on the consolidated fund. I know, Sir, that my observations will be hackneyed because the very processess in which these supplementary demands are brought are also hackneyed. We find in page 65 of the booklet that the amount of supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the consolidated fund which has been brought now amounts to Rs.15,14,479 and prior to this, on a previous supplementary budget, an amount of Rs.20,31,059 was shown. So, we find that, whereas at the time of the original budget, the charged expenditure stood at Rs.4,52,39,200 to Rs.4,87,84,738. This, in addition to the demands that were voted and when we take both together, we find that the figure is pretty heavy because the voted demand originally stood at Rs.49,06,68,200, but at present finally it stands at Rs.59,07,75,066. So we find that by way of supplementary demand and grants, a sum of over Rs.10 crores have been brought. This amount of Rs.10 crores brought in an unusual or extraordinary way is a matter which needs special consideration of the House because as we know and as the financial rules prescribe, supplementary demands should come only when the subject for which it is required was unforeseen or where the amount ultimately required has proved to be more than what was visualised. In this respect, when we come to the details, we find that the manner in which these things have been brought is rather haphazards than a manner which received close and studious attention. Moreover, there are certain amounts under this charged expenditure which require some amount of clarification, for example, in the matter of land revenue, item No.1, it has been said that this amount has been required for payment of compensation to some patta-holders of Cachar as decreed by Courts as they were dispossessed from their

lands by the Settlement Officer, etc. We would very much like to know whether this decree was subsequent to the presentation of the last budget or prior to this.

Subject to correction I beg to submit that my information is that the decree was prior to the presentation of the original Budget and therefore, I do not understand how this amount could be omitted when the Budget was presented during the last Session.

Then secondly, Sir, we have also found that in item No. 2 "Interest on Debt and Other Obligations", a really surprising thing that this interest could not be visualised in time. It has been shown that the amount now required is Rs. 14,25,800 and that is against interest on loans taken from the Central Government. This being an inter-governmental matter between the State and the Union of India and the loan being taken pretty long ago, I do not understand how the Finance Department could overlook or ignore the amount of interest that was or would be due to the Central Government. If the matter would have been brought at the time of the general Budget last year, we could have also discussed the policy on loans which were taken and we could possibly have given certain suggestions which might probably have helped the Government also. Now this item not being included at that time shows not only an oversight or negligence on the part of the Finance Department, but it also deprives this House to a certain extent the right to discuss these important matters. We have also seen that there are certain expenditure on Police. Now police being a subject under the voted items, I do not understand how could this be placed under the head "Charged". And as a matter of fact when there is not even a token allocation in the general Budget—not even one rupee—this comes as an entirely fresh item. I refer to page 62 of this booklet. Here you will see, Sir, that the amount originally included in the Appropriation Act is nil and the additional amount now required is Rs. 1,567. The amount is not big at least so far as the Government is concerned, but my point is this: Police being a subject falls within the voted count of the financial bill how could this go under the charged head? and particularly when up till now it has retained on the voted side. That requires an explanation why it has been transferred from the voted to the charged side.

Then, Sir, we have also seen that some amount of money has been allocated for the purported purpose, as stated in page 63, the additional amount is based on authority issued in respect of pension for the Hon'ble High Court Judges. I do not know whether after the presentation of the Budget any High Court Judge has retired and, therefore, this item was unforeseen and could not be included. The explanatory note is rather cryptic; it does not give us a correct idea of the matter.

Then, Sir, we find again at page 64, there is an amount of Rs. 11,501 which is sought to be the decretal amount ordered by the Sub-Judges, Jorhat. In this case also, as in the first one mentioned by me with regard to Cachar, my information is that the judgment was delivered prior to the presentation of the last Budget—a pretty long time before. I do not understand why these things come to the Government so late—whether the clog is there in the district level or whether it is here somewhere in Shillong. But the point is this: these matters which ought to have come to the notice of the Government long ago and which ought to have formed part of the general Budget are now coming in the form of supplementary demands. This does not augur well for the State. I concede that there are some times certain exceptions and exceptions, as a matter of fact, prove the

rule. But when exceptions become so colossal—exceeding an amount of 10 crores of rupees for the year, which amount only a few years ago was sufficient to cover the entire appropriation of the State, this is a big thing indeed. In the first few years after independence we were told that we were only settling down to new circumstances and, therefore, many matters which in the usual course ought to have been noticed or ought to have been properly appreciated could not be done because of our inexperience as we were handling new things. But now it is ten years since the inception of Constitution of India and even now if these things not only continue but go on increasing year after year. I think, Sir, that does not speak well of the financial administration of our State. We have also seen often times amounts are to be advanced from the Contingency Fund. Sometimes it is said that this is necessary due to the bottleneck created in the Finance Department. There are several schemes which are okayed by the Government and yet for some financial sanction they remain long in the Finance Department. I do not understand how in a matter which has already been passed by this House and on which Government has already taken a decision the question of fresh financial sanction arises. To cite only one instance, it was decided that there would be one Chief Conservator of Forests and under him there would be three Senior Conservators in three regions, viz., one at Shillong, one at Gauhati and one at Jorhat. Now several months have passed since the Government took this decision and we understand all papers with regard to this matter have been blocked in the Finance Department. It seems that the Finance Department is becoming bigger than the total Government; I think, Sir, some of these items coming now in the Supplementary Demands are due primarily to the bottleneck created by the Finance Department. I only hope that in future things, particularly under the charged head, will not come in the Supplementary Budget because this is an item on which the Assembly can not vote. Regarding the charged items the Assembly can only talk and that too in a very circumscribed manner when they come in the form of supplementary demands. Therefore, these matters, particularly where the Assembly's power is very much limited, should come as part of the general Budget and not in the form of supplementary Budget. I hope, Sir, Government will give a little more attention to this aspect of the thing in future.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):**
Mr. Speaker Sir, Certain objections have been raised by my friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee in respect of certain items to indicate why these items were not provided in the budget and why these amounts were borne out of the consolidated funds. My attention has been drawn to 3 or 4 items as indicated in page 55 of List of Supplementary Demands for 1959-60. The first of these items about which my friend has raised objection is the item of land revenue. He stated why these amount could not be shown before. If the hon'ble Member would be pleased to look at page 58, he will find that this amount could be shown in this respect. The amount is required for payment of compensation to some patta holders of Cachar as decreed by the Court as they were dispossessed from their land by the Settlement Officer when an appeal in respect of this land was pending before the High Court and according to the terms of the decree the payment is to be made immediately but the decree was passed in the month of March last when there was no time to make provision for this amount in the current year's budget. Therefore it can

***Speech not corrected.**

not be provided in the budget of the last year. It was brought at the fag end of the year to our notice for which the Finance Department had no control over it. Therefore this amount was not shown.

His second objection is that why such a big amount has been shown under the item Interest on Debt and other obligations" The hon'ble Member may be pleased to see that we have also given the reason under the Explanatory Notes at page 59. "The additional amount is required for payment of interest charges on various loans taken from the Government of India on the basis of revised rates. The question of rates is under discussion and can not be provided as the decision had not been taken before these estimates were submitted to this House. Similarly, Other items—The amount is required for payment of interests on loans taken from the National Co-operative Development and Ware Housing Board. No provision could be made in the current year's budget in the absence of terms and conditions of the loan". These are the matters over which not only we have any say but rather every departments of Government are concerned things are painfully settled and it is not proper for us to make provision of this amount in the budget unless terms and conditions with regard to the sanction were agreed upon and that is the reason why this given to the Supplementary Demands.

In the third, my friend has drawn my attention why this amount under Police has been shown under Charges on account of Police. This is a small amount of Rs. 1,567 which has been shown against the charges on account of Police. This amount has been paid in execution of decree and has been shown under charge Expenditure. That is the reason why it has been shown. We can not show it before we have no information about this matter and therefore this matter had not been shown. I hope my hon. Member will be satisfied with these reasons.

He has also raised another objection, that certain things are kept pending in the Finance Department and therefore he has drawn the conclusion on that ground that these amounts are shown latter on after the budget is presented in the House. I do not know how my friend jumped to the conclusion after pointing out these items for which there is sufficient reason and also for which there is no sufficient justification for the hon'ble Member to think that these things are being held up by the Finance Department. He also referred to the case of the Chief Conservator of Forests and I do not know where from he has got this information that this matter is being held up in the Finance Department. In any case for the items for which he has raised objections none of these items has to do with this matter. I am sure, the information given to the hon'ble Member is entirely incorrect and there is no justification to jump into conclusion that because of the matters are held up in the Finance Department, therefore, it becomes necessary for the Department concerned not to come with the Supplementary Demands because they are not in a position to spend this amount in a short time, so there is no justification in such inference.

My friend has again referred to the question that such a huge amount should not be provided by the Supplementary Demand when the Budget is presented before the House and approval is taken from year to year. In a developing economy when some times we do not think of a particular programme to be taken up or a programme has been charged it becomes necessary that such provision also be charged, but whenever there is a change and whenever there is such expenditure has to be incurred, I hope in view of this fact, particularly when we are concerned with development

of the State and when some times our commitments are not foreseen, it becomes necessary in pursuance of the policy approved by this House to incur the expenditure and deviate the provision approved by from this House. The House is informed through the approval taken by the House or through the Supplementary Demands or through resolutions only when this resolution is given by the House. In view of this expenditure, I think, there is very little justification for the hon. Member, to raise objection why such big amounts are being spent after the budget is approved. I hope if this expenditure is given the hon. Member will withdraw his objections.

Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1959-60

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.1

"7.—Land Revenue"

Shri HARESWAR DAS :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.68,521 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,54,59,300
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	Nil
Additional amount now required ...	68,521
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total (8)
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charge of Administration—							
A.—General—							
Establishment—							
2. Pay of Establishment.	1,96,800	4,753	..	..	36,075	...	36,075
3. Allowances, and honoraria.	3,47,500	2,132	..	..	..	1,884	1,884
C. Management of Government Estate.	52,600	..	..	..	10,000	1,239	11,239
H. Assignment and Compensations etc.	16,000	..	...	..	19,323	..	19,323
Total ..	..	...	..	..	65,398	3,123	68,521

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A-2. With a view to convert all annual leases into periodic as expeditiously as possible, it was decided that premium should be collected in the circle offices instead of crediting it into the treasury by the applicant settlement holders. Consequent on this decision 53 Upper Division Assistants in 53 Circle Offices of the Plains Districts had to be sanctioned on 25th August 1959 to handle the cash and keep the accounts for which there was no provision in the budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

3. The amount is required to meet the increased demand on the Travelling Allowances of officers and Establishment due to unavoidable touring. Hence the Demand.

C.(a). There has been large scale encroachment in V.G.Rs. and P.G.Rs. and also in sarkari waste lands in Barpeta Subdivision. It has since been decided to rehabilitate immediately erosion affected people of Barpeta Subdivision in sarkari waste land and so the encroachers are to be evicted from these places immediately. But the fund originally provided has been found to be inadequate and an additional amount of Rs.10,000 would be required to meet the expenditure on that account. The amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. The Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.

(b) The amount of Rs.1,239 was urgently required for payment of cost of transport and petrol charges in connection with the eviction of refugees in Mikir Hills. As the expenditure could not be foreseen, no provision could be made in the current year's budget. As such an advance was taken from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

H.—An area of 5599 bighas 1 kathas 18 lessas of land was requisitioned on various dates from Noanuddy T. E. for settlement with landless and flood affected people. Pending final settlement of agreed amount of compensation, last year a part payment of Rs.39,989.62 nP. was paid to the Tea Estate. Now it is proposed to make a payment of Rs.19,323 which will cover the requisition compensation upto the year 1958-59.

Provision for the purpose could not be made in the current year's budget as the party had not come to an agreed settlement before framing the budget estimates.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.68,521 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

1. Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.11,239 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", Minor head C.—Management of Government Estate, Sub-head C(a) at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

[To know about the encroachers and if landless why they are not settled before eviction as stated in the explanatory notes under C(a).]

2. Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.11,239 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", Minor head C.—Management of Government Estate, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise evictions in Village Grazing Reserves, Professional Grazing Reserves and Sarkari Waste land in Barpeta Subdivision and eviction of landless poor cultivators who with great toil, cleared up jungles and weeds and made lands fit for cultivation.)

3. Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.19,323 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", Minor head H.—Assignment and Compensation, etc., at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To know the basis on which compensation was determined and the principle followed in giving settlement of land.)

4. Shri TARUN SEN DEKA : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.19,322 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", Minor head H.—Assignment and Compensation, etc., at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To know whether the land requisitioned was fee simple and what is the price paid per bigha of such land and area thereof.)

5. Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.68,521 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise Police action in the Mikir Hills Eviction Operation).

6. Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.68,521 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the purpose of the Supplementary Demand).

7. Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.68,521 under the Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue", at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands

be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the purpose of the Supplementary Demand).

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

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): The amount demanded is not to much. However here involves the policy of the Government regarding settlement, we find that some V. G. Rs. in Barpeta subdivision have been encroached by some people and my question is that why this encroachment? It is known to the Government that there are landless people all over Assam. But Government is not providing them with land. So this has compelled them to encroach here and there. Well Sir, our landless people are too much tired of these things. The landless peasants are applying and applying to the Government but Government do not pay any need to that. This is why they are compelled to occupy land because the hunger does not give them rest. I do not understand why Government want to evict them. My suggestion is that firstly Government should take note whether these encroachers are really landless. According to Government they might be encroachers, but according to me they are landless persons. So unless they are provided with lands the encroachment will not stop, and therefore eviction should not be executed. Government may mean that if land is given to the encroachers then it will mean that Government is encouraging them or encouraging other landless people to encroach. But don't you think Sir, that encroachment is a heavy task and not an easy task. No one likes to break the law. But when people are too much tired for a decision from the Government's side then the landless person are forced by circumstances to take law in hand and to encroach here and there some portion of land where V. G. R. or P. G. R. are there. Now Sir, some time Government do one thing. First they evict the encroachers. But what happens later. They do not give land to these landless people because they encroached land. But instead Government give the land to other people. In this way the problems are being much complicated. I can cite many examples in many places, where encroachers were not given land, e.g., some V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. were thrown open or some lands have been requisition for settlement with the landless people but actually the encroachers were not given land. So in this way Government is multiplying problems every where. Sir, unless respected, law has no meaning at all. Law is there to feed the people and to give peace and liberty and also to give economic help. But if the law is there only to punish the people and not to give them food then that should be thrown away.

Secondly Sir, I see that Government is going to give compensation to some landlords. Government have requisitioned some portion of the land, nearly 5509 bighas, 1 kotha and 18 lochas in Nayanady Tea Estate for settlement with landless and flood eroded people. The purpose is good. But one thing, the Government is going to pay compensation at a high rate. Now, Government is taken loans from the Central Government as our Government has no money to implement the schemes included in the 2nd Five Year Plan. So at this moment, can't the Government suspend payment of that compensation when the Tea Estate owner is a monied man? But if the owner is poor then Government should of course pay some compensation. Moreover, giving money as compensation to landlords cannot be appreciated. Landlords must have enough precious metal, in chests, enough reserve fund in Banks. Why the coal should be carried to New Castle? Why these monied men should be paid? Government should acquire lands without compensation to the big owners.

Mr. SPEAKER: This will be violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Provisions have no meaning at all if it is not respected by all.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I think Sir, what he is suggesting is.....

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: So, Sir, I cannot appreciate the eviction policy of the Government and also the policy of paying of compensation to the landlords.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** On a point of order Sir. In the Explanatory Notes in page 2, paragraph C (b) it is stated that the amount of Rs. 1,239 was urgently required for payment of cost of transport and petrol charges in connection with the eviction of refugees in Mikir Hills. As the expenditure could not be foreseen, no provision could be made in the current year's budget. As such an advance was taken from the Contingency Fund.

Now this money i.e., Rs.1,239 is required for carrying out eviction operation in the Mikir Hills which is an autonomous Hills District under the 6th schedule. The use and management of land, assessment of land revenue, collection of land Revenue and all affairs connected with the use of land are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the District Council; viz., the 6th scheduled district council State Government has no power whatsoever. As much as the eviction is concerned it is not within the purview of this House to vote this amount or sanction this amount. If this is a question of maintenance of law and order then it should be included in the Police Budget. So I raise this point of order that this is irregular.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The 6th Schedule areas Sir, are not out side Assam and all the expenditures in the 6th schedule districts are voted by this House. So this cannot be irregular.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gaubati): On a point of order Sir, may I know whether it is under Police or the Revenue Head?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The evictions are done by the Revenue Department. The money and also the officers are give by the Revenue Department because the District Council have no officers. The District Council have powers on administration of land on its requisition Revenue Department does the eviction.

Mr. SPEAKER: His objection is not regarding that but his objection is why it does not come under the Police head instead of the Revenue Head.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Sir, as it is done by the Revenue Department it does not come under the Police Head.

Shri HAREWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): The point raised by my friend Mr. Borthakur was this that under the 6th schedule, paragraph 3

allotment of land, use of land and all these things come under the District Council, and executive powers of the District Council are co-extensive with the legislative powers. Being so, when this is a matter of eviction, why should it not come under the District Council? If the contention of the Minister is that District Council have no officers and, therefore, we have to do this, then this is a question of loan—giving loan to the District Council, and that should come under a different head and not under the Land Revenue.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The eviction matters, Sir, come under the Revenue Department; and law and order is there, of course, but still when there is an eviction, the expenditure is made from the revenue account.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Who does this eviction? Whether the order of eviction has been given by the District Council or by the Assam Government?

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to participate on this point of order. The point is that once there is interference on any authority which is created by the Constitution of India, that will create a precedent. Now, may be under the present circumstances the Government propose to help the District Council, but if once a precedent of interference is created then that may sometime hinder the District Council. So the point is not whether it is a help or hindrance. The point is whose jurisdiction it is? The management and use of land in the Sixth Schedule and the appointment of Officers and other staff for the purpose of management of those lands are the duty of the District Council. If there is no Mandal, Surveyor or Kanungoo or Sub-Deputy Collector at the disposal of the District Council, the District Council may move the State Government and the State Government may lend such officers, who would be on deputation as in foreign service. For example, in the case of Local Board and Municipality, officers are lent by the State Government and the payment to such officers is made by the authorities concerned. Now, therefore, if it is that some departmental persons of the Assam Revenue Department have been lent to the District Council for use, that should not come in this way, because, in that case, they would be in the foreign service. If it is with a view to help the eviction proceedings some police help or some precautionary measure were taken, then that would not come under the head 'Revenue' but that would come under the head 'Police'. I am not going into the question of merit or whether it has been proper or improper, at this stage. I confine myself to the question as to whether this demand can constitutionally and legally come under the head 'Land Revenue'. Our point is that it does not come under the head 'Land Revenue' because so far as the Land Revenue Department is concerned, that is exclusive of the Sixth Schedule. Our point is basically on whose order the eviction orders were carried on? Whether the eviction order was passed by the Government of Assam or the District Council in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills? If the orders were passed by the District Council, then the expenditure should be borne by the District Council, and if the orders were passed by the Government of Assam then the Assam Government should pay the expenses. Our information is that the orders were passed by the District Council and the Assam Government only helped the District Council with its Police force because the District

Council has got no police force. Therefore, this particular item does not come, according to the Constitution or Budget Rules, under the present head.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharjee put a question whether the eviction order was put by the State Government or the District Council. As pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Goswami, that the land falls within the jurisdiction of the District Council, and as such I can tell the House that the eviction order was passed by the District Council and they are carrying on the eviction operation. But when eviction has to take place in that area, the law and order is to be maintained by the Government because law and order cannot go without being maintained. So, the Government comes into the picture. When there is no law and order, the Government interference has to be there. If eviction is to be done there is likelihood of breach of law and order and so Government has to lend the services of the police to maintain law and order. As pointed out by Mr. Das, it is a matter which falls within the purview of the District Council and eviction is to be done by them. But since it relates to the revenue matter Government had to extend some help. A question has arisen whether the cost of maintenance of law and order is to be borne by the State Government or the District Council. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Members in the opposite, Mr. Bhattacharjee, Goswami and others will agree with me that the District Council does not have sufficient fund at their disposal. Therefore, we thought that this little amount which will have to be incurred by the Government in order to maintain law and order will not be grudged by anybody. To-day we are all after de-centralisation of power and that is the National policy. I think the hon. Members will agree with me that at this hour when we are launching larger programme throughout the whole State through Panchayat, we should not mind in giving little help to the District Council. Therefore, this little amount which of course, as a matter of fact, should have been given by the District Council from its own funds, should not be denied, and it is in consideration of this the amount is being voted here.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das. That was on a point of order.

***Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** Sir, actually this expenditure relates to hiring of trucks and purchase of patrol though it is connected with the maintenance of law and order. Whenever it is a matter of eviction and the question of maintenance of law and order comes in, everywhere in Assam it is done from the Revenue account. Here actually at the request of the District Council this amount was spent, as they had no money.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** But our point is whether this amount has been properly put under the head. Our contention is that it has not been put properly. It may come either under the head 'Loan' or 'Police' but it cannot come under the head 'revenue'.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is relating to eviction operation and the eviction was being carried on by the State Government at the request of District Council, I think it should come under the head Revenue. That is exactly my point.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not discussing about the merit of the question. It is absolutely irregular

and unconstitutional. If it is a question of helping the District Council it should have come under the head "57—Miscellaneous and Charitable purposes, etc." or if it is a question of law and order, it should come under the head 'Police'.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Now whether the grant comes under a particular head would be judged by the purpose for which the money is spent or for which the grant is sought for. For what purpose this amount of Rs.1,239 was spent? It was in connection with eviction of encroachers. We are concerned with the purpose for which the money is spent or for which the grant has been sought. In this particular case it is cost of transport and petrol for taking the Police force to help the District Council in the matter of eviction of encroachers in the Mikir Hills. Eviction is a matter which admittedly comes under Revenue and therefore putting in this item under the Revenue Head is justified, legal and constitutional.

Mr. SPEAKER : The eviction in Mikir Hills was conducted by the District Council but as this Government is responsible for maintaining law and order in that area, they had to lend the Police force on the requisition of the Autonomous District Council for carrying on the work of eviction. Requisition of Police force was made through the Revenue Department and as such the cost of transport and petrol charges in connection with the eviction is to be borne by the Revenue Department because the Police force was lent directly to the Revenue Department. The demand, as it is, is not for pay and allowances of the Police force. Therefore, I feel that it is proper that the expenditure has been shown under this head.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : I want to speak on both of my Cut Motions. My 1st Cut Motion is to criticize evictions in Village Grazing Reserves, Professional Grazing Reserves and Sarkari Waste land in Barpeta circle. You know that most of the Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves were created in the early days of British rule and I have seen that vast tracts of land are kept as Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves. In this way in Barpeta Sub-division also, in the southern, northern and middle parts there are many Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves. In almost all the Professional Grazing Reserves there are only a few pairs of buffaloes, and for a few pairs of buffaloes vast areas of Professional Grazing Reserves are still being maintained. There is a demand since long that some of the Professional Grazing Reserves should be kept open and some portions should be given to the landless poor cultivators. But so far our knowledge goes, Government have neither opened those Professional Grazing Reserves, except a very few acres of course, nor they have given settlement to the landless people of that Subdivision. When Government have failed to give lands to the landless and river-eroded people of that Subdivision, they with their own toil and labour settled in some parts of Village Grazing Reserves, clearing up jungles and weeds. They spent their own money. They erected their houses and bustees, and also made some waste land fit for cultivation. Most of the landless people of that Subdivision are residing in some permanently settling in those areas. Now, Government have come forward to evict those persons ruthlessly and mercilessly.

I can cite an example of ruthless evictions. In village Kharijabijni there is one Village Grazing Reserve known as Bhattomari. In that Reserve some tribal Kachari and non-tribal Assamese people settled since 1950. They are actual landless people. They erected their houses, grew paddy and mustards. They even started one Lower Primary School and opened an Ashram known as "Gandhi Ashram". Government gave Rs. 2,000.00 for improvement of that Ashram. The hon. Minister-in-charge of Health had also an opportunity to see that village. Prior to the Minister's visit to the village, the notice of eviction was given. The poor women and the cultivators of that village when they came to know of the hon. Minister of Health's visit, went to him and bowed down at his feet requesting him not to evict them from that place. Today, he cannot deny it. But the officer was sent their for eviction who ruthlessly broke the house. They broke away the Ashram, the School on the next morning.

Sir, if this be the behaviour of this Government to the landless people of Barpeta, not only the people of that Subdivision but also people of other Subdivisions will surely feel helpless. Further, Sir, in Betbari Mauza in, Barabala Professional Grazing Reserves some river-eroded people settled down and they are still residing there. When Government have failed to settle the river-eroded and flood-affected persons, when Government are feeling helpless to render help to those landless and poor river-eroded people and when the people themselves with their own toil settled in these areas, I do not understand what moral and legal right, Government have, to evict the people.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to draw your attention to Rule 152 of the "Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly" regarding scope of discussion on Supplementary Demands. Eviction is carried out as a matter of policy of the Government. Therefore, I think, the policy of the Government in regard to eviction does not come under the purview of Supplementary Demand. You can of course speak about the cases of hardship and excesses in this regard.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): You will be surprised Sir, to know that notices of encroachment have been served to about 1,500 persons in Barpeta subdivision and for that Rs. 10,000 has been asked in this grant. These are of specific category, namely, landless persons who are river eroded. Now, these landless river eroded people of Bagribari and some other mauzas of the subdivision have just got orders from the Settlement Officer only a few months back that land will be settled with them. But unfortunately, the lat mandals and kanungoes have not recorded their names in *chithas*. After the order is passed by the Settlement Officer, the procedure is that settlement staff and lat mandals should record the names of those persons in their *chithas*. But unfortunately, these 1,500 persons' names have not been recorded. On the other hand their names have been reported as encroachers. I do not understand what is the procedure of the Government if on the one hand the Settlement Officer pass orders for settlement and on the other hand lat mandals submit encroachment reports and for meeting expenditure, in this connection some amount is sought for. I think it will not help anybody rather it will incur heavy loss to the State exchequer.

On the other hand Sir, about 3,000 families most of whom are river eroded, have settled themselves in some *balu* lands near some rivers. But unfortunately or fortunately most of these *balu* lands are not fit for paddy

cultivation. With hard toil these people have erected their houses there and for that encroachment notices have been issued upon them. That is the position so far my information goes; my friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed also reported to me about this. I am told that. On the other hand the encroachment notices the people have written to the effect that if they are provided with alternative lands they will vacate. I do not know whether the Government will agree to settle land with those people. I would like to appeal to the Government that on humanitarian grounds as also on constitutional ground those river eroded and flood affected people should be provided with alternative lands to settle, and that the eviction order should not be operated indiscriminately.

Further more Sir, at the time of eviction there should be strict orders from the Government to its staff not to damage paddy and other cultivations and houses in which these people are residing. If we damage the houses or if we destroy the cultivations these poor cultivators it will not only mean personal loss to these poor people but it also mean a national loss. So, Sir, I demand that unless alternative arrangement is made for these people, the order of eviction should not be operated.

Now, my second point is regarding tea estate lands. Perhaps so far I remember, if I am not wrong, some amount was passed by a supplementary demand during the last session also. This time also about Rs.9, 323 has been sought for under this head. I want to know whether the lands acquired or requisitioned by the Government in this direction are fee simple lands. If this lands are fee simple land, payment of compensation for those lands is proper and unnecessary. You know Sir, that during the British rule these lands were given and most part are kept fallow and unused.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The hon. Member should give notice about that.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, the Minister will please refer to Cut Motion No. 4 there it is stated that the hon. Member wants to know whether the land requisitioned was a fee simple land, etc.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Does he mean tea garden lands?

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: Yes Sir. And I want to know whether these lands are fee simple. With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Barbaruah said that this demand indicates that coal is being carried to New Castle! I find that it goes even further. It indicates the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul! Here let me come straight to the question of eviction and settlement of people in Barpeta subdivision. Now, it has been said that their has been large scale encroachments in Village Grazing Reserves, Professional Grazing Reserves and other Sarkari waste lands in Barpeta subdivision. Yes, there has been encroachment not only in Barpeta subdivision but throughout the whole State and I can say that there will be. We cannot stop it unless and until we make provision for the people to get employment to live. The most precious thing for any human being is the urge to live. Law and order are very good things and everybody

should respect them. But much better than law and order is precious life and unless and until we can make provisions for life, law and order or threat of jails and other things will not stop the people from trying to find out some living. So, the problem is not so much of eviction but the main problem is that of settlement. If we are to take land away from some people, let us take it ; but let us at the same time see that they are rehabilitated somewhere in some manner. Unless and until we do that, these sorts of things will continue for years to come. In order to settle certain erosion affected people of the "char" areas some encroachers had to be evicted from Sarkari waste lands. Now this is a very delicate matters and I should like to say that I have full sympathy for all people, for all suffering people including erosion affected people of the "Char" areas. But some peculiar development are taking place in the Barpetta Subdivision. There are large numbers of "Charuas" who came to the "chars" in the Brahmaputra from East Pakistan. These people remain in these "chars" for two or three years, they cultivate there and get their crops and when the Chars are washed away and when floods come, they go away elsewhere. These people have no permanent settlement and so they are known as "Charuas". What has happened in Barpetta Subdivision is also happening in Gauhati Subdivision, Goalpara and parts of Nowgong. What is going to be the lot of those people who have been living in this country for centuries or even for thousands of years if they are going to be evicted as encroachers to accommodate the "Charuas"? These poor people most of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes had to enter into Sarkari waste lands having found no other means of livelihood. Where is then the point in giving preference to a certain section of people just because the 'chars' which they chose to occupy have been submerged? Government have of late passed orders that the river eroded people must be given preference in giving settlement of land. Why should Government have full sympathy only for the eroded people, including of course the "Charuas" and not for others who are suffering equally if not more? The latter category is being evicted not only in the Barpetta Subdivision but also in Gauhati, Goalpara and others Subdivision. Whether they are river eroded or not, those people who are landless, those who have got no other means of livelihood, should not be evicted at all from Sarkari waste lands. But what is seen here that these poor people are being evicted even from the Sarkari waste lands simply because they are not river eroded people and mostly these people belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. So, Sir, I say that Government is following a policy of paying Paul by robbing Peter. There should be an end to all these things

Then secondly Sir, I come to the question of eviction of refugees from Mikir Hills district. The amount involved has been admitted to be in order as you have given the ruling that it is in order. Now I think I can discuss the merit of the case. Sir, the position is that the Mikir Hills district came into existence as a separate district in 1951. Prior to that the whole of Namati Mauza was in the Nowgong Subdivision. Certain people were residing in Namati Mauza better known as Howraghat. There were strifes, there were fightings and there were murders and such other cases as early as 1948 when people were scrambling for lands in Namati. Howraghat area of Nowgong district. Ultimately that area was tagged to Mikir Hills district when the new district of United Mikir a North Cachar Hills came to existence in 1951. The land of this area fit for wet-cultivation particularly

of paddy there was scramble for settlement in that area. In fact, if Government had given serious consideration and taken immediate steps to settle the people in a planned way, those who are on the hill tops and others could have been given settlement in that area peacefully and in a planned manner but nothing of the sort was done by Government there was a time when all those people who were already there, not only the refugees but others also who came from the districts of Nowgong and Goalpara, from Cachar district and even from Pakistan all these people could have been settled there. There has been no doubt an increase of population in that area after the formation of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district. At present, I think, there are in that area about 5,000 families. What has happened in the mean time is that in some of these areas, some tribals have got settlement of plots and have given them in Adhi and Chukani to non-tribals. Sir, it is well known to the hon. Members of this House that for a piece of land in Longpher Mouza there was a free fight between two sections of people. That piece of land belonged to a tribal leader who is now a Parliamentary Secretary but some Lalungs and immigrants claiming possession under him were fighting for it. An *Ex-Minister* is now conducting the case on behalf of one section of the litigating people. This is a well known fact. Under the circumstances what Government should do is to take a reasonable step to settle the land. Those whose have been living there for 9 or 10 years should be given settlement and others who cannot be settled in that area should be given settlement elsewhere. In this connection, Sir, I may inform the House that on 24th February, 1959, there was a conference in the official residence of the Chief Minister at Shillong and some sort of an understanding was arrived at that some of these people would be rehabilitated there and others would be settled somewhere else. But I don't know for whose fault that arrangement has not been respected and all the efforts to solve the problem peacefully have been abandoned now and the eviction operation has started a number of families have been evicted. Sir, is it not a fact that in the Explanatory Notes it is stated that the amount was urgently required for payment of the cost of transport and petrol charges in connection with the eviction of refugees in Mikir Hills? But I know some Oranges and other people also who had been living in that area long long before the formation of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills are being affected by the eviction proceedings. In the Bokakhat area which previously formed a part of Goalghat Subdivision and which has now been tagged to Mikir Hills there also eviction proceedings are going on. Is it not a fact that by such eviction proceedings a division is being created among the people? Here cannot be an exch.....

So far as the Mikir Hills are concerned, only the Mikirs will get, in the Garo Hills only the Garos will get, and in this way, we find complete water tight compartment has been formed and complete bifurcation of the different sections of the people brought about. Wherever we look at, fight is going on. Now, fight is between Urang and Mikir, in some part of the Mikir Hills, there is fight between Mikir and Khasi also. These things are very bad and Government should not connive at these. My earnest request is that the Chief Minister should continue efforts which he started in February, 1959, and even at this stage, he should personally intervene in the matter and should make an amicable settlement of the whole issue. In the matter of eviction, it is no good making an effort which will involve more than 5,000 families. Government may pass orders or break some houses, but inspite of our efforts, it will not be possible to evict all these people. The houses once broken will again be raised as they are only thatched houses. These people have cleared jungles

and have raised very valuable crops. In Haluguri area, they have raised 30 maunds of paddy in one acre of land. We should see that the suffering Mikir brethren are also settled. The district is generally poor and even a loan of one thousand rupees each will not be any relief, and therefore, Government should take liberal measures to save them. Government should come forward to help them not only with a few thousand rupees, but, if necessary, with lakhs of rupees, so that they can be settled. I could persuade some of the evicted refugees to meekly submit to the process of law with the expectation that the conference which was convened by the Chief Minister for effecting a mutually acceptable formula for conciliation would succeed. In the conference that took place last time, was some assurance that the evictees would be provided with alternative lands. It is a question of not a few thousands of rupees, but it is one of several lakhs of rupees and the District Council is not in a position to spend. Government should therefore come forward with a rehabilitation scheme for the refugees and at the same time, Government should see that the Mikir are also not deprived of some planned settlement in their land. If the Government intervene in that way, I think the problem can be solved.

Now, coming to the other point, I find that with regard to the fee simple grant affairs which my friend Shri Tarunsen Deka elaborated, I find that when the fee simple were given, they were given for a specific purpose. Those who got these grants and failed to fulfil the obligations, do not deserve any sympathy from Government. We have seen in different parts of the State that vast areas of the fee simple grants which were given for the purpose of tea cultivation have been converted into zamindari. Of course, Government should ensure that there are adequate reserves left over and above the plots covered by tea plantation and for labourers' quarters, etc., but apart from these, if there are some surplus lands without hesitation, they should be acquired by the Government and distributed to the landless people. In that way, if there be some amount of allocation of land to the existing cultivators, and at the same time, there are other avenues to employment for our growing population, then only recurring problems of eviction, settlement and re-settlement and ejection may be at least lessened, if not altogether abolished. With these few words, Sir, I commend this cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মোৰ কাট মোচন সমৰ্থন কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এই demand ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা লৈ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিছাৰিছো। কথাটো হৈছে V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. কেনেকৈ বেদখল হবলৈ পায়। মোৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা এইটো গম পাইছো যে মণ্ডল কাননগোৱাৰ কাৰণে এইটোহোৱা নাই। আঞ্চলিক M.L.A. বা শক্তিশালী ব্যক্তিৰ জৰিয়তে এই বেদখল চলি আছে। মই কামৰূপ, দৰং, লক্ষীমপুৰত ৪৮ দিন যুৰি এই অভিজ্ঞতাকে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছো। দৰঙৰ কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰেছিডেণ্টে বেদখলকাৰীৰ পৰা কিমান টকা চান্দ লৈ তেওঁলোকক সেই কামত সহায় কৰিছে সেই কথা এই বচিদবোৰেই প্ৰমাণ কৰিব। (কিছুমান বচিদ দেখুৱাই)।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি বৰপেটাৰ কথাহে কব লাগে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: তাৰ পাচত মানবতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা ভাবিব লগিয়া কথা যে যিবোৰ মানুহে এতিয়া ঘৰ বাৰি সাজি বসতি কৰিছে তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা কিমান দূৰ ন্যায় সংগত হব।

এইটো একেবাৰে মানবতাৰ ফালৰ কথাহে কৈছে। গতিকে কেনেকৈ মানুহবোৰ সেই অঞ্চল বোৰত বহিবলৈ পালে সেইটো কথাহে চৰকাৰে পোন প্ৰথমে Survey কৰি তদন্ত কৰা উচিত।

পট্টা বিষয়ক কাম কৰিবৰ বাবে এজন Lower Division Clerk লোৱাৰ বাবে বাজেটত দাবি জনাইছে। অবশ্যে Annual পট্টা periodic কৰোতে অফিচৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব।

মই চৰকাৰৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে জনাব খজিছো যে জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি কেৰাণীসকলৰ সন্তান নাই। তেওঁলোকে এটা নিয়ম কৰি লৈছে যে চান্দা অৰ্থাৎ ওপৰাৰি বানচ নিদিলে কাম কৰি নিদিয়। তাৰ দ্বাৰা বহুত বেমেজালি হয়। জনজাতি লোক সকল এবাৰহে যায়, কাৰণ তেওঁলোক বৰ সৰল মানুহ আৰু নিজে যেনেকৈ চিনা-চিনি কাম কৰে আনেও সেইদৰে কৰাটোকে বিচাৰে। কিন্তু অফিচৰ কেৰেণী সকলে তাৰ স্তব্ধতা লৈ বেমেজালী সৃষ্টি কৰে। ফলত এজন কেৰেণীৰ কাৰণেই চৰকাৰৰ এটা নীতি অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হয়। সেই বাবে জনজাতি সকলেও ধৰি লয় যে তেওঁ লোকৰ কোনো কামেই নহয়। সেই কাৰণেই চৰকাৰে সতৰ্কতা অৱলম্বন কৰা উচিত।

Fee Simple Grant ৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বৰ ভালকৈ জানে। নয়ানদী আৰু শিঙিমাৰী দুয়োটা গ্ৰাণ্ট মোৰ সমষ্টিত পৰিছে। এই গ্ৰাণ্ট বিনা মূল্যে দিয়া হয় একোটা বিশেষ খেতিৰ নিমিত্তে। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিক সকল বৰ প্ৰতাপী আৰু অভিজ্ঞ লোক তেওঁলোকে কোনো সময়ত চৰকাৰকো ভয় নকৰে, কোৰ্টৰ সাহায্য লয় বা পুলিচো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। এই শিঙিমাৰিতে ৩২,৮৮০ বিঘা fee simple grant আছে। সেই মাটিৰ কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব নালাগে। শিঙিমাৰিৰ যিখন হাট আছে তাৰ বাবে ৪ লাখ টকা দিব লাগে বুলি হাইকোৰ্ট কৰিছে। আৰু এটা কথা যে এই শিঙিমাৰি fee simple grant ৰ মাটি পটন দিওঁতে চালামী লয়। (কি লয়) ? সেইটো মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বুজাই দিব। দু বিঘা মাটিৰ বাবে ৩.৬০০ টকা চালামী লৈ ১৫ বছৰৰ বাবে পটন দিছে। fee simple grant ৰ মাটিটো লীজ দিব নোৱাৰে ? (মাটিৰ দাম কিমান ?) দুবিঘা মাটিৰ দাম প্ৰায় ৪,০০০ টকা হ'ব। মাটিৰ মূল্যও চালামী লৈ ১৫ বছৰৰ বাবে দিছে। চালামীৰ বচিদ আছে। সেই মানুহবোৰক পিচত উঠাবলৈকো অসুবিধা হ'ব কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ স্বত্ব হৈ যাব যিহেতু চালামীৰ বচিদ আছে। তেতিয়া এই টকাবোৰ কোনে দিব ?

মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ উচ্ছেদ সম্বন্ধে যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হৈছে। দেশ বিভাজনৰ কাৰণেই এই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু দেশ বিভাজন হ'ল আমাৰ কাৰণেই। সেই কাৰণে এই মানুহ বোৰক চৰকাৰেই প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। শবনাতীৰ্ণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সদায় মৰমৰ চকুৰে চাই আহিছে। অন্যান্য ঠাইত এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হোৱা নাই যিহেতু তাত Exchange of population হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত Exchange of population হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ শবনাতীৰ্ণ আহিছেহে কোনো যোৱা নাই। বেচি ভাগ কৃষক শবনাতীৰ্ণেই আহিছে। সেই কাৰণে এওঁলোকৰ বাবে বিকল্প সংস্থানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে ? আমাৰ ইয়াত গাখীৰৰ বৰ অভাৱ। আমি বিদেশৰ পৰা অহা টিনৰ গাখীৰ খাইছো। সেই কাৰণে এই শবনাতীৰ্ণ যদি গাখীৰৰ কাৰণে কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে তেনেহলে খুব কম মাটিত বহু মানুহৰ বন্দবস্ত হ'ব। উচ্ছেদ কৰোতে

শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য লৈছে আৰু যোৱা ২৪ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাস ভৱনত এই বিষয়ো মীমাংসা হৈছিল যে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে সমাধান কৰা উচিত। এনে এটা সৰু কথাৰ কাৰণে যদি আন্দোলন হয় তেন্তে ভাল কথা নহ'ব। এই কাৰণেই শৰণাগত নেতা শ্ৰীযোগেশ্বৰ দাসে যোৱা ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ অনশন কৰিছে। মৃত্যু পৰ্য্যন্ত অনশন কৰিব বুলি কৈছে। সেই বাবে মই পৰামৰ্শ দিছো যে এই সমস্যাটো মানবতাৰ ফালৰ পৰা সমাধান কৰা উচিত। ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

***Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰ্ত্তমান যিটো Supplementary Demand উত্থাপন কৰিছে, তাৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য হল এই যে আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ যিবিলাক পৰি থকা চৰকাৰী মাটি আছে তাত গৰাখহনীয়া লোকৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন কৰা হ'ব—ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যে to rehabilitate immediately the erosion affected people of Barpeta Subdivision in Sarkari waste land.

গতিকে বৰপেটাত যিবিলাক V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. খুলি দিয়া হ'ব তাক প্ৰথমতে গৰাখহনীয়া লোকক দিয়া হ'ব। এইটো হল চৰকাৰৰ ঘোষিত নীতি আৰু সেইমতে দিয়াবো বন্দোবস্ত হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান লিষ্টও কৰা হৈছে।

এতিয়া কথা হল, যিবিলাকৰ আচল প্ৰাপ্য সেই বিলাকে চৰকাৰৰ আইন মানি-বাহিৰত অনাই বনাই কুৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক দিবলগীয়া মাটিত কিছুমান বেদখলকাৰী আইন অমান্য কৰি বহি আছে। সেইসকলে অগিব পৰা কাৰ হুকুমলৈ বহি আছে? আজি সেই ভূমিহীন লোকসকলে চৰকাৰৰ হুকুমলৈ বহিছিল নে বলপূৰ্ব্বক চৰকাৰী মাটিত বহিছিল? শ্ৰীহীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই আইন ভঙ্গকাৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে সহজেই কান্দিব পাৰিব—তেখেতৰ নিচিনা দায়িত্বশীল লোকসকলৰ উদগণীতেই তাত এটা slogan কৰি সেই লোক সকলৰ হতুৱাই কোৱাইছিল “লাঠি যাৰ মাটি তাৰ”।

সেই হিচাবে দল গঠন কৰি শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰি গৰাখহনীয়া লোকসকলৰ কাৰণে আচুতীয়াতৈ খোৱা মাটিত বলপূৰ্ব্বক বহিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই তেজপুৰৰ তেতিয়াৰ কথা কওঁ—আপোনালোকে জানে যে আজি ৬ বছৰ আগতে দলীয় প্ৰভাৱত প্ৰভাৱিত হৈ প্ৰায় ৬২০ জন লোকে তাৰ P. G. R. দখল কৰিছিল। যেতিয়া চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক ধৰি জেলত থৈছিল তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে কৈছিল যে আন ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰৰোচনাত পৰি এনে বেআইনি কাম কৰিছিল আৰু আগলৈ তেনে কাম নকৰে বুলি লেখি দি খালাচ লৈ আহিছিল। মই কওঁ যে এই বেদখলকাৰী সকলক উত্তেজিত কৰাৰ মূলত আছে কিছুমান ৰাজনৈতিক দল।

ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে সেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ গৰীব অনুসৰীত, জন-জাতীয় আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলে বসবাস কৰি আছে। এই লোক সকলৰ প্ৰতি ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ গভীৰ দৰদ এই লোকসকলক দুখত অকল ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াকে প্ৰমুখ্য কৰি তেখেতৰ মহাকৰ্মী সকলেহে কান্দিব জানে—মই কওঁ চৰকাৰে এইলোক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু নৈতিক সমৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমৰে পৰা আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে স্বকীয়াকৈ যথেষ্ট কাম কৰি আহিছে আৰু এতিয়াও কৰিয়েই আছে। এই কথা সেই লোক সকলেও নুখুজা নহয়। কিন্তু সেই নিৰীহ হোজা লোকসকলক এনেকুৱা ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰৰোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা বিপথগামী কৰি চৰকাৰৰ মাটিনীতিত

কুঠাবধাত কৰাৰ চক্ৰান্ত কৰিছে। এনে এটা নীতিহীন প্ৰবৃত্তিক প্ৰশ্ন, পৃথিৱীৰ কানো-চৰকাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকূলে চৰকাৰে কঠোৰ নীতি লব লাগিব। যি কোনো লোকে P. G. R. দখল কৰিব আৰু চৰকাৰে চাই থাকিব? আনফালে এখেতসকলৰ প্ৰবোচনাত আইনভঙ্গকাৰী সকলে শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰি গাই ফুৰিব “মাটিহীনক মাটি দিয়ক”—ইত্যাদি কৰি এটা অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব! য’তে ইচ্ছা ততে বেদখল কৰি বহিব—চৰকাৰে নীতি বিহীন কৰ্মত প্ৰশ্ন দিব পৃথিৱীত এনে দৃষ্টান্ত বিৰল—কিছুমান সদস্যই এনে কুৰ্মৰ পৃষ্টপোষকতা কৰা এটা আচৰিত কথা। এওঁলোকৰ প্ৰবোচনাত এই নিৰীহ লোকসকল জুলুমত পৰিব। এখেতসকলৰ দলীয় ৰাজনৈতিক স্বার্থক কাৰণে কিছুমান নিৰীহ গাৱলীয়া মানুহক কুপথে পৰিচালিত কৰি বিপদত পেলোৱাটো ঐকমান ধূণীয় কাম।

আমাৰ মিকিৰ ভাইসকল অতীজৰ পৰা পিচপৰি আহিছে। এইলোক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক সামাজিক আৰু আৰু নৈতিক উন্নতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ আজি সৰ্ব প্ৰথম উদ্দেশ্য—তেওঁলোকক বেমাৰ আঙাৰত চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা, তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আজি যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এই পিচপৰা লোকসকলৰ সৰ্ব্বতোভাবে কেনেকৈ উন্নতি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কৰিছে। আমাৰ যিবিলাক পাহাৰী জনজাতি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ সমৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ স্কীমাকৈ এলাকা বান্ধি দিছে যাতে এই অসহযোগী ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰবোচনাত বা কুঅভিসন্ধিত পৰি ভৈয়ামৰ কোনো লোকে তেওঁলোকৰ স্বার্থহানী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে সেইমৰ্ণে সংবিধানৰ জৰিয়তে সংৰক্ষণ নীতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছে।

আজি মিকিৰ ভাই সকলৰ নিজৰেই থাকিবলৈ মাটি নোহোৱা হৈছে অথচ তেওঁলোকৰ বহুত মাটি বাহিৰাগত বিফিউজী সকলে বেদখল কৰি বহিছে। ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দলেহে বিফিউজীৰ কাৰণে কান্দিব পাৰে চৰকাৰে বিফিউজীৰ কাৰণে একোকেই কৰা নাই—এই লোক সকলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কোটি কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰা নাইনে? তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নানা ঠাইত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাইনে?

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি Repetition নকৰি চমু কৰক—

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): আজি মিকিৰ ভাইসকলৰ মাটিত বেদখল পূৰ্বক বহাত এই হোজা সৰল বিফিউজীসকলক প্ৰবোচনা জোগাইছে এখেতসকলৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দলে—এই ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ স্বার্থসিদ্ধিৰ কুঅভিসন্ধিত সেই সৰল বিফিউজীসকলে নানা বকমৰ শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰি নমৰা মানুহক মৰা বুলি চাঙত তুলিলে পেলাবলৈ নিছে—লগতে slogan দিছে যে পুলিচে কোৱাই মাৰিছে—গুলীয়াই মাৰিছে বুলি কাগজে পত্ৰই প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে। সেই ঠাইলৈ পুলিচ গৈ পালে চাঙৰ পৰা উঠি লব মাৰে (হাঁহি) ইয়াতকৈ আৰু জঘন্য কথা কি থাকিব পাৰে?

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ হকে, ৰাইজৰ হকে আমাৰ বিফিউজী ভাইসকলক দাঁহি কওঁ যে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰকৃত অবস্থাৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ সকলোৰে গভীৰ সহানুভূতি আছে কিন্তু এই ৰাজনৈতিকদলৰ হাতত আচৰণ কৰিলে তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ সকলো সহানুভূতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব।

আজি বৰপেটাত এই লোকসকলে ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ, চৰ ডিভিচনেল অফিচাৰ আদিৰ হুকুম নামানি এই ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰবোচনাত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বাহিৰাগত নানা ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি তাৰ V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. বিলাক বেদখল কৰি বহি আছে। বাৰে বাৰে চৰকাৰৰ আইন আৰু হুকুম অমান্য কৰিছে—চৰকাৰে এই লোকসকলৰ কাৰণে গুৰাখহনীয়া সকলক আঁচনিমূলক ভাবে বন্দোবস্তি দিব পৰা নাই।

সেই দেখি মই চৰকাৰক এই কথাই জনাব খুজিছো যে—বিবোধী দলৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দল সকলে, 'বিফিউজী' চিডিউল্ড কাষ্টে, চিডিউল্ড ট্ৰাইবচ, আৰু অন্যান্য বেকৱাৰ্ড ক্লাচৰ লোক সকলৰ প্ৰতি কৃত্ৰিম প্ৰেম দেখুৱাই দেশত বিশৃংখলা, দুৰ্নীতি আদিয়ে অৰাজকতা সৃষ্টি কৰিব খুজিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক পুনৰ কওঁ যে— we should not feel complacent আৰু এই অৰাজকতাৰ অৱস্থা চলিবলৈ দিয়া উচিত নহয় আৰু তেনেকৈ এৰি দিলে ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা control ৰ বাহিৰে হৈ যাব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি)

সেই দেখি মই চৰকাৰক নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে উচ্ছেদ বিষয়ত, প্ৰয়োজন হলে আইন সংশোধিত কৰিও কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। নহলে.....

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি)

নহলে—এই অৰাজকতাৰ মাজত যি সকলে ধৈৰ্য ধৰি আছে তেওঁলোকেও ধৈৰ্য হেৰুৱাব আৰু বিদ্ৰোহী হৈ উঠি সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰিব। এতেকে মই চৰকাৰক কব খুজিছো যেন এই অৰাজকতাৰ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ যেন.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, please avoid repetition.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** যেন দূৰ প্ৰতিজ্ঞ হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই যেন ৰাজ্যৰ P. G. R., V. G. R. বিলাক বক্ষিত হয়। Land Revenue Regulation অনুযায়ী, বেদখল কাৰ্য্য যিসকলে কৰিছে তেওঁলোকক শাস্তি দিয়াৰ লাগে আৰু যি সকলৰ প্ৰৱোচনাত এই কাৰ্য্য চলিছে তেওঁলোককো শাস্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মূল প্ৰাণটো সমৰ্পন কৰো আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত অনা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিবোধিতা কৰো।

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, Sir supporting the cut motion moved by my Friends I like to say a few words only. In the explanatory note at page 2 it is stated that there has been large scale encroachment in V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. and also in Sarkari waste lands in Barpeta Subdivision. To give land to the flood-eroded people the encroachment on sarkari lands and also V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. will be cleared. Some speakers have said that the people have been encouraged by the leaders to encroachment has been given to the people to encroach upon the P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. and there is no such large scale encroachment in P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. in Barpeta Subdivision. There may be very few encroachment cases but even then they should be cleared up. We do not like to encourage the people to encroach upon V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. But, Sir, at the time of clearing up the V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. something should be considered. First of all it should be considered whether the encroachment cases as very recent or very old. It is very recent then also it should be considered whether the encroachers are river eroded people or whether they are people who are not landless. If they are not landless people they should be evicted. But if they are flood affected or landless people then they should be given some shelter. If the encroachment cases are very old and the encroachers are living for years together raising Basties and constructing houses then, Sir

*Speech not corrected.

in that cases, they should be given some land, or the encroached portion of the land if it is in a corner of the V.G.R. or P.G.R. then that portion should be dereserved. To give land to the flood-eroded people Sarkari lands should be cleared and it is the policy of the Government. Sir, in settlement of land flood-affected and landless people should be given priority because the flood-affected people had land but that land had been eroded and they have become landless and homeless. So preference should be given to those people while settling the land. Some people here were stating that the people living in Char area should be treated equally at the time of settling the land. In this connection I like to say here one thing about the situation in Barpeta Subdivision. Formerly there was no embankment on both sides of the river Brahmaputra and so at the time of high flood when one Char was eroded another Char was formed. So the people could go from one Char to another. But now, Sir, at present there is embankment on both sides of the river Brahmaputra—one embankment from Adabari to Baghbar which is 42 miles long and on the other side there is another embankment. So as a result of these embankments at the time of high flood water can not go out. Current become more and more and Chars are eroded but no new Char is formed and so the people are in helpless condition. Secondly, there is a shifting of the main current of Brahmaputra from south to north bank and for this reason the whole portion of northern bank from Uttargodhoni upto Baghbar there is erosion. Villages Kaltali, Dhubrichar, Sutirpar and Tarabarihat upto Bagbar, all the flourishing and old villages have been eroded completely. There is no sign of some villages and there is no formation of new Char where these people will go now. So these people should be given land immediately to take shelter. For this purpose Government have taken new scheme, new idea and new plan to evict the encroachers from Sarkari land. In this connection I like to inform the House that thousands of encroachment cases have been started within 2 and 3 months and most of the cases have been started unnecessarily and the expenditure incurred in these cases are also unnecessary. In Bagribari thousands of encroachment cases have been started unnecessarily. These people have taken silt upon some sandy land and if encroachment cases are started unnecessarily, then they will come and say that we have taken shelter upon sandy lands. If these people are given land in some other places, they will at once go and settle there and vacate the encroached land. These cases are stated unnecessarily and the expenditure incurred in that is also unnecessary.

Also, Sir, there are thousands of encroachment cases of Sarkari land. Some lands are occupied by some deserving persons. Since many years back they filed kabule petitions. Those petitions were enquired into and was ready to give settlement to those persons. If encroachment cases are stated against them, then ninety days' notice has to be given to them according to law after which they will show causes. These petitions will be then enquired into and in the long run they will again get settlement. So these cases of eviction are unnecessary.

It is surprising that there are some other cases also. The lands were occupied by the people they filed petition for settlement and got settlement, they paid the premium and the pattas were due to be issued in proper time. For those lands also encroachment cases have been started and the people have shown cause. These petitions will be enquired and ultimately they will get settlement and pattas. In this way thousands of

encroachment cases were started and the people came to Barpeta. They crowded the town and even there was no room for them in the hotels. In the long run we shall get only a few hundred bighas of land, not thousands. So I draw the attention of this House that those Mandals who enquired the petitions knew very clearly that the lands would be settled with those persons or that the lands were already settled and only the pattas remained to be issued. They should not have reported these cases to start encroachment cases upon the poor people. Action should be taken against those Mandals who reported these unnecessary cases. I maintain thousands of such cases of encroachment have been started unnecessarily.

With these words, I support the Cot Motions.

Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I rise to oppose the Cut Motions moved by my friends in the Opposition. My attention has been particularly pointed to the Cut Motion moved by my Friend Shri Bora, that is to criticise the police station in the Mikir Hills eviction operation. It is very unfortunate, Sir, that the Secretary of a Party who poses to be a defender of the rights of the down-trodden and the poorest has come out not to defend who deserves, but has come up with a Motion against those backward tribal people who require their support most.

The Mikir people and the Mikir District Council have fully appreciated the difficulties that there are experienced and fronted by the refugees owing to the partition of the country. They also feel that they are equally responsible for them and had given certain considerations to those people. It is a known fact to the hon. Member that the Mikir Hills District Council is not behaving in an unsympathetic and miserly way in giving land to the displaced persons and accordingly has agreed to provide land for 450 refugee families. But this is not the only situation, we should also look to the other side which deserves consideration. Today it is in the interest of the economic development of the Mikir people in the Hills that it has become necessary for the people of the Hills to be brought down to the Plains so that they may be persuaded to take to wet cultivation. It is a known fact to the hon. Members that if the Hill people are asked to remain there economic condition will never improve with the existing system of cultivation. If the Mikir people are to lose the areas that are under encroachment, there is no other fallow land that can be converted into wet paddy land. These encroachments have been made not by landless people but by some other people who have tried to establish vested interest by possessing more land and who are bringing more people to work as their labourers. It is in this way that the number of encroachers has increased there. This movement the agitation against eviction which has been so much talked of is in the interest of those vested interests, those persons who are trying to possess more and more land and who are behind this agitation. Therefore any attempt to undermine the interest of those indigenous tribal people, the indigenous landless people of the Mikir Hills District, will be to support the vested interests of those people who are trying to acquire more and more land by employing labourers and who for that reason are often such agitation. This is the actual state of affairs prevalent there.

I can assure Shri Bhattacharyya and tell him that even in the vicinity in the area where the eviction operation is proposed there are as many as 2,000 landless Mikir families. We carried out this census ourselves.

May I ask my friend to advise the District Council as to where these 2,000 landless families can be given land until and unless the land under encroachment is vacated? It really pains me Sir, that on one hand they seek to defend the poor on the other hand they ignore the interest of the indigenous people. It is really very unfortunate. The real question is not for obtaining land for some vested interest amongst the Mikirs or for some big people among the Mikirs, but because it has become necessary to provide lands for the landless indigenous Mikir people who are there. I can tell him that if a survey is taken of the entire Mikir people who are in the hills with a view to bring them down to the wet cultivation areas, then the number will increase to many thousands. The topography of our people will have to be left in the hills because wet cultivation is no longer possible to get. Therefore, I believe, so far as the Government policy and of the District Council in evicting the encroachers is concerned there should be no opposition. The other day in his reply to discussions on the Governor's Address our Chief Minister has very categorically pointed out that it is the sacred duty of the Government to protect the interest of the indigenous people in the Autonomous Districts particularly so far their lands are concerned. I fully appreciate the idea expressed by the Leader of the House and I believe that my hon. friends who have so long been striving to protect the interest of the down trodden will also have pity for those landless people who are landless in their own homeland.

I have already said that the District Council and all Mikir leaders as also all the Mikir people have great sympathy with the people who have suffered due to partition. And as such they have agreed to slice portion of the land for them. But when the demand is such that the entire population of the encroachers are to be rehabilitated and provided with land even at the cost of the interest of the indigenous people, I believe every hon. Member in this House will say that we cannot agree to that. If you say today, yes, as they have already gone there, they have settled there, therefore their interest comes first, and they should be provided with lands even at the cost of the indigenous people, then I want you to say so categorically. Yes, Sir I want a categorical reply from my friends to that. If you feel the Mikir is a weak tribe and by taking advantage of their weakness and their ignorance some make a planned encroachment, to finish off the tribe, that this tribe should cease to form part and parcel of the bulk of population of this State, well, say so categorically. The people shall have to face it boldly and very clearly. But I do not believe my friends would want that. Now, as I have already said, the Mikir people as also the Mikir Hills District Council have sufficient sympathy for the victims of partition because we know that among the encroachers there are genuine refugees. But on the other hand many of these refugee families themselves have other interests and landed property in other places also and it is these people who bring a large number of families to encroach at the cost of the indigenous Mikir people who are there.

Now Sir, I do not like to lengthen my speech but what is the actual fact I have tried to narrate before the House so that this propaganda by some of the interested parties may not divert the minds of the hon. Members. But over and above what I have said I would like to say this much. What we have seen recently when the District Council with the help of the Government in resuming eviction—as you know Sir, this problem is not a problem of today only, but it is a longstanding one, and because some persons who are involved in this wanted time to discuss further this problem,

some time was given to them and therefore, up to this time this operation could not be resumed. But unfortunately when this was resumed recently what do we find? These encoachers who have already committed breach of the law they also subsequently come up and deliberately violated the peace. On the 7th of last month when this eviction operation was resumed the situation was such that even acid bombs were also thrown to some of the officers and the police were prevented from helping the Revenue staff who were prevented from doing their duty. When such was the situation, I would ask the Government or rather I would ask the hon. Members also can an organised administration retreat from its duty and say because these people are opposing, therefore we are not going to do our duty? I believe, as my hon. Friend Shri Mahi Kanta Das has said, no administration worth the name would agree to that. I would like to tell to my hon. Friends here who are interested in the poorest of the poor and who are trying to create agitation in favour of the encroachers, to look to the other side of the picture also. (Shri Biswa Deb Sarma—I think the dead body will give an interesting story). Yes, the question of that dead body is a very interesting story, but I do not want to cover that ground again as my friend Shri Mahi Kanta Das has already told about it. Now, my last appeal to the hon. Friends here is that when they take into consideration the lot of the victims of partition for whom we have every sympathy, it is extremely necessary that they should also taken into consideration the interest of the indigenous people who are landless in their own homeland. I quite appreciate the anxiety of my Friends who want to help the genuine landless refugees, but what about the indigenous Mikir people who are refugees in their own homeland? They are actually refugees in their own district, therefore, as I have said before, it will not be wise and proper on part of the hon. Members of this House to jeopardies the interests of the indigenous people who are landless and who are clamouring for land. In fact the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India has been created solely for the purpose of protecting the tribal people within their geographical boundary or territorial limit. If the tribal people cannot be given land in their own home land, therefore, due to environments, temperment and psychological feeling. I don't think they will be able to survive long. To-day the most important question is to provide land to the landless people of the district not only with a view to protect their interests but to allow them to survive in their struggle for which, as all the hon. Members know, they are now on the way of extinction. Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members to take the matter into deep consideration and those Members who are agitating the cause of the refugees will see their way to withdraw their cut motions.

With these few observations, I beg to resume my seat and oppose the cut motions.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বর্তমান এই সদনত যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ৰখিছে সেইটো মই নিজে উত্থাপন নকৰিলেও যেহেতু বিভিন্ন সদস্যই সেই সম্পৰ্কে নানা আলোচনাত মোৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰি কৰিছে গতিকে মইও এই মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ উচ্ছেদ সম্পৰ্কে হোৱা আলোচনাত অংশ কৰিব খোজো। সদনৰ সদস্যসকলক এই কথা জনাই দিব খোজো যে বৰ্ত্তমান উল্লেখ কৰা ঘটনা স্থলত মই নিজে গৈ ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে সকলো কথা অধ্যয়ন কৰা সুযোগ হৈছিল। প্ৰথমতে এই কথা মই পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি দিব খোজো যে এই বিষয়ে যিটো

গৰ্ভ আধিকাৰ কৰা হৈছে মই কব নোৱাৰো সেই কথা কেনেকৈ খবৰ কাগজত ওলাইছিল আৰু তাকে এই সদনত বাৰে বাৰে উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে তাত এটা বিৰাট জনতাৰ শোভাযাত্ৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু জীয়া মানুহ মৰা বুলি চাওঁ তুলি শোভা যাত্ৰা কৰা গৰ্ভপটো মই খবৰ লৈ জানিব পাৰিছো যে সি একেবাৰে মিছা আৰু কল্পনা প্ৰসঙ্গত। এই গৰ্ভপট লক্ষ্য হৈছে হাওৰা ঘাটৰ মানুহৰ বিৰুদ্ধে জনমত গঠন কৰা। ঘটনাটো হৈছে যে পুলিচ বাহিনীয়ে নিৰীহ শান্তিপূৰ্ণ লোকসকলৰ ওপৰত পাৰ্শ্বিক অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছিল। বন্দুকৰে খুন্দিয়াই মানুহৰ হাড়মুড় ভাঙিছিল এজন মানুহৰ মৃত্যু বেয়াটো জখম হোৱাত সেইজনক দাঙি লৈ দাসগাঁওৰ পৰা বৰবিলৰ হাস্পিতাললৈ লৈ অহা হৈছিল। দাস গাঁওৰ পৰা হাস্পিতাললৈ দুমাইল দূৰ হ'ব। মাজতে পুলিচে আগুনি ধৰি কাকো মাৰপিট কৰিছিল। তাতে কোনোবাই কব পাৰে যে মৰিলো ঔ মৰিলো ঔ। কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ প্ৰবোচনাত এনেধৰণৰ ঘটনা হোৱা নাছিল—তাকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি ক্ষমতাপ্ৰাপ্ত দলে কব বিচাৰিছে যে এই লোকসকলক এদল ৰাজনৈতিক দলে দলীয় স্বার্থ সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে উচঠাই দিছে—মই সেই অঞ্চলৰ ঘটনাস্থলত গৈ নি দেখিছো সেই অভিযোগ মিছা। কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলে প্ৰবোচনা দিয়া নাই তাত পুলিচে তিবোতা সকলৰ ওপৰতো অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে এই সদনত পুলিচৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ কথা কোৱাত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে পুলিচক শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈহে দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা মই কওঁ যে পুলিছে শান্তি ভংগহে কৰিছে। Welfare State ৰ পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত এনে অমানুষিক অত্যাচাৰ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি এনে বৰ্বৰ আচৰণ অতি বিৰল। হাতী লগাই মানুহৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভাঙি দিছে, তিবোতা মতা সকলোৰে ওপৰত সমানে লাঠি চলাইছে। মানুহ বিলাকে কৈছে যে “আমাক মাৰি পেলোৱাই ভাল, এইধৰণে এৰি আমি ক'ত থাকিম ক'লৈ যাম - পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা ঘৰ এৰি গুচি আহিছো”। কিছুমানৰ ঘৰ ভাঙি দিয়া স্বত্বেও উঠি নোযোৱাত Tear Gas দিছে; কেইবাটাও ঘৰত জুই দি পুৰি পেলাইছে। এই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ দিনত তাত খৰা ভৰালত জুই দি এশ, দেৰশ মৌন ধান নষ্ট কৰা মই নিজে দেখি আহিছোঁ। এইটো অকল কেইঘৰ মানুহৰ হে যে সা-সম্পত্তি নষ্ট কৰা হৈছে এনে নহয় এই অনিষ্ট গোটেই জাতিৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে। তাত যিবিলাক সা-সম্পত্তি নষ্ট হৈছে সেইটো কবাই কি বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰৰ নীতি? ই চৰকাৰৰ মনত নীতিগত বুলি কোৱা হলেও মানবতাৰ পিনৰ পৰা ই ঘৃণনীয় বুলি সকলোৱে কব। মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীচন্দ্ৰচিঙে কৈছে যে হাওৰা ঘাটৰ বিফিউজিৰ লগত বহু Vested Interest আছে। যদি এইটো সচা হয় যে তাত Vested Interest আছে তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে Vested Interest নথকা সাধাৰণ নিৰীহ লোক সকলৰ ওপৰত পুলিচৰ হতুৱাই উপদ্ৰৱ কৰি সা-সম্পত্তি, খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য নষ্ট কৰা কোন বিধৰ মানবতা? আচল কথা হৈছে Vested Interest ৰ কথা কৈ নিজৰ পাৰ্শ্বিকতাৰ বাৰি বাখিব খুজিছে। নিৰীহ লোক সকলৰ মাজত যি কেইজন Vested Interest আছে সেই Vested Interest ক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কোনোও আপত্তি নকৰে।

মিকিৰ ভাই সকলৰ প্ৰাত আমাৰো সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে। প্ৰথমৰে পৰা আমি তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাৰ্থ সমৰ্থন কৰি আহিছো। কিন্তু আজি চৰকাৰে অমানুষিক ভাৱে মানবতাৰ ওপৰতেই আক্ৰমণ চলাইছে। শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভূমিহীন যিবিলাক মানুহ তাত ইমান দিনে বহি আছে তাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্গম ভাৱে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে, সেইটো অকল মিকিৰ পাহাৰতে নহয় এই কথা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে আন ঠাইতো সেই ঘটনাই হৈছে। আজি

কেৱল ৰিকিউজি সকলকে উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে তেনে নহয়, বহুতো অনু-
সূচীত আৰু জনজাতীয় ভূমিহীন লোককো উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে।

মহোদয়, আজি সেই অঞ্চলত কৰা পাৰ্শ্বিক অত্যাচাৰ ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে দলীয়
প্ৰৰোচনাৰ প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ অসত্য কথা। এই কথা স্পষ্ট যে
কমিনিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়ে নিৰীহ মানুহৰ পক্ষে সদায় ঠিয় হৈ আহিছে।

মই কওঁ, যদি মাটি হীনক Settlement দিয়াৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনা নকৰি যবাই-
মবাই কেৱল উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয় তেন্তে কমিনিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা সদায় ইয়াৰ নিৰোধীতা
কৰা হ'ব। এনে ধৰণে Land Reforms ৰ সমস্যা কেতিয়াও সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে।
সেই মানুহ বিলাক সেই ঠাইলৈ আজি যোৱা নাই। সেই মানুহ বিলাকে নিজৰ
শক্তিবোৰেই ঘৰ সাজিছে। মাটি ভাঙিছে সেই সকলে আজি মৰ্টিবেৰে সেই ঠাইলৈ
যাব পৰা বাস্তৱ বান্ধি লৈছে—বাহু—তামোলৰ বাৰী তুলিছে। এই লোকসকলে
প্ৰথমতে যাওঁতে অসম চৰকাৰ ক'ত গুই আছিল? ইমানদিনে চৰকাৰ ক'ত
আছিল? ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনতেই কিয় বন্ধ নকৰিলে? আজি যববাৰী কৰিবসগা
কৰা লোক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ কিয় বুদ্ধ-সজ্জাৰে যাব লগা হৈছে?
এই বে-আইনি কাম ১০ বছৰ ধৰি হৈ আহিছে; ইমান দিনে চৰকাৰে কিয়
গুই আছিল? আজিবা গুই থকা সিংহ হ'থাতে জাগি উঠিল কিয়?

হেজাৰ হেজাৰ টকাৰ সম্পত্তি নষ্ট কৰি নিষ্ঠুৰতা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি আৰু এই
মানুহ বিলাকক বহিস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ যে এতিয়া উদ্যত হৈছে সেই কাম চৰকাৰে আগতে
নকৰিলে কিয়? ইমান দিন যি আইন ব্যৱস্থা চলি আহিছে তাৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া ইমান
উগ্ৰ পন্থা লোৱাতকৈ আগতেই তেওঁলোক অহাটো বন্ধ কৰা নহল কিয়? সেই
কাৰণে মই কব খুজিছো যে এই উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা এনে এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে
যাৰ দ্বাৰা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বাইজৰ লাখ লাখ টকাৰ সম্পত্তি নষ্ট হ'ব আৰু এই দৰে
জাতীয় সম্পদৰ নষ্ট সাধন কৰি কি দেশৰ সমস্যা সাধন কৰা যায়। ইয়াৰ
ফলত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ যব-বাৰী, সম্পত্তি খেতি আদি নষ্ট হৈছে তেওঁলোক বাটৰ
ভিক্ষাৰী হ'ব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উচ্ছেদৰ পাচত সংস্থানৰ দায়িত্ব কোনে ল'ব?
ক'লৈ যাব মানুহ বোৰ? এই ব্যৱস্থা কি সভ্য জনতাৰ বা স্বেচ্ছা চৰকাৰৰ
দ্বাৰা হ'ব পাৰে। মই এই সদনত জনাব খোজো যে যি বিলাক ঠাইত উচ্ছেদ
চলিছে তাত আজি জনামতে বাইজৰ মাজত কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ গুণ্ডগোলৰ সৃষ্টি
নোহোৱাতকৈ শান্তিৰে তেওঁলোকে জীৱন নিব্বাহৰ কাৰণে বহিছে অথচ তাত
কিছুমান মানুহে কিছুমান মানুহক উচতাই দিছে। তাত District Council ৰ তৰফৰ
পৰা অন্ততঃ মই জনাত দুজন সদস্যই মিটিং কৰি তাৰ মিকিৰ ভাই সকলক ৰিকিউজি বিলাকক
আক্ৰমণ কৰি বিশৃংখলাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ উচতাই দিছে আৰু তাত পুলিচে অৰিহনা জগাইছে
আৰু তাত শান্তি ভঙ্গ আৰু উৎপীড়নৰ বাবে পুলিচেই দায়ী। এই উচ্ছেদ কৰা নিৰীহ
মাটিহীন মানুহ বিলাকৰ ওপৰত আইন ভঙ্গকাৰী নামত অত্যাচাৰ উৎপীড়ন
চলিব লাগিছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, এই মানুহ বিলাক কোনো প্ৰকাৰেই
আইন ভঙ্গকাৰী নহয়; পুলিছে এই মানুহ বিলাকক হাৰা শান্তি কৰিছে।
চৰকাৰে এই কাৰ্য্য অতি সোনকালে বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। দেশৰ নেতা হিচাবে আমাৰ
মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেতে অন্ততঃ আমাৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু
শ্ৰীযুত চন্দ্ৰসিং টেবনক লগতলৈ সেই ঠাই ভ্ৰমণ কৰি সমস্যাটো উপলব্ধি কৰে।
ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত Genuine refugee আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন যাপনৰ
কাৰণে ১৪১২ বিঘা মাটি দিলেই তেওঁলোক বন্তি থাকিব পাৰিব। তেওঁলোক
প্ৰকৃত কম্বী লোক। এই সম্বন্ধত যিবিলাক Vested Interest আছে সেই বিলাকক
উঠাই দিয়ক তাত আমাৰ আপত্তি নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা

ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। তাকে নকৰি যদি popularity gain কৰিবৰ কাৰণে জাতি ভেদ আৰু হিংসাৰ উচতনী দিয়া হয় তেন্তে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহ'ব ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সৰ্ব্বান্ত-কৰণেৰে সমথন কৰিলো।

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ১ নং Demand ৰ ওপৰত দিয়া Cut Motion বোৰৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো।

চৰকাৰৰ দুৰদৰ্শী পৰিকল্পনাবোৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ হলে চমু নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰৰ মাটি নীতিত সোমাই আছে Planned Settlement to the landless People on co-opertive basis. এই নীতিকে কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ সদায় উদগূৰ আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ মাটিহীন মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিলৈ চাই নীতিত খাপখুৱাই Settlement ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আইনৰ প্ৰদেৰ্শত থকা খেতিৰ উৎপাদনী পতিত মাটি, Grazing P. G. R. আৰু forest reserve ত থকা খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ নিদ্ধাৰণ কৰিবলৈ এটা কমিটি তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিছে। দেশত থকা মাটিহীন মানুহৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতত বে-দখলকাৰী মাটিহীন মানুহৰ সংখ্যা নিচেই নগন্য—এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি বে-দখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয় নহয় তেন্তে Planned Settlement কৰাত আৰু Co-operative Basis ত খেতি কৰোৱাও বহুত ব্যাঘাট হ'ব। তাৰ ওপৰি যদি বে-দখল কৰিলে মাটিত এটা স্বত্ব (Right) নাই তেন্তে mass encroachment হোৱাৰ পুণ সন্ভাৱনা হ'ব, আৰু দেশত এটা অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব - আৰু বে-দখল কাৰীৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষ হৈ মানুহৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন হৈ পৰিব। গতিকে বে-দখল কাৰীক কেতিয়াও প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিব নোৱাৰি আৰু চৰকাৰৰ বে-দখল কাৰীক উচ্ছেদ কৰা নীতিক সমথন সম্পন্ন কৰা উচিত।

পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰত্যেক সৰু ডেপুটি চাৰ্কেলত এজন U. D. Asst. দিয়াত যি বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে সেইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ যুক্তিহীন। ২৩।৩০ মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা মানুহ সদবলৈ গৈ ট্ৰেজাৰীত টকা দিয়াৰ যি জঞ্জাল বা আছকাল তাৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই এই ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। মিকিৰ হীলৰ refugee evict কৰা সম্বন্ধে কেবাজনো সদস্যই বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে; মাননীয় সদস্য বৰাই এই সম্বন্ধে দুটা যুক্তি দিছে প্ৰথমটো হৈছে refugee সকল Mikir Hill ত থকা ৬।৭ বছৰ হ'ল, ইমান দিন সেই refugee বোৰক যদি তেওঁলোকে আইন ভঙ্গ কৰিয়েই হয় উচ্ছেদ নকৰি ক'ত শুই আছিল? ২য় টো হৈছে তেওঁৰ মানৱতাৰ দোহাই—।

তেখেতৰ প্ৰথম যুক্তিত এটা কথা তেখেতে মন কৰা নাই। মিকিৰ হীল Council কেতিয়া গঠন হ'ল - আৰু গঠন হোৱাৰ পাঁচত তাৰ মিকিৰ সদস্য সকলে শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো বুজিলে তাৰ কামৰোৰ পৰিপাতি কৰিবলৈ কামত হাত দি আগবাঢ়িবলৈ যিটো সময়ৰ দৰ্কাৰ এই সময় খিনি নিশ্চয় তাতকৈ বেচি হোৱা নাই। গতিকে তেখেতৰ ১ য় যুক্তিটোত নিশ্চয় দৰ্বেল।

দ্বিতীয়টো তেখেতে মানৱতাৰ যিটো দোহাই দিছে তাতো তেখেতৰ নিজৰ আৰু তেখেতৰ দলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণেহে আছে মানৱতাৰ কাৰণ নাই। তেখেতে জানে ভাৰতবাসী আদৰ্শ বাসী জাতি আদৰ্শবাদী জাতিক মানৱতাৰ দোহায়ে অন্তৰ স্পৰ্শ কৰে গতিকেই তেখেতে এই মানৱতাৰ দোহাই দিছে। কিন্তু প্রশ্ন হৈছে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মানৱতাৰ দোহায়ে কান কবেনে নকৰে। কিছুমান স্বাধীনমুখী মানুহে নিজৰ দলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান নিৰীহ মানুহক প্ৰবোচনা দি মিকিৰ হীলত উদ্ভব হোৱা পৰিস্থিতিত দেখাই দিলে আৰু সি হল অন্ধমণ্ডল, অশিক্ষিত, অৱহেলিত আট্টলক্ষ জনজাতীয় এটা গোষ্ঠীৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ প্ৰতিকুলে। এতিয়া কথা হল মানৱতাই কোনফালে ধাল লয়? এই স্বাধীনমুখী লোকৰ প্ৰবোচনাত প্ৰীড়িত কিছু লোকলৈ নে ভাৰতৰ বুকুৰ পৰা লোপ পাই যাবথোজা এই মিকিৰ জাতিটোৰ প্ৰতি।

মই জানো যে Mikir Hill ত বৰ্তমান উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লগীয়া মানুহ বোৰৰ বেচি ভাগেই অ-ভগনীয়া।

আজি কিছু দিনৰ আগতে যেতিয়া আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই Mikir Hill ত সোমাই বস-বাস কৰা ভগনীয়া সকলক তাত থাকিবলৈ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা হু-বাৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ এটা ত্ৰিদলীয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিনিধি, Mikir Hill Council ৰ আৰু বাস্তৱতা সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰে এখন আলোচনা সভাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল। যেতিয়া Mikir Hill ত বৰ্তমান তাত উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লগীয়া পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা ভগব এভাগহে মানুহ আছিল। আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাস্তৱতা সকলৰ প্ৰতি যি সোহ আৰু সহানুভূতিশীল ভাৱ তাকে এক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ লোকে আৰু কিছুমান দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ পৰিপন্থী লোকে তেখেতৰ এইটো দুৰ্বলতা বুলি ধৰি লৈ দেশত Mikir Hill চল "ধবনি তুলি দি কিছু সংখ্যক ভগনীয়া আৰু বেছি ভাগেই ভগনীয়া নামধৰি অ-ভগনীয়া লোক, সংঘৰ্ষতা ভাৱে Mikir Hill তসোমাই যায়, আৰু তাত বসবাস কৰি থকা নিৰীহ মিকিৰৰ ভাই সকলৰ মাজত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি বে-দখল আৰম্ভ কৰে। এই গোটেই কু-কাম বোৰৰ গুৰিত আছিল বিশেষকৈ ৰাজনৈতিক দল তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য ভগনীয়া সংস্থাপন নহয়—তেওঁলোকৰ দলীয় স্বাৰ্থ পূৰণ, আৰু দেশত এটা অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি সাধন লগে লগে ইয়াত এটা সৃষ্টি হল money making pharmacy অৰ্থাৎ তথাকথিত সেই নেতাসকলে সেই অ-ভগনীয়া লোক সকলৰ পৰা দিল্লীত যাবলগে, Shillong ত Deputation দিব লাগে বুলি অনেক অভ্যুহাত দেখুৱাই হৰেক বকমে বুদ্ধিৰে পইচা আদি তুলি নিজৰ আৰু দলৰ পুৰ্জি টনকীয়াল কৰাত লাগি গল। মই নিজে জানো যে মিকিৰ হীলত eviction আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ লগে লগেই উপবোজ বজা মাননীয় সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই পুনৰ এটা ৫18 লোকৰ দলকাকী forest reserve বে-দখল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে উদগনি দিছিল আৰু কেইদিন মানৰ পাচত তেওঁলোক কিবা প্ৰকাৰে বে-দখল কৰিছিল নে নাই খা-খবৰ লবলৈ যাওঁতে তেখেতক এটা টকাৰ টোৰাৰে সন্মান দেখুওৱা হয় আৰু সেই টকাটো তেওঁৰে লগত যোৱা তেওঁলোকৰ দলৰ জিলাৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক লবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে। যদি মাননীয় সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াই অস্বীকাৰ কৰিছে মই উঠাই লোৱাত আপত্তি নাই। গতিকে আজি শ্ৰীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি মানৱতাৰ আহ্বান জনাইছে সেইটো আচলতে Mikir Hill ত উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লগীয়া বেদখল কাৰী সকলৰ কাৰণেই নহয় ইয়াক তেখেতে সময়ত পুনৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব। তেখেতৰ দলবলোক সকলৰ উচতনি আৰু প্ৰবোচনাত থাকি forest reserve ত বে-দখল কৰা বে-দখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ সময়তো

মই তেখেত সকলক মানুহৰে নিবেদন জনাইছো যে তেখেত সকলে যেন তেখেত সকলৰ দলীয় স্বাৰ্থতকৈ দেশৰ স্বাৰ্থ সদায় ডাঙৰ বুলি ভাৱে। তেখেত সকলৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ যি, কেবেলাত কৰাৰ দৰে, অশুংখল অৰাজকতা, আৰু আইন ভঙ্গৰ যি মনোভাৱ, তাক পৰিহাৰ কৰি দেশৰ বৃহৎস্তৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি দেশক আইনগত ভাৱে আগ বাঢ়ি যাবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে। তেখেত সকলৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দলীয়া লক্ষ্য বা উদ্দেশ্য যেনে নহওক তেখেতসকলে সৰল, নিৰীহ দৰিদ্ৰ অন্ধনগ্ৰ জনজাতি আদিম বাসী মিকিৰ জাতিটোৰ মনোভাৱ আৰু দুৰ্দশালৈ মনকৰি তেওঁলোকক দেশৰ প্ৰগতিৰ বাটত আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ দি তেওঁলোকক জাতি হিচাবে থিয় দিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে।

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

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ভূমি সম্পৰ্কীয় প্ৰাৰ্থনাকৈ সমৰ্থন কৰি বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। আজি মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় কথাৰ যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু এইটো একো নতুন কথা নহয়। অসমৰ শদিয়াৰ পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈকে প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে এই মাটি সমস্যা আছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে ভয় খাব লগা একো নাই। মই আমাৰ এটা পটভূমি দিওঁ যে 'মাওঁত কৈ মাহীৰ দৰদ বেছি হোৱাৰ দৰে যেন হৈ পাইছে। আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ কেইবা জনো সদস্য ইয়াত আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে এই বিষয়ে চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। ইমান চেষ্টা কৰা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ মাননীয় শ্ৰীতৰুন সেন ডেকাই তেওঁৰ দলীয়া স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ নেতৃত্বত কালমা দৱাৰ স্বত্বে যি খিনি কথা সদনত কলে তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰি দুখ পালো।

“মাৰ বিয়া তাৰ নাই খোচ।

পাবা বাসীৰ চকুত নাই ঘোম।”

আজি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ, বেকী আৰু পোয়াৰা আদি নদীত গৰা খহনীয়া হৈছে। এই কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে সন্ধান ভাৱে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিছে আৰু প্ৰতিকাৰৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। যোৱা বছৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এখন বিশেষ কমিটি পাতি দিছিল। বৰপেটাৰ মাটি সমস্যা সম্বন্ধেও বিতাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীক মাটি আনি ছিলঙৰ কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টি অফিচত মিটিং পাতিছিল। বৰপেটা মহকুমাত মাত্ৰ তিনি হেজাৰ পৰিয়াল ভক্ত-ভোগা আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় দুহেজাৰ পৰিয়াল একেবাৰে বেচি ভক্তভোগী বুলি তাত থকা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে বিপোট কৰে। প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক আঠ বিঘাকৈ দিলেও দুহেজাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ বাবে ১৬ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি লাগে। ইফালে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছে যে বৰপেটাত প্ৰায় ৫৪ হেজাৰ বিঘা পতিত মাটি বে-দখল হৈ আছে। আমাৰ সুদক্ষ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজি সাহসেৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে এই বেদখল কৰা মাটি উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। এই ৫৪ হেজাৰ বিঘাৰ অন্ততঃ ২৫ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি বিতাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সহায়ত উলিয়াই দিব পাৰে বুলি চুক্তি দিছে, সেই কথাটো মোৰ বিশ্বাস সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে ৰানপানীয়ে আক্ৰান্ত হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে নতুনাকৈ চৰকাৰে হাতত লয় তেতিয়া নানান কাৰণ দেখুৱাই বিৰোধীদলে সমালোচনা কৰে ক্ৰোধ নিশ্বাস বৰ ঠিক ভাৱতৰ ত থকা কমিউনিষ্ট সকলৰ কেবেলা হেৰুৱাব তেনে ক্ৰোধ নিশ্বাস ভৰ ধৰিছে। গতিকে অনুৰোধ ৰাগত কামনহয় সহযোগী-তাহে কাম হয়।

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker. Sir, much heat has been generated over this demand and I have no intention to emit any further heat. The problem before us is whether we can agree to the expenditure of this amount of money for the purposes mentioned in the supplementary demand.

Sir, the problem of land is an acute one in our State. It is true that very often encroachments have complicated this problem, particularly of distribution. We do not encourage encroachments, but at the same time we have to reckon with the fact that these encroachments take place out of dire necessity in most of the cases. When people are affected by erosion or when they have no other source to live upon because they live on land, they go and occupy vacant plots not with the intention of creating any trouble for the Government but for their own self-preservation. Government have also accepted a policy that the erosion-affected people or other landless people if they squat on certain plot of land they will regularise this encroachment. Sir, I have always held that this belated love for the sanctity of law can carry us nowhere. If law is violated the Government should be vigilant to take action immediately and encroachers should be evicted immediately. The problem of Mikir Hills has been further complicated by certain facts and we have to take into consideration those facts. This particular area was not within the Mikir Hills at that moment when these people went there. I do not say that cent per cent of them are genuinely landless people. But what I have come to know that a vast section of them are landless and deserve sympathy.

It is the duty of the Government to take action, before transfer of this portion of land from Nowgong district to Mikir Hill district, either to make alternative arrangement for these people. Now having allowed these people to stay for such a long period of time, having allowed them to cultivate, having allowed them to reclaim the land, improve the land—after 8 or 9 years they say that sanctity of law has to be maintained. This belated realisation has created all the complications. Therefore, my suggestion is that not only for this particular case, if there is encroachment, Government should immediately take action, and if they allow anybody to squat over any plot of land for 2 or 3 years and then after 3 years if they ask them to vacate the land, it is moral duty of the Government to make alternative arrangement for those people who have cultivated a particular plot of land. Now in this case I would suggest that it is necessary also to make alternative arrangement. I do not think that this sum of Rs.1,230 will solve the problem for all time. What we find in this eviction procedure always is that as soon as some people are evicted they again come back, because they have no other alternative. It is a question of survival, it is a question of living or dying to them. So if they are evicted the next day again they go and squat over the land. So the panacea is not how we evict but the panacea is that we should find alternative land and give settlement with them. Then this eviction may have some meaning. Therefore, I say that we have no desire to help any movement or any agitation which will lead to the extinction of our tribal brethren particularly the Mikir tribe. We want that they should prosper, that they should grow that they can manage their own affairs. But at the same time like the tribal brethren here, these are also a section of the suffering humanity, and we cannot forget that they also deserve sympathy and help from us. Therefore, this problem has to be looked into not by just emitting heat in this House but how we can make

alternative arrangement for these people, and so long alternative arrangement is not made the rigours of law should not be applied and eviction should not be carried out as has been reported. I hope it is possible to find out land for these people. It will not be difficult to find out land for these people and if that is done then it will solve the problem for all time. This is also the problem in other areas where people have been squatting, where they have been cultivating not because they want to aggrandise but because they have no land. They are affected by flood, they are affected by erosion and they have lost everything. Therefore, as genuine cultivators they are cultivating some other plots of land, may be Government land, may be Government P.G.R. or V.G.R. There also we have to see that these problems do not arise, and alternative arrangement should be made so that we can carry on a scheme of planned settlement of these people, and if our people once realised that Government are carrying on a scheme of planned settlement of landless people, erosion affected people, flood affected people, then I have no doubt that they will not take to this method of encroachment. This is a very vital and urgent problem, and to this task the Government should see. Some amount of money has been spent for the Upper Division Assistants. While appreciating the difficulties of these people who are having the annual pattas by depositing all their money by coming to the Subdivisional Headquarters or to the District Headquarters and giving their challans. But I think that alone will not solve the problem. What we have come to know that in many cases the actual person who is in possession of the land has not been given the periodic patta. If the periodic patta stood in the name of 'X' today it has been given to 'Y'. There has been lot of anomalies and lot of complaints on this score. I personally know of many cases in South Kamrup where the Land Revenue staff have themselves indulged in corruption. They have not given the actual man possessing the land the periodic patta but it has been given to other people, and in this way large scale corruption has been carried on. Why it is necessary to help these people in converting the annual patta to periodic patta? It is also necessary to probe into this matter whether the actual man has been given the periodic patta or a new person has been brought in and given the periodic patta. Then only our problem about this conversion will have some meaning. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. My submission is that so far as the problem of eviction is concerned, let us not be very ruthless. Let us go deep into the causes of these encroachments and if we find that real and genuine people have squatted, knowingly or unknowingly, then we have to treat them carefully. We should see that these people, who are our brothers, who are our kith and kin, are not starved to death. They should be given land to live upon so that we can make our State a happy State.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker Sir, this is a very interesting discussion and fairly a good number of Members have taken part in it; but the discussion has drifted away from the main-theme and have centred round on the eviction policy of the Government in the state as a whole and in Mikir Hills and Barpeta Subdivision in particular. This policy matter I shall touch later. But I shall reply first on some specific points which some of the hon. Member have raised. It is with regard to the Nounuddy tea estate. Shri Barbaruah and Shri Patwary have raised a point as to whether this is a fee simple grant and if so whether the fee simple land can be sold and also whether compensation can be paid for such land. The legal position is this. Fee simple land can be transferred and sold and, if Government acquires it

compensation will have to be paid. We examined the original deeds. The original deeds are pure and absolute deeds of transfer. There is no clause like this that this lease is granted for special cultivation, and if any area is not utilised for special cultivation then Government will have the power to resume. There is no clause like that in the deed. It is an absolute transfer. So the fee simple grant can be transferred if Government acquires it, the Government is liable to pay compensation. Shri Tarun Sen Deka wanted to know the rate of compensation. The rate of compensation is laid down in the Requisition and Acquisition Act. It is double the annual revenue. One year's revenue he pays to Government and the other one he retains as compensation. Compensation must be in addition to what he spends. Double the revenue means one year's revenue the owner pays to Government and one year's revenue he will retain as compensation. So the rate of compensation is double the annual revenue.

Then Sir, Shri Bhattacharyya has raised one point that only the erosion-affected people have been given priority in settlement of land. This is not correct. There are other people also who have lost their lands for other causes and so they are also given priority. In this connection I would refer to the land settlement policy of the Government. In that policy only the erosion-affected people has not been given priority. This is the language.

In giving settlement to individual, priority shall be given in the following order:

(a) Settlement holders who have been rendered landless by flood or erosion or earthquake or whose lands were requisitioned or acquired by Government from public purposes. If as a result of erosion the man becomes completely landless then he is given priority. But if the man possesses say 20 bighas of land and if 4 bighas are eroded then he is not entitled to settlement. Similarly, if a man's entire land is acquired by Government for public purposes like Hospital, University or Refineries, he also becomes landless and so he is given priority. Then comes other people—landless cultivators, displaced persons, settlement holders and river eroded people, who have been rendered landless by river erosion, and who have occupied reserve with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. This point is often missed by my friends. The general view of my Opposition friends is that any river-eroded people who occupies reserves should be entitled to settlement of land. But that is not the policy of the Government and so we cannot accept it. If the river-eroded people approach the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner ask them to occupy some land then they will be entitled to settlement of land, if possible that very plot of land or an alternative plot of land. This is the policy of the Government with regard to settlement of land with regard to river eroded people.

Shri Patwary has raised a very pertinent observation with regard to encroachment that generally very influential people including M. L. As. or people having vast areas of lands make encroachments. He is correct. Of course it is not the position everywhere but in some places this is the position. My Communist friends urge that there should be no eviction of encroachment. If a man has encroached upon a land then it is to be presumed that he is genuinely in need of it. This we cannot accept because from our experience we know that in many cases it is the people having

land, who make encroachment. People who do not deserve settlement of land and who have already sufficient land, generally encroach upon Government land. Of course there are deserving people also who make encroachments. As an experiment we made a survey in the Barpeta Sub-division itself. There we found that 54,000 bighas of cultivable land were unsettled. But on enquiry it was found that the entire area was under occupation. Presumably there are some undeserving people and some deserving people occupying the land. We, therefore, appointed a special staff for survey and they found that over 2,000 people are undeserving. These people have land either in Barpeta or elsewhere. They have gone there for the purpose of acquiring more land. So the suggestion of the Communist Members that whoever encroaches upon land should not be evicted cannot be accepted. Now, the pressure on land is increasing year after year with the increase of population. More than one lakh of people increase every year merely by birth but the land is not increasing. So the pressure on land is there and it will go on increasing year after year. The land being small compared to demand, a Planned settlement is necessary. We cannot make indiscriminate settlement of land. It is true that there are deserving people, and it is the policy of the Government to settle land, if available, with the deserving people. The people who are not deserving and who are not landless have got to be evicted to provide land to the landless people to those who have lost their land by erosion or flood or earthquake and who are physically unable to encroach upon land. With regard to the land settlement policy of the Government, Government took into confidence the hon. Members of this House and many of them were consulted and then after mature consideration came to a decision and framed the policy. When that policy has been laid down, it is to be enforced with firmness otherwise there is no justification for that Government to sit at the head of the administration. Shri Goswami has very pertinently pointed out that there should be some plan; there should be an assessment of available land. That is correct. We appointed a Committee for such assessment and that Committee has finished its labours and we are expecting their report within a day or two. The Committee went round all over the State and surveyed all available waste land—cultivable waste land and the land that can be reclaimed. Officers from all departments were included in that Committee so that they can draw up schemes as what sort of reclamations are necessary in reclaimable lands.

One of my friends here remarked that in Barpeta area the reserve is much in excess of the demand. If the area under reservation does not justify the cattle population then we are prepared to examine that matter and if excess is found, that excess will be settled with the landless people. The Committee must have gone into this matter and as soon as we receive their report we shall examine it carefully. Instructions have already been issued to the officers that wherever there is cultivable waste land, that should be settled with the landless people. If the area is big then it will be settled with the Co-operative Societies and if the area is small say 30 or 40 or 50 bighas then it will be settled with individuals, according to the fertility of the soil. That is the policy of the Government. With regard to Mikir Hills District, it is not a case of simple encroachment. It is a question of extermination of whole tribe. These displaced persons are the victims of lawlessness in their own original home. There was no law and order there and so they had to vacate their own place. Here they were expected to be law abiding, but on the contrary they have fallen to violation of law, of which they themselves are victims. They are playing into the hands of some

political parties to the detriment of their one interest. As Shri Bora said, it is the Communist party who are at their back.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Did I say that ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is what he said. The language may be different, but he said that it is the Communist Party who are at the back of these people. These people have got to come away from their land leaving their property. They are the victims of lawlessness. Here they are playing the very same game at the instance of the Communist Party or whoever it might be. Government cannot sit tight over this matter and look at these violations of law with equanimity. Particularly they should not have taken the law into their own hands.

The Constitution has incorporated a peculiar provision, the Sixth Schedule, which is for the protection of the Hills people only. We must be honest. If we agree that the Hills people require special protection and there is law for that purpose, we should obey that. In the name of displaced persons we should not violate that law and injure the Hills tribes.

My friend Shri Bora said that they occupied these lands from an earlier time before the boundary demarcation between Nowgong and Mikir Hills. To some extent it is true as the boundaries were not demarcated at that time. The Mikirs are a very peace loving people. When the boundaries were demarcated 565 families fell into the Mikir Hills District and the District Council agreed to provide them with land. These families were there from before the boundaries were demarcated and so the District Council agreed. But their number rapidly increased. Possibly it was due to Shri Bora and his friends' activities.

Shri PHONI BORA: I protest this. On a point of clarification.

When the refugees originally went there in about 1949-50, we were kept behind the prison bar by this very Government. At that time alone the major portion of the refugees encroached upon the land. This charge against me or the Communist Party is completely baseless and illegal.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I have no personal knowledge, I am speaking from his speech (*Laughter*).

The District Council agreed to provide these 565 families with 6 bighas of land per family. It comes to about 4,000 bighas of land. Now the number of these refugees has increased to about 10,000. If the District Council agrees to provide land for all these 10,000 people, their number will go on increasing and soon there will not be a single Mikir in the Mikir Hills District. It is not an ordinary encroachment. It is the extermination of an entire tribe. This attempt at extermination is being made in a planned manner by very influential people (Shri Mohi Kanta Das: Backed by political parties). So the eviction is to protect the Mikir Tribe. It is in the case of the late comers only. Some of them are not displaced persons at all. In another case in Nowgong, about 3 years back, we evicted about 127 people. There was an immediate agitation and deputation went to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and also to Mr. Khanna, the Rehabilitation Minister. I was at that time in Darjeeling. This deputation met

Mr. Khanna and they alleged that 700 people had been evicted. But actually out of these 127 people evicted, 59 families were found to be really deserving refugees. A few families were Maslms, a few Tribals and the rest were displaced persons who took business loans at other places and then went to the Mikir Hills as agriculturist. The refugees deserve all our sympathy and the Government is sympathetic towards them. But when they play into the hands of political parties, they have to suffer. The modus operandi of these parties is like this. They take some people of the locality and some genuine refugees and some undeserving refugees. They then make a mass encroachment. When Government start eviction, they raise a hue and cry and appeals that for the sake of humanity and all that the eviction should be stopped (Laughter).

So, Sir, the undeserving encroaches should be evicted for the protection of the Mikir tribe. I advise their leaders to come and discuss the matter with Government and request them to vacate Mikir Hills and not to disturb the Mikir people. Three places were selected but the refugees refused to shift on the ground that they already constructed their houses in the encroached land.

With regard to Barpeta we appointed a Committee. Over 2,000 undergoing people were occupying the land. These people are to be evicted for planned settlement. If we accept the suggestion of the Communist Members the result would be that no law-abiding person will get any land and that all violators of law will get land. That position we cannot accept, Sir. These are the points raised.

As against the Demand, nobody raised any objection, Sir. (Laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER : Are you going to withdraw the cut motion ?

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** We do not withdraw.

Mr. SPEAKER : What about the Cut Motion of Shri Barbaruah ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : I am no withdrawing.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the provision of 11,239 unnde Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head "7.—Land Revenue" Minor head C — Management of Government Estate, Sub-head C. (a) at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 68,521, do stand reduced by Rs.100".

Mr. SPEAKER : (Division continued).

But in the meanwhile I want to make one announcement. The other day there was some mistake in recording the votes in Division in which Shri Birendra Kumar Das could not record his vote because the teller omitted to tick against his name. So, in order to avoid such mistake in future I propose to follow the old procedure, that is to say, hon. Member will put their signatures against their names in the attendance roll.

Ayes—12

1. Shri Birendra Kumar Das.
2. Shri Phani Bora.
3. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.
4. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar.
5. Shri Hareswar Goswami.
6. Shri Hiralal Patwary.
7. Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah.
8. Shri Mathias Tuda.
9. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur
10. Dr. Srihari Das.
11. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed.
12. Shri Tarun Sen Deka.

Noes—59

1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.
2. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma.
3. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
4. Shri Rup Nath Brahma.
5. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.
6. Shri Hareswar Das.
7. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.
8. Shri Biswadev Sarma.
9. Shri Radhika Ram Das.
10. Shri Larsing Khyriem.
11. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi
12. Shri A. Thanglura.
13. Pu Lalmawia.
14. Shri Lalit Kumar Doley.

15. Shri Sai Sai Terang.
16. Shri Chatrasing Teron.
17. Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumder
18. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das.
19. Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani.
20. Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya.
21. Shri C. Chunga
22. Shri Dandi Ram Dutta.
23. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.
24. Shri Dhirsingh Deuri.
25. Shri Durgeshwar Saikia.
26. Shri Dwigesh Chandra Deb Sarma
27. Shri Emerson Momin.
28. Dr. Ghanashyam Das.
29. Shri Gouri Shankar Roy.
30. Shri Harinarayan Baruah.
31. Shri Indreswar Khaund.
32. Shri Maham Singh
33. Shri Joga Kanta Baruah.
34. Mrs. Jyotsna Chandra
35. Shri Khagendra Nath Nath.
36. Maulavi Kobad Hussain Ahmed.
37. Swami Krishnanandra Brahmachari.
38. Shri Lila Kanta Borah.
39. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.
40. Shri Mahadev Das.
41. Maulavi Mahammad Idris.
42. Shri Manik Chandra Das.
43. Shri Mohidhar Pegoo.
44. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

45. Shri Molia Tati.
46. Shri Nanda Kishore Singh
47. Maulavi Nurul Islam.
48. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain.
49. Shri Purnananda Chetia.
50. Shri Radha Kishan Khemka.
51. Shri Rajendra Nath Baruah
52. Shri Ram Nath Das.
53. Shri Ramnath Sarma.
54. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey.
55. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi.
56. Shri Surendra Nath Das.
57. Shri Tajammul Ali Barlaskar.
58. Shri Tamijuddin Prodhani.
59. Shri Tankeswar Chetia.

(The question was negatived).

(The other amendments were lost by voice vote)

Mr. SPEAKER : Now, I will put the demand. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 68,521, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

(The question was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.2

"9.—Stamps".

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stamps) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 1,05,200
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	...	...	Nil

Additional amount now required 10,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Non-Judicial ..	30,000	715	...	..	7,000	..	7,000
B.—Judicial ...	12,000	735	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Total ..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. and B.—The additional amount is required to meet the increased demand of stamps and the cost of commission to be paid to Stamp Vendors. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps"

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Supplementary Demand No3.

"10.—Forests".

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 20,27,935, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "10.—Forest".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 1,26,34,400

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 15,61,413

Additional amount now required ... 20,27,935

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. (a) Conservancy and Works—	8,81,843	1,58,033	4,20,446	85,270	..	27,935	27,935	
VI.—Communications and buildings.								
1X.—Suspense	.. 40,00,000	..	..	..	20,00,000	..	20,00,000	
Total	..	..	..	..	20,00,000	27,935	20,27,934	
Recoveries	...	..	..	..	—20,00,000	..	—20,00,000	
Net total	...	..	..	..	..	27,935	27,935	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

VI. The amount of Rs. 27,935 is required to meet the cost of construction and maintenance of the patrolling track from Dawki to Mohesh Khola in border areas in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The amount has been advanced from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

IX. The additional amount of Rs. 20,00,000 is required for arranging supply of timbers and other Forest produce to the Defence Department for meeting their emergent needs in the Eastern sector and also for meeting the increased demand for supply of timbers, and sleepers, etc. for Railway and D.G. and S.D., New Delhi.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 20,27,935, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "10.—Forest".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.4

"12.—Sales Tax and 13—Other Taxes and Duties".

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 8,900, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head 12—A—Sale Tax and 13—Other Taxes and Duties.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	9,41,100
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	1,112
Additional amount now required	8,900
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Collection charges for Taxes and Duties having a common administrative staff							
Entertainment, Sales and Profession Taxes—							
(b) Superintendence—							
1. Pay of Establishment.	3,73,447	15,481	..	...	...	5,800	5,800
2. Allowance and honoraria	1,90,000	9,672	...	...	...	3,100	3,100
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,900	8,900

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Additional Staff consisting of one Upper Division Assistant and two Lower Division Assistant was sanctioned for the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Shillong in December 1958 to cope with the increased volume of work. As the normal budget for 1959-60 was already prepared the expenditure involved could not be included in it. It is therefore now necessary to provide the amount of Rs. 8,900 for this purpose by a Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.8,900, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "12—A—Sales Tax and 13—Other Duties".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.5

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

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,92,252, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of the payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "18—B. and 68-A.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	2,61,62,500
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	35,57,100
Additional amount now required ...	1,92,252

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

Minor and sub-heads	Grants originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Scheduled	General	Sixth Scheduled	General	Sixth Schedule		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18.-B.—Navigation Embankments and Drainage Works finance from ordinary Revenues—(Non-Commercial)—Normal—								
A—Works ..	1,51,700	...	...	...	39,351	..	39,351	
Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—								
Art. 275—A—5—Works—	..	..	..	..	..	23,995	23,995	
68.-A.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment, and Drainage Works—(Non Commercial)—Normal—Flood—Control—Works—	2,30,000	..	100	..	1,28,906	—	1,28,906	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	1,68,257	23,995	1,92,202	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

For details please see Appendix 'A'

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved, is that the additional amount of Rs. 1,92,252, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain Charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "18.—B. and 68.—A.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 6

"25.—General Administration"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,48,845, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly Rs.
1,63,90,600

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during 6,87,641
the year.

Additional amount now required 10,48,845

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

Minor head and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional Grant now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—9—Entertainment and Hospitality expenses—							
Hospitality charges	51,900	..	45,000	..	1,110	..	1,110
B.—State Legislature—							
B. I—Legislative Assembly—							
2. Allowances and Honoraria.	1,80,000	..	..	..	30,000	..	30,000
4. Contingencies ...	3,000	..	..	..	12,400	..	12,400
B. 2—State Legislature Secretariat—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria—	47,300	..	9,035	..	5,000	..	5,000

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D. Secretariat and Headquarter Establishment—							
D-1 (a) Civil Secretariat—							
1. Pay of Officers	9,37,800	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
2. Pay of Establishment.	15,79,000	..	..	..	1,30,000	..	1,30,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	8,47,500	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
4. Contingencies ..	3,33,000	..	45,000	..	50,000	..	50,000
D-3—Director of Land Records, etc—							
1. Pay of officers	19,154	..	..	..	3,097	..	3,097
2. Pay of Establishment.	46,574	..	..	..	4,078	..	4,078
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	26,800	..	..	..	8,178	..	8,178
E.—Commissioner—							
1. Pay of Officers	78,790	..	..	..	9,631	..	9,631
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	50,100	..	..	..	7,570	..	7,570
F.—District Administration—							
F-1—General Establishment—							
1. Pay of Officers	6,36,400	1,86,108	..	..	..	11,861	11,861
2. Pay of Establishment.	7,61,600	2,84,530	..	..	18,420	5,575	23,995
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	4,42,424	3,02,964	..	..	41,438	37,384	78,822
4. Contingencies ..	4,72,082	1,16,854	5,000	..	2,01,399	50,007	2,51,406

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief—	..	4,03,000	..	..	..	97,000	97,000
F-2—Subdivisional Establishment—	3,68,200	1,14,840	..	..	3,497	11,906	15,403
F-3—Other Establishment—							
(a)—Process Serving Establishment.	6,91,700	38,366	..	..	35,335	3,100	38,435
(c)—Staging bungalow Establishment.	54,800	18,653	..	..	30,478	881	31,359
G.—Works—							
(a) 2—Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga Hostiles in the Hills Sectors—	..	..	..	20,000	..	22,500	22,500
(b)—Repairs	..	12,000	7,450	..	..	8,000	8,000
H-2—Miscellaneous	1,55,900	..	..	..	9,000	..	9,000
Total	..	..	..	..	8,00,631	2,48,214	10,48,845

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.-9-Hospitality Charges.—The additional amount of Rs.1,110 is required to meet the expenditure incurred by the Speaker in entertainment on his election to the office of the Speaker, and a reception by a public dinner party given to the Madras Governor at Gauhati Circuit House on behalf of himself and the State.

B-1—Legislative Assembly—

2. *Allowances and Honoraria.*—The additional amount of Rs.30,000 is required for payment of T. A. and halting allowances to the members for attending Sessions and various Committee meetings. Grant originally voted by the Assembly has fallen short of requirement due to the high expenditure incurred on payment of T. A. and halting allowances to the members caused by large number of Sessions, increased number of meeting of various Legislature and on the sport-study by certain Committees.

Contingencies.—The additional amount of Rs. 12,400 is required for purchase of the new car for the Speaker on surrendering the old car.

B-2—State Legislature Secretariat—

3. *Allowances and Honoraria.*—The additional amount of Rs. 5,000 is required to meet the increased expenditure due to appointment of additional staff sanctioned by Government from time to time.

D-1. (a)(1)—The amount is required to meet the pay of the newly appointed officers in the Secretariat during the year ; grant of higher pay to some of the existing officers who were promoted to higher posts ; and grant of arrear pay to certain officers on account of revision of the pay scale with effect from 1st October 1956.

(2) The amount is required to meet the pay of the newly appointed staff on account of the rapid expansion in the Secretariat to cope with the increased works; grant of arrear pay to some of the existing staff on account of revision of the pay scales with effect from 1st October 1956.

(3) The amount is required to meet the usual allowance of newly appointed officers and staff in the Secretariat and due to higher expenditure on account of Travelling Allowances to the officers and staff of the Secretariat and the non-official members of the state Advisory Board and other Committees appointed by Government from time to time. The following amounts are required under this sub-head.—

(1) Rupees 25,000 under 'Travelling Allowances of Officers' (2) Rs.9,000 under 'Travelling Allowance of Establishment', (3) Rs.30,000 under 'Dearness Allowance', (4) Rs. 20,000 under 'Cost of Living Allowance', (5) Rs. 7,000 under 'Winter Allowance', (6) Rs. 4,000 under 'Ad-hoc increase in Dearness Allowance' and (7) Rs. 5,000 under "Medical treatment of members of superior and non-superior Civil Services".

The amount is required to meet the increased expenditure due to the increase in the strength of the Secretariat Staff resulting in a general increase in the Contingent expenditure. Under this sub-head, the following amounts are required:—

(1) Rs. 12,000 under 'Telephone charges' (2) Rs. 5,000 under 'Books, Maps, etc.' and (3) Rs. 33,000 under 'Other Contract Contingencies' which includes expenditure on account of Service Stamps and other miscellaneous items.

D.—3—Director of Land Records—

Pay of officers.—Due to fixation of the initial pay of officers at a higher stage and drawal of arrears to the effect.

2. *Pay of Establishment.*—Due to entertainment of temporary staff in the office of the Director of Land Records sanctioned in the month of September 1959 in order to cope with the increased volume of office work.

3. *Allowances and Honoraria.*—(i) Due to extensive tour undertaken by the officers and staff inside and outside the State for expeditious completion of Resettlement operations and in connection with Indo-Pak boundary demarcation. (ii) Due to sanction of an allowance of Rs. 10 for each day of work in connection with Indo-Pak boundary conference. (iii) Due to the revision of Winter Allowance.

As there was no provision in the current year's budget to meet the expenditure mentioned above, necessary funds are required to be provided through Supplementary Demand.

E. Commissioner—

1. Due to drawal of leave salary and arrear pay.

3. Due to increased expenditure on Travelling Allowance of the Commissioner of Hills Division and Appeals and payment of Dearness Allowance.

F. District Administration

F. 1—General Establishment.

1. Due to drawal of increment by the Deputy Commissioner, increase of number of Sub-Deputy Collectors and newly posted Additional Deputy Commissioner in Mizo District.

2. Due to increase of pay of staff in the revised scales of pay and entertainment of additional staff.

3. Due to increase of officers and staff and more expenditure on Travelling Allowance.

4. Due to increased expenditure for purchase and maintenance of vehicles, purchase of furniture for office, pay of casual employees, telephone charges, payment of municipal taxes and for arrangement of boats and food in connection with Indo-Pak Border meeting in Mizo District.

8.—Out of Rs. 75,000 lakhs assured by Government of India for border relief schemes during the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been decided to be spent for purchase of vehicles for border transports, airlifting of oranges and subsidy to Transport Organisation. Provision of Rs. 4.03 lakhs exist in the budget. The balance of Rs. 97,000 was provided by taking an advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

F. 2.—Due to increase of staff and more expenditure under contingencies and Travelling Allowance.

F. 3 (a)—Due to increased expenditure on Travelling Allowance of process serving establishment.

F. 3 (c)—Due to entertainment of more casual employees in the Dak Bungalows and more expenditure under contingencies

G. (a) 2.—The additional amount of Rs. 17,000 is required for construction of temporary quarters for Army at Haflong.

The amount of Rs. 5,500 was urgently required for construction of a residential quarter at Diphu for the Commander, Plains Sector in connection with the operation against Naga Hostiles in the Hill Sector. As the expenditure could not be foreseen, no provision could be made in the current year's budget. As such, an advance was obtained from Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

G. (b)—Due to increased expenditure for repair works in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

H. 2.—*Miscellaneous*.—The increased expenditure is due to revision of the pay-scales of the staff of the Trade Adviser, Calcutta and consequent increased expenditure on allowances and also due to increase in contingent expenditure on Trade Adviser's establishment.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 10,48,815, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for administration of the head "25—General Administration."

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

Supplementary Demand No. 7.

"27.—Administration of Justice"

Shri FAKHRUDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,02,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "17.—Administration of Justice".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly

Rs.
... 18,66,400

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

Nil

Additional amount now required ... 1,02,100

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
D. Civil and Session Courts—								
(a) District and Session Judges—								
3. Allowances and Honoyaria.	1,45,000	800	..	..	12,500	..	12,500
4. Contingencies	1,00,000	..	..	..	8,865	...	8,865
E. Criminal Courts.—								
3. Allowances and honoraria.	1,75,000	2,450	..	..	17,292	1,740	19,032
4. Contingencies	3,96,300	26,500	..	..	61,703	..	61,704
Total	1,00,360	1,740	1,02,100

EXPLANATORY NOTES

D. District and Session Judges—

3. *Allowances and Honoraria.*—The additional amount is required for District and Sessions Judges of Jorhat and Gauhati to meet the increased expenditure under remuneration to Copyists due to heavy rise in application for copies and under Travelling Allowance of officers and Travelling Allowance of Establishment due to increase of tours.

4. *Contingencies.*—The Additional amount is required to meet the increased expenditure mainly under “Diet and road money to witnesses” due to increased number of Sessions cases.

E. Criminal Court—

2. *Allowances and Honoraria.*—The additional amount of Rs.17,292 is required to meet the increased expenditure partly for Travelling Allowance of officers due to increased tours of officers and partly due to increased demand for copies of documents in connection with criminal cases.

An amount of Rs. 1,740 is required to meet the increased expenditure for fees to examiners of questioned documents in connection with seven Police cases in Jowai and partly for increased expenditure on remuneration to copyists.

4. *Contingencies.*—The additional amount is required to meet the increased expenditure mainly under 'Diet and road money to witnesses due to increased number of criminal cases and consequent payment to increased number of witnesses.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,02,100, be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "27—administration of justice".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 8

"28.—Jails"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 54,052, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "28.—Jails".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	Rs. 26,10,400
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	1,11,000
Additional amount now required	...
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	54,052

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Scheduled Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Charges for Police Custody.	1,06,285	35,241	..	..	30,104	23,612	54,052
Total	...	..	..	..	30,140	23,912	54,052

EXPLANATORY NOTE

An additional amount of Rs.640 is required for the entertainment of the staff of the newly started lock-up at Kokrajhar, for which there is no provision in the current year's budget.

An additional amount of Rs. 42,412 is required to meet the increased expenditure under "Diet and conveyance to under trial prisoners, which is a very uncertain item of expenditure and it depends upon the number of under-trial-prisoners in a particular year. The amount includes a provision of Rs. 5,000 for contingency expenditure of the newly started Lock-up at Kokrajhar.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 54,052, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "28—Jails."

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

Supplementary Demand No. 9

"29—Police"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.15,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	2,96,94,930
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	60,87,536
Additional amount now required	15,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	...

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. C. I. D. (c) Indo-Tibetan Check post Police.	6,500	..	..	..	15,000	..	15,000
Total	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	15,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The sums of Rs. 15,000 is required to meet the expenditure on account of creation of new posts *viz.*, two Inspectors of Police, three Sub-Inspectors of Police, six Assistant Sub-Inspectors and eighteen Constables for which no provision was made in the budget for 1959-60. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.15,000, be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the held "29—Police".

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

Supplementary Demand No.10

"37.—1—Education"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of of Rs 57,59,020, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "37.—1— Education".

Rs.

I—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 5,00,99,700

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 30,70,130

Additional amount now required 57,59,020

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. G (a) Direct grant to non Government Secondary Schools (recurring).	36,47,700	1,76,700	..	..	1,50,000	..	1,50,000

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Direct Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools-non-recurring grants.	5,50,000	62,600	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	
2. J—Direct grant to non-Government Primary School-non-recurring grants.	..	78,600	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	
3. L—Grants to State Basic Education Board.	1,19,00,000	..	9,69,300	..	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	
4. R—Scholarships	6,33,500	48,700	15,00,000	..	4,05,000	1,50,000	5,55,000	
Development Schemes— 2nd Five Year Plan— Development Schemes Art. 275—								
5. C.2—Direct grants to non-Government Arts. Colleges.	50,000	70,000	..	..	35,000	1,00,000	1,35,000	
6. C.2—Direct grant to non-Government Secondary Schools.	3,50,000	2,00,000	..	..	40,000	1,50,000	1,90,000	
7. I.—2—Direct grants to non-Government Primary Schools.	..	1,70,000	..	..	..	1,95,000	1,95,000	
8. M—2. Government Special School-Basic Schools.	5,000	60,000	..	..	..	15,000	15,000	
9. R—2. Scholarships	1,80,000	1,20,000	..	50,000	25,000	..	25,000	
10. S—2. Miscellaneous	1,80,000	90,000	..	..	..	45,000	45,000	
11. Development Schemes Second Five Year Plan.								
G—3. Direct grant to non-Government Secondary Schools—								
(a) Lump provision for improvement of pay scales.	18,00,000	..	..	..	25,00,000	..	25,00,000	
12. L—3—Grant to the State Basic Education Board.	60,20,000	..	..	..	12,85,580	..	12,85,580	
13. U.—Charges-in-England.								
(a) Leave Salaries and deputation pay.	..	..	..	..	1,600	..	1,600	
(b) Scholarships	..	..	..	..	11,800	..	11,800	
(c) Other charges—Miscellaneous expenditure.	3,900	..	..	..	40	..	40	
Total	..	..	..	..	49,04,020	8,55,000	57,59,020	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

No. 1. (a) This amount is required for payment of Dearness Allowance to the teachers at the approved rate of Rs. 15 and the clerks and menials at the rate of Rs. 9 per month of aided secondary schools. The existing provision stands inadequate to meet the current demand in this respect; hence additional amount is required.

(1) (b), 2 & 4:—The additional amount of Rs. 3,50,000 is required for meeting the demands of the non-Government institutions and students of Border Areas in the Hills as also for giving grants to the District Councils of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo District for improvement of primary education in the Border Areas. The amount is provided for out of the block grant of Rs.45,00,000 already committed by the Government of India for Border Relief during the current financial year and additional amount of Rs.4,05,000 against item No.4—General area, is required to sanction Post-Matric scholarships to boys of other Backward classes not covered by Government of India's scholarships grant, as decided in the Scholarship Board meeting held on 10th February 1960. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

A further amount of Rs.1,00,000 (General Areas) is required for repair and construction of Secondary School buildings damaged by storm and flood during 1958 and 1959 respectively. This forms 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the said construction or repairs as the case may be. The balance would be met by the School authorities concerned. Hence the additional requirement.

3.—This amount is required for repair constructions of schools buildings Lower Primary, Middle Vernacular and Basic—under the control of State Basic Education Board damaged by storm/flood. Hence the additional demand.

5 to 10.—The additional amount to the extent of Rs.6,05,000 is required for meeting the growing demand of the non-Government. Institutions and students in the Plains and Hills areas during the current financial year. The original provision has proved insufficient. The additional amount required will be adjusted in the overall savings under Art.275 programme during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

No.11. It was decided to grant Pay and Allowances as admissible to the teachers of Government Secondary Schools to the teachers of Aided Secondary Schools as well. This involved heavy financial commitment, but there does not exist sufficient provision in the budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand. This amount includes Rs.19.50 lakhs already advanced from Contingency Fund.

No.12. It has been decided to grant Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs.5 to the teachers of Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools under the State Education Board. This requires about Rs.12,85,580. Necessary provision is therefore, proposed to be made by Supplementary Demand.

No.13. The amount are necessary for meeting certain expenditure in England as reported by the High Commissioner of India in London.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.57,59,020, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "37.—I—Education".

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.11

38.—Medical

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.4,52,820, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

Rs.

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

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 5,42,000

Additional amount now required ... 4,52,820

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant v. ted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—							
A.—Medical Establishment—							
(a) Superintendence—							
1. Pay of Officers	58,800	..	14,000	..	9,960	..	9,900
B.—Hospital and Dispensaries—							
(a) Ordinary Dispensaries—							
4. Contingencies	13,19,218	5,14,000	65,000	50,000	2,80,000	..	2,80,000
Second Five Year Plan Schemes under Art.275—							
C-2—Grants for Medical purposes—							
(a) Grants for treatment of leprosy.	..	1,09,000	..	..	..	11,000	11,000
(d) Grants to L.B. and Subsidised dispensaries.	34,000	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(e) Grant to Assam Seva Samity for leprosy treatment.	50,000	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
(h) Grants-in-aid to non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	..	..	..	..	..	50,000	50,000
Development Scheme— Second Five Year Plan—H-3— Charges in England—							
(a) Leave salary and deputation pay.	..	..	..	..	600	..	600
(b) Other charges— Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,320	..	1,320
Total	..	..	..	..	3,91,820	61,000	4,52,820

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A&B—The amount is required to meet the expenditure due to drawal of arrear pay by a Deputy Director at Headquarters, Dr. B. L. Chowdhury on his return from abroad went on leave and then joined as Deputy Director of Health Services. Due to technical difficulties he could not draw his pay during that time. Hence, Supplementary Demand. Orders for medical stores in some emergency cases were placed at the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta last year (1959) but the bills were received for payment after 31st March, 1959. Hence no provision could be made in the current year's Budget. Further more, due to increase of patients in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, large quantities of Medical Stores and Dietary Articles have to be purchased in addition to the provision made in the Budget. So, no provision could be made in the current year's Budget. Hence, Supplementary Demand.

C-2—(a)—The provision is required to give more grants to non-official organisations doing anti-leprosy work in the Autonomous Districts, for proper functioning of their colonies and treatment centres for better treatment of patients.

C-2(d)—The additional provision is required to give grants to some more subsidised dispensaries for improvement of the buildings and purchase of equipment, etc., in the Plains Tribal Areas.

C-2(e)—The additional provision is required to give more grants to Assam Seva Samity for treatment of leprosy in Plains Tribal Areas.

C-2(h)—The grant is required to give grants-in-aid to deserving non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Autonomous Districts for maintenance and proper functioning. Annual Plan under Art.275 has been revised within the ceiling fixed by Government of India and as a result the allocations for the above purposes have been enhanced. As the revision of the scheme has been done after the budget was passed no provision according to the revised allocation could be made in the budget. Hence Supplementary Demand.

H-3.—The amount is necessary for meeting certain expenditure in England as reported by the High Commissioner of India in London.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.4,52,820 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

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

Supplementary Demand No.12

"39.—Public Health"

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.51,48,149 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,27,47,900
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	2,23,000
Additional amount now required...	51,48,149

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

Major and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Grants for Public Health purposes—								
2. Grants for Miscellaneous Public Health purposes.	20,625	..	..	..	21,617	..	..	21,617
C.—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases—								
(b) Other epidemics ..	4,77,532	74,400	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Second Five Year Plan—								
Development Schemes under Art. 275—								
B.—2—								
Grants for Public Health purposes Rural Water Supply.	1,25,000	51,900	..	..	3,10,000	90,000	..	4,00,000
G.—4—Works—								
(a) Original works—								
2. Incharge of Civil ... Officers.	..	..	..	..	31,300	..	..	31,300
Second Five Year Plan—								
Centrally sponsored schemes—A.—4—Public Health—Establishment—								
(C)								
National Malaria Control Programme—								
Add.—Amount transeferred .. from 85A Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government trading G.—Public Health, etc.	..	..	..	..	45,95,232	..	..	45,95,232
Total	..	..	..	..	49,58,149	1,90,000	..	51,48,149

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B—(2) An amount of Rs.16,300 was originally provided in the Budget for 1959-60 for giving enhanced grant to Municipal Boards/Town Committees for maintenance of Public Works Department road-side drains. But from subsequent reports of Executive Engineer of different Public Works Department Divisions it is found that the total amount necessary for maintenance of Public Works Department road-side drains is Rs.37,917 due to the increase in the cost of maintenance of the Public Works Department road-side drains by Municipal Boards/Town Committees. Hence the supplementary demand for Rs.21,617.

Also please see Appendix 'A'

C—(b) The amount is required to purchase drugs and multipurpose food for giving relief to the famine-stricken people of the Mizo District. As the existing provision in the budget is not sufficient to cover the expenditure, supplementary provision is now necessary.

B-2—(i) The annual plan under Article 275 for 1959-60 has been revised within the ceiling fixed by Government of India and as a result the allocation on Schemes for the improvement of rural water supply has been enhanced to meet the growing demands for rural water supply. As the increased provision of the Scheme has been done after the budget was passed, no provision could be made in the budget. Hence the demand for and additional amount of Rs.1,10,000.

(ii) Except for a petty scheme of Rs.50,000 there is no scheme for the benefit of the people of other backward classes for supply of good drinking water. It has therefore been decided to draw up a scheme of Rs.2,00,000 for this purpose. The amount will be utilised in installing tube-wells, ring wells and tanks in such areas where there is predominant number of back-ward classes people. The whole amount will be fitted in to the Article 275 Development Programme will be met out of savings from that programme. So half the amount will be contributed by the Government of India and half by the State Government. As the decision has been taken only recently the amount could not be provided in the budget. Hence the demand.

(iii) The existing provision in the budget has been found to be inadequate to meet the demand of good drinking water supply in the hill districts. In the revised annual plan for 1959-60 under Article 275 grants for this purpose has been enhanced. Since the Plan was revised after the budget was passed by the Assembly, the additional provision now asked, for Rs.90,000 could not be provided. Hence the Supplementary demand. The whole amount will be financed by the Government of India.

G—4(a)2. In the month of November, 1959, Education Department sanctioned and expenditure of Rs.31,300 for sinking deep tube well for water supply at the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat. The expenditure was met from Contingency Fund as no provision was made in the current year's Budget. Hence Supplementary Demand is moved to regularise the advice taken from Contingency Fund. The work is executed by Public Health Engineer.

A—4(c) The estimateed cost of materials and equipments received from Government of India as grant-in-aid are as follows:—

National Malaria Control Programme

1955-56 ... Rs.9,28,633 Representing the cost of:—

	Rs.
(i) DDT 6,27,884 lbs ...	9,04,996
(ii) Station Wagon 1 ...	12,357
(iii) Power Sprayers ...	11,280

Rs.8,299 Custom duty on Station wagon.

1956-57 ... Rs.14,26,138 Representing the cost of:—

(i) Dieldrin 10,300 lbs...	...	50,058
(ii) DDT 9,16,100 lbs. ...	...	13,19,184
(iii) Jeeps 9 numbers ...	...	56,896

Rs.6,11,232 representing the cost of:—

(i) Trucks 36 numbers ...	...	5,14,745
(ii) DDT 25 per cent 80,994 lbs. ...	...	89,161
(iii) Resochin tablets 216,666		7,326

1957-58 .. Rs.15,46,699 Cost of 10,23,800 lbs. DDT.

1958-59 .. Rs.15,74,231 Cost 12,27,500 lbs. DDT.

Total 60,95,232

National Filaria Control Programme

Rs.

1957-58 .. 30,062 Cost of 3450 bottles each contain 500 tablets of 100 mgm. Diethylcarbamazine.

60,105 Cost of 13,500 lbs. Dieldrin.

Total 90,167

According to the prescribed accounting procedure the value of materials and equipments under foreign aid programme is to be taken as revenue receipt of the State Government and will have to be provided under under "85-A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government trading Public Health (1) Malaria Control (2) Filaria Control-Materials and equipments". The provision thus made should be relieved by a Deduct Recovery under the same head. The total impact of the expenditure will however fall on the relevant Major head i.e., the total provision (including the cost of materials to be received from India) will have to be made under 39 Public Health Malaria Control-Filaria Control, etc.

The cost of materials and equipments received under N. M. C. P. is Rs.60,95,232 and Rs.90,177 under N. F. C. P. Schemes. The amount of Rs.15 lakhs under N. M. C. P. and Rs.90,167 under N. F. C. P. will be available from the Savings in the current year's budget. The balance of Rs.45,95,232 under N.M.C.P. is now required to be provided.

There is no financial implication on the part of the State Government for materials and equipments received from Government of India. The provision is required only to exhibit the transaction in accounts according to the prescribed accounting procedure. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.51,48,149, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the Head "39--Public Health".

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

Supplementary Demand No.13

"40.—Agriculture"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.28,55,270 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 1,58,63,400

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 3,92,700

Additional amount now required ... 28,55,270

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—NORMAL							
E.—Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda including Public Exhibition and fairs—							
(d) Field Management Committee.	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
F.—Agricultural Experiment and Research—(ii)	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
(e) Schemes for meeting food shortage in Mizo District due to 'Mautam'							
(iii) Intensive Cultivation (G. M. F.) Schemes—							
(g) Fertilizer Distribution Scheme.	10,00,000	..	..	..	17,23,770	..	17,23,770
K.—Grants-in-aid—							
Contribution, etc.—							
Expenditure in connection with the border relief—Grants-in-aid for—							
(1) Regeneration of oranges groves and cash crops.	..	9,00,000	..	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Subsidy for seeds, plants and grafts.	..	75,000	..	..	..	1,25,000	1,25,000	
(3) Subsidy for manures and fertilisers.	...	40,000	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	
(4) Subsidy for im- proved implements and tools.	...	30,000	..	..	..	95,000	95,000	
(5) Grants-in-aid for minor irrigation.	..	40,000	..	..	..	35,000	35,000	
(6) Subsidy for contour bunding.	..	40,000	..	..	..	30,000	30,000	
(7) Fruit Preservation Factories.	1,00,000	1,00,000	
(8) Strengthening of Administrative Machinery.	6,500	6,500	
(9) Subsidy to purchase plough bullocks.	1,50,000	1,50,000	
III.—Development Scheme (2nd Five Year Plan) I Arti- cle 275 Schemes.								
F.2.—Agricultural Experi- ments and Re- search (c) Scheme for subsidised sup- ply of tools and implements.	..	6,000	..	..	...	50,000	50,000	
(f) Scheme for sub- sidising model farms.	..	80,000	..	..	..	25,000	25,000	
(h) Scheme for fruit preservation.	..	30,000	..	..	..	15,000	15,000	
V.—Second Five Year Plan (Central)								
F.4.—Agricultural Experiments and Research—								
(b) Rehabilitation of Tribal families practising shifting cultivation.	2,00,000	2,00,000	
Total	17,33,770	11,21,500	28,55,270	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

E.—(d)—At the instance of Government of India, it was decided to form the Field Management Committees, for which no provision could be made in the Budget. The amount was advanced from Contingency Fund. Hence, the Supplementary Demand.

F.—(ii) (e)—Please see Appendix 'A'.

(iii) (g)—The amount of Rs. 10,00,000 originally provided in the budget for purchase of fertilisers proved inadequate as Government of India subsequently supplied fertilisers during the current year against the indents of previous year. The additional amount is required to accept the debit raised by India against the fertilisers supplied to the State Government. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

K.—1-8—While discussing the next year's State Annual Plan with the Planning Commission and Home Ministry it was agreed by Government of India that they would allocate Rs. 75 lakhs for current year and Rs. 1 crore for next year to finance the Border Relief and Economic Rehabilitation Programme and accordingly the Home Ministry and the Planning Commission have since approved the revised programme within the ceiling of Rs. 75 lakhs fixed for the current year. Out of this allocation, the Home Ministry had already released Rs. 30 lakhs which was provided in the current year's State budget in anticipation of formal sanction of Government of India and they have been approached for the release of the balance of Rs. 45 lakhs urgently. In the revised programme for agricultural scheme a total amount of Rs. 17,06,500 has been provided for which a provision of Rs. 11.25 lakhs only exist in the State Budget. An additional amount of Rs. 5,81,500 is urgently required to implement the schemes in their entirety. Hence, the Supplementary Demand.

A.9.—The amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is urgently required for giving subsidy to the border people of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo Districts to purchase plough bullocks. The entire amount will be borne by the Government of India as grants. The expenditure could not be foreseen. As such there was no provision in the current year's budget. Hence, the Demand.

F.2.—The additional amount is required as per decision arrived at in the meeting of the heads of the Developments Departments held on the 3rd November 1959 for the development of tribal areas. As this is a subsequent development, it was not anticipated and included in the original budget. This will not increase the total ceiling of grants under Article 275. This has the concurrence of the Planning and Development Department.

F.4.—The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, recently sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs for rehabilitation of tribal families practising shifting cultivation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Accordingly the scheme was sanctioned to the Director of Agriculture for implementation involving Rs. 5,68,490 during the current year. This amount was advanced from Contingency Fund. It is now proposed to take Supplementary Demand for Rs. 2,00,000 only to regularise the advance. The balance amount of Rs. 3,68,490 will be met from Savings by re-appropriation.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 28,55,270 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture."

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.28,55,270 under Supplementary Demand No.13, Major head "—Agriculture," at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs. 28,55,270 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise the purposes of the demand).

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.28,55,270, under Supplementary Demand No.13, Major head "40.—Agriculture" at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.28,55,270 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(Details of the schemes under K.(I)—(8) are lacking. Is there any possibility of implementing the scheme in their entirety before 31st March 1960) ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs 28,55,270, under Supplementary Demand No.13, Major head "40. —Agriculture," at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.28,55,270 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise the purpose of Supplementary Demand)

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.28,55,270 under Supplementary Demand No.13, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 26 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.28,55,270 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise the defective principle of distributing fertilisers)

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

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this supplementary demand, it has been stated that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for meeting the debit raised by India for purchase of fertilisers indent for which was placed in the last financial year but actually supplied during current year. Now, Sir, the fertiliser affair in the State has gained a good deal of notoriety. Everybody is in the lime light of the conditions obtaining with the people entrusted with the distribution of fertilisers. It was expected that the whole purpose of distribution of subsidised

fertiliser is to give an impetus for increased agricultural adventure. But strangely enough, these fertilisers have not brought about any increase in the field of agricultural production. The whole question was discussed last year also during the Budget Session and we feared from this side of the House that the fertiliser meant for the agriculturists to augment our food production, might vanish and find its way into the black-market. We were assured by the Minister-in-charge that there would no more be black-marketing of fertilisers. I am quoting from a speech delivered on 26th March, 1958, "Now, Sir, with regard to fertilisers, there were great difficulties in the past. What happened was this : the contractors for fertiliser were people who held both the tea quota of fertiliser as well as the agricultural quota. But the price of fertiliser of the agricultural quota is lower than the price of the tea quota as balance it subsidised. Therefore, at the time of distribution, it is apprehended that the contractors used to black-market most of their quota of agricultural fertilisers taking advantage of their dealership in the tea quota. There was no appreciable chance to control them. Therefore, Sir, the Government took a policy decision in the middle of last year not to give the agricultural quota to those holding tea quota. As a result, tenders were invited. Of the eight parties from whom tenders were received, one was rejected because his tender was wrong. Out of the seven parties, it was found that five parties were tea quota holders ; therefore, their tenders were automatically rejected. Government were then left with two parties. Of these two, one party, viz., the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society was also granted the quota. This Apex Marketing Society is an Apex Organisation of all the Marketing Co-operatives of the State. It is a Government sponsored organisation in which Government have contributed to the tune of one lakh of rupees as share capital. The Director Board consist of people among whom are representatives of the finance Department, the Co-operative Department and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Secretary of the Society is a man of the Co-operative Department. We are sure, Sir, that the position with regard to the distribution of fertilisers would now improve very much. Sir, this selection of ours has created a stir. It has been given out in the shape of an anonymous pamphlet that this Assam Apex Marketing Society is a benami organisation of the Marwaris. Sir, the Secretary of the Society is a man of the Co-operative Department ; the Government of Assam is associated with it and they have contributed share capital of one lakh rupees, the Board of Directors consist of representatives of the Finance, Co-operative and other Departments. Now, if this society is called an association of the Marwaris then the Government of Assam can also be called an organisation of Marwaris. Sir, our action in giving the fertiliser quota to this society has evoked praise from the Government of India inasmuch as the Government of India had been telling for a long time that we should encourage Co-operative as far as possible in this matter and that caution should be exercised in case of tea quota holders. In a note circulated in the last meeting of the National Development Council, all other States of India were asked to follow the example of Assam, who have entrusted amongst others a Co-operative Organisation to distribute fertiliser. Sir I am sure after this new agents have been selected there will not be any difficulty about distribution of fertilisers. In fact, the position has already improved. Sir, in the past, the highest quota was sold to Dibrugarh district although it has got less agricultural area than other districts. This year this has not been the case and I am sure our fertilisers will not go to the black market as has been suspected in the past."

In this statement, the Minister suppressed one fact. Of the eight parties offering tenders, one was rejected because it was wrong; five more were rejected because they were holders of industrial quota. Of the two parties left, one was Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society and the other firm which actually secured a quota was Assam.....

The entire scandal arising out of distribution of fertiliser is attributed to this firm. If the Police are active and very sincere to the task, I think the whole gang of these criminals may be rounded up who reaped enormous profit at the cost of the agriculturists who in fact got only a few maunds.

The agricultural quota is sold at Rs.377 per ton while the industrial quota is sold at Rs.447 to Rs. 520 per ton. So, there is a profit of Rs.73 to Rs.143. So, naturally there is an illegal profit to the traders. What happened was this—the contractors fertilisers were people who held both the agricultural quota and the industrial quota. So, there is every likelihood of the fertiliser being sold in the black market. Government should try to control this, instead of making propaganda. The fertilisers should be brought by the Agricultural Department direct through their Block Development Officers, but that was not done. Some fertilisers have been sold to industrialists. The responsibility lies with the Government to utilise the fertilisers. They should have taken some other method to popularise these fertilisers amongst the agriculturists. Here, the subsidised gain to the people would be approximately from Rs.50 to Rs.100, but the gain has gone to the industrialists only. Government should try to check this. I, therefore, command my cut motion to be accepted by the House.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): The hon. Member is wrong in discussing as to who should be made accused and who should not be—because this is a subjudice matter, actually under investigation.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): He has said that there is no case instituted against the Agricultural Officer.

Mr. SPEAKER : He is not referring to that matter.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): The fertiliser is kept under double lock and keys under the charge of the Agricultural Officer. Some fertilisers were sold from the godowns, but no case has been instituted against the officer-in-charge, i. e., the Agricultural Officer.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Borchalla): That may be the subject matter of the Court. So all these things should be expunged.

Mr. SPEAKER : The matter is being investigated.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এগ্রিকালচার ১০ শিতানত যি কাটি মোচন আনিছে তাক সম্বন্ধ কৰি এই সদনৰ জ্ঞাতাথে কেইটা মান গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ কথা দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ এই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ বিছাৰিছো যে চৰকাৰে এগ্রিকালচার শিতানত

বি টকা ধৰিলে তাৰ সম্পৰ্কত যদি মই কিবা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা কওঁ তেতিয়া সদনৰ বহুত সদস্য বা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েও মোক ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে আক্ৰমণ কাৰণ পাবে। মই সেই আক্ৰমণৰ বাবে সাজু আছো কাৰণ মোৰ ওপৰত সেই আক্ৰমণ হৈ যদি জনসাধাৰণৰ দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ উপকাৰ হয় তেন্তে মই নিজে ধন্য মানিম আৰু ধন্য মানিম যে মোৰ কথাৰ পৰা যদি বাজেটৰ এই শিতানত দিয়া টকাৰ সদ ব্যৱহাৰ হয়। আজি এটা বিশেষ কথাৰ প্ৰতি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খজিছে। এই কথাটো হৈছে ফাৰটিলাইজাৰ সম্বন্ধে। মোৰ আগতে বৰঠাকুৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যি বিলাক Tender call কৰা হৈছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত থকা Tender ৰ কথা বাদ দি গৈছে। এই কাৰণে এটা সন্দেহ ওপজে যে ইয়াত বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী হয়তো কোনো প্ৰকাৰে জবিত আছে। কাৰণ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে assurance দি কৈছিল কিন্তু আপোনালোকে সকলোৰে জানে যে marketing Society ৰ অধীনত যি খিনি ফাৰটিলাইজাৰ থাকে সেইখিনি Subdivision level, double locked হৈ থাকে। তাৰে এটা চাবি চৰকাৰৰ হাতত থাকে। তথাপিয়ো কেনেকৈ fertilizer চুৰি হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER : এইটো কথা বিচাৰাধীনত আছে সেই কাৰণে এইটো Subjudice.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): যি হওক ফাৰটিলাইজাৰ Black marketing হৈছে সেই কথা বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়েও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। তদুপৰি চাবি এটা Subdivision ৰ হাতত থকা স্বত্তেও কিছুমান বাগিচাত Black marketing কেনেকৈ হয়।

এই fertiliser কথাত আমাৰ financial কথা জবিত হৈ আছে কাৰণ এই fertiliser চাহ বাগিচাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি টনৰ দাম ৪৮০ টকা আৰু দখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি টনৰ দাম ৩৬০ টকা—প্ৰতি টনত ১২০ টকাৰ পাৰ্থক্য আছে। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়েও কৈছিল যে খেতিয়কক সহায় কাৰণেই এই সাৰৰ বোগান ধৰা হৈছে আৰু আমিও জানিছো যে দেশত খাদ্য বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই fertiliser অনা হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই fertiliser ৰ জৰিয়তে যদি ব্যক্তিগত ধন বৃদ্ধি হয় যেনেকৈ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত ১০ লাখ টকা দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ কোন যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে? সেই কাৰণে মই মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়টোৰ বিচাৰৰ দায়িত্ব তেখেতে নিজে লয়। এতিয়া যি বিচাৰ হৈছে তাত বাইজৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। সন্দেহ হবৰ কথাও কাৰণ এই কেলেঙ্কাৰীত বিভাগীয় বিষয়াও আছে। সেই কাৰণে বিষয়টো যাতে সূচাৰু ৰূপে আৰু নিৰাপক্ষ ভাৱে বিচাৰ হয় সেই কাৰণেই মই মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। কেচটো অৱশ্যে এতিয়া কাচাবিত আছে কাৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণ বিচাৰ কৰিব পৰা নহব। এজন মানুহক সাক্ষী দিবলৈ মাতি আনি পিচত তেওঁকে আচানী কৰিছে। কিন্তু যি বাতৰি কাগজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰি দিলে তাক কোনো সন্দেহ কৰা নাই। লোকৰ দোষৰ কাৰণে আন মানুহক দোষাৰোপ কৰাটো উচিত নহয়। যিজন মানুহক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছে তেওঁ Rural Panchayat President আৰু শ্ৰীপক্ষী বায় ডেকা ই মোৰ আগতে কৈছিল যে “Agriculture Minister is allowing the Trader to make purchase of all the fertilisers” মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে সেই মানুহ জনকে আজি গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছে সেই কাৰণে বিচাৰৰ দায়িত্ব মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। এই কথা

মন্ত্রী জনেও ভালকৈ জানে। গতিকে যিটো কথা অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত জৰিত বিশেষকৈ অসমৰ খেতিয়কৰ লগত জৰিত সেই কথাটোৰ সুবিচাৰ হোৱা উচিত। শুনিবলৈ পাইছে তেজপুৰৰ কেইবাখনো বিদেশী ফাৰ্ম জৰিত আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ফাৰ্মো জৰিত আছে। সেই কাৰণেই এইটো বিচাৰৰ দায়িত্ব মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।

এই fertiliserৰ পৰা খেতিয়কৰ কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই। ১৯৫৮ চনত এই সাৰ বাহিৰলৈ গৈছে আৰু ১৯৫৯ চনতো চোৰাং বজাৰত বিক্ৰি কৰা হৈছে। ১৯৬০ চনত যি টকা বিচাৰিছে সেইটোৰ যে চোৰাং কাৰবাৰ নহব আমি কেনেকৈ কম। সেই সদনতে কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল যে “I am sure, fertiliser will not go to black-market”. কিন্তু প্ৰমাণ হৈ গল যে fertiliser black-market হল। গতিকে একেজন মন্ত্ৰীকে আকৌ আমি কেনেকৈ টকা দিওঁ। সেই কাৰণে মই সদস্যসকলক আহ্বান কৰিছোঁ এই কথাটো ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰক। যোৱা বাৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অভয় (assurance) দিছিল যদিও black-market হল। গতিকে দ্বিতীয় বাৰ সেই অন্যায় কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নহব। “দেশতকৈ মোমাই ডাঙৰ” নহয়। সেই দৰেই খেতিয়কতকৈ স্বাৰ্থ ডাঙৰ হব নোৱাৰে। আমি ৰাজহুৱা ধনৰ স্বাৰ্থ চাব লাগিব সেই বাবে এই ১০ লাখ টকাৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট অমূলক গতিকে মই যিটো কতন প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছোঁ সকলোৱে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰা উচিত। মই স্বতন্ত্ৰ সদস্য। গতিকে মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰাত দায় নাই।

At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই দুটা কথা কম মাত্ৰ। প্ৰথমটো হৈছে যে চৰকাৰে খেলা বা মোপাত সাৰ যোগান দিছে। কিন্তু জোখত কমাই দিয়ে। শিৱসাগৰৰ গধূলি বজাৰ মোজাৰ চামণ্ডৰি অঞ্চলত ভালেমান দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষক বড়ো খেতি কৰিছে আৰু তাত চৰকাৰে ১০০ মৌন সাৰৰ যোগান ধৰিছে। কিন্তু জোখত কম। দুখীয়া বাইজৰ পৰা টকা লৈছে যেতিয়া পুৰা মাত্ৰা দিয়া উচিত, কিন্তু কম দিছে কিয়? এইটো কি মাৰোৱাৰী কাৰবাৰনে কি?

(হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia):

এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ক এইদৰে দোষাৰোপ কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

এইদৰে দোষাৰোপ কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:

খেতিয়ক সকলক চৰকাৰেই ঠগিৰ লাগেনে? চৰকাৰেই যদি কমাই দিয়ে বাকী বিলাকে কিয় সেই পন্থা অবলম্বন নকৰিব?

দ্বিতীয় কথা হল সীমান্তৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে Supplementary Demand ত ৫,৮১,৫০০, টকা ধৰা হৈছে। এই টকা

মূল বাজেটত ধৰা উচিত আছিল। যি হওক ৩১ মাৰ্চ পাবলৈ আৰু কেইটা দিন আছে? এই কেইদিনৰ ভিতৰত ইমান টকা ক'ত কেনেকৈ খৰচ হয়, কাৰ পকেটলৈ কিমান যায় ঠিক নহ'ব।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

এই টকা আগতেই খৰচ হৈ গ'ল এতিয়া কেনেকৈ পকেটত যাব?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

টকা যদি আগতে দিলে তেন্তে আগতেই বাজেটত ধৰিব লাগিছিল। মোৰ বিশ্বাস বহুত আঁচনি আছে শেষলৈ পেলাই থ'ব যাতে টকাৰ ইফাল সিফাল কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই কথা ঠিক নহ'ব।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of my Cut Motion I beg to make a few observations on one item—the item which has been described by my friends as Fertiliser scandal. Here we have seen in the explanatory note that the amount of Rs.10,00,000 originally provided in the budget for purchase of fertilisers proved inadequate as Government of India subsequently supplied fertilisers during the current year against the indents of previous year. The additional amount is required to accept the debit raised by India against fertilisers supplied to the State Government. Hence the Supplementary Demand. Sir, from the amount it will appear that originally it was expected that about 25,000 maunds of fertilisers for agricultural purpose would be spent and now it has been said that even that quantity became inadequate and so some more fertilisers had to be brought. If it is really so that our agriculturists—by agriculturists I exclude the tea garden owners because they have their separate quota—used more than 25,000 maunds of fertilisers and some more became necessary for their use, then I must say that it is a very welcoming measure. Because that shows the alertness and progress of our agriculturists. But on the contrary if our agriculturists could not use or did not use that much quantity and some portion of the fertilisers went to the black market then it is a very sad state of affairs; because for every ton of fertiliser brought under the agricultural account Government has to pay a sum of Rs.120. The price for the Tea Garden quota is Rs.480 per ton whereas in order to help the agriculturists the price has been fixed at Rs.360 per ton for the agriculturists and the balance of 120 is paid by the State Government. That means the Government subsidise the agriculturists. If at the cost of the Government or rather the people somebody profits then it is a very serious matter. After all the Government money is people's money because wherefrom the Government gets money? It is the people who give money. It does not matter whether Shri Patwary or Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya gets the benefit. I do not believe in anonymous things which was the Minister pleased to refer in his speech on 26th March, 1958. Even at that time I did not believe that the Minister took bribe of Rs. 40,000 as alleged. Nor do I believe it now. But the point is that how the Minister could omit the name of the Assam Manure and Tools Supplier against which were there lot of allegation and rumours, when the Minister gave the names of the tenderers. The Minister said that one of the tenders was defective, five for tea gardens and the other for Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society.

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not correct. I would request the hon. Member to refer to the debate. The debate on that day was about Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society and all the names of the tenderers were given including the Assam Manure and Tools Suppliers.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** In page 1634 of the Gazette the name of that company is not there. Here you will find that in the long paragraph—pages 1634 to 1635—there is no mention whatsoever of that company, against which allegations were made. I am passing on to you, Sir. I want to be very concrete and specific. How is it that the name of the company against which allegations were made could be omitted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will adjourn at 4 and so give the hon. Minister a chance to reply.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** That is one point Sir. The second point is that certain cases were started at Tezpur and Dibrugarh and some persons were arrested. I am not going to discuss the merit or demerits of the matter but the point is that when huge quantity of fertilisers admittedly has disappeared from the Government godown and this has admittedly gone to some tea gardens for which some persons were arrested and some cases have been started. How is it that the Government officers who are responsible for the safe keeping of the fertiliser have not been brought before the court of law? How is that? The Officer who was in charge of the Government godown should have been brought before the court. So when I raise the question that is not going to be subjudice. I should, therefore, like to get a clarification from the Minister on this point as to whether really our agriculturists used more than 25,000 mds. of chemical fertilisers and whether the Minister has got the information with him. If that be so, I shall give three cheers to the Minister for helping the agriculturists. If that is not so, he should be more cautious because for every ton of fertiliser Government has to subsidise Rs. 120. That is not his personal money but it is the people's money.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHLIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to that particular case about which mention was made by the hon. Members, all I can assure this House is that whether he is a Government servant or a non-official, if he is found guilty as a result of investigation, we will proceed against him.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sorry that in this debate some of the honble Members in the Opposition have outstepped their field and traversed upon the ordinary customs of the House inasmuch as they have cast reflection on me and used defamatory language against me personally taking advantage of the privileges of this House. The man suffering from jaundice sees everything yellow. I pity the gentlemen who have been indulging in personal attacks in this House taking advantage of the fact that there is a Demand before the House and there is also a case outside this House against some of the Government Agents. I would have taught them a lesson if they would have repeated these imputations outside the house.

*Speech not corrected.

Sir, questions have been raised in this House as to why the settlement of Fertiliser Agencies were given to individuals and advice has been given very liberally to me that I should have preferred co-operatives. Everybody in this House and in the country knows my love and sympathy for Co-operatives. It is I who is responsible for giving monopoly to Co-operatives in paddy trade by ousting the traders in as many as six districts. It is I who gave chance to Co-operatives for the first time in fertiliser business.

Shri Hiralal Patwary was asking why it went to individuals.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : I have no objection, Sir, if he arranges it with individuals but my point was.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On a point of order, Shri Patwary. I do arrange not to see how your point can carry weight at this stage.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, I am giving you the history. As far back as 1951, the Department of Agriculture requested the Department of Co-operative as to whether they could find out any Co-operative organization, any agents who could take up this work. In the year 1951 this work was entrusted to Messrs Assam Trading Co-operative Ltd. After one year this organization did not feel interested in the business. During 1952 this was entrusted to Messrs J. D. Choudhury and Co. the owner of which was a local man from Raha in Nowgong. But this Company also could not continue the business resulting in that during 1953-54 this was tried departmentally. But it was found impossible to carry on the distribution of fertilizers departmentally. During the years 1954, 1955, 1956-57 when I was not the Minister and also for a part of 1957-58 my predecessor settled these agencies with two private organizations, viz., Messrs Compound Fertilizers Ltd. of Calcutta and Messrs Beria Bros. of Dibrugarh which were both Marwari concerns. But now all sorts of accusations are made as to why some of the agents are Marwaris, in most undignified language. I would appeal to the Chair to see that the dignity of the House is maintained and such untrue and baseless allegations are not allowed to be made inside the House.

In 1957-58 I was the the Minister who was called upon to settle this problem. This is for the first time that a specific order was passed that preference would be given to Co-operatives. Tenders were invited and eight tenders were received. Out of these eight, two were selected, viz., the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society, Ltd., and the Assam Manure and Tool Suppliers. The hon'ble Members were repeatedly mentioning that the name of the Assam Manure and Tool Suppliers was not disclosed in my speech delivered in the House on 26th March 1958. The debate centred round the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society, Ltd., as it was alleged that it was a Marwari organisation. That was the point before the House which was being replied to by me. I said that the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society was a Co-operative organization in which three of the Directors were from the Government of Assam. The Government of Assam also contributed Rs.1 lakh towards its share capital. As such the allegation that the name of Assam Tools and Manure was not mentioned is a pure and simple misrepresentation. Apart from this debate in which I said clearly that two parties were selected. I give full particulars about appointment of agents in replies to general question in the House. I replied to a

similar replied question during the last session. I am not ready with the number of that question or the date on which the question was replied to. Shri Ram Nath Sarma will bear me out whether this question was replied to or not as the question was put by him in this House.

During 1958-59 at the time of settlement of this business, Sir, we gave the offer apart from Assam Apex Co-operative Marketing to the Dibrugarh Co-operative Marketing Society, the Khasi Hills District Co-operative Marketing Society and to one bonafide native, Shri C. K. Sarma of Nowgong at one time or the other. The Khasi Hills District Co-operative Society refused to accept this business. The Assam Apex Co-operative Marketing also refused. Shri C. K. Sarma of Nowgong was then given the offer. He also refused. The Dibrugarh Marketing Co-operative Society with which Shri Nilmoney Borthakur had been associated was the only Co-operative who came forward to take up the business. It was a Society with Rs.16,800 as share Capital and they did not like to go out of Dibrugarh. They were appointed as one of the agents. Naturally for other areas other people had to be appointed and they could not be Co-operative as none was left. Even the Dibrugarh Marketing Co-operative has resigned recently. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur who is advising me to appoint Co-operative should have come forward to say that since the private parties were not behaving properly, my Co-operative would volunteer to work in the whole of Assam. Instead, he is trying to fly away at a time when enquiry against everybody had been advised. What does that mean?

It is very easy to cast aspersions on the character of a man. Since all these organizations refused to accept the business and since there was no other local applicants what could be done? Where to find Agents? Of course we had to appoint Marwaris. A non-Marwari was not available. For that now my friend Hiralal Patwari calls me to be the pleader of the Marwaris. Shri Hareswar Goswami, the Leader of the Opposition is the leader of a Marwari Shri Hiralal Patwari, what is that to him? So long Assamese people would not take to business there will be some Marwaris in the list of businessmen in Assam.

The next question was about black-marketing. Certain steps were taken by me in the year 1957 and also in 1958 to stop black-marketing in fertilisers. I took steps to see that the fertilisers did not go to the hands of black-marketeers. Arrangements were made to store the fertilisers in godowns which would be under double-locks and keys. One set of the key was to be kept with the officers of the Department of Agriculture and the other set with the Agents. The agents were to keep accounts and submit returns. All these steps were taken to stop black-marketing. After all these I expressed my wish that there would not be black-marketing any more, yet Sir, a case was reported to the Government and Government handed it over to the Anti Corruption Branch for investigation. If Government had any soft corner for the agents they would not have held any enquiry or investigation. Such enquiry naturally takes time because the fertiliser agencies are spread all over the State and it involves a large number of people including a large number of agriculturists.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to sit longer?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I will not take more than 5 minutes, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): I think we should sit longer Sir, because there were so many charges and we would like the Minister to meet those charges.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I would like to point out to Rule 144 sub-rule 3. There is no discretion left.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the circumstances I think we should go by the rules. The Minister, if he likes, can take some other time either by making a statement or otherwise. But we must conform ourselves to the Rules. So I will put the question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 28,55,270 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

(The question was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.14

"41.—Veterinary"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 1,60,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	46,08,100
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	..	3,28,900
Additional amount now required	.. ...	1,60,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—							
F.—Other charges—(f) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief—Development of Dairy Poultry, and Piggery.	..	50,000	..	..	..	1,60,000	1,60,000
Total	1,60,000	1,60,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In the recent discussion made by the State representative with the Government of India, the Home Ministry has agreed to allot an additional amount of Rs.2,50,000 for development of Dairy, Poultry, Piggery in the Border Areas of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo District during 1959-60. The Home Ministry also asked to go ahead with the implementation of the various schemes.

Accordingly the Director of Veterinary Department was asked to submit the proposal under the scheme. The scheme needs immediate implementation. As there is no provision for this purpose an advance of Rs.1,60,000 was taken from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demands to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved it that an additional amount of Rs. 1,60,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 & 2. The amount is required to sanction as grants-in-aid to the District Marketing Societies and Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies in the Border Districts for share capital contribution and towards cost of management of the Societies. A sum of Rs.17,324 is required for construction of Godowns for the Societies. There will be no liability, on the part of the State Government as the entire amount will be borne by the Government of India. As the Government of India sanctioned the amount late, provision could not be made in the original budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand. The amount was advanced from Contingency Fund.

3. The amount is required to sanction as grants-in-aid to the Co-operative Societies for meeting the additional demands of the Societies towards expenses on management of Societies and share capital contribution during the current year. The amount has been made available for adjustments of the over-all savings under H—Art.275 Programme Scheme for the year 1959-60. The savings could not be anticipated at the time of making provision in the current year's budget.

4. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation Government of India have recently conveyed to the State Government the broad indications of policy in connection with the future pattern of Co-operative development *vis-a-vis* the Resolutions of the National Development Council on Co-operative policy. Accordingly a supplementary plan was submitted at the instance of the Government of India during current year for implementation of the Revised policy. The Government of India approved the supplementary plan for Co-operative Development at total outlay of Rs.20.32 lakhs for 1959-60, of which Rs.5,43,750 represent expenditure under the head for the following schemes:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (a) Subsidy for maintenance of staff of, 2,000 Co-operatives. | Service... Rs.3,00,000 |
| (b) Subsidy for staff of 33 Primary Marketing Societies at Rs.1,250 each. | .. Rs.41,250 |
| (c) Subsidy for construction of 33 godowns of Primary Marketing Societies at Rs.5,000 each. | Rs.1,65,000 |
| (d) Subsidy for maintenance of staff of one Society. | Processing Rs. 3,000 |
| (e) Subsidy for staff of 23 Larger Sized Societies at... Rs.1,500 each. | Rs. 34,5000 |

As the Government of India sanctioned the amount very recently no provision could be made in the original budget. Hence, the Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 7,90,970, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "42—Co-operative—D—Co-operative S ist".

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

Supplementary Demand No.16

“42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development”

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Rural Development,):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 28,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head “42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development”.

							Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...							26,90,400
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during .. the year.							1,30,550
Additional amount now required							28,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for—							
Minor head and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A.—Direction State Organisation—							
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	21,800	...	...	..	3,000	...	3,000
Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan Article 275)—							
2. C-2.—Grants-in-aid	1,40,000	3,00,000	..	...	25,000	...	25,000
Total	...	...	...	...	28,000	...	28,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. A sum of Rs.3,000 is required to meet increased expenditure on travelling allowance of Joint Director of Rural Development Department due to increase in the number of official tours including tours outside Assam in connection with All-India Conference in the Western part of India. The existing provision proved to be inadequate as the officer had to attend some All-India Conferences which could not be foreseen. Hence the Demand.

The amount was advanced from Contingency Fund.

2. The additional amount of Rs.25,000 is required for meeting the expenditure on the increased number of projects to be taken up on self-help basis in the Plains Tribal Areas during the current financial year. The amount has been made available by adjustments of the over-all savings under Article 215 Programme Scheme for 1959-60. The savings could not be anticipated at the time of making provision in the current year's budget. To ensure proper and timely utilisation the amount has been provided by taking advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Demand to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.28,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

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

Supplementary Demand No.17

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

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,00,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	6,46,23,500
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	..	2,82,140
Additional amount now required	... ..	1,00,00,000

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount new required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—							
Stock and other Suspense Accounts	1,60,00,000	26,20,000	75,000	50,000	1,00,00,000	...	1,00,00,000
Total ...	...	..	...	...	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
Deduct—Recoveries—							
Deduct—Stock and other suspense accounts.	(-)1,20,00,000	(-)25,05,000	(-)93,31,000	...			(-)93,31,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

C.—*Stock and other suspense Accounts.*—Due to the purchase of heavy qualities of materials and stores for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, works taken up in connection with Border Areas, flood damage restoration works and other normal works, the existing grant under the head has proved quite inadequate. The enhanced requirements was not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Budget. The additional provision is necessary according to the revised procedure, as instructed by the Accountant General, Assam and accepted by the Finance Department, to cover the gross expenditure instead of the net.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,00,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 18

"50—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plants)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,09,750, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for administration of the head "50—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plants)."

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

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 2,73,997

Additional amount now required .. 1,09,750

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

Minor and Sub-head	Demand will be accounted for:—						
	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment—							
(I) State—B—Charges on Construction—(a)—Executive—4.—Contingencies—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted".	4,57,000	1,50,000	..	..	..	74,750	74,750
(II) "50—Civil Works—State—E—Tools and Plant—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted".	5,00,000	1,60,000	..	..	..	35,000	35,000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,750	1,09,750

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Item I—II.—The amount of Rs.1,09,750 is required to (i) purchase 3 numbers of Jeeps and 1 Jeep station wagon (ii) and also to procure some Tools and Plant and office furniture for Lungleh Division and Serchip Subdivision which have been recently opened for execution of Widening Aijal-Lungleh Jeep Road which is urgently necessitated due to the famine condition in the Mizo Hills District. The expenditure being unforeseen, funds could not be provided in the original budget. Hence the Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,09,750, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Establishment) and Tools and Plant).

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

Supplementary Demand No. 19

"54.—Famine Relief"

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.11,10,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 46,92,000

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year ... 12,00,000

Additional amount now required ... 11,10,000

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

Major and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A—Famine Relief—							
(a) Relief works ..	2,50,000	6,25,000	2,00,000	50,000	..	9,00,000	9,00,000
(i) Ordinary							
(ii) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief.	..	6,00,000	..	7,00,000	..	1,40,000	1,40,000
2. (b) Gratuitous relief ..	4,50,000	1,42,000	2,50,000	..	..	70,000	70,000
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,10,000	11,10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. (i) The additional amount of rupees 9 lakhs is required urgently to render relief in the form of test relief works to the people of Mizo district effected by scarcity of foodcrops destroyed by rats which have multiplied as a result of mautam, flowering of bamboos throughout the district. The amount was advanced from the contingency fund. Hence the Supplementary demand is required to regularise the advance.

(ii) The additional amount is required to take up test relief work in the distressed border areas of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo districts. The Government of India have approved of a test relief programme of rupees 9 lakhs during the current year out of which rupees 6 lakhs has been provided in the Budget and Rs 3 lakhs was to be provided by Supplementary Demand. Out of Rs. 3 lakhs Rupees 1.60 lakhs already been approved by Supplementary Demand, in the last session of the Assembly. The rest of the amount, i.e., Rupees 1.40 lakhs is to be provided now. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

(2) A sum of rupees 70,000 is immediately required for giving gratuitous relief to the people of Mizo District who are seriously affected by acute rice scarcity caused by large scale destruction of paddy crops by rats. The provision in the current year's budget being short an advance to the extent of rupees 76,000 was obtained from Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.11,10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 20

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.9,18,663, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "54.—A—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly...	43,10,600
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	64,000
Additional amount now required	9,18,663

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55.—Superannuation allowances and Pensions—								
A. Superannuation and retired allowances.	25,00,000	71,000	—	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	
D.—Gratuities—								
1. Ordinary gratuities.	4,00,000	16,700	..	..	4,00,000	1,663	4,08,663	
4. Compassionate gratuity.	5,000	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000	
Total	...	..	..	...	9,10,000	8,663	9,18,663	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. The additional amount is based on progress of actuals and admissibility of pension.

D. 1. The additional amounts are based on actual requirement and authority issued for payment.

4. The additional amount is required for payment of gratuities to the retired employees of the acquired Estates as they are not given any benefit of pension.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is that an additional amount of Rs.9,18,663, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "54.—A—Territorial and Political Pensions, 55. Superannuation Allowances and the Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".

(The motion was put as question and adopted.)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND NO. 21.

"57—Misc.—[I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus etc]"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : (Chief Minister)

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs 8,87,700, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the year ending the 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Mi ce.—[I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus, etc.]"

							Ks.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...							20,19,500
II. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year,							50,000
Additional amount now required ...							8,87,700
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—							...
Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ri.
1. A. Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus.	2,000	..	1,000	..	500	..	500
2. B—Miscellaneous Durbar charges.	5,000	6,000	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
3. D,—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	20,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
Development Schemes—under Art. 275 (2nd 5 Year Plan)							
C,2—Contribution—							
4. (2) Miscellaneous contributions,	1,50,000	5,00,000	..	16,000	25,000	1,00,000	1,25,000
5. Grants-in-aid for doing Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Assam	..	..	..	..	..	7,10,200	7,10,200
6. E-4—Removal of Untouchability Schemes	2,40,000	..	..	..	50,000	..	40,000
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	76,500	8,11,200	8,87,700

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The additional amount is required to meet expenditure in connection with review of case under the P. D. Act, 1950 by the Advisory Board. As the requirement was not foreseen it could not be provided in the original budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

2. The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure for the entertainment of chief in Mizo District.

3. Due to increase in the number of artist participation in the Assam Tableaux and Folk Dance arranged in New Delhi in connection with the last Republic Day Celebrations there, the amount of Rs. 20,000 provided for the purpose falls short of the actual requirement by Rs. 1,000 only. Hence the demand.

4. The additional amount of Rs. 1,25,000 has been provided for meeting the growing demand of the non-Government tribal welfare institutions in the Autonomous Plains Districts during the current financial year. The amount has been made available by adjustment of the over all savings under Art. 275 schemes for 1959-60. The savings could not be anticipated at the time of making original provision in the current years budget to ensure proper and timely utilisation the amount has been provided by taking advance from contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

4. The amount was sanctioned by Government of India for implementation of the schemes of the Ramkrishna Mission, Cherrapunjee, Shillong and Silchar during the current financial year through the State Government for which provision could not be made in the State Budget earlier. The amount had however, to be provided by taking advance from contingency fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

6. The advance ceiling of Rs. 50,000 was fixed recently for giving grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations doing Welfare Works among the Schedule Castes. As there was no provision in the budget, the same was provided by taking an advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 8,87,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57-Misc.—[I—Expenditure on State for Prisoners and Detenus etc.]".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No. 22

“57.—[II—DONATION FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, ETC.]

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : (Minister, Finance)

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 7,19,263 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head “57.—[II—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.]”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	11,70,200
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	18,47,603
Additional amount now required ...	7,89,263

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Donation for charitable purposes.	66,400	2,750	..	..	..	16,674	16,674
C.—Special Commission enquiry.	..	..	..	..	5,500	..	5,500
D.—Petty Establishment—							
(a) Circuit and Session Houses.	1,67,500	19,620	..	..	40,278	..	40,278
D.—(b) Other petty establishments.	43,500	5,41,600	..	..	..	22,758	22,758
H.—Contributions—	2,45,000	...	1,04,325	2,14,000	26,368	1,26,215	1,52,583
(iii) Miscellaneous Contributions.							
J.—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—							
Miscellaneous Charges.	19,100	1,250	15,25,128	4,150	5,51,470	...	5,51,470
TOTAL	..	..	...	...	6,23,616	1,65,647	7,89,263

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—The amount is required partly for increased expenditure on dieting charges of non-criminal lunatics confined in Aijal jail and Shillong jail and partly for expenditure on physical removal of Pak-convicts in Garo Hills.

C.—The amount of Rs. 5,500 is required to meet expenditure in connection with the Commission of Enquiry set up this year for making an enquiry into the disturbances at Jorhat. The expenditure was unforeseen and hence provision could not be made in the current year's budget for the purpose. The amount was provided by taking an advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

D.—(a) The additional amount of Rs. 13,669 is required for purchase of furniture and other necessary articles for various Circuit Houses.

It was considered necessary to effect general improvement of the Circuit House at Jorhat and Sibsagar on the eve of the Vice President of India's visit to Assam and accordingly these Circuit Houses were properly furnished by purchasing certain essential articles as required. In view of urgency of the matter this expenditure of Rs. 26,609 has been incurred by obtaining advance from contingency fund which is being regularised now.

D.—(b) The amount is required for entertainment of additional porter Corps in Mizo District.

H.—In pursuance of recent Government decision to grant to the producers of successful indigenous films of educational and social value, it has been decided to give a grant of Rs. 26,368 to the producer of the film "Ranga Police". The grant is equivalent to the amount collected on account of entertainment tax in respect of this film upto 15th December, 1959.

This being an unforeseen expenditure, necessary provision of fund could not be made in the regular Budget. So, fund has been provided by obtaining an advance from the contingency fund. The proposed Supplementary Demand is to regularise the advance from the contingency fund.

The additional grant of Rs. 51,215 is required to be provided in the current year's budget for the purpose of giving *ex-gratia* grants in aid to the respective District Councils from the revenues accruable from elephant hunting operation which extends to the forests, other than Reserve Forests, falling within the purview of the District Councils, for the years, 1955-56 and 1956-57. The District Councils to which the amount is payable are the North Cachar Hills, Mikir Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills District Councils. There is no provision for this purpose in the current year's Budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

An amount of Rs. 60,000 is required for a payment of a grant-in-aid to the Mizo District Council to enable it to tide-over its financial difficulties during 1959-60 in running its day-to-day administration. This being an unforeseen expenditure, funds could be provided in the current year's budget. Hence the demand.

An amount of Rs.15,000 was required for payment of a grant-in-aid to the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council to enable it to tide over its financial difficulties in running its day-to-day administration. This being an unforeseen expenditure funds could not be provided in the current year's budget. So necessary advance was obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

J.—The additional amount of Rs.27,570 is required for meeting transit cost and various miscellaneous expenses in connection with Tibetan Refugees as well as for relieving distress of victims of Indo-Pak border in Cachar District.

The cost of water supply scheme at Umpling was estimated at Rs.1,48,400 and the State Government share was fixed at Rs.33,900 (to be realised from the allottees) for the area allotted to the people of the State other than the displaced persons. As the exact amount of State share was not known earlier no provision could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

The case regarding payment of compensation to the parties for resumption of Inverneil Property was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for a long time. It is only in November, 1959 that the parties have settled the matter on the term that the compensation for the resumption of the land and building in Inverneil should be fixed at Rs.70,000 and further the amount should be deposited with the Collector, Shillong within 2 months. No provision could therefore be made in the current year's budget and the amount had to be made available by taking an advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

An amount of Rs.20,000 was required to cover the financial assistance granted to 60 families of Tokergram for their immediate rehabilitation. As the requirement was not foreseen, it could not be provided in the original budget. The amount was provided by taking an advance from Contingency Fund and hence the demand to regularise the advance.

An amount of Rs.4,00,000 is required to meet the expenditure on unforeseen items in connection with the reception, accommodation, Supply of ration and dispersal of Tibetan Refugees in Assam. The amount being urgently required it was advanced from the Contingency Fund and hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the same. The expenditure on Tibetan refugees will be re-imbursed by the Government of India in due course.

Mr. DPPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.7,89,263, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—(II.—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.)

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

Supplementary Demand No.23 "XLVI -A.—Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses"

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.13,78,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "XLVI-A.—Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs.
1,02,69,900

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

Additional amount now required ... 13,78,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Direction—							
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	76,000	..	..	..	8,000	..	8,000
2.—B.—Operation—							
Section I.—Gauhati-Nowgong-Jorhat-Dibrugarh Service including Kamar-gaon-G laghat-Jorhat Route—							
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	2,50,000	..	..	..	95,000	..	95,000
Section II.—Pandua-Gauhati-Shillong—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	5,14,000	..	..	..	60,000	..	60,000
4. Contingencies ...	25,42,000	..	..	..	10,94,000	..	10,94,000
Section III.—Dibrugarh Saikhowa—							
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	39,000	..	..	..	11,000	..	11,000

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Ks.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.	(8) Rs.
Section IV.—Gauhati-Goalpara.							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	1,07,000	..	..	..	35,000	..	35,000
Section V.—Dhubri-Jogighopa—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	80,000	..	..	..	27,000	..	27,000
Section VI.—Shillong Jowai-Khlieriat Service including Shillong-Tamabil Route—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	60,000	..	..	..	8,000	..	8,000
Section VII.—North Gauhati-Tezpur-Lakhimpur—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	2,43,000	..	..	..	35,000	..	35,000
Section VIII.—Silchar Hailakandi-Karimganj Service—							
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	40,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000
Total	..	..	..	..	13,78,000	..	13,78,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. & 2. A sum of Rs.2,84,000 is required to meet the increase in expenditure due to granting of *Ad-hoc* Dearness Allowance to the low-paid Government servants with effect from 1st April, 1957 during the year as per Government decision. As the Government decision is of recent date no provision could be made in the budget. Hence, the Demand.

A sum of Rs.1,42,000 is required for transferring increased amount to the State Transport Depreciation Fund by calculation of depreciation charge for new vehicles purchased during the year to meet the increase in traffic during the year and due to gradual increase in price of new vehicles.

A sum of Rs.9,52,000 is required to meet the expenditure incurred by payment of transportation charges at Re.0.99 nP. per maund to private coal trucks engaged for carriage of State Transport Up goods out of the Gross receipt of Re.1-4-0 per maund realised by State Transport as per arrangement sanctioned by Government allowing private coal trucks to carry 30,000 tons of State Transport Up goods annually as a Sub-Carrier of State Transport with a view to reduce the controlled price of coal at Gauhati for finding out market for Khasi and Jaintia Hills coals.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.13,78,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "XLVI-A.—Road Transport Scheme and Working Expenses".

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

Supplementary Demand No.24

63.—B.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.17,280 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "63-B.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. Rs. 1,30,44,000

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

Additional amount now required ... 17,280

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

Minor and sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total (8)
	General (2)	Sixth Schedule Areas (3)	General (4)	Sixth Schedule Areas (5)	General (6)	Sixth Schedule Areas (7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Stage I—Blocks Supervision—							
(ii) Directorate of Community Projects.							
3. (i) Allowances and honoraria.	95,000	..	..	..	5,280	..	5,280
4. Contingencies	85,000	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
5. Works	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000
Total	..	..	..	..	17,280	..	17,280

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The State Government have decided to hold a camp of M.Ps and M.L.As at Khanapara in Kamrup District. As the decision in the matter has been arrived at recently, provision of funds for meeting the cost of the Scheme could not be foreseen, and made in the budget for 1959-60.

As the expenditure was urgent and imperative, the cost for the implementation of the scheme was met by an advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 17,280, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head '63--B--Community Development, National Extension Service and Local head Development Works'.

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

Supplementary Demand No. 25

"65—Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System"

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "65-A.—Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	12,50,000
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	...	
Additional amount now required	...	3,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required			
	<div>GeneralSixth Schedule</div>		<div>GeneralSixth Schedule</div>		<div>GeneralSixth Schedule</div>		Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compensations	..	12,50,000	..	..	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
Total	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
Deduct Amount transferred from the Zamindari abolition Fund.	(-)	12,50,000	..	..	..	(-)3,00,000	..	(-)3,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This is mainly due to the Government decision to pay final Compensation upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 in cash at a time including the 12½ per cent Compensation which is to be paid in cash compulsorily under the Act. As the Compensation Officers' Awards were pending, the expenditure was of immediate necessity and an advance of Rs. 3,00,000 was taken from Contingency Fund. The Supplementary Demand is to regularise the advance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "65—Payment of Compension to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System."

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

Supplementary Demand No. 26

"72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development—(1—Investment in other Commercial concerns.)"

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(I.—Investment in other Commercial concerns)."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly Rs. Nil

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 42,20,000

Additional amount now required 2,00,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Second Five Year Plan— C.—National Project Construction Corporation (Private Ltd.)—Purchase of shares by the Government.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
Total	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

For details please see Appendix 'A'.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (1—Investment in other Commercial concerns.)"

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

Supplementary Demand No. 27

"72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(II—Development of Co-operative)"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister co-operative):

On the recommendation of the Government of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 8,52,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—[II—Development of Co-operative]]."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs.
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	30,50,000
Additional amount now required	...
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	8,52,500

Minor and sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total (8) Rs.
	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule Areas (3) Rs.	General (4) Rs.	Sixth Schedule Areas (5) Rs.	General (6) Rs.	Sixth Schedule Areas (7) Rs.	
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—							
1. C—3—Purchase of shares by Government of the Apex Marketing Co-operative Societies and Primary Marketing Societies.	3,00,000	..	..	..	5,30,000	..	5,30,000
2. G—3—Government shares capital contribution to Co-operative Processing Societies.	1,50,000	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
3. H—3—Purchase of shares by Government of the larger sized Societies.	..	..	..	..	1,72,500	..	1,72,500
Total	..	..	..	..	8,52,500	..	8,52,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1, 2 and 3. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India, have recently conveyed to the State Government the broad indications of policy in connection with the future pattern of Co-operative Development *vis-a-vis* the Resolutions of the National Development Council on Co-operative Policy accordingly a supplementary Plan was submitted at the instance of Government of India during the current year for implementation of the revised policy. The Government of India approved the supplementary Plan at a total outlay of Rs.20.32 lakhs for 1959-60, of which, Rs.8,52,500 represent expenditure for Government share capital contribution to various Marketing Societies and to one newly established Rice cum Oil Mill Society.

As the Government of India sanctioned the amount recently, no provision could be made in the original budget. Hence, the Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs 8,52,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of the payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(II—Development of Co-operative)".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 28

"85—A—Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading"

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 45,95,232, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for adjustment towards the cost of materials supplied by Government of India which will come in course of adjustment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "85—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	4,91,14,100
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year	...	...	2,24,84,000
Additional amount now required	...	...	45,95,232

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

Minor and sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total (8) Rs.
	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (3) Rs.	General (4) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (5) Rs.	General (6) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (7) Rs.	
85.—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government trading General Public Health—							
(1) National Malaria Control Programme—Materials and equipments.	45,95,232	..	45,95,232
Total	45,95,232	..	45,95,232

IV—DETAILS OF RECOVERIES.

Deduct—Amount transferred to 39.—Public Health—Centrally Sponsored Scheme A.4—Public Health Establishment—(c)—N.M.C.P.
(1) National Malaria Control Programme.

..	(—) 45,95,232	..	—45,95,232
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(Kindly see page 25)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 45,95,232 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for adjustment towards the cost of materials supplied by Government of India which will come in course of adjustment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head “85—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading”.

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

The Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1960

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance, etc.): Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1960.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, is there any message from the Governor?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, here is the message:— “Under the Provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Shrinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1960.

S. M. SHRINAGESH,
Governor of Assam.”

The Minister, has moved. Has the hon. Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill ?

(Voices—yes, yes)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance, etc.): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be introduced.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is moved. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be introduced.

(The question was adopted).

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1960 be passed.

(The question was adopted).

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 7th March, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Assam Legislative
Assembly.

APPENDIX "A"

Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the budget for 1959-60

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Total	Non-recurring	recurring	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"18—B-NED Works financed from Ordinary Revenues (Non-Commercial)—Normal A-Works—General—Voted".	1. Closing spill channel of the Beki river in Kherija Bijni mauza under Barpeta Sub-Division.	11,239	..	11,239	11,239	..	11,239	The implementation of the Scheme has become imperative for prevention of flood caused by the Beki river, through spill channels during flood season. During last year the flood caused damage to vast areas and distress to the people. The expenditure is inevitable and could not be foreseen. The sum of Rs.11,239 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund and Supplementary Grant is required to regularise the advance.

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in the current financial year (1959-60)		Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) (8) (9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2. Land acquisition at Goalpara. Requirement of additional fund provision to meet the cost for full payment to the land owners.	54,112	..	54,112	28,112	28,112
				
						Fund provision of Rs.26,000 was made in the current year's budget for part payment to the owners, whose lands were acquired for use by the E. & D. Department at Goalpara. But the Revenue (L. R.) Department refused part payment of land acquisition cost. The proposal for additional fund has arisen to the extent of Rs. 28,112 for full payment of land acquisition cost during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

418—B-N. E. D.—Works financed from Ordinary Revenues (Non-Commercial) Development Schemes (2nd Five-Year Plan) Art. 275—A5-Works Sixth Schedule Part A) Areas—Voted.	1. Hajadisha Irrigation Scheme.	3,42,400	..	3,42,400	10,000	..	10,000	There are vast tracts of virgin land in North Cachar Hills fit for cultivation and the people are pressing hard for providing some irrigation facilities so that more land can be brought under cultivation. Therefore, two irrigation schemes, viz., Hajdisha Irrigation Scheme and Nablaidisha Irrigation Scheme have been initiated to provide irrigation facilities in Hajadisha and Nablaidisha areas by tapping water from Digar Nala and Langing River. The sum of Rs. 20,000 has been advanced from Contingency Fund and the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.
	2. Nablaidisha Irrigation Scheme.	3,77,376	..	3,77,376	10,000	..	10,000	

3. Survey of Mailu Irrigation Scheme.	3,995	..	3,995	3,995	..	3,995	The people of North Cachar Hills are pressing hard for providing irrigation facilities in Mailu area of North Cachar Hills. It is therefore, proposed to take up an irrigation scheme in Mailu area of the North Cachar Hills. In order to prepare
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Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1959-60

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.	(9)
3.—A—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)—Normal-Flood Control-General-Voted.	1. Land acquisition at Gauhati, for construction of building for Central Workshop for Flood control and Irrigation Wing as also for staff quarters, residences and E. and D. Offices of S. E. and E.E. at Gauhati.		2,28,906	..	2,28,906	1,28,906	..	Fund provision for Rs.1,00,000 was made in the current year's budget for part payment to the owners whose lands were acquired for use by the E. & D. Department at Gauhati. But the Revenue (L. R.) Department refused part payment of land acquisition cost. The proposal for additional fund has arisen to the extent of Rs. 1,28,906 during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

a scheme for the purpose the Survey work is essentially necessary to be carried out immediately. The sum of Rs. 3,995 has been advanced from Contingency Fund and the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.

Revision of annual grants payable to Municipal Bodies for the maintenance of the Public Works Department road side drains.

39.—Public Health—B-Grants for Public Health Purposes—

(2)—Grants for Miscellaneous Public Health Purposes.

A provision of Rs.16,800 was made in the 1959-60 budget for the purpose of giving recurring grants to Municipal Bodies for the maintenance of the Public Works Department road-side drains transferred to them. Apart from the increase in the length of the drain required to be maintained by the Boards, there is also a need of giving similar grants to certain other Municipal Bodies who are not in receipt of such grants previously. It is therefore proposed to make an increased provision of Rs.37,917 in 1959-60 budget in view of the revision of the grants to the individual Boards. The proposed amount is based on the estimates and recommendations given by the Public Works Department.

Hence this schedule.

The amount in full will be utilised during the current financial year.

40.—Agriculture (Sixth Schedule Areas)—Free distribution of Seeds, Grafts, plants, etc, to meet the food shortage due to Mautam.

1. Normal F.—Agriculture Experiment and Research (ii) (e) Scheme for meeting food shortage in Mizo District due to Mautam.

Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1959-60.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60			Remarks
		Non-recuring.	Recurring	Total	Non-recuring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Pay of Establishment—		..	1,800	1,800	..	..	..	The amount is required to meet the expenditure on the schemes for meeting the food shortage in Mizo District due to Mautam. This is a new Scheme as such could not be anticipated earlier and included in the Budget.
1. Three Agricultural Inspectors on Rs.150—350—per mensem from 1-3-60 to 30-6-60.		..	1,400	1,400	—	..	..
2. Six Agricultural Demonstrators on Rs.60—100 per mensem from 1-3-60 to 30-6-60.		..	330	330	..	..	..
3. Three 'cons on Rs.28—40 per mensem.		..	330	330	..	..	..

4. One Accountant on Rs.125-175 per mensem.

5. One Typist on Rs.60-125 per mensem.

6. Eight Chowkidars on Rs.28-40 per mensem.

II. Allowances and Honorary.

III. Contingencies

...	500	500	..	..	..
..	240	240	..	..	..
..	900	900	..	..	..
..	5,170	5,170	..	..	..
..	5,830	5,830	..	..	..
..	14,61,500	14,61,500	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
..	14,72,500	14,72,500	..	1,00,000	1,00,000

72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development—
[1.—Investment in other commercial concerns]
Second Five Year Plan
—C.—National Project.

Purchase of shares of the National Project Construction corporation (Private Ltd.)

At the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the question of setting up of a National Project Construction Corporation (Private) Ltd. was discussed in a meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers held at New Delhi in October 1955 and it was agreed that in order to effect economies in the executive

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

Schedule of New Schemes proposed to be included in the budget for 1959-60

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made (1)	Nature of scheme (2)	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60			Remarks (9)	
		Non-recurring (3)	Recurring (4)	Total (5)	Non-recurring (6)	Recurring (7)		Total (8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

Construction Corporation, (Private Ltd)—purchase of shares by the Government.

River Valley Project and to carry out Construction Programme expeditiously the setting up of the Corporation was necessary, the capital of which was to be subscribed by the Centre and State Government. The Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power circulated to different States in 1956 this proposal of setting up of the corporation. This State after examining various alternative means of financing its share of the capital has now decided to purchase two hundred shares of Rs. 1,000 each at the first instance during 1959-60. Rupees Two Lakhs has been obtained from Contingency Fund and this Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.

