

(English Edition)

VOL. III, PART I

THE 21st NOVEMBER, 1950

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th October, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair;
seven Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(The Starred Question No.1 was not put by the Questioner Shri Durgeswar Saikia).

Principle of revision of the revised pay scale for the Aided High and Middle English Schools

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) What was the principle of revision of the revised pay scale for the Aided High and Middle English School ?
- (b) Whether any concessions have been given to the teachers of those schools which are situated in Tribal, Scheduled or other Backward Classes areas ?

(c) If so, what are those concessions ?

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

2. (a)—The principle was the removal of disparity between the pay and dearness allowances of Government and Government Aided Secondary Schools.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : Under graduate শিক্ষকৰ ভিতৰত যিবোৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা বেচি তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কিবা scale কৰিছেনে ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS : অভিজ্ঞতা থকা পুৰণি শিক্ষক সকলৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ scale আছে।

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : পুৰণি মানে কিমান দিনৰ পুৰণি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : যিবিলাকে ১৫ বছৰৰ বেছি চাকৰি কৰিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : এইটো প্ৰশ্ন ইয়াত নুঠে। শ্ৰীশইকীয়া আপুনি কোনটো প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : এইটো কথা সচাঁনে যে জনজাতি আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ থাকিলে ৩০০তকৈ কম হলেও গ্ৰান্ট দিয়া হয় ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS : সেইটো হয়, পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ ৩০০তকৈ কম ছাত্ৰ হলেও গ্ৰান্ট দিয়া হয়।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : What is the definition of backward classes areas ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS : If there be no school within a radius of seven miles.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): I have a supplementary to question No.2(a). On what basis the amounts allotted to schools are assessed in each school ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : The same principles applies as in the case of Government schools.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): The Deputy Minister has been pleased to say that under graduates have been given a separate scale. Will he be pleased to state whether it is a general scheme or it has been done only to benefit certain individuals ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: This is not a general scheme.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the scheme be extended to those undergraduates who are qualified to have that scale ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Those teachers who are qualified to have that grade are getting it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, whether the teachers of Government High Schools and as well as teachers of Aided High Schools are getting commensurate with their length of service ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: The same principle applies for both Government and Aided High Schools. Where the length of service is to be considered, it is taken into consideration.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether the Deputy Minister-in-charge is aware of the fact that a graduate teacher of the Aided High School with more than 8 years of service has to start on Rs.125 per month whereas graduate teacher of the Government High Schools with less than five years' service gets Rs.160 per month or more.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: It is being done according to the principles of revision of pay. A graduate teacher will start Rs.125 ordinarily but if he was getting more pay from the previous years' then he will get more pay.

Grant of loans to the Educational Institutions this year

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government has decided to grant loans to the Educational Institutions this year ?
- (b) If so, whether the Institutions concerned have been informed about it ?
- (c) Whether there are prescribed form for application ?
- (d) If so, whether such forms are supplied ?

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

3. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Individual school has not been informed but the Inspecting Officers have been informed about the matter.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): What was the amount allotted as loan during the current year ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Rupees Twelve and half lakhs.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: Whether rules have been framed for grant of loans to educational institutions ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Rules have been framed but it is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Not finalized.

Circulation of Government Servants' Conduct Rules to the Managing Committees and Teachers of Aided Schools

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked :

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

(a) Whether the revised pay scales to teachers of Aided Schools have been given effect to ?

(b) If so, from what date ?

(c) If not, why not ?

(d) Whether the Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been circulated to the Managing Committees and the teachers of such Schools ?

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

4. (a)—Yes.

(b)—From 1st April 1959.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—No. Draft Rules are still under consideration of the Government.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চৰকাৰে মেনেজিং কমিটিৰ Government Servant Conduct Rule তেওঁলোকৰ স্কুলত প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবৰ বাবে অনুমোদন কৰিবলৈ যে সুধি পঠাইছে, সেই কলবোৰ আগতিয়াকৈ নোপালে কেনেকৈ অনুমোদন কৰিব ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): তেওঁলোকক দিয়া হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বেচি ভাগেই মান্তিও হৈছে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): এই কলবোৰ হবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: সেইবোৰ very shortly হৈ যাব

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the Government is aware of the fact that it contemplates to encroach the Service Conduct Rules with the assurance that disparity in the pay scales between Government and Aided High School teachers will be removed ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: This is quite a different thing. Conduct rules are for regulating the conduct of the teachers and.....

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: My question is the rules of conduct for the teachers are going to be enforced with the assurance that Government will remove the disparity between the pay scales of Government and Aided High School teachers.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Two conditions ; not only the payment of money but also for the improvement of education.

Rate of Dearness Allowance to Teachers, Clerks and Menials of Muktab and Sanskrit Tolls

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) The rate of Dearness Allowance granted to the Teachers, Clerks and Menials of Muktab and Sanskrit Toll in the State ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there exists a gulf of difference between the rate of Dearness Allowance paid to teachers of Muktab and Sanskrit Toll ?
- (c) If so, the reasons for such a difference ?
- (d) The reason for depriving the menials of Tolls from getting dearness allowances when menials of Muktabs are enjoying the same ?

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

5. (a)—The teachers of Muktabs and Sanskrit Tolls get Dearness Allowance at Rs.8 per mensem. Clerks and menials of these institutions do not get any Dearness Allowance as such institutions generally do not maintain any such employees.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Menials of neither institution get Dearness Allowance. Hence the question does not arise.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : Will the Deputy Minister-in-charge will be pleased to state whether the Muktabs are regarded as Lower Primary Schools and the education given there is as such ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS : Lower Primary School standard.

Construction of roads in the Sugar-cane cultivated area of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have undertaken to improve some miles of roads in the Sugar-cane cultivated area of Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that more than 30 miles of such road have not yet been completed in spite of frequent pressure by the Sugar Mill Authority ?
- (c) Whether the plans and estimates of these roads have duly been submitted ?
- (d) Whether the Co-operative Department had recommended the improvement of the road ?
- (e) If so, whether Government propose to improve the road in the current year ?
- (f) If not, why ?
- (g) How the matter stands now ?

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

6. (a)—Yes. Twenty-seven miles of roads have already been taken up and works are in progress.

(b)—The question is not quite clear. Apparently the Honourable member refers to the proposal for taking up additional 30 miles of road. If so, the question of completion does not arise, as they have not yet been taken up.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No such decision has yet been taken by the Government.

(f)—Due to paucity of funds.

(g)—The proposals have been sent to the Mohkuma Parishad, Golaghat, for consideration and allocation of priority at the time of drawing up the list of projects for 3rd Five-Year Plan.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) : Whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Sub-Committee decided to take up 58 miles of road in the sugarcane cultivation area but only 28 miles have been taken up for improvement ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The Cabinet Sub-Committee no doubt decided to take up the additional 30 miles of road and the proposal was sent to Finance. But the Finance Department turned it down due to paucity of funds.

Murder cases under Golaghat police station

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) asked :

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

(a) The number of murder cases that occurred under Golaghat police station during the period from February, 1960 to May 1960 ?

(b) How many of those cases have been detected and how many of those have not yet been detected till now giving names of each categories with reasons for non-detection in each case ?

(c) Whether there was any murder case within the Golaghat Municipality during the aforesaid period ?

(d) If the reply to question (c) above is in the affirmative, whether the case has been detected ?

- (e) If not, what steps are being taken to detect the real culprit ?
- (f) Whether any person has been arrested on suspicion in this connection ?
- (g) Who were the Inspectors of Police and the Officer-in-charge of Golaghat police station at the time of aforesaid murder in Golaghat Municipality ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

7. (a)—Nine cases of murder have been reported in Golaghat police station during the period from February 1960 to May, 1960.

(b)—Out of 9 cases, 8 cases have already been detected and only 1 case, viz., case No.38(3)60, under Section 302, I. P. C., has not yet been detected. A C. I. D., Inspector has been entrusted with the investigation and the investigation is proceeding. Md. Hanif alias Sona, a Driver was the victim of the case. The dead body recovered lying in a small jungle near Don Bosco and the body was decomposed.

(c)—Yes. This refers to case No.38(3)60, under Section 302, I. P. C.

(d)—No.

(e)—A C. I. D. Officer has been engaged with a view to detect the real culprit/culprits.

(f)—No.

(g)—Shri A. Hussain was the Inspector and L. C. Namasudra was the Officer-in-charge of Golaghat police station at the time of aforesaid murder.

Regarding Fishery 'Beels' and wild animals of Kajiranga Game Sanctuary

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) asked :

*8. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the 'Beels' (Fisheries) of Kajiranga Game Sanctuary are becoming useless due to swallowing up and covering the entire 'Beel' by Metekas (Water hyacinth) ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the preserved wild animals of the sanctuary specially, the Rhinoceros are going outside the sanctuary for want of fodder ?
- (c) If so, what are the reasons for non-maintaining these 'Beels' properly ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take early steps for maintaining these 'Beels' in proper order so that the wild animals can get fodder as usual ?

- (e) Whether it is a fact that a vast area of the Kajiranga Game Sanctuary have been eroded by Brahmaputra ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps for maintaining this Game Sanctuary of international fame, by providing Bund, etc., on the Brahmaputra ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that the importance of this Game Sanctuary is increasing day by day due to increase in the number of visitors from all over the world ?
- (h) If so, whether there is any scheme of all round improvement (e.g., construction of necessary roads, opening of schools, etc.) under consideration of Government ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

8. (a)—It is a fact that certain parts of the Beels of the Kajiranga Wild Life Sanctuary are becoming infested with water hyacinth. Increase in the siltation of Beels has not been perceptible. Wild animals do not appear to have been adversely affected by water hyacinth, although fish may be affected and hence no special measures have yet been taken.

(b)—No unusual movement of Rhinos outside the Sanctuary for want of fodder or otherwise has been noticed.

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

(d)—In view of (a) & (b) above no special steps have been taken as yet. Government will however, keep a close watch and when necessity arises proper action will be taken.

(e)—A certain amount of erosion of the northern boundary of the Sanctuary by the Brahmaputra has been taking place. There has been no erosion of a vast area.

(f)—No. Bunding is likely to have adverse effect on the Sanctuary as well as on the agricultural land south of the Sanctuary.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes. A scheme for improvement of the National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries has already been included in the Second Five-Year Plan Programme. As for opening of Schools, the Sanctuary is meant only for visitors but if the hon'ble Member means for the villagers no such school is necessary as there is no forest village within the Sanctuary.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : With regard to (e), may I know what is the actual area eroded by the Brahmaputra ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Within the last three years about one square mile towards north-east.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Are Government aware that during the winter season many rhinos come out of the Kaziranga reserve and create havoc in other place like Nambornadi reserve ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes, that happens sometimes. Generally the older rhinos are attacked the by younger ones, and then they go near human habitation or other places.

- (b) Who are the agencies entrusted with the works and what was the amount spent so far ?
- (c) Whether any complaints were received by Government to the effect that the works were done in a perfunctory way ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

1. (a)—The numbers of test relief works undertaken in the district of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills during the last three years are :

Shillong Subdivision	238 numbers.
Jowai Subdivision	77 numbers.

The lists of the works showing their location are placed on the library table.

(b)—The works were entrusted to the local committees of the respective villages and supervised by the Deputy Commissioner's and Sub-divisional Officer's staff. The amounts spent were :

Shillong Subdivision	Rs.6 54,650
Jowai Subdivision	Rs.2,65,901

(c)—So far only one complaint has been received for the test relief road from Suktia to Sohkhmie (Mawblang) implemented during the last financial year (1959-60) and the matter is under investigation by the Deputy Commissioner.

Opening of a new Police Station at Sarupeta in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

2. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some more new police stations will be established in the State ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that representation was made and deputation waited upon the Chief Minister to open a Police Station at Sarupeta in Barpeta Subdivision when the Chief Minister visited Sarupeta on 17th May, 1960 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that an investigation was made by the department with a view to set up a sub-police station at present at Sarupeta ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a rented house was arranged to accommodate the police staff ?
- (e) If so, whether Government propose to take immediate action to expedite the matter.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

2. (a)—Some new proposals for establishment of Police Out-posts, Investigating Centres, etc., in the State have been received by Government for inclusion in the Budget for 1961-62.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. A proposal to establish an Investigating Centre at Sarupeta under Patacharkuchi Police Station has also been received by Government along with other similar proposals.

(d)—No. Rented house may be arranged temporarily for the purpose if and when the proposal is finally approved by Government.

(e)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

Action taken by State Government during the Central Government Employee's strike

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) What steps the State Government had taken to apprise the India Government to keep the vital services of the State running by the Union Government employees with the help of arm during the period of strike ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

3. (a)—Central Government employees in Assam did not resort to any strike. Hence the question does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Do Government know that though there was no official strike by the railway employees, there was an unofficial strike going on from 4th of July onwards to 8th of July ?

Mr. SPEAKER: What does the hon. Member mean by unofficial strike ?

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: The employees stopped worked though officially they did not resort to any strike.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The question is not quite clear. I think the hon. Member is referring to some temporary dislocation during time of the disturbances.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It is true that during the time of disturbances there was some temporary dislocation in the railway services.

Conversion of Barama High School into Higher Secondary School

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Barama High School was recommended to be converted to a Higher Secondary School by the Subdivisional Development Board, Gauhati during the 2nd Plan period ?
- (b) If so, when the school will be converted to a higher secondary one ?
- (c) Whether the contemplated conversion will take place within the 2nd Five Year Plan Period ?
- (d) Whether the School is in the tribal areas?

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

4. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During the 3rd Plan Period.

(c)—No.

(d)—Yes.

Establishment of Primary Schools in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District

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

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

- (a) How many primary schools are there in (1) Shillong Sub-division and (2) Jowai Subdivision of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills ?

- (b) How many of them, in each subdivision, are established and managed by—

(i) Government,

(ii) District Council,

(iii) Private Agencies ?

- (c) Whether the Government is aware that the teachers of the Primary Schools are ill-paid ?

- (d) If so, what steps the Government have taken to supplement their salary to conform to Government standard ?

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

5. (a)—Shillong Subdivision ... 452 Lower Primary Schools.

Jowai Subdivision ... 200 Lower Primary Schools

(b)—(i) Shillong—Government 68. including 6 in C. D. Block.
Jowai—Government 91.

(ii) District Council—(Shillong) 69.

District Council—(Jowai) 26.

(iii) Shillong-Private agencies—
315 (including 31 aided by
Government).

Jowai-Private—83 (including 10 Unrecognised).

(c)—No, not in Government managed Schools but in Private Schools, the salary is poor.

(d)—When the private Schools are taken up, the pay will be better. In 3rd plan majority of the Private Schools will be taken up either by Government or by District Council.

Grants-in-aid for Development Works to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council

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

6. Will the Minister in-charge of Tribal Areas and W. B. C. Department be pleased to state—

- (a) What amount or amounts have been granted as grants-in-aid to the District Council, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills for Development Works, from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan upto date ?
- (b) What were the items of development works taken up by the same Council with the grants granted for the above purpose ?
- (c) How many of these items were completed ?
- (d) What nature of supervision was exercised by Government for proper implementation of the schemes ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

6. (a)—A sum of Rs.2,90,783 had been granted as grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council for development works.

(b)—The above amount was utilised for improvement and expansion of primary education, installing tube wells, ring wells, pipe lines and reservoirs.

(c)—The grant had been utilised for the purpose it had been sanctioned. All the schemes under improvement and expansion of primary education have been completed. As regards installation of ring wells, tube wells, pipe lines and reservoirs a list of completed and incompleted schemes is placed in the library table.

(d)—The Council is to submit utilisation certificates for the amounts sanctioned to the Accountant General, Assam under intimation to Government.

Transfer of Paschim Barkhetri Mouza from Hajo Police Station to Nalbari Police Station

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

7. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Paschim Barkhetri mauza has been taken to Nalbari Police Station ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there is no communication from the Nalbari Police Station to this mauza ?

(c) If so, whether Government will take this mauza again to Hajo Police Station ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

7. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During the Winter season, there is no difficulty about communication between Nalbari Police Station and Paschim Barkhetri Mauza, but during the rainy season, the communication is, of course, not good. However, after the establishment of an Investigating Centre at Doulasal, the difficulties in the matter of investigation of crime or maintenance of law and order, have been removed.

(c)—Under the circumstances Government do not think that there is any case for retransfer of Paschim Barkhetri Mouza to Hajo Police Station.

Proposed Public Works Department Road in Gauhati Subdivision during the Third Five Year Plan

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) What is the total mileage of Road proposed to be taken by Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) in Gauhati Subdivision during the Third Five Year Plan ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the roads recommended from Gauhati Mahkuma Parishad are not submitted according to priority of need of different Assembly Constituencies ?
- (c) Whether the Government list has been so prepared by the then Development Officer, Gauhati (Rangiya) to include large number of roads for an area where there is a large number of Roads already in existence and do not include Roads of other Constituency, where Road mileage is comparatively low ?
- (d) What is the principle followed for selection of Roads for inclusion in the Plans ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that there are many incomplete roads and bridges of Public Works Department in Nalbari area ?

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

8. (a)—No decision has yet been taken up. It depends upon the allocation of funds made by the Planning Commission.

(b)—The question is not clear. The Mahkuma Parishad was requested to submit the list of proposals, according individual and separate priority after considering all the proposals. No direction has been issued to prepare the list, Assembly Constituency-wise.

(c)—The question is not understood. There is no question of a Government list prepared by the Development Officer. The Mohkuma Parishad is to consider the proposals and submit the list of proposals to Government for consideration.

(d)—Selection is made according to urgency, importance and funds position, etc., in consultation with Mohkuma Parishad and Assam Road Communication Board as the case may be.

(e)—Yes. The Mohkuma Parishad have already been directed that in preparing the list preference should be given to the proposals for taking up additional length or parts thereof, of the roads already taken up by the Public Works Department.

Drawal of T. A. by the Chairman, Barpeta School Board during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Congress President of Barpeta District Congress is the Chairman of the School Board, Barpeta ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the said Congress President while touring as a School Board Chairman draws Travelling Allowance on that capacity but works always for the Congress Party ?

(c) Whether he was empowered to appoint teachers ?

(d) What is the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by the Chairman, Barpeta School Board during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 ?

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

9. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is not a fact. He only draws Travelling Allowance while he tours in official capacity as Chairman.

(c)—Yes, On the recommendation of Secretary, School Board.

(d)—1958-59—He draws Rs.2,140.78 nP.

1959-60—Rs.1,488.87 nP.

1960-61—(upto 22nd July 1960)—Rs.864.43 nP.

Mutation to Mauzadars on Nispikheraj lands

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the then Mauzadar of Rohmorja could get mutation of about 200 bighas of land in Garpara Village, Garpara Knoar gaon and Kachuani pathar village in Rohmorja Mauza which were "Nispikheraj" lands of Garpara Satra ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the occupant cultivators have been occupying and cultivating these lands since several generations ?

(c) If so, how the then Mauzadar could get settlement of these "Nispikheraj" land ?

(d) Why the occupant cultivators were not given settlement ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the then Mauzadar and his sons had been trying to take possession of these lands since the last 10 years or so ?

(f) Whether Government are aware that the Mauzadar instituted several criminal cases against some of those cultivators with a view to evict them ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the Mauzadar is not accepting revenue from the cultivators for these lands and on the other hand has been trying to take possession of these lands ?

- (h) Whether it is a fact that Government deputed Police Force to give protection to this Mauzadar in taking forceful possession of these lands from cultivators ?
- (i) Whether Government has any proposal for settlement of these lands with the occupant cultivators ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

10. (a)—The Mauzadar of Rohmaria along with his two brothers got mutation by right of inheritance in respect of 191B. 2K. 6L. of kheraj patta land which were previously Nispikheraj Estate of Garpara Satra.

(b)—Cultivators numbering about 46 have been occupying these lands since after creation of the Satra as disciples of the Satradhikar of Garpara Satra.

(c)—The land stood in the name of late Dalibar Saikia, the father of the present Mauzadar of Rohmaria. The land was mutated in the name of the present Mauzadar, Shri Durgadhar Saikia and his two brothers by right of inheritance.

(d)—The case of the occupants is governed by the Assam Temporary Settled District Tenancy Act and so settlement could not be made directly with them.

(e)—Yes, there has been litigation over the matter.

(f)—The Mauzadar instituted several civil and criminal cases and also moved the High Court and obtained a decree for restoration of possession of the land.

(g)—The Mauzadar is going to take possession of the land under the High Court decree and might not have accepted rent from the defendants.

(h)—The Mauzadar took police help in the execution of the High Court's decree for khas possession.

(i)—No. The land is already under settlement.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): When these cultivators have been occupying lands since the creation of the Satra which is more than 300 years, may I know why Government could not give them any protection of their occupancy right ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It is not admitted that the cultivators are in occupation for more than 300 years. It is a matter of 20 or 21 years back and at that time that was the law.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Why these Nispikheraj lands were converted in Kheraj lands when these were under occupation of the cultivators ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: These were annulled and then the Deputy Commissioner notified that anybody paying the arrear would get resettlement. The father of the present holders paid the arrear revenue and so the lands were settled with him.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is it a fact that this was concealed from the cultivators and the Mauzadars paid the arrear revenue and got mutation.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): I am not in position to say this because it happened in 1941.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether Government will consider the matter of giving protection to the cultivators who have been occupying the Nispikheraj land from eviction?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: This matter is regulated by the Assam Temporary Settled District Tenancy Act and if the cultivators have acquired any right under it, it is for them to fight for it.

Executive Status for the Silvicultural Assistants of the Forest Department

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA asked :

11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Conservator of Forests submitted a proposal to the Government on or about 20th May, 1957 or sometime before to upgrade the post of Silviculture Assistant from Ministerial to Executive cadre, and suggested revision of pay scale accordingly?

(b) When was this proposal actually initiated by the Department?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Silviculture Assistant is now functioning as an Executive Officer?

(d) Whether it is a fact that he could not be sent to Dehradun for a short course of training for the reason that the post was not made an Executive one?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

11. (a)—Yes. A proposal was submitted to treat the post of Silvicultural office Assistant as an Executive post with recommendation for revision of the scale of pay of this post. The Department, however, at present has a different view of the matter and has instead suggested upgrading the post in the same cadre of Ministerial staff, with

a special pay @ 10 per cent of Grade pay for performing duties of a technical nature and for possessing knowledge beyond that prescribed for an ordinary Upper Division Assistant which is still under consideration.

(b)—The 20th May, 1957 by the Conservator of Forests.

(c)—He is now performing some duties which may be considered as to be performed mostly by a Ministerial Assistant than by an Executive Officer.

(d)—He was not sent to a course of training at Dehra-Dun because the course of training prescribed was normally for officers of Executive status.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): In reply to (b) it has been stated that the proposal was initiated on 20th May, 1957. Why then it took more than three years to take a decision?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): Because it was the report submitted by the Conservator of Forests to the Chief Conservator and Chief Conservator brought it to the notice of the Government and so there might have been some delay.

Veterinary Dispensary at Ghoramara in the Karimganj Subdivision

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

12. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Ghoramara in the Karimganj Subdivision was selected as one of the sites for establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary during the Second Five Year Plan period and same was duly included in the printed Subdivision/District series of the Plan?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Subdivisional Development Board consistently and repeatedly recommended the Ghoramara site for the said dispensary?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the people of the locality were prepared to donate requisite land just near the side of the proposed Primary Health Unit at Kachuadam Village, close to Ghoramara?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that Subdivisional Development Board was asked by the Government several times to approve an alternative site at Kaliganj?
- (e) What is the ultimate fate of the project?

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

12. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—No.

(e)—The construction work at Kaliganj is in progress.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: আমার (d) প্রশ্নের উত্তর মন্ত্রীমহোদয় বলছেন “না” কিন্তু প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার পূর্বে মন্ত্রীমহোদয় করিমগঞ্জ Subdivisional Development Board এর কার্য বিবরণী (ষোড়ামারা পশু চিকিৎসালয় স্থাপন সম্পর্কীয়) আলোচনা করেছিলেন কিনা?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার আগে আলোচনা করার প্রয়োজন মনে করি নি।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA: ষোড়ামারার পশুচিকিৎসালয় স্থাপন যেহেতু দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল এবং যেহেতু মহকুমা উন্নয়ন বোর্ড বারবার সুপারিশ করে ছিলেন তবে কেন কোন কারণে তাহা অন্যত্র স্থানান্তরিত করা হল?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: ষোড়ামারা আর কালিগঞ্জের দূরত্ব মাত্র ৩ মাইল। ষোড়ামারাতে উপযুক্ত জমি পাওয়া যায় নাই ষোড়ামারা অঞ্চল বলতে কালিগঞ্জবাদ পড়েনা। যে কোন এক জায়গায় নাকরলে পরিকল্পনার টাকা lapse হয়ে যাবে। এজন্যই ষোড়ামারাতে নাকরে কালিগঞ্জে করা হল।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে Subdivisional Boardর লগত আলোচনা করা নাই যদি সেই general procedure র বাহিরাব কথা হোরা নাইনে? Board এ recommend করা ঠাই, consider করিব লাগে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: প্রশ্নকর্তাই বোধকরে মই আগতে দিয়া উত্তরটো ভালকৈ শুনা নাই। মই Development Board র recommendation consider নকরা বুলি কোরা নাই। মই কৈছো যে ঘোবামবাত নাটি নাই ইফালে আমার কাম সোনকালে নকরিলে তার পরিকল্পনার টকাটো মবা যাব কারণে হাসপাতালটো ঘোবামবাত মাত্র ৩ মাইল দূরতে কালিগঞ্জত করা হল।

Adjournment Motion on the recent Language disturbances in the State

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a notice of adjournment motion from Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya at 10-07 A.M. to-day after the commencement of the House. The motion refers to the language disturbances in

Assam. I also have got have notice of a regular motion from Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah on this subject and I want to know from the Leader of the House whether he is going to make a statement on the occurrences that took place during the last June and July. After hearing I shall give my opinion.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, with your kind permission I would like to make a statement tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then the Leader of the House is going to make a statement tomorrow and when a regular motion is standing before the House and when the matter is not of recent occurrence though of great public importance, I feel as the hon. Members will get ample opportunity to discuss the matter on the floor of the Assembly in the course of the debate that will follow the statement of the Chief Minister, and also, if necessary, on discussion of the motion tabled by Shri Barbaruah, there is no ground to admit an adjournment motion on this subject. As such I rule this motion out of order.

Obituary reference on the death of Shri Feroze Gandhi

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to make an obituary reference to the premature demise of Shri Feroze Gandhi, M.P., who died at New Delhi on the 8th September, last at the age of 48. Shri Gandhi was born in a Parsi family of Bombay in the year 1912 and had his early education at Allahabad. He then proceeded to the United Kingdom to prosecute his studies in London School of Economics and during this period he came in contact with Shri Nehru and Shrimati Indira and subsequently he married Shrimati Indira in the year 1942. During his college days he took active part in the National Movement. Before coming to the Parliament Shri Gandhi was associated with "the National Herald" of Lucknow and "The Indian Express" of Delhi, the two leading newspapers of India. Shri Gandhi was a Member of the Provisional Parliament from 1950 and again in the years 1952 and in 1957 he was elected to the Lok Sabha from Uttar Pradesh and he was a Member of Lok Sabha till his death. As Member of Parliament Shri Gandhi made remarkable contributions and showed great promise. He was a very effective member of the Parliament and he spoke on subjects only after thorough study and with authority and therefore his speeches always carried great weight. His speeches in the Parliament on the important matter of national importance like L. I. C. Enquiry, Telco Locomotive Prices Revision, etc., would always be written in Parliamentary history of India with golden letters. Shri Gandhi also took a leading part in Parliament in the year 1956 to accept the bilingual formula for Bombay which the Government of India ultimately had to accept.

He was very popular with all sections of the people and he was popularly known as "People's M. P."

In the organisational side also Shri Gandhi played very important and vital role. He tried his level best to set up highest personal standard for the Members of the Congress and thus he was instrumental in persuading the All-India Congress Committee to accept the principle of setting up a Committee with selected eminent personality irrespective of party to probe into the specific allegations brought against the Ministers and other office-bearers of the Congress.

Shri Gandhi was also very much interested in the affairs of our State. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Indian Refineries Limited and he visited Assam only a few months back to see the progress of the Gauhati Refinery personally. Shri Gandhi got heart trouble about two years back but still he continued to work hard.

In Shri Gandhi India has lost a great Parliamentarian as well as a People's leader with full of promises. Our State has lost a well-wisher and for myself I have lost a personal friend. I hope the Hon'ble Members of this August House will associate with me in expressing our profound sorrow at the sad demise of this young leader and conveying our sincerest condolence to the members of his bereaved family including his wife Shrimati Indira Gandhi and his Father-in-law, our beloved Prime Minister.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join with the Leader of the House in expressing our deepest sorrow on the sudden death of Shri Feroze Gandhi. In Feroze Gandhi's death, Assam has lost a true friend. The Indian Parliament has lost in Shri Gandhi an able Parliamentarian with full of promises for the future, and the Common People of thier spokesman. We mourn his death and send our heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker Sir, on behalf of the Communist Group, I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and Leader of the P. S., Party in the Assembly. In Feroze Gandhi India has lost one of her most useful Parliamentarians. He had no flare for oratory. He was no theoretician. His relationship to the Prime Minister was very often an inhibiting force. But all these were more than compensated by his pertinacity, his capacity for mastery of detail and his unsentimental but determined interest in all causes that concerned the underdog. He had exposed many giant exploitations, and as a matter of fact, he was commonly known as a giant-killer, particularly after his exposure of the L. I. C. scandals. His resourcefulness in regard to getting information was really surprising. He was one of the most loyal Congressmen in the Lok Sabha. But at the same time, like Late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, he had close and sympathetic relationships with many Members of the Opposition. He took Parliamentary work very seriously.

While condoling his death we shall always bear in mind the great qualities that were in him and will try to imbibe them in us.

Mr. SPEAKER: With a very sad and heavy heart I associate myself with what has been stated on this floor of the House by the Chief Minister and other leaders of the parties representing various shades of people of Assam on the obituary reference on the demise of Shri Feroze Gandhi. In Shri Gandhi's sudden and premature death India has lost a great patriot and an energetic Parliamentarian, and Assam a very sincere friend. Shri Gandhi all throughout his Parliamentary life dealt with Assam's case in a sympathetic and understanding manner. He visited Assam as the Chairman of the Indian Refineries Ltd., in May last. He tried to understand while here, the real malady of Assam and could inspire the unemployed young man of Assam for working for a prosperous Assam with hope, confidence and courage. Shri Gandhi was a man of the future. People of India laid high hopes on him. He was only 48 when the cruel hands of death had snatched him away from our midst.

He was a leading journalist and a very forceful speaker. His speeches whether in Parliament or outside were heard with great care and attention. He never opened his mouth unless he is thoroughly conversant with what he was going to speak. He was conscientious and hard-working. He had a crusading spirit. He was a tireless champion of all right causes. In him India has lost a great son of hers. May God give Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Nehru the strength to bear this irreparable loss. We all join our hands in prayer for the rest of the soul of Shri Feroze Gandhi.

With these words, with the permission of the House I want to move a Condolence Resolution, which I hope all the Members will accept by standing after I finish reading the Resolution.

RESOLUTION

The Assam Legislative Assembly deeply mourns the sudden and premature death of Feroze Gandhi, M. P., an astute Parliamentarian and outstanding personality of high character and a sincere friend of Assam. In him India has lost a great patriot and a genius. This House conveys its profound sorrow to the Prime Minister of India and to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and prays to God for the peace of the departed soul.

(The House remained silent for a minute and all the Members stood up.)

Speaker's announcement of the names of the Members nominated for the Panel of Chairmen and the House Committee

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, the following members will form the Panel of Chairmen for this Session of the Assembly:—

1. Shri Ram Nath Das.
2. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.
3. U Jor Manik Siem.
4. Shri Nilmoney Barthakur.

Mr. SPEAKER: The following members will constitute the House Committee:—

1. Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani—Chairman.
2. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath.
3. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
4. Shri Tarun Sen Deka,
5. Shrimati Kamal Kumari Barua.
6. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das.

So far as Committee on Petitions and Committee on Privileges are concerned I have made no change in personnel. The last Committees will continue as before.

Report of the Business Advisory Committee for transacting the business of the current Session of the Assembly

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby report that the business proposed to be transacted during the current Session and the date fixed for transacting various kinds of business both official and non-official as settled by Business Advisory Committee have been enumerated in the Provisional Programme of business which I need not detail again. The Session is proposed to continue till the 22nd October, 1960. If notice of any new business is received in the meantime, I shall fix the date and time for their transaction in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

Presentation of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditures for 1960-61

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1960-61.

Presentation of the Excess Demands for 1956-57

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Excess Demands for 1956-57.

Laying out copies of the ordinances under Article 213 (2) of the Constitution of India.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the following Ordinances under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India:—

- (i) The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Ordinance, 1960.
- (ii) The Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1960.
- (iii) The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) (No. II) Ordinance, 1960.
- (iv) The Assam Appropriation (No. II) Ordinance, 1960.

(Resolution Nos. 1 and 2 standing in the names of Shri Narendra Nath Sarma and Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda respectively were not moved).

Resolution for recommending to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas River Valley Project

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas River Valley Project.

In moving the resolution, I want to say that, every year the river Manas with its tributaries like Beki, Hokua, Naljora, etc., are causing immense misery to the people of Kamrup and Goalpara districts. Because, every year, these rivers erode the lands by creating new channels and these rivers are therefore, causing extensive damages to the cultivated land. Naturally, these rivers are causing much inconveniences to the people of the Kamrup and Goalpara districts. This is the reason for which this river valley project should be taken up by the Government and this should be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, it need hardly emphasizing that unless these rivers are controlled, the people of Kharija Bijni, Df. C. Bonsi and Ruposi Mauzas of Barpeta Subdivision cannot live in peace. If these areas are not developed by controlling these turbulent rivers, the economy of these people cannot be improved. The people of these areas are always representing this matter to the Government and I also moved in this Assembly previously about this. I now again request the Government to take up this project so as to include the same in the Third Five Year Plan.

In this connection, Sir, I beg to state that the Central Government should be approached for carrying on certain investigations by the Central Water Power Commission. At present some investigation has been carried on at Mathonguri. But it is not done to the desired extent. More investigation centres should be established at Chukrungbari, Bhulukadoba, Sorbhog.

Almost all the rivers are running from the Bhutan Hills. So it is requested that mutual investigation in Co-operation with the Bhutan Government should be taken. Mutual agreement with the Bhutan Government in this respect will help immensely. If Assam Government cannot do it alone, then they should move to the Central Government so that with mutual Co-operation with the Bhutan Government this projects can be taken up. It will be a boon not only to Kamrup alone but it will be a boon to the whole of Assam. It will be a supplementary to the new Hydel Projects which has been taken up by the Government of Assam. I suggest that our Government should try to impress the Bhutan Government to allow to start this hydel projects. This will be a great benefit to Assam as well as to India. I suggest that the project should be included in the Third Five Year Plan and it is highly essential that our Government should move to the Central Government. If Bengal Government could impress the Bhutan Government to allow to undertake the Jaldhaka Project in Bengal why Assam Government cannot do so. If this project is not taken up in the Third Five Year Plan, it may be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan or in the fifth Five Year Plan. But it will be too late.

If this multi-purpose project is taken up, not only it will supply electricity but water can be diverted to many irrigational projects. If this project is taken up, it will help our cultivators of Kamrup and Goalpara immensely. Affected mauzas are Kharija Bijni, D. C. Bonsi and Rupsi and affected villages are Kanitoma, Makhna bari, Bhaturmari, Dimajuli, Chukrungbari, Barpeta, Burikhamar, Kamargaon, Sukhanjani, Nij Dakua, Garomalla, Bhalukadoba, Raha, Sopana, Ketekibari, Dharamapur, etc.

A new river was created last year within Kahitoma forest reserve at Balajan. This year a new river has been created from Naljora to Jaldhara Beel in Kharija Bijni Mauza which has eroded North Burikhamar village. And North Burikhamar village is an island to-day.

In the conclusion of my speech, I like to suggest that our Government should take up the Manas Multi-purpose Project in the Third Five Year Plan. If these rivers are trained by our Flood Control Wing of the Public Works Department immense benefit will be done to the people of these areas. Last year I requested the Public Works Department, Minister to take personal interest in this connection. With these few words I conclude my speech.

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The resolution moved is that this Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas River Valley Project.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, I have an amendment to this Resolution. It is like this. Add the words "and Barak Multi-purpose" after the word 'Manas' and the Resolution stands thus:

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas and Barak Multi-purpose River Valley Projects".

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার এই সংশোধনস্থ প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করার উদ্দেশ্য অত্যন্ত পরিকার। মানস নদী উপত্যকা পরিকল্পনার জন্য শ্রীযুক্ত ঘনশ্যাম তালুকদার যে প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করেছেন তার সংগে আমি বরাক নদী উপত্যকা পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণের জন্য দাবী জানাচ্ছি।

বরাক এবং তার উপনদী গুলি তার চতুর্দিকের পাহাড় গুলি থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়ে কাছাড়ের সমতল ভূমির মধ্য দিয়ে সোজা পূর্ব থেকে পশ্চিমে পাকিস্তানে প্রবেশ করেছে। সমস্ত নদীর জল ভারতীয় সীমার মধ্যে আর তার নিয়ন্ত্রণে কোন বাধা নাই বলে আমরা বিশেষজ্ঞ মহল থেকে জানতে পেরেছি।

বরাক আর তার উপনদীর অনেক গুলিতে সরকার সমান্তরাল বাধ দিবার কাজে বেশ কিছুদূর অগ্রসর হয়েছেন। কিন্তু বাঁধ বা Embankment দিয়ে বন্যা নিয়ন্ত্রণ সম্ভব নয়; এটা বহু বিশেষজ্ঞ ইঞ্জিনিয়ার মত প্রকাশ করেছেন আর ১৯৫৯ ইংরেজীর বন্যার অভিজ্ঞতা আমাদেরকে সেই শিক্ষাই দেয়। তার উপর কাছাড়ের নদী গুলিতে Embankment দিবার একটা সীমা রয়ে গিয়েছে। সমস্ত উপনদী বাঁধ দিয়ে বরাকে বাধ দিয়ে পাকিস্তান সীমা পর্যন্ত অগ্রসর হওয়া সম্ভবপর। কাজেই একটা সীমাবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রের মধ্যে কাছাড়ের নদীগুলির Embankment দিয়ে বন্যা নিয়ন্ত্রণের প্রচেষ্টা চালানো যায়। তার বাইরে অগ্রসর হওয়া আমাদের ক্ষমতার বাইরে।

সেইজন্যই নদীয় উৎসে তার নিয়ন্ত্রণ করার কথা আসে আর সেই উদ্দেশ্যেই বহুমুখী নদী উপত্যকা পরিকল্পনা।

আমরা দেখছি কোন কোন বৎসর অত্যধিক বৃষ্টির জন্য বন্যা হয়—কাছাড়ের সমস্ত ফসল নষ্ট হয়ে যায়। আবার অন্য বৃষ্টিতে ফসল ফলানো সম্ভব হয়না।

সস্তায় বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন নাহলে শিল্প বিকাশ সম্ভব নয়। বিশেষ করে যাতায়াতের অল্পবিধার জন্য সেখানে বাইরে থেকে কয়লা নিয়ে কারখানা চালানো অত্যধিক ব্যয়সাধ্য। বিভিন্ন শিল্প গড়ার কাচা মালের অভাব নাই কাছাড় এবং তার সংলগ্ন এলাকায় কিন্তু শিল্প গড়ে উঠছেনা শুধু সস্তায় জালানী বা power না পাওয়ার জন্য। বহুমুখী পরিকল্পনায় সস্তায় বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন সম্ভবপর। সস্তায় বিদ্যুৎ পেলে শিল্পের বিকাশ হবে।

অবহেলিত কাছাড়ে এসবের অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। এই দিক থেকে বিবেচনা করে আমি এই সংশোধনী এনেছি।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The amendment moved is: Add the words, "and Barak Multi-purpose" after the words, "Manas" and the resolution stands thus:

This Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas and Barak Multi-purpose River Valley Projects.

Shri TARUN SENDEKA (Nalbari-West): Sir, beg to move Delete the "full-stop" appearing at the end of the Resolution and add the words "and a project to control the turbulent river Pagladia".

উপাধিক মহোদয়, মনাই প্রজেক্ট সম্বন্ধে, এই সदनত আগতে বহুবার আলোচনা হৈছে। এই প্রসঙ্গত আগতে কোরা হৈছিল যে মনাই প্রজেক্ট চৰকাৰে লবলৈ হলে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এটা চুক্তি কৰা প্রয়োজন হব আৰু চৰকাৰে স্বীকৃতি নিদিলে এই প্রজেক্ট লোৱা টান হব। দেখা যায় যে মনাইৰ বৃহত অংশ ভূটান ৰাজ্যত পৰে। আমাৰ মনত পৰে, চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছিল যে, কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত এটা বুজাপৰা হোৱাৰ কথা আছে। কিন্তু আমি এতিয়া শুনিছো যে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ এই বিষয়ত আগেয়ে দমুৱা আপত্তি এতিয়া আৰু নাই। ভূটান চৰকাৰে হেনো কৈছে যে, এই প্রজেক্টৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰিতাৰ ফলত যি

বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন হ'ব অথবা অন্যান্য যি সুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব তাৰ কিয়দংশ যদি ভূটান চৰকাৰক দিয়া হয় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে আৰু আপত্তি নকৰে। কাষেই মই এতিয়া জোৰ দি কওঁ যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত অতি শীঘ্ৰে এটা চুক্তিলৈ আহে। কাৰণ মানহ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ পৰিকল্পনাই কামৰূপ, গোৱালপাৰা আৰু দৰং জিলাৰ বৃহত্তৰ অংশ সমূহ বহুবিধ হৈ অহা বান পানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলাৰ পৰা বৰ্কা কৰিব পাৰিব।

মনাহ নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ যদি বহু মুখী আচনি হাতত লোৱা হয় তেন্তে ভালুকপুং পগলাদিয়া আদি আৰু তেনে ধৰণৰ নদীবোৰ যেনে পুঠীমাৰি, বৰলীয়া, কালদিয়া আদি কেইটাও উত্তৰ কামৰূপ অঞ্চলৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। নহলে বহুমুখী প্ৰজেক্ট কৃতকাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হ'ব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে উত্তৰ কামৰূপ আৰু গোৱালপাৰা অঞ্চলৰ মনাহৰ ওচৰে পাৰ্জৰে থকা নদী সমূহৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। মই আজিৰ এই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খজিছোঁ যে এই নদী সমূহে কামৰূপৰ বৃহত্তৰ এটা অংশ সদায় বানপানীৰ কবলত ক্ষতি কৰিব লাগিছে। যোৱা বছৰ বানপানীয়ে নলবাৰীৰ দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলত যি বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি কৰিলে তাৰ কথা আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে। যদি মানস উপত্যকা আচনি লৈ এই নদীবোৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয় তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ বাইজৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি হ'ব পাৰে।

এই বছৰৰ ১৪ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ যি বানপানী হৈ গল তাত পাগলাদিয়াৰ মখাউৰি ভাঙি ৭৮ টা মৌজাৰ ক্ষতি সাধন হৈছে। এই কথা বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়েও জানে যে যোৱা বৃহস্পতি বাৰে প্ৰায় ৭ (সাত) দিন মান আগেয়ে পাগলাদিয়া নদীৰ মখাউৰি ভাঙি চেংনৈৰ গতি বদলি হৈ বাৰাৰ ফলত ই চেংনৈ জানেৰে বুঢ়া দিয়া নদীত পৰিছে আৰু উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ ১০ টা মৌজাৰ বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে পাগলা-দিয়া নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবই লাগিব আৰু এই কাৰ্য্য অতি সোনকালে নললে জনসাধাৰণক বচাব কৰা ক্ষতি পূৰণ কৰা চৰকাৰ কৃষ্ণা বাইজৰ পক্ষে সম্ভবপৰ নহ'ব। তাৰোপৰি এই নদীৰ বানৰ ফলত বুঢ়াদিয়া নদীৰ বেলৰ দলং ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ব। ইতিমধ্যে গব-কাপ্তানী বিভাগহ কেবাখনো দলং আৰু কেবাটাও বাটো নষ্ট হৈছে। কাষেই এই পাগলাদিয়া নদী খন নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ যদি কৰা নহয় তেন্তে ভবিষ্যতে যে কি ভীষণ ক্ষতি বাইজৰ হ'ব তাক ভাবিবই নোৱাৰি।

যদি পাগলাদিয়া আৰু তাৰ উপনদী বিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে সমগ্ৰ উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ বিৰাট ক্ষতি হ'ব। দেশত খাদ্য সমস্যা বাঢ়ি যোৱাত সহায়ক হ'ব। যদিও ই, এণ্ড, ডি, বিভাগে বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে টকা খৰছ কৰে সেই টকা খৰছৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো কামত নাহিব পাগলাদিয়াৰ বিশেষ ভাবে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয়। সেইকাৰণে মই ই, এণ্ড, ডি, বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ পাগলাদিয়া নদীয়ে যি ঠাইত গতি সলনি কৰিছে সেই ঠাইত খুব কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে বন্ধ কৰি দিব লাগে। পাগলাদিয়া নদী খনত ডেজিং আৰু এচকেপিং চেনেলৰ প্ৰয়োজন বুলি কেৰাজনে কেন্দ্ৰীয় ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰে মত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ সকলৰ সেই ধৰণৰ পৰামৰ্শ বোৰ বিবেচনা কৰাৰ উপৰিও যদি কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰয়োজনীয় প্ৰজেক্ট ল'ব পৰা যায় সেই বোৰে ল'ব লাগে। নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যা খুব বেচি। নদীবোৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি জল-বিদ্যুৎ পাব পৰা হয় তেতিয়া হলে তাৰ সহায়ত শিল্পানুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি তুলিব পৰা হ'ব। নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যা অনেক খিনি লাঘব কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। উন্নতি যি খিনি বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদিত হয় সেই খিনি যথেষ্ট নহয়। আমাৰ আৰু বহুতো জলজ-বিদ্যুত প্ৰোজেক্টৰ (Hydel project) ৰ প্ৰয়োজন। কমৰেড নমসদ্ৰই কাছাৰৰ বৰাকৰ বিষয়ে যি কৈছে সেই টোও মনকৰিবলগীয়া বিষয়। কাছাৰ জিলা খন বহু বিষয়ত একেবাৰে পিচ পৰি আছে। খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ অবস্থা

অতি শৌক লগা। বাবে বাবে বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰা কৰাব কাৰণ কাছাব খন বাটি-অঞ্চলত পৰিণত (deficit area) হৈ পৰিছে। আমি (ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিং) State Trading ব সংক্ৰান্তত সেই কালে গৈ দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে কাছাবত টাংগেতত কৈ কম ধান হে কিনিব পাৰিছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ নল নদী বৰাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নকৰাব কাৰণেই বাবে বাবে বান পানী হৈ থাকে। তদুপৰি বৰাকৰ যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু নদী আছে সেই-বিলাকেও বহুত ক্ষতি কৰি আছে আৰু হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ ধান নষ্ট কৰিছে। মোৰ বন্ধু নুৰীমশুদ কাছাবত বৰাক প্ৰজেক্ট দাবী কৰি যি সংশোধনী দাখিল ধৰিছে, মোৰ সংশোধনীটো দাখিল ধৰাৰ লগে লগে তেখেতৰ দাবীও মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আমাৰ বৰ্তমান স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশত যিদৰে কাম হৈছে (যেনে ভাৰ্কা, হীৰাকুণ্ড, আদি প্ৰজেক্টলৈ চালে) তালৈ চালে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম নিচেই নগণ্য।

আমাৰ উদ্যোগ আৰু বিদ্যুৎশক্তি উৎপাদনৰ লগত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা জড়িত আছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাঠ কয়লা আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ যি জল সম্পদ আছে তাক যদি ব্যৱহাৰত লগাব পৰা হয় তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ উদ্যোগ নিৰ্মানৰ লগতে প্ৰকৃতিৰ ধ্বংশলীলাৰো সাম কটাৰ পৰা যাব। আজিৰ প্ৰগতিশীল যুগত যদি নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কামতে আমি অবহেলা কৰো তেন্তে পৃথিৱীৰ কথাতো দূৰত থাকে আমাৰ আন ৰাজ্য বিলাকৰ লগতে খোজ মিলাব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীতালুকদাৰ যি প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ সংশোধনীৰে সৈতে অন্তত: তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আচনিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা দৰকাৰ। এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ কথাও আমাৰ হক চৌধুৰী দেৱে হাঁহিছে (হাঁহা নাই)।

(প্ৰথমতে কোনটো প্ৰজেক্ট লব লাগে)?

আমাৰ শাসক দলৰ সদস্য সকলে ইয়াত বহুতে উপলুঙা কৰিছে কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণে তেনে উপলুঙাৰ কথা সহ্য নকৰিব.....

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): মাননীয় সদস্যই এই তিনিটা প্ৰজেক্টৰ কোনটো আগতে লব লাগে কবনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage): My Friend was making unjustified remarks about me. My only request to him was to indicate the priority they would like to give to these projects. They have suggested three projects. Anyway Sir, at this stage I would point out that if all the three River Valley Projects are to be taken up, *prima facie* the cost would come to about six hundred crores or more.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Three or two?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Any way Sir, either three or two, what would be the order of preference or priorities, funds being limited.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Resolution concerns Manas River Valley Project. Now, the scope of the Resolution has been greatly augmented. Mr. Patwary also suggested Dansiri and others. I do not think that it will be proper if we allow the amendments, because, you see, we can only allow connected projects. So with Manas any of its tributaries may be considered.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Embankment and Drainage): I think so, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): This is a question of geographical knowledge Sir. So far as Manas and Pagladia are concerned, these two rivers come almost from the same source, but their differentiation is that they come from the Bhutan range and if there be any connection between the Manas and the Pagladia, then of course they can be bracketed together and may be termed "Manas-cum-Pagladia Project". Otherwise, Subansiri and Dhansiri are outside the Manas range.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): এই নদী ভূটানৰ পৰা ওলাইছে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are only concerned with those projects which are connected with the Manas.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): মানস নদী, সেইখন মানস সৰোবৰৰ পৰা ওলাইছে। বৃদ্ধপুত্ৰৰ লগত সকলো কেইখন নদীৰ সম্বন্ধ আছে।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical, etc): This is not pronounced as Manas. This is Manas. Some hon. Members made mention of the river Baki. Actually it is to a great distance and the upper portion of Baki is linked with Manas.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: All argument seems to be round geographically, Sir. Hence map may be brought.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am in a difficult position. Let me clear my mind because I want to allow those amendments which are connected with this Manas River Valley Project. I do not want to bring in independent projects.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Manas river coming from Himalayas divides itself into two at Mathanguri. This branch is known as Baki. Pagladia is at a distance. Except that both Manas and Pagladia come from the Himalayas there is nothing in common. The Himalayan Range is known in different places in different names. Manas river has nothing to do with Manas Sarawar. Therefore, Sir, if these amendments are allowed even Ganges can be brought in.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: The scope of the original Resolution was the Manas Valley project. This river Manas comes from the Bhutan range which is in the South of the Himalayas and as such the source is not within our territory, that is India. The Manas river is at the boundary between Goalpara and Kamrup. So far as the downstream of the river is concerned, it has been bifurcated at a point known as Mothanguri. One of the two channels is known as Beki and the other channel is known as Manah. So far as the Pagladiya river is concerned, that is further east in Kamrup. I do not know whether the source of Pagladiya and Manas is the same or almost the same or whether they can be joined together so as to make a better scheme. The point is whether these three rivers has the same source. Shri Brahma will be in a better position to say that. If these come from the same source then it will be within the scope of the resolution otherwise not. We have many important projects which should get priority. That however, does not necessarily bring them within the scope of this resolution.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: (Minister, Medical, etc.): Unless here is a survey of the catchment area nobody can say whether it comes from the same source.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before we proceed with this Resolution, I want a detailed map of the sources showing whether the rivers are connected with Manas. Otherwise it will be difficult for me to allow the amendment.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: (Minister, Embankment and Drainage): Sir, this area has not been geologically surveyed. Therefore, it may not be possible even by placing a map before you to determine as to whether the source is the same. But the areas which are visible is the area up to which human beings can normally go or up to which courageous people have gone—they have found that the distance between Pagladiya and Manas river is anything between 30 to 50 miles. The distance between the two in some places will be 30 miles and in some places 50 miles. Therefore, my view is that the scope of the Resolution should not be extended by the House merely on surmises that the source is the same. As such all amendments should be rejected.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): মাননীয় Embankment and Drainage মন্ত্রী বলেছেন যে এই অঞ্চলটা জরিপ করা হয় নাই; কিন্তু বাস্তব অবস্থা অন্য রকম, গত ১৯৪৬ ইংরেজীতে ভারত সরকারের Flood Control এবং Irrigation দপ্তর থেকে প্রথম জরিপ কার্য আরম্ভ করা হয়েছিল। তাতে দেখা যায় যে মানাহ, কপিলি বরাক এবং গারো পাহাড়ের সোমেশ্বরী জরিপ করার পরিকল্পনা নেওয়া হয়। কিন্তু ঐ সম্পর্কীয় বরাদ্দ অর্থ খুব অল্প থাকায় ১৯৪৭ ইংরেজীতে মানস কাটলী এবং বরাক জরিপের কাজ হাতে নেওয়া হয়। মানস এবং বরাকের জরিপের কাজে Priority দিয়া কাজ আরম্ভ হয়। ইঞ্জিনিয়াররা দুটা নদী জরিপ করেন এবং Dam Site নির্বাচন করেন মানসের পরবর্তী জরিপ কার্য অগ্রসর হয়ে গিয়ে দেখেন ভুটানের অনুমতি প্রয়োজন। ঐ সম্পর্কীয় রিপোর্ট আগাবের লাইব্রেরীতে আছে। কাজেই জরিপ করা হয়নি এই কথা ঠিক নয়।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I think my Friend Shri Namasudra has misunderstood me. I said the area has not been even geologically surveyed; I underlined the word "geologically". He is talking of investigation at or near about Mathanguri. I was suggesting to you this, Sir, after Shri Gaurishankar Bhatnagar has spoke that if the sources were or was the same or if both the rivers could be joined together, then the amendments should be allowed. I had to place it before you after your suggestion that if a map was placed then possibly it could be decided. In reply to that I had and have been telling that this area had not yet been geologically surveyed. The area within the catchment area was also to my knowledge not properly surveyed. I was saying that the distance between the two were anything between 30 to 50 miles. Further I said, Sir that merely on surmises that these two rivers might or might not come from the same source the scope of the Resolution should not be extended and hence all the amendments should be rejected.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. In view of what has been said by the Minister-in charge that the area has not been geologically surveyed, I would disallow these amendments No.(1) Barak Multi-purpose project (2) Pagladiya, and No.(3) which has not been moved. I mean the main Resolution of Shri Talukdar. I disallow this amendments.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো নামঞ্জুৰ কৰাৰ বাবে মই একো নকওঁ। কিন্তু পাগলদিয়া আৰু বেকী নদীত একে সময়তে বানপানী হলে এটা বিৰাট অঞ্চল ধুৱাই পেলায়। বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে ভূতাত্ত্বিক জৰিপ কৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে পাগলদিয়া আৰু বেকীৰ কি সম্বন্ধ আছে তাক চৰকাৰে নেজানে। কিন্তু আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে এই দুই নদীৰ সম্বন্ধ বহু দূৰৰ পৰা আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ base ভূটান পাছৰত হ'ব।

মানহ নদী পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লবলৈ গলে, কেই গজমান বা কেই ফৰাংমানৰ ভিতৰতে ললে নহ'ব। এটা পৰিকল্পনা লোৱা মানে এটা বৃহত অঞ্চলৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰা, এখন নদীৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰোঁতে যদি সেই নদীৰ বানপানীৰ কথা নেভাবো তেতিয়াহলে সেই পৰিকল্পনা কেতিয়াও কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

মানহ নদীৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ নদী সমূহ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু সেই কাৰণে মই কও পাগলদিয়া নদী খন নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলগৈ আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই সেই অঞ্চলত নতুন নতুন শিল্প গঠনত সহায় কৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত, চৰকাৰে জানে যে সেই অঞ্চলটো, বিশেষ ভাৱে টাইবেল অঞ্চল। ইয়াৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়। বৰ্দ্ধিত অঞ্চল টো ১০।১২ মাইল জুৰি আছে ভূটান সীমান্তলৈকে। যোৱাবছৰৰ বানপানীয়ে এই অঞ্চলটোক বিশেষ ভাৱে ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিগৈছে। তাৰ দাতি কাষৰৰ পৰা যিবিলাক অৰক্ষিত অঞ্চল আছে তাৰ মানুহ বিলাকে বৰদুখীয়া কাজেই মই ভাবো চৰকাৰে যেন এই আচনি খন হাতত লৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা দিয়া এই তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাতে সমাপ্ত কৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই এহতে দুখীয়া বাইজৰ উপকাৰ সাধন হ'ব আৰু আনহাতে এই অঞ্চলৰ পৰিবোৱা সম্পদ আজি কামত লগাব পাৰিব। বৰ্দ্ধিত অঞ্চলৰ যি বিলাক নদী, জান, জুৰি সেই বিলাক এতিয়াও নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হোৱা নাই। সেইবিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে, নানা বৰ্দ্ধমৰ শিল্প গঠনৰ উপৰি কৃষি কাৰ্য্যত বিশেষ-সহায় হ'ব। সেই বুলি মই ক'ব খোজা নাই যে, এই বিৰাট অঞ্চল সমূহতে যি বিলাক মূল্য বান উদ্ভিদ সম্পদ আৰু জীৱজন্তু আছে সেই বিলাক ধ্বংস কৰিব লাগে সেই বিলাক ৰক্ষা কৰিও আমাৰ বহুমুখী আচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াকে কই মই শ্ৰীযুক্ত ঘনশ্যাম তালুকদাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু এই নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাৰ্য্য যেন তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাতেই সমাপ্ত হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

তাৰ পিচত বৰাক উপত্যকা প্ৰচেষ্টা সম্বন্ধ ইয়াক কওয়ে জিলা বুলি কোনো কথা নাই এয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰতেই কাচাৰ জিলাৰ বৰাক নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাৰ্য্যত সমাপ্ত কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ তাৰ দ্বাৰাই সেই জিলাবাসীৰ সকলে থকাৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। এই সম্পৰ্কত এই কথাও ক'ব পাৰিব এই বিলাক আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে কোটি কোটি টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব; সিটো হয়তো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বাজেহ পৰা নোৱাৰিব। সচা কথা। সেইবুলি আমাৰ চৰকানে ভয় কৰাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সম্পদৰ প্ৰতিবছৰে বিদেশলৈ লৈ যোৱা অৰ্থৰ এটা আৱশ্যকীয় অংশ, আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ দিৱলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে টানি ধৰিব লাগে আৰু আন হাতে শিল্পত ক্ষতি সাধন নকৰাকৈ শিল্পৰ মালিক সকলৰ ওপৰত বেচি কৰ লগাব লাগে দেশৰ মজলৰ হকে। প্ৰয়োজন হলে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব লাগে, সেই কাৰণে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক কওয়ে অসুবিধা আছে সচা, সেই বুলি আমি ভয় কৰিব নালাগে আমাৰ টকা নাই বুলি। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দলংৰ কথাই ক'ব পাৰি। আচলতে এইদলং সম্ভৱ পৰ নহ'ব বুলিয়েই সকলোৱে ভাবিছিল কিন্তু আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে সেই দলংৰ কাম

আবস্ত হৈ গৈছে আৰু কিছুদিনতে সমাপ্ত হব। কাজেই, যতে ইচ্ছা তাতে বাট। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু বৰবৰ শিল্প পতি সকলৰ পৰা অৰ্থ আদায় কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই অৰ্থ দেশৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক আচনি সমূহত খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ বামৰাজ্যৰ মপোন দিঠকত পৰিণত হব। সেই কাৰণে মই কও এই আচনি যেন ভূতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালচেয়াতে চৰকাৰে সমাপ্ত কৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : I have an amendment, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, I know, but I disallow your amendment. It is too vague, You say "rivers connected with Manas". As you know, it has been said that area has not been geologically surveyed. Of course, if you could give names of the rivers that would have a different thing. But to say "all rivers connected with the Manas" is very vague. Let us, therefore, confine ourselves to the Manas river valley project. As it is, your amendment is vague and I disallow it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : I would like to explain my position, Sir.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ ওপৰত মই অলপ কব খজিছো। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নদী সমূহে যি ধৰণেৰে অনিষ্ট সাধন কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে তাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তিকৰিয়েই আজি নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে আৰু সেই প্ৰসঙ্গতেই তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাবত মানস নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কথা উঠিছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ উপযুক্ত আচনিৰ অভাৱত বানপানীয়ে বছৰি বাইজৰ বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিছে আৰু এই ক্ষতি জাতীয় ক্ষতি।

গতিকে মই ভাবো যে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নদী আচনি ক্ষেত্ৰত মানসৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰিব। বিশেষকৈ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উদ্ভৱ পাৰে যিবিলাক ভূটান গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা নদী বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে ভূটান গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিলে ভাল বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

অলপতে যি বানপানী হৈ গল তাত লু নদীয়ে যি পৰিমাণে ক্ষতি কৰিলে সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এবাৰ নিজে চাই আহিলে বুজিব পাৰিব যে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কি অবস্থা হৈছে। আজি মই ৰাজমীতি সংক্ৰান্তত বা বক্তৃতা দিয়া সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা কোৱা নাই। খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অবস্থাৰ কথা কৈছো। নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ লগত খাদ্য সমস্যা নিবিড়ভাবে জড়িত। যদি নদীবোৰ ঠিক মতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে ভবিষ্যতে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সম্মুখীন হব লগা হব। কাৰণ নদী বিলাকৰ মাজত silt পৰি ওখ হৈ যোৱাৰ কাৰণে দাঁতিয়েদি পানী বাগৰি যায়, বানপানীয়ে দেখা দিয়ে। গতিকে মই কও যে যদি comprehensive scheme লোৱা যায় তেনেহলে ভাখুৰ দৰে আমাৰ ইয়াতো বিশেষ উপকাৰ হব। যোৱাৰাৰ মই চাৰিটা প্ৰজেক্টৰ কথা কৈছিলো। সোনাৰুৰি, আমজুৰি, উদালগুনি ৰাজাগড়। সেই project কেইটাৰ পৰা আমাৰ বহুত উপকাৰ হব। খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বানপানীৰ সময়ত যি অবস্থা হয় সেইটো আপোনালোকৰ অবিদিত নহয়। গতিকে তেওঁলোকক সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিবলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকক বানপানীৰ হাতৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কেনে ধৰণৰ হব সেইটো ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ সকলৰ কথা। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুযায়ী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে কৰা উচিত। আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ যিবিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ প্ৰজেক্ট হৈছে তাৰ তুলনাত অসমত নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযশশ্যাম তালুকদাৰে কৈছে—“This Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to take up the Manas River Valley Project.” মই কও মানসৰ লগত যিবিলাক connected নদী আছে সেই বিলাকে। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হ'ব লাগে। আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ আগতে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত এটা একেলগে সকলো নদীৰ চুক্তি কৰি ল'ব লাগে।

এই ভূটান পাঁহাৰৰ পৰা যি নদী আহিছে, দৰকাৰ হলে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি হলেও কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওপৰত যোৱাৰ এই নদীবিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আমি যদিও technical ক্ষেত্ৰত layman তথাপি আমাৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিলাকবোৰ এটা মূল্য আছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বহুতো বিভাগৰ কাম কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু এই বিষয়টো অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ইয়াত চোকা নজৰ দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিয়ক বাইজক বানপানীৰ হাতৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰা হ'ব আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধান কৰা হ'ব। এইটো অকল বক্তৃতা দিয়া কথা নহয় কামেৰে আমি সকলো সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব।

ইয়াকে কই মই এই প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযশশ্যাম তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কও যে এই মানাহ নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কথাটো বক্তৃতাৰ কথা হোৱা নাই। এই নদীৰ ধবংস লীলাই বিশেষকৈ কামৰূপ আৰু গোৱালপাৰা অতিৰূপ কৰিছে। এই নদী আৰু বেকী নদীয়ে দিনে ৰাতি খহাই খেতিৰ মাটি নষ্ট কৰিছে এনেয়ে মানুহৰ খোৱা খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ, তাতে যদি খেতিৰ মাটি নদীয়ে দিনে নিশাই এনেকৈ নষ্ট কৰিব লাগে তেন্তে খেতিয়কৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কি হ'ব পাৰে ভাবি চাওক মানাহৰ পাৰৰ লোক সকলৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয় অকল খেতিৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। এই নদীৰ ঠাল ঠেঙনি বহু খিনি খেতিৰ মাজলৈ সোমাই গৈছে। তাৰ পিচত যেতিয়া বান পানী আহে তেতিয়া মানুহৰ দুৰ্দশা কুলাই পাচিয়ে নধৰা হয়। এই বান পানীৰ ফলত কিছুমান গাওঁ যেনে চুৰুংবাৰী, বৰিখামাৰ কাহিতমা, ভটাৰমাৰী, ডিমাঙ্গুলী, গাৰমালা, কামাৰগাঁও বেচিকৈ দুৰ্দশা গুস্ত হৈছে। আৰু লোক সকলৰ বান পানীত ডুকলা হৈছে। বহুতৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নাই। খেতিৰ মাটি বিলাক দিনে ৰাতিয়ে খহাই আছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাক এঠাইৰ পৰা আন ঠাইলৈ যাবলগীয়া হৈছে। গতিকে এই পৰিস্থিতিত যদি সেই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা নহয় তেন্তে পশ্চিম কামৰূপ আৰু পূব গোৱালপাৰাৰ লোকৰ অচিৰে খাদ্যভাৱ হৈ দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ গৰাহত পৰিব। যোৱা বছৰৰ আগৰ বছৰ বৰপেটাৰ পৰা হাউলী লৈ যোৱা বাস্তাৱ ৫ মাইল আৰু ৩ মাইলৰ খটিৰ বাস্তাৱ খহালে আৰু মানুহৰ তামোল পানৰ বাৰী নষ্ট কৰি পেলালে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকৰ তামোল পানৰ ওপৰত বহু খিনি আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। সেই লোক সকলৰ অৱস্থা বান পানীৰ ফলত আৰু বেয়া হৈ আছে।

এই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কথা আমাৰ তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যোৱা তিনি চাৰি বছৰে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰি আহিছে। গৰা খহনীয়া হৈয়ে আছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েও জানে কিন্তু কোনো তৎপৰতাৰে আজিলৈ কাম কৰা নাই। সদায় দেখা যায় খেতিৰ মাটিৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ হাহাকাৰ। গৰা খহনীয়াত বিধবস্ত হোৱা বহুতো মানুহক মাটি দিব পৰা নাই। কিছুমান গৰা খহনীয়া মানুহক এতিয়া তলত অস্থায়ী ভাবে আশ্ৰয় দিছে। গতিকে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত সংযোগ ৰাখিব লগা হোৱা বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক এই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰে দাবি জনাব লাগে। মই চৰকাৰক সোনকালে কাম হাতত লবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো।

এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে নলডাৰা, বেকী, হাকোৱা, ভোলোকা দাৰ ৰাদি নদীৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু নতুন নদা ওলাই বৰলৈ ধৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত চুকংবাৰী, বঢ়িখামাৰ, কাহিতমাৰ আদি অঞ্চলবোৰ বিধবস্ত হৈছে। এই ধ্বংসলীলা বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ যদি নদীবিলাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নকৰে ইয়াতকৈ বেচি ভয়াবহ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা হ'ব পাৰে মানুহ আছে অথচ খেতিৰ মাটি নাই কথাটো কয়—“মান আৰু বানৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পৰিলেহে পৰা। এতিয়া মানৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা হ'ল কিন্তু বানৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা নপৰিল।” ইয়াকে কৈ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো স্বাক্ষৰকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support to motion moved by my friend Mr. Talukder, and in supporting the motion, I like to say a few words about the necessity of this Manas Multi-purpose Project. Sir, I like to say about the utility of this Project *i. e.*, regarding its supply of electricity and increase in food production. You know, Sir, that the Railway department is going to construction a workshop at Bongaigaon which will consume much of its electricity, and as far as 8 Town Committees will be supplied with electricity from this Manas Project. *i. e.* Bongaigaon Town Committee itself, then then Goalpara Municipality which is about 30 to 40 miles away from this Project. Then comes the Kokrajhar Town Committee, Fakiragram Town Committee, Gauripur Town Committee, Bilasipara Town Committee and Barpeta Municipality. If the trolley line between Kokrajhar and Rochugaon, which is now being used by coal engines for extraction of timber from the interior, can be electrified then the extraction of timber will be made easy. Practically the whole of Goalpara district, specially northern part of the district and Barpeta subdivision, will be very much benefitted from this Manas Multi-purpose Project.

Now, Sir, regarding irrigation. Sir, The Umium-Umtru projects which have been already constructed and is being constructed. I was speaking on this Umium and Umtru projects during the last session of the Assembly which are and will produce electricity not but excess water that is over flowing is not utilised for the purpose of food production. Sir, a large portion of the area specially of the northern portion of the railway lines water table goes to a depth of 80 to 100' below the surface and this portion remains very dry during the winter season and winter crop cannot grow easily, because during winter water level drops to such an extent that it is practically impossible to grow any crop and about 10' below, the surface there are generally large boulders and gravels all along the whole northern portion of of the railway line. So, water supply of the railway line to these areas, *i. e.*, the northern portion, is the dire necessity for growing crop during the winter season. So, if the Manas Valley Project is taken immediately, the problem of supplying water to the cultivators for growing double crop of their land will be very easy and production of food will be doubled naturally. So, Sir, I like to urge upon the Government that they immediately contact Bhutan Government. The Bengal Government has been able to convince the Bhutan Government and they have agreed regarding the Jaldhaka Project in Bengal. So, why it will not be possible for the Government of Assam to make agreement with the Bhutan Government, if we supply electricity for their industrial development free of charge or at very small rate. I think, Sir, if we try, surely it can be materialised easily.

Sir, I do not know the exact position all the rivers connected with Manas and it will naturally depend on the expert who are to go through sources of the Manas and other rivers for the purpose of control. For this purpose, every river tributaries of the Manas Valley Project should be controlled. If we can control these rivers by constructing dams at the upper ridges surely it will be of a great benefit to the people who are suffering year after year, by flood waters and erosion, and what not. If we can make irrigation channels that is, the water coming down through this rivers will be divided naturally some force of the water will be admonished and thereby erosion and over flooding will be controlled. So, it will benefit practically the whole of Barpeta Sub-Division and north portion of the Goalpara District, where the people will be able to produce more crops and further they will be able to utilise enjoyed cheap electricity to augment their leaving condition by small scale industries etc. Sir, in Goalpara District and Barpeta Sub-Division there is no industry. The only industry we have got is timber which is the only resources of the district and if something is not done in Goalpara and Barpeta Sub-Division, unemployment will increase day by day. Therefore, Sir, some sort of industries, specially small industries, should be encouraged through cheap supply of electricity to these areas. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that Government will immediately take up the matter to ameliorate and try to give relief ratched condition of the people of the northern of Goalpara, districts and Barpeta Sub-division. With these word again I will like to urge upon the Government to take the matter as it get earnest and try to do same they for the people of those area.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): I want to move one clarification. It has been said that Pagladia is connected with Manas. But I think and as far my knowledge goes they are not connected.

Manas is the river which comes from Bhutan and at Mathanguri it has formed into rivers Baki and Manas. The eastern part is called Baki and the other is called Manas. They have got many tributaries such as Hakua, Naljora, Buka, Bhalukdoba, etc.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not unhappy that my friend, Shri Talukdar has brought this Resolution before the House. He had been raising this subject in course of his various speeches last year before last. I had occasions to reply to him on this matter earlier, but it seems that he was not satisfied with it and hence he has brought this Resolution possibly with the idea to draw the special attention of this House and the Government in this matter. I have no disagreement with him that the River Manas or Baki or both of them have been causing devastation in the locality but this is by no means confined to only Manas or Baki in fact, in Assam almost everyone of our rivers, some of which have been mentioned in the debate like Barak, Pagladia, etc., are very devastating in nature. Therefore, the problem of flood or erosion is by no means confined to a locality about which he has been referring. This is a very serious problem for the entire state and we have been trying, with our limited knowledge and resources to tackle the problems, so long. It is true that River Baki is an unmanageable river; it is passing through a locality which is said to be geologically unstable resulting in devastation after sometime back it changed its course these causing great disadvantage to the people of Kharijia Bijni mauza.

But, there are certain difficulties in taking up a River Valley Project. These points will have to be understood by my friend, Shri Talukdar who wants Manas River Valley Project or by Shri Tarun Sen Deka who wants to draw the attention of the House with regard to river Pagladia of Shri Namasudra who wants to draw the attention with but and of the House to River Barak.

Sir, in order to have a project like this there must be systematic investigation to find out the economics of the same, feasibility of the project and the benefit or otherwise that might emanate from such a project. Therefore, Sir, before we can take up such a project, there must be a sustained investigation in order to come to some decision. It is true, Sir, if we speak to any one of the citizens of Assam he will naturally like that his area should be industrialised and for industrialising area or removing the difficulties of the people of that area there must be some such big project. It is but quite natural to have such aspiration for any individual, whether he is a resident of a particular locality or of Assam. It must be and it is in the dream of everybody including the Government that there should be some big River Valley Projects in our State. It is not that we have not put forward our views before that Government of India or to the Planning Commission that some such projects should be taken up. But unfortunately, certain factors stood in our way; the major factor being that in this State we did not consider irrigation to be a very important thing for many years in the past. Our predecessor thought that Assam was an over rain area and there was no question of provident irrigation facilities. The result was that whereas in other States of India, we find they had been collecting datas, for in some cases half a century we have started experiments and investigations of some of our rivers only on the other day. Therefore, at the dawn of independence we were not ready with datas with regard to any one of the rivers in Assam.

The Government, about 11 or 12 years back, took up the question of investigation of Manas River along with others rivers with the Government of India with an idea to have a multipurpose project if feasible. Before I narrate the results of that effort to have investigation, I will have to request the hon. Members of this House to consider the situation. Manas is a river which comes apparently from the Bhutan hill range which is part of the Himalayas. But if you look to the map closely you will find that the actual source of the river Manas, as far as can be seen is far beyond that; that is from the Tibet area. Most of the catchment area of this river is situated in a territory which is not a part and parcel of India. We know that there are certain treaty and friendly relations with the Government of Bhutan. We had also some relations with Tibet. But now that relation with Tibet is unfortunately strained for the time being. As to the political and strategic implication of the whole thing, it is not for me to comment because it is a subject matter of high policy. Suffice it for me to point out to this House that the Himalayas or the Himalayan region is a subject matter of international dispute. When we took up the case of this River Manas 12 years back, there was no such conflict, as apparent as it is to-day. Therefore, in order to survey an area which is beyond India or is situated in a territory which is a friendly territory administered by the Government which is neither part or parcel of the Government of Assam or the Government of India requires permission. Permission was not forthcoming early at that stage. My friend, Shri Tarun Sen Deka, who told him that this region had not been geologically surveyed, advised

that the Government of Assam should take steps for geological survey. Geological survey is not done by the Government of Assam but it is done by the Government of India. In order to make a geological survey within Bhutan area, the Government of India would require to take the permission of the Government of Bhutan. In order to proceed further if to make a geological survey if areas in Tibet, a part of the Himalaya, there are under complications done to the international law. I need not explain them. It would be understood by everyone of my friends who discussed these very issues last year *vis-a-vis* the occupation of our territory by the Chinese people in this very House. Therefore, Sir, when I spoke to this House that we have not got materials enough before us or about to the geological survey of this area or that the geological survey being incomplete I am not exaggerating anything. It is a position of rather helplessness. We can do all these things only through understanding with the Government of Bhutan. That we had been training for many years past.

Later on, the Government of Bhutan agreed to the Central Water and Power Commission to take up the work of investigation but under certain unworkable conditions. Unworkable There is a difference between survey of a particular locality with that of investigation or survey with regard to the discharge or otherwise potential of a particular river. No country, according to international law, would allow another country to survey its area either by air or by land without permission. It is an offence. Therefore, such survey of the Himalayan region in Bhutan needs permission under the international law and possibly under the treaty relations that we have got with the Government of Bhutan. Unfortunately, such permission did not come, except what I have said that it was a permission to have an investigation with regard to the river under certain unworkable terms. It was not possible to complete the investigation under the circumstances. I hope my friends will understand the position.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): How the Bengal Government does it?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage): I will tell you, please have patience.

Now, Sir, there is not only one river, there are many rivers in Bhutan. The Government of India might approach or may approach for permission for investigation of one or more or all the rivers which were coming from the Bhutan territory. The right was certainly of the Bhutan Government to decide as to with regard to which river, such permission will be given naturally they would permit investigation with regard to that river valley project which would cause the minimum loss and at the same time maximum benefit. If the Government of Bhutan was not satisfied that the Manas project would give them the maximum benefit, while causing the minimum loss, the judgment was theirs and not of me, or that of the Government of India. If the Government of Bhutan came to the conclusion that it would cause them maximum benefit and minimum loss while coming to an agreement with the West Bengal Government, well, the decision was theirs. But for that reason, I do not feel despaired because the Government of Assam has not yet lost hope in this matters.

Coming to the subject again, after the permission was granted by the Government of Bhutan for investigation of the river, they possibly came to the conclusion that if this project was taken up, the Dam site, being within the Bhutan area, the area which would be submerged being in the Bhutan territory for the purpose of impounding the water, would cause them very great loss. The decision was entirely theirs, in spite of our pleading;—either by ourselves or through the Government of India. They felt that there was no necessity for further investigation. Therefore, the matter stands as it is today that we cannot have any further investigation in their territory, we have not been able to convince them as yet. As I have said, we have great sympathy for the people of the locality, we are very keen to solve their problem. Hence, we have not lost track of the whole matter as yet and we are trying to induce our neighbours in Bhutan to agree to it. If my Friend thinks that a personal visit of mine would help the cause of Assam in this matter, I am entirely at the disposal of this House and I would certainly make that suggestion to the Government of India to make arrangement for such a visit to Bhutan. On such a matter I cannot alone take a decision. So I cannot give an assurance to the House that I will visit Bhutan, such a visit will have to be arranged at diplomatic level. Certainly, we shall do our bit; the Government of India will be approached in this behalf. Well, I have said, I am entirely in sympathy with this proposal. I myself would be very keen to go, but I cannot make a promise before the House off-hand without making a reference to the Government of India first.

Sir, there are other difficulties too, the locality is situated in a seismic region. Of course, the whole of Assam in that sense is rather in a helpless position. We are in a seismic area; however, the northern hills are said to be too near the epicentre or in the epicentre itself. Even the proposal with regard to the Barak river had been turned down because a suitable Dam site is said to be not found. But [whatever that may be, it is for the experts to decide. The Government of Assam has not agreed to this general proposal that since Assam is in a seismic area, therefore masonry Dam is not possible. We had suggested, in case of the river Barak to explore the possibility of an earthen Dam of a lower height. Although the Government of India repeatedly turned down the proposal for investigation of the river Barak on the ground that no feasible Dam site was available, this question had been re-opened by this Government last year and as a result, Dr. K. Rao visited Barak catchment area sometime back. They are now investigating the proposal as to whether an earthen Dam of a lesser height is feasible. If this proposal is feasible, then a River Valley Project in Barak either for generation of electricity or for flood control or, if possible, combining both, will possibly materialise some day. We will certainly pursue the case of Barak, so also the case of Manas, as I have said. But I would most respectfully request my Friend Shri Talukdar to realise our difficulties. It is not a case of unsympathy. We understand that the project is necessary but there are difficulties on our way. However, within our own territory, in spite of handicaps, we have been doing our best. We have tried to stop the spilling of Baki river and its tendency of diverting to other localities. Remedial measures have been taken every year in this respect. We have already embanked on bank of the river Baki and there is a proposal to embank the other bank. I think preliminary works have already been undertaken. Therefore, I am justified, when I say, we are doing our very best to tackle river Manas within our territory which is in our control.

Coming to Pagladia, although the amendment has been rejected, Sir, but the speech on the subject is remaining in the record ; hence, I would just like to add a few words. I would point out to my Friend Shri Deka that such a proposal was never before the Government. Pagladia was not one of those rivers which was included in the original list of rivers meant for investigation. Therefore, it was not investigated hitherto. My Friend thinks that we can take three river valley projects in Third Plan. When I asked him what priority could be given, he could not indicate any. Even if we wish, Sir, apart from the limitation of the financial resources of this Government or the Government of India or the limitation put with regard to the ceiling of the Third 5-Year Plan, there are other difficulties—difficulty No.1 being that there has been no investigation whatsoever with regard to Pagladia for a multi-purpose scheme. If we have been doing everything possible within our resources to control that river within our territory by putting embankments on both side of the river I am entirely one with my friend that the Government should have an integrated scheme for investigation of rivers, be that on the north bank or in the south bank of the river Brahmaputra. Therefore, Sir, when we were thinking to have a master plan for river control and the works of like nature, we had never thought in terms of Manas or Barak rivers, but we thought of all the rivers. I think this answers the question raised by Mr. Patwari, Mr. Jahanuddin Ahmed and others.

Sir, in the Third 5-Five Year Plan, frankly speaking, I do not see any possibility of any other scheme being accommodated. This House itself had discussed the draft Third 5-Year Plan and the hon. Members had known about our limitations and resources and the resources likely to be available from the Government of India. I am replying to the question raised with regard to the supply of electricity. Sir, we had already completed Umtru Scheme. As my Friend has pointed out, the energy produced there is very limited. In the Umiyam project, we are now doing Barapani first phase and Government are keen to start the second phase as early as possible. Our effort now is to have Kapili included in the 3rd 5-Year Plan. I am afraid if we speak of too many plans or put forward too many proposals, before the Government of India without having data ready or without having proper investigations there is a chance of none being accepted. Therefore, we should concentrate ourselves in getting Kapili accepted. In the meantime, we should investigate other rivers and get them included one by one. Whether the project is situated in North Cachar Hills.....

ADJOURNMENT

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

AFTER LUNCH

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage): Sir, I was speaking about the Manas river. I told my Friend Shri Talukdar that Government was sympathetic to this proposal. We had tried for getting facilities in order to investigate about the feasibility of that project. I can assure him that Government would continue to do the same. It might be that the Bhutan Government did not agree in the past, but it is a friendly Government. We have got very good relationship with them and if we continue our effort it may be possible for us to make them agreeable to it.

With regard to electricity I was just telling my friends that we had given top priority to Barapani Phase 1 and we want to do Phase 2, if possible, without the least delay. So far as the Third Five Year Plan, we have concentrated all our endeavour to get Kapili Valley Project accepted. I was telling my Friends that whether an electricity project is situated in North Cachar Hills or is situated some where in Goalpara district it makes no difference from the point of supply of electricity, in view of the advancement made in the science, by gride system we can supply energy to a distance of one to two hundred miles from its source. Almost all important places are not very far away from the site of Kapili. We will be able to electrify the bulk of the Lower Assam areas with the electricity that would be generated from Kapili project, if it comes. It is a very good scheme. My Friends may be interested to know that with minimum expenditure maximum energy can be generated from that project. The experts have told me that this project can only be compared with the Kanya Project in as much as that such a great volume of electricity can be generated from a project of this size. As such, I would most respectfully request my Friends to help the Government in getting that project accepted in the Third Five Year Plan. That does not mean Sir, that we will rest there. We will have to progress; consumption of electricity will increase every day. Therefore, we will have to go in for aewer sources and newer projects. Government has kept that in mind and us such we will investigate some more of our rivers. It may be, for a time being, Manas is not a feasible proposition. We have not been able to investigate it at all, but we will continue our endeavour. With these words, I would most respectfully request Shri Talukdar, after considering the difficulties that I have put before him, to withdraw the Resolution.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): Before that I want an assurance from the Minister that apart from inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan, an agreement with the Bhutan Government is entered into and at least survey is completed.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already spoken what he can do in this respect. Therefore, after hearing him, whether the hon. Member is prepared to withdraw the Resolution?

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

Resolution for construction of a railway line linking Jakhalabandha in Nowgong district with that of Badulipara in Golaghat Subdivision of Sibsagar district

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, I beg to move a Resolution that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India to take necessary steps to construct a railway line linking Jakhalabandha in Nowgong district with that of Badulipara in Golaghat Subdivision of Sibsagar district.

In support of the Resolution, Sir, I beg to say that there have been public demand for linking Badulipara with Jakhalabandha by a Railway line to remove the longfelt want in that region. The region of Golaghat Subdivision and northern part of Mikir Hills district as well as the eastern part of Nowgong district have been suffering from communication difficulties. These areas have been lying under developed due to the lack of facilities of communication. For that reason, there was a demand for a railway line linking Jakhalabandha with Badulipara. Recently, Sir, we have seen that a urgent necessity has arisen to link Badulipara with Jakhalabandha due to the

fact that the railway line from Lumding to Farkating are disturbed every now and then. Sometimes the disturbance is due to flood, sometimes due to Naga hostiles. As is known Sir, Upper Assam is entirely dependent on the railway line from Farkating to Lumding. If there is any line dislocation, Upper Assam has to suffer from the supply of commodities. Last year when there was some disturbance from Naga Hostiles, there was suspension of trains, the prices of the commodities in Upper Assam went up and the people had to suffer. To remove these difficulties, an alternative railway line is an urgent necessity. This proposed railway will give the benefit of moving from Jorhat to Nowgong, then to Chaparmukh quickly. That will save, if I am correct, Sir, a distance of more than 150 miles and the distance from Badulipara to Jakhlabandha is hardly 50 miles. Moreover, Sir, the number of passengers have increased as well as moving of goods have increased and only one railway line serving the Upper Assam region is quite inadequate and the alternative railway line will give the facility of quick movement of goods as well as quick movement of passengers. Sir, this is necessary in these days because of the increase of supplies in the Jorhat area which has become the centre place of supplies to North East Frontier Agency area as well. As Jorhat has become the central place for supplies to North East Frontier Agency if some alternative line is constructed and the distance is shortened that will help us, Sir, in the quick movement of goods as well as passengers. We feel that this railway line will do immense good to the Upper Assam region and as well as to North East Frontier Agency besides development of Golaghat Subdivision, the northern part of Mikir Hills district and the eastern part of Nowgong district. Sir, this railway line from Chaparmukh to Silghat has not been able to serve the district of Nowgong because proper attention has not been paid to it perhaps due to the short distance of the railway line. I like to justify my argument by saying that it just shows lack of proper attention by the railway authority. I may inform you, Sir, that in that railway line there is no first class passenger since the last seven years as the first class coach had been withdrawn. This will indicate that the people of Nowgong district have not been served by the Chaparmukh and Silchar branch railway line properly. If that railway line from Jakhlabandha is extended to Golaghat Subdivision, then surely there will be more demand on the part of the users of railways and it will help in the development of these areas as well.

Sir, perhaps you know that the railway lines are being extended in other States. But in the case of Assam we find that the extension of railway lines is very little. Only recently a railway line is being extended from Rongapara to North Lakhimpur, according to the area of Assam is lagging behind in Transport facilities specially in respect of Railways. If we compare transport facilities, i.e., railway facilities we find it is quite inadequate here in comparison with other States of India. This will perhaps strengthen our demand for linking this railway line between Badulipara and Jakhlabandha. Sir, I do not like to speak for long on this subject as hon. Members of this House are aware of the importance of this linking which will mean development of a vast area of Assam in the centre of the State. We should help in the quick movement of goods to Upper Assam by means of railway transportation and we need not be apprehensive of any dislocation of railway line due to certain disturbances here and there, particularly, between Lumding and Farkating. I hope, Sir, this House will appreciate the need of this railway line as it will shorten the distance from Jorhat to Nowgong and then to Chaparmukh by more than 150 miles. Sir, in these days when we are going for quick transportation it is of urgent necessity that the railway line should be constructed

and I hope all the hon. Members of this House will support and the Government of India will also accept our demand for linking this railway line. I also hope that this will be taken up in the remaining portion of the Second Five Year Plan. If it is not possible then it should be taken up in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, I again thank you for allowing me move this Resolution.

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The resolution moved is: This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India to take necessary steps to construct a railway line linking Jokholabondha in Nowgong district with that of Badulipara in Golaghat Subdivision of Sibsagar district.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীদেবেন্দ্র নাথ হাজৰীকাই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সৰ্বাঙ্গতঃ কৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ দিছো। চাপৰমুখৰ পৰা শিলঘাট লাইনৰ লগত উজনি অসমৰ এটা যোগ সূত্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ কথা আমি কিছুমান দিনৰ পৰা অনুভৱ কৰি আহিছো। আমাৰ এটা বেল লাইন আছে যিটোক এতিয়া উত্তৰ পূব সীমান্ত বেল বুলি কয়। এই লাইনটোৱেই উজনি অসমৰ যোগান ধৰি আহিছে যদিও মাজে মাজে কেতিয়াবা কপিলী নৈয়ে তাক ভাঙে আৰু কিছুমান দিনৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ বন্ধ হৈ বহুত অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। কিন্তু আজিও উজনি অসম আৰু নামনি অসমৰ লগত তথা ভাৰতৰ লগত যোগসূত্ৰ ৰাখি আছে। কিন্তু আজি কিছুদিনৰ পৰা দেখা গৈছে যে যি বৰমে যোগসূত্ৰ ৰাখিব লাগে সেই দৰে ৰখা নাই আৰু মাজে মাজে ভাঙি গৈছে। ফলত মানুহ অহা যোৱাৰ অসুবিধা বন্ধ বাহিনি অনা নিয়াৰ অসুবিধা হৈ উজনি অসমৰ মানুহে বেচি মূল্য ভৰিব লগা হৈছে। এই অসুবিধা কি প্ৰকাৰে দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কথা উজনি অসমৰ মানুহে বহু দিনৰ পৰা চিন্তা কৰি আহিছে। আজি অলপ দিনৰ আগতে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীনেহৰু যোৰহাটলৈ যাওঁতে এই কথা উনুকিয়া হৈছিল যে বেলৰ যোগসূত্ৰ বন্ধ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে উজনি অসমৰ মানুহে বহুত অসুবিধা যোগ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে জখলা বন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলী পৰালৈ এটা বেল লাইন স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে দিহা কৰিব লাগে।

এই নতুন লাইনটো কেৱল লামডিং আৰু ফৰকাটিংৰ মাজত যোগ সূত্ৰ কেতিয়াবা বৈ বিছিন্ন হৈ থকাৰ কাৰনেই যে হব লাগে সেয়ে অকল নহয়, বৰ্তমান ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ যি গতি, বিশেষকৈ যোৱা ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমি কম্পৰ পিচৰে পৰা, সেই অৱস্থালৈ চাই উজনি অসমলৈ যি বিলাকৰ মাল জাহাজেৰে অনা নিয়া বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত কৰিব পৰা নাই, সেই বিলাক মাল অনা নিয়া কৰাত এই লাইনৰ দ্বাৰা বহুত সহায় হব। মোৰ বিশ্বাস সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে এই কথা জানে যে যিটো ১৯৫০ চনৰ প্ৰবল ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ তলিখন ওখ হৈ আহিছে আৰু তাৰ পিচৰ প্ৰত্যেক বানপানীয়ে বৰ বৰ চাপৰি বিলাক বহুবি ভাঙি ক্ৰমাত আৰু বাম কৰি আনিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত নিয়াতি আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মাজত জাহাজ চলাচল বন্ধ হৈ আহিছে আৰু শিলঘাট আৰু নিয়াতিৰ মাজতো জাহাজ চলাচল প্ৰায় বন্ধ হব লগীয়া হৈছে; যদিও জাহাজ কোম্পানীয়ে বহু সময়ত বালি খানি জাহাজ চলাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে তথাপিও জাহাজ কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। কাষেই এইটো পৰিস্থাৱ ভাবে পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে, অনতি পলমে এই খণ্ডত জাহাজ চলাচল কৰোৱা সম্ভৱপৰ হৈ নুঠিব। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি বেলৰে লাইন আৰু এটা নহয়, তেনেলৈ জাহাজৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি উজনি অসমলৈ মাল বহু অনা নিয়া কৰা কষ্টকৰ হব। গতিকে, শিলঘাটকেই প্ৰধান জাহাজ ঘাট কৰি তাৰ পৰা

মাল বস্ত্ৰ উজ্জ্বল অসমলৈ নিয়া বা অনাত বহুত বাধা পৰিব যদি জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলি-পৰাটলৈ এটা নতুন বেলপথ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই মাননীয় সদনৰ সদস্য সকলক এই কথাই নিবেদন কৰিব খোজোঁ যি জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলীপৰাটলৈকে এটা বেলপথ হোৱাটো যে অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যকৰ কথা তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই।

(কিমান মাইল দূৰত্ব হব? *Voices*) ৫৮ মাইল।

সেই নিমিত্তে এই অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰাৰ এটা পথ যদি চৰকাৰে কৰি নিদিয়, তেনেহলে উজ্জ্বল অসমলৈ মাল পৰিবহণৰ আজিৰ যি অসুবিধা, তাক দূৰ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব। প্ৰস্তাৱকে যদিও কৈছে যে নগা ভাই সকলৰ উপদ্ৰৱৰ ফলত সেই খণ্ডত বেল পথৰ যোগাযোগ ওপ্ৰায়ে বিচ্ছিন্ন হৈ থাকে এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই নাথোন ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে, এইটো এটা দুৰ্ঘটনা আৰু ই বেচি দিন বৰ্ত্তিব নোৱাৰে। নগা সমস্যাৰ কিবা সমাধান হলেই ই অন্ত পৰিব।

(নগা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হলেই দেখোন। *Voice*)

তথাপি জাহাজ চলাচলৰ অসুবিধালৈ লক্ষ্যকৰি, চৰকাৰে উজ্জ্বল অসমলৈ মাল পৰিবহণ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে নতুন বেল পথ খিনি নিৰ্মাণ কৰা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। সেই নিমিত্তে মই শ্ৰীযুত জাহৰীকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ আৰু তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাও, আশা কৰোঁ, প্ৰয়োজনীয় প্ৰস্তাৱটো সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে সন্মতিক্ৰমে সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the resolution moved by my friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika, which purports to request the State Government to move the Central Government for the construction of a railway line from Jakhalabandha to Badulipara. Though I have not got much idea about this region, Shri Hazarika while moving the resolution has clearly defined and stated the present difficulties and the future impediments which stand against the uniform development of this vast area. Now, as a matter of fact, a State cannot develop fully unless it is served by a very efficient communicating line in Assam, as you know, Sir, we do not have such lines of communication either by river, rail or road transport. Then, again, a State cannot develop its industry and commerce depending only on road transport. Therefore, for uniform development of trade, commerce and industry, railway lines and steamer services are essential. As you know, Sir, owing to natural difficulties arising from turbulent rivers, constantly-changing ghats and approaches, the steamer services cannot serve our purpose in all seasons and at all times. Therefore, the only means of communication by which we can develop our State in all respects, is railway. At present our State is suffering from lack of adequate railway lines, compared to other States which are served by a network of railway lines, even for smaller distances. Our State was long neglected under foreign rule and, therefore, we have got no industries. Not to speak of major industries, we did not have any medium industries even, and this was mainly due to our transport bottleneck. On this plea the foreign Government which ruled our State did not take any steps to develop our trade, commerce and industry and we are feeling the brunt of it now. Now, our national Government have taken steps in every State to link up important centres by railway lines with a view to develop

trade, industry and commerce. In Assam also, many projects are being surveyed. We are thankful to the Government of India for taking up the railway project from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur, which area was long neglected under the British rule. They have got some other proposals a so, e. g. to link the Garo Hills and construction of a railway line from Bongaigaon to some other place. But besides these there are also many other places which ought to be connected by railway lines if we really mean business and want to develop our trade, commerce and industry, and this is one of the areas which needs linking up with railway line for the development of industries, trade and commerce in those areas. Moreover, our State is a strategic one. We have been telling the country and the people outside that ours is a strategic State and it is also admitted by all to be so. So, for that purpose also our State should be connected with the important centres by railway line. This is another point on which I put emphasis while supporting the resolution. The Government of India should expedite the different projects that they have undertaken for the purpose of constructing railway lines. Then Sir, our State is not, until now, at par with the other States in India. It is very backward both industrially and commercially. Even we have not been able to go ahead as has been done by other States in this regard. Therefore, the Government of India should also take this matter very seriously and try to take all effective measures for the purpose of developing this backward State of ours both industrially and commercially when this State cannot stand at par with the other States of the Union. Therefore, this proposal envisages only one of the various schemes which also have to be implemented if we want to develop this State of ours both industrially and commercially. Therefore, Sir, we should all support this resolution so that this area may be covered by railway line in the Third Five-Year Plan, if not in the Second Plan which is very necessary for the uniform development of our State. This will also enable us to meet our needs gradually.

With these few words, Sir, whole-heartedly support the resolution and request the House to be unanimous in giving support to this resolution so that we can place our case before the Government of India, and I hope they will take steps if they see that we are supporting the resolution unanimously.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্রীযুত হাজৰিকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰো এইকাৰণে যে, এনেকুৱা এটা প্ৰস্তাব মোৰো আছিল। আজি গোটেই অসমক আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ হলে লাগে বেলপথ। প্ৰস্তাবত কোৱা বেলপথটো হলে চাহ শিল্প, প্ৰস্তাবিত পাটকল আৰু অসম চেনী কলৰ ভালে খিনি উন্নতি হব। লগে লগে অসমৰ উত্তৰ ফালটো বেল পথেৰে সংযোগ হৈ যাব আৰু North Bank বহুত মান হব উপকাৰ হব। তাৰ উপৰি আজি মিকিৰ পাহাৰ পিচ পৰি থকা অঞ্চল আৰু গোলাঘাট আৰু নগাঁৱৰ যিবিলাক ঠাই পিছ পৰি আছে সেইবোৰ আগুৱাই যোৱাত সহায় হব। নগাঁৱৰ কুঠৰি বোকাখাট আদিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে এই বেল পথৰ বিশেষ আবশ্যক। তদুপৰি এই বেল পথ হলে পৃথিবী বিক্যাত কাজিৰঙা গেম চেংচয়েৰি বিদেশৰ মানুহে অহাযোৱা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব। গতিকে এই বেল পথ হব লাগে আৰু তাৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৰণমেন্টক দাবি জনাব লাগে।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শ্রীযুত হাজাৰিকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাব সমৰ্থন জনাবলৈ মই ঠিৰ হলো। আমাৰ দেশত বেল জাহাজ, আলি বাট যিমানে বেচি হয় সিমানে উন্নতিৰ কথা। প্ৰস্তাবত উল্লিখিত বেল পথটো মোৰ হিচাবত ৬০ মাইল হ'ব। বেল পথৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণেই বোকাখাটৰ নিচিনা এখন ঠাই পিছ পৰি আছে। বহুত মানুহে আশা কৰি আছে বোকাখাটৰ নিচিনা এখন ঠাই টাউন হ'ব—কিন্তু, আজি ২৫ বছৰেও সেই ঠাই খন আগবঢ়াই নিব পৰা নাই। বাদুলী পাৰাৰ পিছফালে কমাৰ গওঁ সংযোগ কৰি বোকাখাটেদি এটা বেল লাইন জখলা বন্ধালৈ হলে বহুতো চাহ বাগানৰ সুবিধা হ'ব। নকলিগড়, বিহৰা, বৰচাপৰ, বোকাখাট, লাহৰজান, দিপলমেঠনী, আনন্দপুৰ, হাতীকলি, তুৰাপহাৰ, চিদুনী, আমগুৰী আদি চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক উপকৃত হ'ব।

এই বাগিছা বিলাকৰ বস্ত্তবিলাক চাহপাত আৰু অন্যান্য বস্ত্ত অনা নিয়া কৰোঁকত বহুত কষ্ট কৰিব লগিয়া হয়। বাগানৰ সুবিধা হোৱাৰ বাদেও সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ অহাযোৱাৰ বহুত সুবিধা হ'ব। কাজিৰঙা আৰু নগাঁওৰ আসে পাশে বহুতো খেতিৰ মাটি অব্যবহৃত পৰি আছে। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত যদি ভাল ভাল প্ৰজেক্ট লোৱা যায় আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাবিত বেল লাইনটো নিৰ্মাণ কৰি যদি যাতায়াতৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুখিনি সংস্থানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। সেই মাটি বিলাক সদায় পতিত হৈ থাকে। কবৰাত দুই এডাল মৰাপাটৰ বাহিৰে আন খেতি হোৱা নাই।

সামগ্ৰীক কাৰণে যে এই লাইনতো তেনে নহয়। তাৰ দৰ্কাৰ সদায় অনুভৱ কৰা হৈছে। সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে সকলো সময়তে দৰ্কাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। এই ৬০ মাইল বাস্তৱত যদি বেলৰ সংযোগ হয় তেন্তে নগাঁও আৰু যোৰহাটলৈ যাবলৈকো সুবিধা হয় গতিকে মই এই প্ৰস্তাব সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ আৰু অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে অসম চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে তাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি এই লাইনটো কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে।

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my full support to the resolution moved by my friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. This is a very important resolution in so far as it intends to develop an area which is very backward. This area is mostly inhabited by ex-tea garden labourers, Mikirs, Nepalis and other backward people, who are naturally backward, and want of proper communication has made these people still more backward. So this resolution is very important in so far as it intends to remove this backwardness of the people and to develop this backward region.

Sir, the people of this area is very poor. Though there is a road communication, the poor people cannot avail the opportunity of such communication because it is very costly. Moreover, the prices of goods which are taken to this area become very high due to high transport cost. As the people are very poor, so it is hardly possible on their part to buy even the daily necessities of their lives at such higher price.

Moreover Sir, we find that the ferry from Silghat to Niamati, which has just been stated by Shri Harinarayan Barua, there is possibility of suspension of steamer ferry. Again we find that along with the partition of the country there is transport bottleneck from Assam to other parts of the country, and

also within the State itself, due to Naga hostilities. Now it is not known when this Naga hostilities will come to an end. For years together it has put the people of this area in great difficulty. The people of Upper Assam have to suffer this difficulty off and on. So, Sir, a permanent link connecting up Upper Assam with Lower Assam is also very essential. From this aspect also, the construction of this Railway line is very important. From various considerations, which have been adduced by my friend in moving this resolution, I find that the construction of the railway line is an immediate necessity. The people of this region are backward not only economically but culturally too. The Mikir people or the ex-tea garden labourers and the Nepalis living in that area, are very backward in education also. Unless proper communication facilities are given these people cannot improve.

Moreover, Sir, this Railway link will develop this region in respect of agriculture also. My friend Shri Sarbewar Bordoloi has said that there is vast area lying fallow in Nowgong district in this region. But I think he is not properly informed. The fact is that there is vast area towards the Brahmaputra river which is flooded by the Brahmaputra and as such no people can live in that area. But as a matter of fact there is also marshy lands which the people cultivate during winter season for Rabi crop and other crops there. So this region can be developed not only by railway line but also by constructing a bund along the Brahmaputra river. If a bund is constructed along the Brahmaputra river then the lands lying fallow can be properly utilised. It is true that the agriculture has not developed in this area for want of proper communication and because of people who are very backward educationally and in other respects also. At the same time I find there is vast possibility of tapping forest resources in this area. So from all these considerations, it is necessary that a railway line should be constructed connecting Jakhlabandha and Badulipara, which to a great extent will develop this area and also benefit the people of Upper Assam in getting all facilities of communication.

So, I support this Resolution, and I hope the House will support it.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোব বন্ধু শ্রীহাজৰীকাই যি প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় সদস্য কেইবা জনেও নানা যুক্তি দিছে মই তাৰ পুনৰুক্তি নকৰো। আমাৰ যিটো মূল ৰেল লাইন পাণ্ডুৰ পৰা তিনচুকীয়া হৈ ডিব্ৰুগৰ ওলাইছে সেইটো কি কাৰণে কৰা হৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে এই সদনত বহুতো আলোচনা হৈছিল; বিশেষকৈ কৃষকসম্প্ৰদায় যি অঞ্চলত অবস্থিত সেই এলাকা বিলাক স্পৰ্শ কৰি এই ৰেললাইনটো যোৱাৰ আবশ্যকতা আছে এই বিষয়ে যুক্তিযুক্ততাৰ প্ৰশ্ন এই সদনত কৰাৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই বুলি মই ভাবো। এই প্ৰশ্নটো সদনত বাহিৰত বিভিন্ন আন্দোলনৰ অংশ হিচাবেও উত্থাপন কৰি অহা হৈছে আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত দাবিও জনোৱা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান যি মূল ৰেল লাইন আছে তাৰ উপৰিও আৰু এটা লাইন যদি চাপৰ মুখৰ পৰা জখলা বন্ধা, বোকাঘাট, যোৰহাট, মৰান, খাৱাং হৈ ডিব্ৰুগৰ-গুৱাটীৰ লগত সংযোগ কৰা যায় তেন্তে আমাৰ পিচপৰা অঞ্চলে দ্ৰুত গতিৰেই যে উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব তাত সন্দেহ নাই।

আজি আমাৰ দেশত আমাৰ নিজা চৰকাৰ হৈছে। ১১ বছৰ আমাৰ মানুহেই শাসন কৰিছে। ইংৰাজ নহয় তথাপিও যে আমি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই এইটো দুখৰ কথা।

এতিয়া যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা এটা অংশক আন এটা অংশৰ লগত অৰ্থাৎ জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাদুলি পৰা এই ৫৮ মাইল মান নতুন বেলপথ তৈয়াৰ কৰি সংযোগ কৰিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অহা এয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব বুলি অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিলেও আমাৰ যথেষ্ট লাভ হ'ব আৰু সেই কাৰণেই মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। এই কথাটো বেল কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত তৎপৰতাৰে সৈতে আলোচনা কৰা উচিত। কিন্তু বেল লাইন তৈয়াৰ কৰিলেই নহয় অন্য কথাও লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত। এতিয়া নগাঁৱৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ মটৰেৰে আহোতে ৩।৫ ঘণ্টা লাগে—মোৰ হিচাপত ২।৫ ঘণ্টাহে লাগিব লাগে। অবশ্যে মাজবাটত ট্ৰেট ট্ৰেন্সপোর্ট বেয়া হৈ পৰি থাকিব কথাটো বেলেগ। কিন্তু গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা নগাঁও বেলেৰে হ'লে বহুত বেচি সময় লাগে। মাল অনা-নিয়াটো অসম্ভৱ সময় লগাব কাৰণে ট্ৰাকৰ প্ৰয়োজনেই বেচি। আনহাতে চাপৰমুখ এনে এখন ঠাই য'ত বহুত সময় এনেয়ে নষ্ট হয়। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত বোধহয় এনে দুৰৱস্থা পূৰ্ণ বেল লাইন কতো নাই। সেই বেল খন গৰু গাৰীৰ বেগত চলে। সেইদৰে চলিলে মানুহটো নেযায়েই বস্তু বাহানি পথাৰেও কেতিয়া গন্তব্য স্থান পাবগৈ কোৱা টান। সেই কাৰণে বেল কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষ তথা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত বিশেষ তৎপৰতাৰে বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰা উচিত যাতে এয় পৰিকল্পনাত যেন প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হয়। আৰু সেই চোৱা বেল লাইন কৰাৰ পাছত জখলাবন্ধাৰ বাদুলি পৰাই দি বেল লাইনেৰ বি সংযোগ কৰণ হ'ব তাৰে ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি অন্ততঃ পাণ্ডুৰ পৰা মৰিয়ানিলৈ চাপৰ মুখেৰি এখন ডিবেক্ট ট্ৰেইন তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত চলা দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ সেই চোৱা কাৰণেই চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব।

ইয়াকৈ কৈ মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shrimati PADMAKUMARI GOHAIN (Moran):

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজাৰীক দেৱে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন জনাইছো। বাদুলি পৰাৰ পৰা জখলাবন্ধালৈ বেল সংযোগ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি নতুন বেল লাইনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো বিশেষ দৰকাৰী আৰু সময়োপযোগী; কাৰণ আজি যিটো বেল লাইন আছে সেই বেল লাইনে উজণি অসমৰ ছাহিদাৰ যোগান ধৰিব পৰা নাই। আমি সততে দেখিছো নগা সকলৰ উৎপাতৰ উজুহাত লৈ বেল প্ৰায়ে বন্ধ থাকে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ যি মটৰ চাভিচ আছে সি মানুহ অহা-যোৱাৰ কাৰণে সদায় সুবিধাজনক নহয় আৰু বহুতে নানা ধৰণৰ অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰা দেখা গৈছে। মই জনাত এই যাতায়তৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে ৩-৪ খন বিয়াত বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে, কাৰণ উজণিত দৰা আৰু নামনিত কণ্যা। দৰা আহি সময়মতে কণ্যা ঘৰ নেপায়। তেওঁলোকৰ টিকট থকা স্বত্বেও ট্ৰেইনত যাবলৈ সুবিধা নাপায় নগাঁৱত নমাই দিলে বাচত যাবলৈকো ঠাই নাই। এনে অৱস্থা হৈছিল যে বিয়া হ'বনে নহয় ক'ব নোৱাৰি আৰু সেই দৰেই কণ্যা ঘৰলৈকে চিঠি দিয়ে। নানা বেমেজালিলৈ চাই বাদুলীপাৰাৰ পৰা শিৱসাগৰলৈ আৰু তাৰ পৰা মৰানলৈ যিটো লাইন আছে সেইটো পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ আগতে নিশ্চয় জখলাবন্ধাৰ পৰা বাৰুলি পাবলৈ যে বেল লাইন হ'ব লাগে বুলি দিয়া প্ৰস্তাৱ সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that a large number of hon. Members of this House has participated in the discussion and supported the resolution. Shri Hari Narayan Barua has rightly pointed out certain difficulties which

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we have been experiencing since the last Great Earthquake. Prior to great earthquake of 1950, we had the water transport by the Brahmaputra upto Dibrugarh and we could transport goods in ships. Since last great earthquake the water transport to Dibrugarh has been stopped and the port has been shifted to Disangmukh. Some times we find that the port is again shifted back to Niamati. That communication had also been disrupted every now and then due to river conditions. Some times it was also found that steamers were not plying regularly from Silghat to Niamati. In this way, we had to experience lots of difficulties in water communication. To me, it will not be easy to improve the water communication, by digging the great Brahmaputra. If I am correct ships can ply regularly in Brahmaputra upto Silghat. Silghat is only at a few miles distance from Jakhalabandha and linked with railway lines. Silghat can easily be improved to a bigger port. A railway line from Jakhalabandha to Badulipara will give direct railway communication to Jorhat and improve the transport facilities greatly.

I quite agree with the argument of Shri Barua that the trouble from Hostile Nagas are of temporary nature and I also hope with him that the Naga trouble would be over. Besides the disturbances, we have got other causes which have been rather stressed by the hon. Members of the House. Hon. Member from Tezpur, Shri Mohikanta Das also pointed out the economic development which will take place if a railway line is constructed in that area. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma has also pointed out that the railway line in that area will greatly help the sugar industry as well as trade and commerce in that area and he added that it will facilitate the visitors to the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary also. Similarly, Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi and Shri Lila Kanta Bora have also stressed the need for a railway line. My friend, Shri Phani Bora rightly pointed out the necessity of the railway line. He pointed out that the present railway line which was constructed did not keep the need of the people in view at that time. A railway line from Jorhat to Nowgong and then to Gauhati will benefit the major portion of the population of the State and it will be of great help to the Agriculturists besides other trade and commerce. Mrs. P. K. Gohain also pointed out the necessity of this railway line and she suggested that if a railway line is introduced from Jakhalabandha to Badulipara and then another line from Moran to Dibrugarh, then it would be easier to have a direct railway line from Dibrugarh to Nowgong and then to Gauhati. This will not only reduce the distance but will also serve a major portion of the population of the State in all respects. I again thank all the hon. Members who have participated and supported this Resolution. I hope the Government of India will take into consideration with regard to the necessity of this railway line and will take up the work in hand as soon as possible. I again thank you, Sir.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture for Minister, Transport): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member, Shri Devendranath Hazarika for bringing this important Resolution before the House. Sir, it is said that "civilisation travels with road". But in the present context of things, the word 'road' may be replaced by the word 'communication'. Progress travels with communication facilities. My friends who have participated in this debate have given sufficient reasons about the utility of such a railway line from Jakhalabandha to Badulipara. They know the geography and the locality. I can't possibly adduce more grounds

than they can do. This Government is very keen to have the railway facilities extended to all the areas of the State because Assam is one of those States which is suffering greatly due to communication difficulties both within and also with outside. But, Sir, Railway being a Central subject, we can not take a decision; we can only recommend acceptance of such a project to the Government of India and plead with them. As a result of our representation some amount of improvements have already been made in some of our railway lines and very recently the Government of India have been extending the railway line in the North Bank from Tezpur. In support of this proposal, my friends have ably pleaded before the House that it would facilitate a large number of people who are hitherto deprived of railway communication facilities. They have also said that it would develop the area through which this line is proposed to pass both economically and otherwise. They have also pointed out before the House the difficulties created by frequent disturbances in the main line. They have also pointed out as to how people have suffered in the absence of an alternative railway line. Let us hope that the difficulties experienced last year caused by subversive activities would not be there. Even then the necessity of an alternative railway line may be there. From that point of view also this would be a helpful proposition. Considering all these aspects, the Government of Assam is of the view that this Resolution should be accepted and I hereby accept the Resolution on behalf of the Government and say that the whole proceedings together with this Resolution will be forwarded to the Government of India with suitable comments for their considerations.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I put the resolution in question.

The question is that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India to take necessary steps to construct a railway line linking Jakhalabandha in Nowgong district with that of Badulipara in Golaghat Subdivision of Sibsagar District.

(The question was adopted).

(Resolution No. 5 standing in the name of Shri Surendra Nath Das was not moved).

Resolution for appointment of a Committee to enquire into the irregularities of supply and price rise of sugar in the State

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move my Resolution No. 6 "This Assembly is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the irregularities of supply and price rise of sugar in the State".

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কথা সদনৰ অজ্ঞাত নহয় যে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যোৱা তিনিবছৰৰে পৰা পূজা অথবা বিহুৰ সময়ত চেনীৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি পায়। এইটোও সদনৰ অজ্ঞাত নহয় যে, এই চেনীৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ ফলত জনসাধাৰণৰ বিশেষ ক্ষতি হৈছে। এই ক্ষতিৰ পৰিমাণ যদি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হয় তেনেহলে ই দই কোটি টকা হ'ব। যেতিয়া চেনীৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি পাইছিল সেই সময়ত আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চৰকাৰক ইয়াৰ কাৰণৰ কাৰণ বিচৰোৱা হৈছিল আৰু সেই সময়ত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এইটো মাত্ৰ সমিধান আহিছিল যে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বেপাৰী সকল দায়ী। যোৱা বিহুৰ সময়ত যেতিয়া হঠাতে চেনীৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি হয় বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য

ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিল আৰু তেতিয়া যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় কৈছিল যি বেপাৰী সকলে সংঘবদ্ধ ভাবে বিহুৰ সুযোগ লৈ বেপৰি ডবা খালাচ নকৰি এটা কৃত্ৰিম সংকটৰ (artificial crisis)ৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত শ্ৰবণ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱে এটা প্ৰশ্নও দিছিল যে কিছমান বেয়া চেনী অসমলৈ আনিছিল আৰু সেই বিলাক গোহাটী এৰিয়াত বিতৰণ হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ বাবাই বাইজৰ বহু অসুবিধা হৈছিল। মই জনাত, তেতিয়া অসমলৈ ৰূপৰিমানৰ চেনী আহিছিল আৰু artificial crisis কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এজন বেপাৰীক সহায় কৰিছিল আৰু তাত অৱশ্যে কোন কোন নিপুণ আছিল মই নাজানো। ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পূজাৰ সময়তো এটা artificial crisis ৰ ফলত বেয়া চেনী বেচি দামত বিক্ৰি হৈছিল আৰু ভাল চেনী আৰু বেচি দামত বিক্ৰি হৈছিল এই বেয়া চেনী বিলাক বাইজে প্ৰায় ৭০ পাৰ চেণ্ট বেচি দামত কিনিব লগিয়া হৈছে। ১৯৫৮ চনত কিছমান বিশেষ কাৰণত চেনীৰ দাম বেচি হৈছিল। তাৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণটো হল তাৰত চৰকাৰে মিল বিলাকৰ ৫০ পাৰ চেণ্ট চেনী control দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ দিছিল আৰু ৫০ পাৰ চেণ্ট নিজ ইচ্ছা মতে বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ দিছিল। নিজ ইচ্ছা দৰত বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ দিয়া চেনী দেশত বহুত বেচি দামত বিক্ৰী হল। ইয়াৰ লগত কোন কোন জৰিত আছে মই কব নোৱাৰো। দামৰ ওপৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ restriction থকা স্বত্বেও কেনেকৈ অতিপাত বেচি দামত চেনী বেচিব পাৰিলে? এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতি বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ কি ব্যবস্থা হল তাৰ কোনো খবৰ আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত পোৱা নাই। গতিকে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা চলিছে। দামৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ থকা স্বত্বেও কেনেকৈ বেচি দামত বিক্ৰী হয়? গুৱাহাটীত এটা অসমৰ বাহিৰা farm এ যথেষ্ট টকা ঘটিছে বুলি শুনা যায় আৰু সেই farm কোন পদ্ধতিৰে সেই কাম কৰিছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে। গতিকে যিটো চেনীৰ দাম বাঢ়িছিল সেইটো এটা artificial crisis. এই বছৰ পূজাৰ সময়ত নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত দাম আছিল ৪২.৫০ কিন্তু বজাৰত বিক্ৰী হৈছিল ৩৯ টকাত। এই বাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ নামত চেনী আহিছিল আৰু চৰকাৰে বেপাৰীক allot কৰি দিছিল।

আজি আমি socialistic society গঠন কৰিবলৈ সজ্জ্বদ্ধ হৈছো। কিন্তু সমাজৰ ওপৰত শোষণ কেনেকৈ চলে আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি দিয়া বস্তুৰ দাম কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িবলৈ পায়? গতিকে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এইটো খুব বেচি ৰকমে সমালোচনা হয় যে উৎসবৰ সময়ত জনসাধাৰণক চাবিও কালৰ পৰা শোষণ কৰে। যোৱা পূজাৰ সময়ত Apex Marketing এ চেনী আনিছিল আৰু বিলাই দিছিল ইয়াৰ মাজত কি কথা আছে? জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এইটো আলোচনা হৈ আছে সেইকাৰণে আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিবিলাক বস্তুৰ দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হয় সেই দামৰ লগত বস্তু কিনা-বেচাত আমাৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই। মই উদাহৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কও যে বৰ্তমান যি state trading চলিছে আৰু যি দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছে আজি গোটেই ঠাইতে সেই নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দামত কিনা-বেচা হোৱা নাই। যি সকলে কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য বিক্ৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই অথচ কিনিবাই তেওলোকে নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত মূল্যত চাউল পোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ে supply বিভাগক monopoly দিয়া হৈছে ইয়াৰ এটা সম্প্ৰদায় জড়িত নহয়। চৰকাৰৰ সহায়ত কেইটা-মান মানুহে অবাধে এই দুৰ্নীতি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰো জানো জগৰীয়া নহয়? ইয়াত কিছমান চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কেইজনমান কাৰবাৰীৰ লগত দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত হৈছে চৰকাৰে এইবিলাকৰ ঠিকমতে অনুসন্ধান নকৰি অকল এটা ব্যবসায়ী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত দোষ জাপি দিয়াটো নিতান্ত অনুচিত হৈছে। এই কথা সদনে বিবেচনা কৰাটো দৰ্কাৰ। যিসকল বেপাৰী এই দুৰ্নীতিত লিপ্ত আছে তেওলোকৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ অকণো সহানুভূতি নাই কিন্তু অনুসন্ধান নকৰি দোষী গাৰাস্ত নকৰি গোটেই

এটা শ্ৰেণীক দোষাৰোপ কৰা নিত্য অনুচিত। আজি আমি দেশত সমাজবাদী দল গঠন কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো। যদি কোনোবাই সমাজক শোষণ কৰে সেইলোক বিলাকক বাহিৰ কৰিব লাগিব। যদি চেনীৰ দাম চৰকাৰে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছিল তেন্তে বিহুৰ সময়ত আৰু পূজাৰ সময়ত সেই চেনীৰ দাম কিয় বৃদ্ধি হ'ল। এই সদনত আলোচনা হৈছে কিন্তু তাৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে জানিলে ভবিষ্যত তাৰ হাত সাৰাৰ সুযোগ পাব।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত বেতন আছে যদি বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বেচি হয় সেই অনুপাতে দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি নহয়। এই দৈনন্দিন বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম অনুসাৰে কৃষিজাত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হয়, ধনিৰ নুলাও সেই অনুপাতে হয়। অনৰ্থক দাম উঠিলে সেই হেচা এই জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত পৰে। এনে অৰ্থনৈতিক হেচা বিলাক আমাৰ সকলো উন্নয়নৰ আচনিৰ ওপৰতো পৰি বাধা পৰে। গতিকে strike আদিৰ উদ্ভব হয়। তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসহযোগ কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ দায়ী সেইদায়িত্বৰ কাৰণে সদন সজাগ হোৱা উচিত। গতিকে আমি যেতিয়া দেশৰ গৰীব জনসাধাৰণৰ কথা ভাবো তেতিয়া আমাৰ মন অসন্তুষ্ট হয়। আনকি চৰকাৰ বদলালৈ তাৰ জাগে। কিন্তু ভাবো গাভৰীৰ মতে সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰিলে চেঠা কৰাই ভাল। গতিকে মই নিবেদন কৰো এই প্ৰস্তাবত উল্লেখ কৰা enquiry committee টো গঠন কৰি তাৰ অনুসন্ধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা প্ৰস্তাবটো সদনে গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

ইয়াত চৰকাৰে যি statement দিছিল তাত এটা sweeping remark এটাৰ অকল এটা শ্ৰেণীক দোষী বুলি কৈছে। মই কও যে Supply Secretary য়ে Trade Advisory Committee য়ে অনুমোদন কৰা agent ক নিয়োগ নকৰি আন কিছুমান agent ক নিয়োগ কৰিছিল। এইবিষয়টোৰ তদন্ত কৰাটো পবিত্ৰ সদনৰ নিশ্চয় পবিত্ৰ কাম হ'ব। এই সদনে আৰু চৰকাৰে এই দুৰ্নীতি মৰ্মিসূৰ কৰাটো এটা পবিত্ৰ কাম হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো।

এই চেনীৰ কাৰণেই ভাৰতৰ খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীঅজিত প্ৰসাদ জৈনে মন্ত্ৰীপদ প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিলে। সেই দৰেই আমাৰ খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েও ইন্তফা দি জনসাধাৰণক এৰি দিয়ক দেখিব এই সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব। এই পবিত্ৰ সদনৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য এই দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা। সেই কাৰণেই মই প্ৰস্তাব কৰিছো যে এখন তদন্ত কমিটি গঠন কৰিব আৰু বিষয়টো তদন্ত কৰি এটা বিপৰীত সদনত দাখিল কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই প্ৰস্তাবটো সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The resolution moved is: This Assembly is of opinion that a committee be appointed to enquire into the irregularities of supply of Sugar in the State.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was wondering while reading the Resolution whether it should have been in the present form or not. This Resolution is in present tense. It runs as follows:

"This Assembly is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to enquire into irregularities of supply and price rise of Sugar in the State."

But my friend himself admits that the price of sugar is today reasonable rather it is under-selling and there is no irregularity. Therefore, *prima facie* this Resolution is irrelevant and not worthy of considerations. But in his

speech, Sir, although the Resolution refers to the present, he spoke of the past history. After letting off his steam in the two successive sessions of the Assembly—in 1959 September session, as well as in the last Budget session—I expected that my friend would be cool but he has taken this opportunity to speak more in support of a certain community than in support of his resolution. In order to support them and their stand, Sir, my friend has been repeatedly saying that the Minister or the Government made a statement only accusing a particular community for the past sugar crisis. But his statement is not correct. I would have been to happy if my friend would have pointed out from the proceedings of the House as to whether I said that a particular community and that too alone was responsible for the sugar crisis. In fact he cannot. I have got a copy of my speech which I delivered on 19th September 1959 in the House. Now here I find, Sir, that I stated that a particular community was entirely responsible for the sugar crisis. I said, Sir, apart from scarcity psychology and bad behaviour of a section of a traders there were other causes:—viz. the source of supply was outside the State; that the allotment, despatch etc., of sugar were controlled by the Government of India, that there was no provision in the law to control the retail market, I added that transport difficulties coupled with other complications as one more causes of the sugar crisis in 1959. My friend want me to resign like the Central Minister for the sugar crisis of 1959. Why should I? I did not say that my Government or its action was responsible for the crisis.

The Government of India undertook the responsibility whatever it may be. Accordingly a Minister resigned. Hence there is no question of resignation on my part. I did not undertake any responsibility for the sugar muddle. Whatever responsibility the Government of India had they had taken it.

We have a very slender railway line with limited capacity and as such it becomes uncertain occasionally. There are natural calamities resulting in interruption of the communication. So long our communication with the outside is not improved these difficulties may occur at intervals. Nobody can prevent them altogether.

With regard to the traders I had never stated that all the traders behaved wrongly. What I said was this that a section of traders behaved wrongly and I stand by that statement. Sir, proceedings of this House bears eloquent testimony to what I had said. It was stated by the the Leader of the Opposition that the traders asked for 8,000 tons of sugar but the Government asked for 5,000 tons only. Hence the crisis. At the time I submitted before the House that it was not correct. I said if we had an allotment of 5,000 tons and if the traders had not tried to sell a part of the stock received in the black-market or if they would not have tried to hoard or actually hoarded it there could not have been any scarcity. Ultimately Government took over the business and gave it to the Assam Apex Co-operative Marketing Society. The Apex Co-operative Society did the work satisfactorily. Only on one occasion in April last year because of the transport bottleneck we had to suffer: firstly for the failure of the railways to supply the wagons and secondly because of not taking delivery of a large number of wagons within the Alipurduar railway district and Pandu. The system followed by the Apex is being followed more or less today. All the sugars are now booked on Government account, Government distribute the sugar through dealers preference being given to co-operative. Almost same procedure was followed

by the Apex Co-operative Society. Although we in average bring only 5,000 tons of sugar, there is no difficult Sir, I have found that there was no sugar crisis this year during the Pujahs. Now, in fact, the traders have represented that less sugar should be brought--they do not even want 5,000 tons of sugar per month. They want about $3\frac{1}{2}$ thousand tons only. Sugar is being under-sold today. So in the last month we had to reduce the quantity. This shows that the propaganda made by a section of traders that the sugar crisis was due to Government's failure to bring 8,000 tons of sugar per month is baseless.

It will also be seen that since there is no scarcity there is no question of an enquiry in the terms of the Resolution as it stands now. Rather I should say that the Resolution should have read: A committee be appointed to enquire as to why sugar is under-selling in the State.

In any case, as to the causes of the high prices of sugar in the past crisis I had given sufficient reasons in my speech before the House.

After that the House debated on the subject in two successive sessions. Mr. Hira Lal Patwary, at the time, the House would remember, did not ask for an enquiry.

Now my friend wants an enquiry posing to have all the solicitude for the poor people of the State. Sir, if the enquiry would have been demanded by him at that time I would have understood its implication and could have judged whether my friend had any real sympathy for the poor people and sincerity about his proposal. To have an enquiry now means wastage of public money and as such I oppose the resolution.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে স্নাত্ত যোৱা ১৯৫৯ চনৰ Proceedings ৰে পাঠ কৰিছে কিন্তু বিহব সময়ৰ এটা reference দাঙি ধৰি sweeping remark কৰিছিল যি বেপাৰী সকলে চেনীৰ ডবা খালাচ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে কৃত্ৰিম অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেই বিবৃতি পাঠ কৰা নাই।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply, etc.) : Sir, this is correct. My friend should read my speech and not misrepresent me.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : গতিকে মই কব খুজিছো এই সম্বন্ধীয় এটা প্ৰস্তাব মই যোৱা অধিবেশনত দিছিলো কিন্তু এইটো admit নকৰিলে। কাজেই আমাৰ কালৰ পৰা Sincerity is there : ক্ৰটি হোৱা নাই।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I appreciate this.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : গতিকে ভবিষ্যতে যাতে জন সাধাৰণে suffer নকৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্রী মহোদয় যেন সজাগ থাকে। কো নো বেপাৰীৰ ব্যক্তিগত মতামত লৈ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা order issue নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

তাৰ পিচত মই এই কথাটো জনাব খুজিছো যি ইংৰাজী ভাষাৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰোঁতে Present time আৰু Past timeৰ দুটা অৰ্থ কৰিব পাৰি মই আগৰ টাইমৰ অনুসন্ধানৰ কথাহে অৰ্থ কৰিছিলো। তেনেস্থলত, মোৰ মূল প্ৰস্তাৱটো বাতিল হৈ যাব লাগিছিল। কাজেই গতস্য শোচনা নাস্তি ভবিষ্যতে যাতে ৰাইজৰ কষ্ট নহয় সেই ভাৱেই মই এইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ অনুৰোধ আৰু আশ্বাস ক্ৰমে উঠাই লৈছো।

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

(Resolution Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were not moved, the Members being absent).

Resolution Re: asking Government to withdraw the move for enhancement of land revenue in the Kamrup district and elsewhere

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: (Nalbari-West): Sir, I beg to move in view of present economic crisis in the life of peasantry in Assam, this Assembly is of opinion that any move to enhance land revenue in the district of Kamrup and elsewhere, be with immediately by Government.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো বৰ্তমান সময়ত অতি উপযোগী বিবেচনা কৰি উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছো।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন কৃষিপ্ৰধান। ইয়াৰ শতকৰা ৭০ জনৰ পৰা ৮০ জন লোকে খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি চলে। কৃষক ৰাইজৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ ওপৰতেই, মূলতঃ দেশৰ উন্নয়ন নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমাৰ কৃষক ৰাইজৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক অৱস্থা উন্নয়ন হোৱাৰ দূৰৰ কথা, ক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে অবনতিৰ কাললৈহে আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। ১৯২৭ চনৰে পৰা আজি লৈকে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ যি বিলাক চৰকাৰী হিচাব পত্ৰ আছে সেই বিলাক ঘাটি চালে দেখা যায় যে সেই সকল খেতিয়কৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক অৱস্থা কোনো বৰকম উন্নতি হোৱা নাই, বৰং দিনকদিনে অবনতি হৈ হৈছে। সেই সম্পৰ্কত মই এই কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰো যে কৃষক ৰাইজৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰাবস্থাৰ বাবেই লৰ্ড আৰউইনৰ দিনত হোৱা ঘূৰণীয়া মেজৰ মেলত মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে কৈছিল খেতিয়ক সকলৰ শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ খাজনা কমিব লাগে বুলি। আন হাতে ভাৰতৰ জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰচিৰ্দ্দিং যদি চোৱা যায়, তাতে দেখা যায় যে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অৱস্থাক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে বেয়া হৈ অহা কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰৰ পৰা খাজনা আৰু টেক্চৰ বোজা কমাব বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰা হৈছে।

গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ হিচাবত দেখা যায় যে ১৯২৭ চনত ধানৰ মোগ ২ টকা আছিল, ১৯৫৫ চনত হয় ১০ টকা, সৰিয়হ ১৯২৭ চনত ২১।০, ১৯৫৫ চনত হয় ২০, গুৰ আছিল ১০, ১৯৫৫ চনত হয় গৈ ২০, মৰাপাট আছিল মোগে ১০, ১৯৫৫ চনত হয় গৈ ২০। ১৯২৭ চনৰ দামৰ হাৰ ১৯৫৭ চনৰ লগত তুলনা কৰি চালে খেতিৰ বস্তৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি হোৱা দেখা যায় কিন্তু আকৌ যদি খেতিয়কৰ ব্যৱহাৰ্য লাগতিয়াল বস্তৰ দামৰ লগত তুলনা কৰি চোৱা হয়, তেতিয়া দেখা যায় যে খেতিৰ বস্তৰ তুলনাত অন্য বস্তৰ দাম অনেক গুণে বেচি। বস্তৰ দাম ৫৫ চনত যি হাৰে বাঢ়ি গল আজি ৬০ চনতে কমক চাৰি কিছুমান বস্তৰ দাম বঢ়িছেহে। দেখা যায় ১৯২৭ চনত খেতিয়কৰ যি অৱস্থা আছিল আজিও খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থাৰ তাতকৈ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰী কালৰ পৰা খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা বৃদ্ধি পাইছে বুলি দেখুৱাইছে কিন্তু খেতিয়কৰ standard of living ৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিলে দেখিব যে খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়াৰ কাললৈহে গৈছে। তাৰ উপৰি চৰকাৰী টেক্সৰ হাৰ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। চেলছ-টেক্স

দোকামৰ বিড়িৰ ওপৰত আদায় কৰা হয় কিন্তু প্রকৃততে সেইটো ভৰিব লাগে খৰিদদাৰে। তাৰপিছত প্রফেশ্যনেল টেক্স টোও খেতিয়কৰ নৰত পৰেগৈ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে উকীলৰ ওপৰত ডাক্তৰৰ ওপৰত প্রফেশ্যনেল টেক্স লগোৱা হয় কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে সেইটো আদায় কৰি লয় ফিজৰ মাধ্যমেৰে এই মানুহবোৰৰ পৰা। আমি জানো যে টেক্স আৰু খাজানা নহলে দেশ নচলে কিন্তু উকীল, ডাক্তৰ আদি বিভিন্ন ব্যৱসায় লোকৰ ফিজৰ হাৰৰ ওপৰত কোনো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলেই পৰোক্ষ ভাৱে লগীয়া হয় গৈ। তাৰ পাচত ছাত্ৰৰ নাছুল, কিতাপ পত্ৰৰ দাম আদি বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ কাৰণেও খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰিছে। এতিয়া আকৌ বেটাৰমেন্ট লেভী লগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিয়ক সকলেই বেচি ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্ত হব। মধ্যাতিৰি ভাল দৰে নৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকল ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। আমাক কোৱা হয় যে, ৰাইজৰ সহযোগ নহলে দেশৰ গঠন নুলক কামবোৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য তাৰে হব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু ৰাইজে সহযোগ কৰিবলৈ নিজৰ প্ৰেৰণা পাবলৈ যি পৰিস্থাৰ শক্তিৰ দৰ্কাৰ সেই শক্তি চৰকাৰে যোগাইছে জানো। স্বাধীনতা পালে খাজানা কমিব বুলি সেই সময়ত স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামত অংশ গ্ৰহণকাৰী আনালোকে কৈ কুৰিছিলো। দেশনেতা সকলেও কৈছিল কিন্তু স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পাচত খাজানা বৃদ্ধিহে হল।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 7th October, 1960.

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

APPENDIX I

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIA-
TION FOR 1960-61

No. 1

Shri HARESWAR DAS to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.24,290, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "B—State Excise Duties".

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

2. The remaining amount of Rs.2,400 is also necessary for maintenance of the same vehicle for the period from 1st July 1960 to 21st February 1961.

No. 2

Shri HARESWAR DAS to move :

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

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 1,46,71,500

II.—Additional amount now required 50,00,000

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

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.(a)—Conservancy and Work—					
IX.—Suspense ..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000	..	50,00,00
Total ..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
Deduct—Recoveries—					
Deduct—Suspense ..	(—)50,00,000	..	(—)50,00,000	..	(—)50,00,000
Net total ..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional amount of Rs.45,158, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "12.—Taxes on Vehicles".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	7,99,100
II.—Additional amount now required ...	45,158
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly			Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Charges for collection under Motor Vehicles Act—						
Pay of Officer ..	56,400	7,800	10,000	..	10,000	
Pay of Establishment	1,75,000	36,716	15,000	336	15,336	
Allowances and hono-raia.	1,24,000	37,750	12,650	7,172	19,822	
Total ..	..	..	37,650	7,508	45,158	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No. 4

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

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

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	1,71,35,500
II.—Additional amount now required ..	44,442
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—State Legislature—B.2—State Legislature Secretariat—					
3. Allowances and honora- ria.	56,900	..	9,500	..	9,500
4. Contingencies ..	95,568	..	10,200	..	10,200
D.—Secretariat and Head- quarter Establishment—					
D.—I.—(a) Directorate of Statistics.	4,20,486	..	..	7,500	7,500
F.—District Administra- tion—					
F.—I.—General Establish- ment—					
7. Expenditure in connec- tion with Naga Hills Operation.	..	..	17,242	..	17,242
Total ..	..	..	36,942	7,500	44,442

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

(c) The additional amount of Rs.1,000, is required for payment of Medical expenses of one Member of the Legislative Assembly amounting to Rs.1,184-25 nP. which is unanticipated. Grant originally voted is inadequate to meet the expenses and thus fallen short.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,26,554, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly Rs. 3,99,45,300

II.—Additional amount now required 3,26,554

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.-G.—C.I.D.—(a) C.I.D. (Proper)~					
4. Contingencies ..	1,12,608	..	15,000	..	15,000
2.-(c) W. T. Department	10,79,052	..	1,11,365	..	1,11,365
3.-H.—Home Guards, Village Defence Organisation	3,10,051	..	90,196	..	90,196
4.-J.—Works—					
(a) Original Works—					
1. Police	1,20,000	45,000	69,993	..	69,993
Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga Hostiles.	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Total .. ..	..	..	3,06,554	20,000	3,26,554

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

A sum of Rs.73,365, is necessary to meet the increased demand for purchase of wireless sets and spare parts.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 6

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.52,13,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for administration of the head "37—I.—Education".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	5,83,29,800
II.—Additional amount now required	...	...	...	...	52,13,600
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—					

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL					
1.-G.—Direct Grant to Non-Government Secondary School—					
(b) Non-recurring	..	..	37,500	..	37,500
2.-S.—Miscellaneous—(c) Other Miscellaneous charges.	7,26,400	5,950	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
(11)—DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—					
1.-C.—3.—Direct grants to Non-Government Arts Colleges—Provision of funds for raising the reservation of fee income.	22,500	...	2,02,500	..	2,02,500
2.-F.—3.—Government Secondary Schools—(c) Introduction of Hindi in Government Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.	2,400	..	21,654	..	21,654
3.-G.—3.—Direct Grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools—(g) Provision of funds for raising the reservation of fee income.					
(i) Aided Middle English,	33,100	..	2,97,90	..	2,97,900

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) Aided High Schools	72,000	..	6,48,000	..	6,48,000
(h) Provision of funds for giving recur- ring grants to partially Aided M. E. Schools.	14,600	..	1,31,080	..	1,31,080
(i) Provision of funds for giving grants to certain Venture High Schools.	15,000	..	1,35,000	..	1,35,000
(j) Provision of funds for giving increased D. A. to em- ployees of certain recognised Ven- ture M. E. Schools.	12,000	..	1,08,000	..	1,08,000
4. L-3—Grant to the State Basic Education Board—					
(i) Improvement of pay scales of junior and Senior Teachers and attendance officers.	47,52,000	..	11,47,000	..	11,47,000
(l) Taking over of 460 Venture Lower Primary Schools— (non-recurring).	6,900	..	62,100	..	62,100
Venture Lower Pri- mary Schools (Re- curring).	57,960	..	5,21,640	..	5,21,640
(m) Taking over of 14 Venture—					
Middle Vernacular Schools (non-re- curring).	1,680	..	15,120	..	15,120
Middle Vernacular Schools (Recur- ring).	4,500	..	40,796	..	40,796

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. N.3—Direct grants to non-Government Special School.					
(c) Non-recurring grants-in-aid to Shrimanta Sankar Blind School, Nowgong.	400	..	3,600	..	3,600
(d) Recurring grants to Sangit Natak Academy	450	..	4,050	..	4,050
(e) Recurring grants to Lalit Kala Academy.	1,250	..	11,250	..	11,250
6. R.3—Scholarships	1,09,100	..	860	..	860
7. S.3—Miscellaneous—					
(a) Improvement of Library Service.	14,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
8. V. Amount—Transferred to the Fund for Advancing Loans to non-Government Schools and Colleges.	1,25,000	..	11,25,000	..	11,25,000
(III) DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (CENTRAL).					
9. L.4—Grant to State Basic Education Board—					
(iii) Extension Scheme.	23,000	..	13,250	..	13,250
10. S.4—Miscellaneous—					
(ii) Development of Regional Language.	..	..	82,000	..	82,000
11. S.4—Miscellaneous—					
(vi) Extension Scheme.	..	..	2,90,950	14,350	3,05,300
Total	..	..	51,99,250	14,350	52,13,600

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NORMAL

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

				Rs.
1. Panitola Aided High School	...	...	...	9,000
2. Soota Aided High School	...	...	...	10,000
3. Titabar M.R.S. High School	...	...	...	8,500
4. Gopalthan Polytechni Inst.	...	...	...	10,000
			Total	37,500

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

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

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

PLAN SCHEMES

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

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

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

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

The expenditure will be borne entirely by Government of India.

No. 7

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY to move :

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

Rs.

I.—Grant original voted by the Assembly ... 2,15,83,000

II.—Additional amount now required ... 3,50,000

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

No.8

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY to move:

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

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	18,72,600
II.—Additional amount now required	1,37,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
E.—Grants-in-aid contribution, etc., expenditure in connection with border relief—subsidy to develop private fisheries.	..	4,00,000	...	1,37,006	1,37,000
Total	1,37,000	1,37,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.9

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,18,424, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation.—I—Co-operative Societies".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	67,96,300
II.—Additional amount now required	1,18,424
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.10

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.28,464, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 66,94,000
II.—Additional amount now required	28,464
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.11

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI to move :

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

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 2,50,000

II.—Additional amount now required 51,000

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly			Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Industries—						
Second Five Year Plan—						
A.—Provincial Organisation—						
Liaison—						
1. Pay of officer	14,375	..	14,375
2. Pay of establishment	5,200	..	5,200
3. Allowance and hono- noraria.	11,425	..	11,425
4. Contingencies	20,000	..	20,000
Total	51,000	..	51,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No. 12

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move:

On the recommendation of Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.22,84,771, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 7,36,10,600

II.—Additional amount now required ... 22,84,771

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—					
A.—Original Works—					
(a) Buildings—					
(1) Police—					
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	5,50,000	1,90,000	2,23,700	...	2,23,700
(b) Communications—					
(1) Ordinary Roads ..	9,27,364	1,85,000	11,150	...	11,150
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	14,05,000	21,06,600	25,000	9,83,921	10,08,921
4. Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary.	18,78,000	10,25,000	33,000	8,000	41,000
Development Scheme—					
(Second Five Year Plan)—					
Centrally Sponsored Schemes—					
A.-4.—Original Works—					
(a) Buildings—					
1. Education ...	2,00,000	7,00,000	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
Total ..	..	..	12,92,850	9,91,921	22,84,771

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kindly see Appendix "A"

No. 13

Shri HARESWAR DAS to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.72.44,025, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 53,51,700

II.—Additional amount now required ... 72,44,025

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

Minor Head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Famine Relief—					
I. Ordinary—					
Relief Work ..	2,50,000	7,50,000	..	13,00,000	13,00,000
(b) Gratuitous Relief..	4,50,000	1,67,000	41,50,000	17,48,529	58,98,529
II. Border Relief Scheme—					
(a) Relief Works ...	..	11,00,000	..	44,496	44,496
(b) Gratuitous Relief ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Total ..	..	..	41,50,000	30,94,025	72,44,025

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

Relief Works (Border Relief Scheme)

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

Gratuitous Relief (Ordinary—General Areas)

The amount of Rs.40,00,000 is necessary to section rehabilitation grant upto a maximum of Rs.50 per family and gratuitous relief both in cash and kind to the victims of recent disturbances in Assam including help to the affected students. The gratuitous relief is necessary both in and outside the camp. The original budget provision of 4,50,000 for such purpose is quite inadequate for the requirement of the situation. As such, expenditure had to be incurred in granting relief by obtaining advances from the Contingency Fund and the present demand is for regularising the expenditure already incurred and advanced from the Contingency Fund and also for meeting the expenditure that may come up during the remaining months of the current financial year. The amount so far advanced from the Contingency Fund is Rs.17,11,000 and it is estimated that a further sum of Rs.22,89,000 will be necessary in regard during the rest of this year especially when the families in Cachar (2,000 families) and those in West Bengal (37,000 persons) return to the State.

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

Gratuitous Relief (Ordinary)—Sixth Schedule Areas

Rupees 4,58,000 was required for supply of petrol, grease, lubricants and maintenance of the relief vehicles engaged in carrying food stuff to Mizo District affected by flood scarcity.

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

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

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

Rupees 4,900 was required for giving relief to the five victim of Mikir Hills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gratuitous Relief (Border Relief)

Sixth Schedule Areas

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

No. 14

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) to move:

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

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 49,18,900

II.—Additional amount now required 75,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Amount originally included in the appropriation Account		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83—I—Payment of commuted value of Pensions.	1,00,000	..	75,000	..	75,000
Total	..	..	75,000	..	75,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) to move:

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

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 21,88,000

II.—Additional amount now required ... 50,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly			Additional amount now required			Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Development Scheme— under Article 275-C -2(2)—Miscellaneous Contribution.	1,30,000	5,08,000		—	50,000		50,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No. 16

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 4,08,907 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purpose, etc.,"

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 19,63,400

II.—Additional amount now required ... 4,08,907

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.—Contributions—					
III.—Miscellaneous Contributions—	2,85,000	..	..	2,50,000	2,50,000
I. Miscellaneous Com-pensations	..	..	10,675	..	10,675
J. Miscellaneous and unfor-seen charges Miscellanc-ous Charges.	7,08,400	1,080	1,41,232	..	1,48,232
Total	..	..	1,58,907	2,50,000	4,08,907

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

1—An area of 483B—3K—6L of land was requisitioned in Lakhimpur District of Military during the last war under the Defence of India rules and subsequently derequisitioned in the year 1947 and possession given to the owners. The compensation assessed by the Requisition Officer for this lands were found very low and so they claimed compensation at higher rates. The Collector then referred the cases to the Arbitrator who awarded a sum of Rs.10,675 in 1958 for these cases viz—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| (1) Arbitration case No.5 1955—56 | ... | Rs.868·50 nP. |
| (2) Arbitration case No.2 1955—56 | ... | Rs.6,533·75nP. |
| (3) Arbitration case No.3 1955—56 | ... | Rs.3,109·81nP. |
| (4) Arbitration case No.4 1955—56 | ... | Rs.162·56nP. |

Total Rs.10,674·62 nP. or Say Rs.10,675

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

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

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

J—An area of 3K-11L of land in Dibrugarh Subdivision was acquired for rehabilitation of erosion affected people of Dibrugarh town. The acquisition proposal was received in the 1st week of February, 1960 when there was no time to make any provision in the current year's budgets. As the amount is to be paid to the interested party immediately, it is necessary to provide Rs.7,410 by Supplementary Demand.

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

No. 17

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

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. ...	44,41,800
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	1,29,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Contributions—					
1. Grant to Local Bodies for general purposes—	40,61,785	..	20,000	..	20,000
2. Grants to Local Bodies for increasing emoluments of Low paid employees.	3,60,000	..	1,09,000	..	1,09,000
Total ..	—	..	1,29,000	..	1,29,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

2. Government of India ordered that relief in the shape of *Ad-hoc* increase in the D. A. should be given to the low paid employees of the Local Bodies for a period of 4 year with effect from 1957-58 and promised to contribute 9/3rd share of the total expenditure. Provision of this amount, i. e., Rs.1,09,000 is necessary in the Budget by Supplementary grant to distribute the amount to the Local Bodies for the year 1960-61. Out of the current year's provision of Rs.3,60,000 a sum of Rs.2,19,494 has been utilised to meet the arrears of 1959-60. In view of the unforeseen and increasing demand due to the setting up of new Town Committees the balance of Rs.1,41,000 is inadequate to meet the current year's requirement. Hence the Supplementary Demand is preferred,

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Supply Minister) :
On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.78,70,212 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. 31,07,500

II.—Additional amount now required ... 78,80,212

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

It may also be mentioned here that when the estimate for probable expenditure in Mizo District during the current financial year on account of transport subsidy was formed during middle of last financial year it was anticipated that it would be possible to keep the expenditure limited upto Rs.13 lakhs and accordingly provision was also made in budget for a sum of Rs.28,00,000 which includes

sum of Rs.10 lakhs for United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Rs.5 lakhs for Garo Hills on account of border subsidy. But due to gradual deterioration of food position in Mizo District where food stuff are required to be supplied on Government account to the remotest corner of the District by air dropping and other means of transport, the original estimate has undergone a radical change and on actual working it has been reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Mizo that on an average a sum of Rs.11,24,316 per month will be necessary to meet the expenditure. Besides the above amount, a large amount will also be necessary to meet the air freight for air dropping foodstuffs in Mizo District which will have to be paid by the Deputy Director of Supply, Cachar. This additional demand of Rs.78,70,212 is only for the period upto October, 1960 after which the position will be reviewed.

1.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 1,50,500
 11.—Additional amount now required 35,000

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

Total	Additional amount now required		Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Total
	Sixth Schedule Areas	General Areas	Sixth Schedule Areas	General Areas	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,000	..	35,000	..	1,50,500	1,85,500
35,000	..	35,000	..	1,50,500	1,85,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Since this demand to regularize the said advance from G. F.

No. 19

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.35,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57. —Miscellaneous (VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarship, etc.)"

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 1,61,500
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	35,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for :—		

Major and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Charges in England—Development Schemes—Scholarships ¹	1,00,000	..	35,000	..	35,000
Total	.. 1,00,000	...	35,000	..	35,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Hence this demand to regularise the said advance from C. F.

No. 20

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) to move :

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

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. Rs. 83,50,000

II.—Additional amount now required ... 8,00,000

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

Major and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Arcas	General	Sixth Schedule Arcas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Second Five Year Plan—					
A. 3.—Investment in other Commercial concerns—					
3.—National Projects Construction Corporation (Private Limited)—Purchase of shares by the Government ..					
	8,00,000	..	8,00,000
Total	8,00,000	..	8,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

For details please see Appendix 'A'.

No. 21

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.40,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

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

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

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
A.—Original Works—					
(b) Communications—					
Ordinary Roads ..	10,81,600	2,75,000	40,000	..	40,000
Total	...	..	40,000	...	40,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kindly see Appendix "A",

No. 22

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,45,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc., [I.—Loans to Local Bodies]".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 30,00,000

II.—Additional amount now required ... 2,45,200

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

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by the State Government Normal—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. Loans to Local Bodies.	5,00,000	..	2,45,200	..	2,45,200

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

STATEMENT

1. Rs. 2,00,000 :—For implementation of Water Works at Goalpara.

2. Rs. 45,200 :—For extension of the Dhubri Refugee Market.

No. 23

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) to move:

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

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. Rs. 37,50,000

II.—Additional amount now required 1,39,00,000

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

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

Loans and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Loans to Local Funds, etc.—

1. Advances to cultivators.	9,00,000	17,70,000	..	29,00,000	29,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.	10,00,000	80,000	1,10,00,000	..	1,10,00,000

Total	1,10,00,000	29,00,000	1,39,00,000
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

2. The amount of Rs.1,10,00,000 is necessary to sanction rehabilitation loans both in cash and kind to the victims of recent disturbances in Assam. Approximately 10,000 families have directly been affected during the disturbances. The original budget provision of Rs.10,00,000 for such purpose is quite inadequate to meet the requirement of the situation. As such expenditure had to be incurred in granting loans by obtaining advance from the Contingency Fund and the present demand is for regularising the expenditure already incurred and advanced from the Contingency Fund and also for meeting the expenditure that may come during the remaining months of the current financial year. The amount so far advanced from the Contingency Fund is Rs.44,77,000 and it is estimated that a further sum of Rs.65,23,300 will be necessary in this regard during the rest of this year, especially when the families in Cachar (2,000) and those in West Bengal (37,000 persons) return to the State.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Agriculture Minister) to move:

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

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 16,40,700

II.—Additional amount now required ... 50,00,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loan and Advances by the State Government— I.—Normal—Loans to Co-operative Societies for improvement of Agriculture.	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
Total	50,00,000	..	50,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

No. 25

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries)
to move:

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 the 31st March 1961, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. [VI—Industrial Loans]".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly		...			14,70,000
II.—Additional amount now required		...			2,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary demand will be accounted for—					
Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Loans to Local Funds, Private parties, etc.—Industrial loans.	4,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
Total	..	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Hence the Supplementary Demand,

No. 26

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Industries) to move :

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

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..		9,00,000
II.—Additional amount now required ...		10,30,000
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary demand will be accounted for :—		...

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Loans and Advance by the State Government—Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. Loans to Major Industries.	9,00,000	... ..	10,30,000	—	10,30,000	
Total	...	..	10,30,000	...	10,30,000	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is necessary for granting a loan to M/S Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd., sponsored by the Government of Assam, for its working capital. Current year's plan provision for the Spun Silk Mill project is Rs.5.50 lakhs under the head "72.—Capital Outlay, etc., which has been invested towards the share capital of the Company. Besides this, there is a provision of Rs.5 lakhs for construction work in the Public Works Department budget under "81.—Capital Accounts, etc.". The working capital of Rs.10 lakhs is required for purchase of raw materials, cost of erection staff, labour expenses, etc. It has been decided to meet these expenditure by giving a loan to the Company. Hence the

supplementary demand. The expenditure will be met from over-all savings of plan provision for 1960-61 which has been agreed to by the Planning and Development Department out of this, an amount, of Rs.3,00,000 has been advanced from the contingency fund to meet certain emergent expenditure.

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

1	Change on account of Taxes	1,00,000			
2	Change on account of Income Tax	1,00,000			
3	Change on account of Land Revenue	1,00,000			
4	Change on account of State Revenue	1,00,000			
5	Change on account of Sales Tax	1,00,000			
6	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
7	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
8	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
9	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
10	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
11	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
12	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
13	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
14	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
15	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
16	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
17	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
18	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
19	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
20	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
21	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
22	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
23	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
24	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
25	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
26	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
27	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
28	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
29	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			
30	Change on account of Fertiliser	1,00,000			

STATEMENTS 'A'

Statement showing by the Major Heads the amount of Supplementary Grants which the Assembly are asked to vote in the present Session

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand.	No. of S/D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Charges on account of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	1,06,600	..	1,06,600	...
2	Charges on account of Land Revenue.	1,57,46,000	..	1,57,46,000	...
3	Charges on account of State Excise Duties.	22,72,500	24,290	22,96,700	1
4	Charges on account of States	1,05,300	..	1,05,300	...
5	Charges on account of Forest	1,45,71,500	50,00,000	1,95,71,500	2
6	Charges on account of Registration.	3,65,000	..	3,65,000	..
7	Charges on account of Taxes on Vehicles.	7,99,100	45,158	8,44,251	3
8	Charges on account of Sales-tax and other Taxes and Duties.	10,64,400	..	10,64,400	..
9	Charges on account of Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works.	2,64,67,300	..	2,64,67,300	..
10	Charges on account of construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	..	..	..	..
11	Charges on account of General Administration.	1,71,35,500	44,442	1,71,79,942	4
12	Charges on account of Administration of Justice.	19,91,200	..	19,91,200	..
13	Charges on account of Jails	28,97,800	..	28,97,300	..
14	Charges on account of Police	3,99,45,300	3,26,554	4,02,71,854	5
15	Charges on account of Ports and Pilotage.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..
16	Charges on account of Scientific Department.	41,900	..	41,900	..
17	Charges on account of Education.	5,83,29,800	52,13,600	6,35,43,400	6
18A.	Charges on account of Technical Education.	47,68,600	..	47,68,600	..
18	Charges on account of Medical	1,68,38,300	..	1,68,38,300	..
19	Charges on account of Public Health.	1,50,56,500	..	1,50,56,500	..
20	Charges on account of Agriculture.	2,15,83,000	3,50,000	2,19,33,000	..
21	Charges on account of Agriculture-II—Fisheries.	18,72,600	1,37,000	20,09,600	8

Grant No.	Major head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22	Charges on account of Animal Husbandry	62,40,800		62,40,800	..
23	Charges on account of Co-operation I.—Co-operative Societies.	67,96,300	1,18,424	69,14,724	9
24	Charges on account of Co-operation—II—Rural Development.	29,79,000		29,79,000	..
25	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving.	42,99,300		42,99,300	..
26	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries.	66,94,000	28,464	67,22,464	10
27	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries.	2,50,000	51,000	3,01,000	11
28	Charges on account of General Administration and Labour Department.	14,00,800		14,00,800	..
28A	Charges on account of Miscellaneous Department.	1,95,900	..	1,95,900	..
29	Charges on account of Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment).	7,36,10,600	22,84,771	7,58,95,371	12
30	Charges on account of Tools and Plant and Establishment.	1,00,42,800	..	1,00,42,800	..

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31	Charges on account of other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme.				
32	Charges on account of Electricity Schemes—Working expenses.				
33	Charges on account of Famine Relief.	53,51,700	72,44,025	1,25,95,725	13
34	Charges on account of Superannuation Allowances and Pension.	49,18,900	75,000	49,93,900	14
35	Charges on account of Stationery and Printing.	25,54,200	..	25,54,200	..
36	Charges on account of 47.—Miscellaneous—I—Expenditure on State Prisoners and Detenus, etc.	21,88,000	50,000	22,38,000	15
37	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for charitable purposes.	19,63,400	4,08,907	23,72,307	16
38	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—III—Contributions.	44,41,800	1,29,000	45,70,800	17
39	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration.	31,07,500	78,70,212	1,09,77,712	18
40	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—V—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.	1,51,500	..	1,51,500	..

Grant No.	Major head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
41	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—VI—Expenditure on Displaced persons.	37,73,000	..	37,73,000	..
42	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—VII—Advance Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.	1,61,500	35,000	1,96,500	19
43	Charges on account of 57.—Miscellaneous—VIII—Scheme for control of cloth and yarn.	1,14,200	..	1,14,200	..
44	Charges on account of Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.	1,17,17,200	..	1,17,17,200	..
45	Charges on account of Extraordinary charges.	1,000	..	1,000	..
46	Charges on account of Community Development Projects.	1,85,63,400	..	1,85,63,400	..
47	Charges on account of Community Development Projects, N.E.S., and Local Development Works.	13,50,000	..	13,50,000	..
48	Charges on account of preparation payment.	12,200	..	12,200	..
49	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Forests.	11,23,000	..	11,23,000	..
49A.	Charges on account of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on abolition of Zamin-dari system.	25,00,000	..	25,00,000	..

Grant No.	Major head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	42,000	..	42,000	..
51	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	..	..	..	..
52	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—I—Investment in other commercial concerns.	83,50,000	8,00,000	91,50,000	..
53	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—II—Development of Co-operatives.	22,40,000	..	22,40,000	..
54	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—III—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries.	9,90,500	...	9,90,500	..
55	Charges on account of Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	4,32,43,500	40,000	4,32,83,500	21
56	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..
57	Charges on account of Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Accounts.	19,77,500	...	19,77,500	..
58	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Accounts.	40,34,200	..	40,34,200	..

Grant No.	Major head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
59	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	5,66,17,700	..	5,66,17,700	..
60	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc., —I—Loans to Local Bodies.	30,00,000	2,45,200	32,45,200	..
61	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans, etc.	37,50,000	1,39,00,000	1,76,50,000	..
62	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—III—Loans to Autonomous District Councils, etc.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	..
63	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—IV—Loans under Community Projects.	34,000	..	34,000	..
64	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—V—Loans to Co-operative Societies.	16,40,700	50,00,000	66,40,700	24
56	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.— I—Industries Loans.	11,70,000	2,00,000	16,70,000	25
66	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—VII—Loans to Displaced Persons.	74,90,000	..	74,90,000	..
67	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—VIII—Educational Loans.	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	..

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional Grant as asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
68	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—IX—Tea Garden Land Utilization Loans, Grow-More-Food Loans, Fisheries Development Loans, etc.	3,20,000	..	3,20,000	..
69	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—X—Housing Loans.	45,54,000	...	45,54,000	...
70	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—XI—Loans to Major Industries.	9,00,000	10,30,000	19,30,000	26
71	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—XII—Loan to Electricity Board.	2,00,00,000	..	2,00,00,000	..
72	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—XIII—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation, etc.	28,56,000	..	28,56,000	..
73	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc.—XIV—Loans to Panchayats.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	..
Total		.. 58,28,19,800	15,06,51,047	63,34,70,847	..

Supplementary Statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1960-61 laid before the Assembly (to be discussed by the Assembly during October, 1960 Session)

No.1

25.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act. Rs. 5,72,900

II.—Additional amount now required 10,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Heads of State and Minister—					
A—3(b) Maintenance and repairs of furnishings of official residences.	15,000	..	10,000	..	10,000
Total	..	..	10,000	..	10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs.10,000 is required for 'Renewals of Furnishings'. Some Carpets and furniture are to old and require immediate replacement. The present Governor is entitled to Rs.40,000 for this purpose, *vide* paragraph 6(1) of the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1950 during his term of office. Out of this amount a sum of Rs.18,844 has so far been expended.

No.2

29.—POLICE

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act. 1,000

II.—Additional amount now required 15,477

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"B.—D. E. F. (a) District Police—4. Contingencies—Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga Hostiles in the Plains Sector.	1,000	..	15,477	..	15,477

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount of Rs.15,477 is required to meet the decretal amount of L. A. Miscellaneous Case No.36 of 1956 in court of District Judge, Upper Assam Division, Jorhat, M/S Jorhat Industries, Ltd., Jorhat *versus* State of Assam in respect of reassessed rent of two Godowns requisitioned for storage of foodgrains, etc., of the police personnel in connection with Naga Hills operations. In the absence of necessary budget provision, the amount was met by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. The above statement is submitted for regularisation of the said advance.

No.3

50.—CIVIL WORKS

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act. 55,000

II.—Additional amount now required... 100

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Repairs—					
2. Communication	100	..	100
Total	100	..	100

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The expenditure is urgent and imperative and required for payment of hearing fee in connection with settlement of Silonipam Ferry for 1959-60. The amount has been provided by obtaining advance from "Contingency Fund" and Supplementary Appropriation is necessary to regularise the advance.

No.4

39.—PUBLIC HEALTH, 50.—CIVIL WORKS AND 81.—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ETC.

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act ...

II.—Additional amount now required ... 20,220

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Charges on construction (a) executive—(2) Pay of Establishment.	9,580	—	9,580
3. Allowance and Honoraria	10,540	..	10,540
4. Contingencies	100	..	100
Total	20,220	..	20,220

EXPLANATORY NOTES

All the staff for Raj-Bhavan Garden were borne in the work charged Establishment. It was decided by the Finance Department that these works charged staff should be brought on regular Establishment on the basis of 5 years continuous service and their pay and allowances should be drawn in the regular Establishment Pay Bill form. Most of these staff were brought on to the regular establishment and made permanent after submission of the budget estimate for 1960-61 and hence the Supplementary Appropriation.

No.5

85.—A—Capital outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act Nil

II.—Additional amount now required 4,024

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Grain Storage Scheme—Section II-4.—Contingencies—Law charges	4,024	..	4,024
Total	4,024	..	4,024

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required for payment of decretal amount ordered by (i) Sub-Judge L. A. D., Shillong for Money Suit No.7 (H) of 1953 (ii) Additional District Judge L. A. D., Gauhati in Money Appeal No.1 of 1955 on account of cost and appeal claimed by decree-holder Messrs Karawa Sarawgi and Co. The probable expenditure on this account was not known and as such no provision in the budget could be made. The amount is required to cover the advance taken from Contingency Fund.

STATEMENT 'B'

Statement showing by the Major heads the amounts of Supplementary Statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1960-61

Major heads	Amount included in the Appropriation Act	Amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand	Number of Supplementary Appropriation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.7.—Land Revenue	10,000	..	10,000	..
2.22.—Interest on debt and other obligation.	1,14,78,800	..	1,14,78,800	..
3.23.—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	23,03,300	..	23,03,300	...
4.25.—General Administration ..	5,72,900	10,000	5,82,900	1
5.27.—Administration of Justice ..	5,73,000	..	5,73,000	..
6.29.—Police	1,000	15,477	16,477	2
7.50.—Civil Works	55,000	100	55,100	3
8.39.—Public Health, 50.—Civil Works 81.—Capital Accounts, etc.	..	20,220	20,220	4
9.55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	9,800	..	9,800	..
10.56.—Stationery and Printing ..	1,500	..	1,500	..
11.57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donations for charitable purposes.	22,53,200	...	22,53,200	...
12.85.-A—Capital outlay, etc. ..	..	4,024	4,024	5
13.—Repayment of Debt ..	2,49,48,000	..	2,49,48,000	...
14.12.—Loans and Advances etc.	1,93,900	..	1,93,900	..
XIII. Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation, etc.				
Total	4,24,00,400	49,821	4,24,50,221	-

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

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

Major, Minor and sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure for 1960-61			Remarks and Explanatory notes
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.(a) Buildings—Police Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted".	1. Water supply at Mashimpur.	48,02,000	..	48,02,000	25,000	..	25,000	Items 1-4.—Due to non-availability of savings in the Civil Works Budget these amounts were taken as advance from "Contingency Fund" at the last moment of the last financial year to meet the additional requirements of the Divisional Officer for the works taken up in connection with Border Security. The amount not be regularised by Supplementary Demand during the last financial year for want of time, Hence the Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.

[6th Oct., 1961]

2. Addition and alterations to B. O. C. building at Mashimpur for bringing to P.W.D. Standard.

77,313

57,300

3. Providing additional accommodation for Army personnel at Mashimpur.

1,29,000

62,400

62,400

4. Construction of building for accommodation of officer and staff of U.P.P. A.C. at Panchgram.

1,06,200

79,000

79,000

Total—Police—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—

2,23,700

2. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.W. (b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—General—Voted"

1. Improving Barihar-Mukali-Sapari Saloni field Road in the District of Darrang.

11,150

11,150

11,150

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

Total—Ordinary Roads—General

11,150

11,150

APPENDIX 'A'

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1960-61		Remarks and Explanatory Notes		
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring		Recurring	Total
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(9)	
3. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O. W.—(b)—Communications—Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted."	1. Improving and surfacing the town portion of Longai-Karnamdhru Road.	65,00	..	65,000	10,000	..	10,000	Items 1-2.—These works had to be taken up urgently in connection with the Border Security. The amounts have been arranged by taking advance from "Contingency Fund", to start the work immediately. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance. The balance of the current year's requirement if any, will be met either from Savings in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted."	2. Construction of a new Roads from Karimganj Ration Godown to Surma Trunk Road.	1,14,700	..	1,14,700	15,000	..	15,000	
Total—Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General.		..	..	..	25,000	..	25,000	

4. "50.—Civil 1. Construction of a jeepable road from A.O. W.—(b) Maheshkhola to Balat Communications—(via Karoibari, Bagli, Ordinary Roads—Barsora, Bholabeta Expenditure in connection with Border areas—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.

24,53,000	24,53,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Item 1.—Same as above.
24,53,000	24,53,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Item 2.—Due to non-availability of savings in the Civil Works Budget, these amounts had to be arranged by taking advance from "Contingency Fund" at the last moment of the last financial year (1950-51) to meet the additional requirements of the Divisional Officers for these works taken up in connection with Border Security and to cover the Government of India's grant sanctioned for that year. For want of time the advance could not be regularised last year. Hence Supplementary Demand.
5,42,500	5,42,500	3,40,500	3,40,500	3,40,500	
6,21,000	6,21,000	1,33,921	1,33,921	1,33,921	

3. Construction of an alternative motorable road from Pansutia to Dawki upto Junction of Jarain-Dawki road in K. and J. Hills.

4. Construction of Bagh-mara-Mahadev Road Section III, miles 24 to 44 (Benga to Mahadev) length 20.7 miles.

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

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

Major, Minor and sub-heads under which the provision should be made

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

[6th Oct.

8. Rangora Ali (remaining length).	70,000	..	70,000	1,000	..	1,000
9. Bokakhat-Dhansiri-mukh Road (extension).	20,000	..	20,000	1,000	..	1,000
10. Teliasonari Ali (remaining length joining A. T. Road).	18,630	..	18,630	1,000	..	1,000
11. Japari-Gerua-Kuhiroli-Potidoya Road (Section II).	1,30,000	..	1,30,000	1,000	..	1,000
12. Sibasthan-Nikoliahor Road (Section II) including bridge over Dihy.	50,000	..	50,000	1,000	..	1,000
13. Mairabari-Barangabari Road (Section II).	42,600	..	42,600	1,000	..	1,000
14. Narayanpur-Somari-Juli Road (Section II).	59,510	..	59,510	1,000	..	1,000
15. Buridhobakota Road (Section II).	20,000	..	20,000	1,000	..	1,000
16. Bathabhanga-Panch-mile Road (Section II).	60,000	..	60,000	1,000	..	1,000
17. Bridge over Kalyani on Paneri-Udalguri Road.	70,000	..	70,000	1,000	..	1,000
18. Tangla-Mohalipara Road, Phase II (graveling and further improvement).	42,890	..	42,890	1,000	..	1,000

APPENDIX "A"—contd.

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

(1)	(2)	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19. Roha-Kolga chia (Section II).	40,000	..	..	40,000	1,000	..	1,000	
20. Hudukhatta-Nausal i (Section II).	90,990	..	..	90,990	1,000	..	1,000	
21. North Gaulhati-Dum-nichowki Road (Section II, remaining length).	25,000	..	..	25,000	1,000	..	1,000	
22. Singra-Hakra-Nagar-bera Road (Section II, starting from Nagarbera).	1,94,200	..	..	1,94,200	1,000	..	1,000	

5, 550.—Civil Works—
State—A.O.W.—
(b) Communic a-
tions—Petrol Tax-
Projects—Or di-
nary—General—
Voted".

23. Metalling and black-topping 17th mile of North Gauhati-Hajo Road from Madhab temple to Ganes temple.	30,000	...	30,000	1,000	...	1,000
24. Road from Sirampur Railway Station to Bajagaon, Section II.	74,900	...	74,900	1,000	...	1,000
25. Balajan-Dhepdepi Road Section II.	97,000	...	97,000	1,000	...	1,000
26. Bridge over Dulani near Bijni I. B.	1,27,720	...	1,27,720	1,000	...	1,000
27. Bridge over Cerra river on Lakhipur-Chunari Road.	94,700	...	94,790	1,000	...	1,000
28. Badarpur-Ramkri shanagar Road (Section III).	33,200	...	33,200	1,000	...	1,000
29. Kaligani-Khagalibazar Road (Section III).	50,000	...	50,000	1,000	...	1,000
30. Lala-Natan bazar-Nityanandapur Road (Section III).	51,120	...	51,120	1,000	...	1,000

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

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

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	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)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5. "50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(b) Communications—Petrol Tax Project—Ordinary—General—Voted'.	31. Tilani-Rainagar-Katigora Road (Phase II, further work including bridge over Banainulla).	60,000	..	60,000	1,000	..	1,000	
	32. Silchar-Narayanpur Road (Section II).	66,640	..	66,640	1,000	..	1,000	
	33. Howaithang to Silchar—Atjal Road (remaining length).	15,000	..	15,000	1,000	..	1,000	
	Total—Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary—General.	..	..	..	33,000	..	33,000	

6. "50—Civil Works 1. Construction of bridges and culverts and grading Rajabala-Bhajangara Road (remaining works of Section II).
State—A. O. Com. Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Voted."

120

1,000,000 .. 1,000,000 1,000 .. 1,000 Items 1-3 : —Same as above.

2. Metalling and black-topping a portion of Phulbari-Haildayganj Road (Section II).

1,07,600 .. 1,07,600 1,000 .. 1,000

3. Baithalangshu-Umbasoo Road (Section III).

1,63,700 .. 1,63,700 1,000 .. 1,000

4. Mahur-Maibong-Kualadisa-Hajadisa Road (Section V).

66,340 ... 66,340 1,000 .. 1,000

5. Lungleh-Saiha-Tuipang Road (Section IV).

1,11,280 .. 1,11,280 1,000 .. 1,000

6. Selling-Tuivawichhuah Road (Section VI).

1,89,390 .. 1,89,390 1,000 .. 1,000

7. Mawngap-Mairang-Ranigudam Road (Section III (d) from Ranigudam to Khri River.

2,57,870 .. 2,57,870 1,000 .. 1,000

APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

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

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60			Remarks
		Non-recur- ring	Recurring	Total	Non-recur- ring	Recurring		Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. "50.—Civil Works State—A. O. W.—(b) Communication—Petrol Tax Pro-jects—Ordinary—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Voted".	8. Rymbai-Borghat Road (Section V).	73,830	...	73,830	1,000	..	1,000
	Total—Petrol Tax Pro-jects—Ordinary—Sixth Schedule.	..	...	..	8,000	..	8,000
8. "50.—Civil Works—State—Development Schemes—(Second Five Year Plan—Central) A-4-O W—(a) Buildings—Education—General—Voted".	1. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Majuli.	2,18,000	...	2,18,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000

Items.—1-17.—These works were taken up out of savings at the end of the last financial year and no provision could be made for them in the current year's budget. As these works are urgent and imperative funds shown against each are required immediately for expenditure during the current year. Hence the Supplementary Demand. Additional requirement, if any, will be made available either by reappropriation from savings or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

Items.—1-17.—These works were taken up out of savings at the end of the last financial year and no provision could be made for them in the current year's budget. As these works are urgent and imperative funds shown against each are required immediately for expenditure during the current year. Hence the Supplementary Demand. Additional requirement, if any, will be made available either by reappropriation from savings or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

2. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Dergaon.

2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
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3. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Mirza.

2,17,912	..	2,17,912	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
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4. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Golakganj.

2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
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5. Construction of new Basic Training Centre at Howli.

2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
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6. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Hallakandi.

84,980	..	84,980	50,000	..	50,000
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7. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Udarband.

88,700	..	88,700	50,000	..	50,000
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8. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dalgau.

34,000	..	34,000	25,000	..	25,000
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APPENDIX 'A'—contd.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	(1)	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1959-60			Remarks	
		Nature of Scheme	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		9. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dudnai.	56,080	..	56,080	30,000	..	30,000	
		10. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Kokrajhar.	90,000	..	90,000	50,000	..	50,000	
		11. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Morigaon.	27,000	..	27,000	25,000	..	25,000	
		12. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Roha.	96,700	..	96,700	50,000	..	50,000	

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

APPENDIX 'A'

Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of Expenditure for 1959-60		Remarks (Explanatory notes)
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Improvement of the Road from Hospital Road to S. T. Road via Natikhal Dam, Sibbori Dam, Sashan Road and Subhash Road.	50,000	—	50,000	30,000	30,000
1.481—Capital Account of Civil Works—Outside the Revenue Account—A—Original Works (b) Ordinary Roads—General-Voted.					

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

It has been found necessary to divert the existing Gauhati-Sonapur Road which falls within the Refinery site. As the Scheduled time of installing the Refinery is short, immediate execution of the work becomes necessary and this amount has been taken as advance from "Contingency Fund". Hence Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance. The balance of the current year's requirement if any will be met either from saving in the Civil Works Budget or by Supplementary Demand in due course.

2. Diversion of Gauhati-Sonapur Road in connection with the installation of Oil Refinery at Noonmati.	8,55,000	..	8,55,000	10,000	..	10,000
Total	..	..	..	40,000	..	40,000

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

This proposal took its final form during the later part of 1959-60 and so on provision for the said amount could be made in the Budget for 1960-61 as usual.

APPENDIX B—contd.

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

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supply-mentary Demand	Reference to Supply-mentary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Rs.	No.	
25.—General Administration—D.—1(c)—Directorate of Statistics		7,500	Memo. No. F.C. (I)GA/231/60 dated 22nd March, 1960.	7,500	4	
26.—General Administration—F.—I.—General Establishment— 7—Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation		10,000 } 7,242 }	Memo. No. BB. (II)CF. 38/59-60, dated 21st March, 1960. Memo. No. BB. (II)CF. 10/60-61, dated 11th July, 1960.	17,242 }	4	
29.—Police—B.—D.E.F.—(a)—District Police—4—Contingencies—Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation		15,477	Memo. No. FC. (I)U/O. 3392/60 dated 11th June, 1960.	15,477	2 (charged)	
40.—Agriculture—I—Normal—K.—Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc. Expenditure in connection with Border relief—Grants-in-aid for—(a)—Subsidy to purchase plough Bullocks.		90,000	Memo. No. FC. (III) 18/60/4, dated 21st March, 1960.	90,000	7	

APPENDIX B—contd

Serial No. in the Regis- ter	Major, Minor and sub-head etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of supply- mentary Demand	Reference to supply- mentary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	No.	
1)						
	40.—Agriculture—II.—Fisheries—E.—Grants-in-aid, Con- tributions etc. Expenditure in connection with Border Relief—Subsidy to develop Private Fisheries	1,37,000	Memo. No.FC.(III)/9/59/55, dated 16th March, 1960.	1,37,000	8	
	43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries— Normal Cottage Industries—A.—Provincial Organi- sation—(b)—Establishment of a Marketing Centre at Caccutta—4—Contingencies	28,464	Memo. No.FEC.(II)/32/60/61 dated 27th May, 1960,	28,464	10	
	43.—I & S—III—Major Industries—Second Five-Year Plan —A—Provincial Organisation—2—Liaison—					
	1. Pay of Officers	14,375				
	2. Pay of Establishment	5,290	Memo. No. FC.(II)/42/60/61 dated 27th April 1959.	51,000	11	
	3. Allowances and Honoraria	11,425				
	4. Contingencies	20,000				
	50.—Civil Works—A.—Original Works—(a)—Buildings— Expenditure in connection with Border Areas— General—Voted	2,23,700	Memo. No. FC.(III)/314/60 dated 27th March, 1959.	2,23,700	12	
	50.—Civil Works—A.—Original Works—(b)—Communica- tions—Ordinary Roads—General—Voted.	11,150	Memo. No.FC.(II)/347/60, dated 11th April, 1959.	11,150	12	

50.—Civil Works—A—Original works—(b) Communications—
1. Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.

50.—Civil Works—B—Repairs—

2. Communications

54.—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—1—Ordinary—(b) Gratuitous Relief.

10,000	Memo. No. FC. (III) dated 8th June, 1960.	461/60,	
25,000	Memo. No. FC. (III) dated 8th June, 1960.	460/60,	
9,73,921	Memo. No. FC. (III) dated 24th March, 1960.	314/60,	10,08,921
100	Memo. No. FC. (III) dated 20th Mar. 1960.	423/60,	100
2,85,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 21st July, 1960.	16/60-61,	
5,20,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 4th August, 1960.	18/60-61,	
25,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 26th August, 1960.	20/60-61,	
30,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 26th August, 1960.	22/60-61,	
25,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 26th August, 1960.	23/60-61,	
2,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 26th August 1960.	24/60-61	
5,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	31/60-61,	
1,90,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	32/60-61,	
5,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	34/60-61,	
25,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	36/60-61,	
70,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	38/60-61,	
5,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	37/60-61,	
30,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	40/60-61,	
50,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. dated 17th September, 1960.	43/60-61,	

APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register.	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	Amount advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supple- mentary Demand	Reference to Supple- mentary Demand list autho- rising expenditure against the advance	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.		No.
		2,500	Memo. No. BB.(II) CF. 45/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
		1,00,000	Memo. No.BB. (II) CF. 46/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
		75,000	Memo. No. BB.(II) CF. 47/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.			
		25,000	Memo. No. BB.(II) CF. 48/60-61, dated 31st August, 1960.			
		1,500	Memo. No.BB.(II) CF. 50/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		7,000	Memo. No.BB.(I) CF. 51/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		20,000	Memo. No.BB.(II) CF.52/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		30,000	Memo. No.BB.(II) CF.53/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		25,000	Memo. No. BII(II) CF. 54/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.			
		50,000	Memo. No.BB.(II)CF. 56/60-61, dated 21st September, 1960.	41,50,000		13

54.—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—I.—Ordinary-(a)-Reliefs.
Works—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.

Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans, etc.—Loans
and Advances by the State Government—Normal—Loans to
Local Fund-Private Parties, etc.—Misc. Loans and Advances.

2,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.32/59-60, dated 18th February, 1960.	13
2,00,000	Memo No.BB (II) CF.4/60-61, dated 28th May, 1960	13,00,000
6,00,000	Memo No. BB(II) CF.1-60-61, dated 20th July, 1961.	
3,00,000	Memo No B8 (II) CF.27/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.	
28,50,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.15/50-61, dated 21st July, 1961.	
4,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.21/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.	
2,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.33/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.	

80,000	Memo No.BB (II) CF.39/60-61, dated 17th September, 1961	23
1,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.41/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.	1,10,00,000
5,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.44/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.	
25,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.49/60-61 dated 17th September, 1960.	
22,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.49/60-61, dated 17th September, 1961.	
5,00,000	Memo No.BB(II) CF.55/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.	

54—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—I—Border Relief scheme—

(a) Relief Works	44,496	Memo No.BB(II) CF.39/59-60, dated 24th March, 1960.	44,496	13
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APPENDIX 'B'

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-head, etc.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Remarks
54—Famine Relief—A—Famine Relief—II—Border Relief Schemes—(b) Gratuitous Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas				1,000	Memo No. BB(II) CF. 19/60-61, date 6th August, 1960.	1,000		13	
57—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc. H—Contributions—III—Miscellaneous Contributions.		2,00,000			Memo No. U/O BB(I) 543/60, dated 9th June, 1960.				
		35,000			Memo No. U/O BB(I) 542/60, dated 9th June, 1961.	2,50,000		16	
		15,000			Memo No. U/O BB(II) 650/60, dated 11th July, 1960.				
		76,372			Memo No. FC(I) LR. 107/60, dated 20th May, 1960.				
57—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc., J.—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—Miscellaneous charges.		64,450			Memo No. F.C. (I) LR 114/60, dated 24th May, 1960.	1,48,232		16	
57—Miscellaneous—III—Construction A—Contributions—Grants to Local Bodies for General purposes.		20,000			Memo No. BB(II) CF. 40/50-60, dated 25th March, 1960.	23,000		17	
57—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession—A—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief.		16,00,000			Memo No. BB(II) CF. 9/60-61 dated 29th June, 1960.	78,70,212		18	
57—Miscellaneous—VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.,—B—Charges in England—Development Schemes—Scholarships.		35,000			Memo No. FEC 134/60, dated 15th February, 1960.	35,000			

4,58,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 17/60-61, dated 22nd July, 1960.
10,480	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 8/60-61, dated 30th June, 1960.
5,19,723	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 6/60-61, dated 20th June, 1960.
1,11,433	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 7/60-61, dated 20th June, 1960.
50,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 1/60-61, dated 21st May, 1960.
1,50,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 4/60-61, dated 28th May, 1960.
2,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 13/60-61, dated 20th July, 1960.
1,00,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 28/60-61, dated 17th September, 1961.
4,900	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 14/60, dated 20th July 1960.
2,280	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 28/60-61, dated 17th September, 1960.
5,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 41/59-60, dated 28th March 1960.
10,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 35/59-60, dated 10th March, 1960.
15,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 35/59-60, dated 8th March, 1960.
74,730	Memo. No. BB. (II) FC. 34/59-60, dated 4th March, 1960.
29,000	Memo. No. BB. (II) CF. 37/59-60, dated 16th March, 1960.
7,183	Memo. No. BB. (II) FC. 25/60-61, dated 26th August, 1960.

17,46,529

13

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in excess of Grants voted or Appropriation made by the Assembly during 1956-57

No. of Grant or Appropriation	Services and purposes	Final grant or appropriation		Actual expenditure		Excess		Real excess to be regularised after taking into account the misclassification in Accounts		Total
		Voted (3) Rs.	Charged (4) Rs.	Voted (5) Rs.	Charged (6) Rs.	Voted (7) Rs.	Charged (8) Rs.	Voted (9) Rs.	Charged (10) Rs.	
5	Forests	78,01,604	..	1,05,21,186	..	27,19,582	..	27,19,582	..	27,19,582
13	Jails and Convict Settlements.	20,20,227	..	24,67,469	..	4,47,242	..	4,47,242	..	4,47,242
	Interest on Debt and other obligation.	..	31,63,100	..	32,91,843	..	1,28,743	..	1,28,743	1,28,743
28	Civil works (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment charges).	7,09,37,234	55,000	8,73,30,271	55,373	1,63,83,037	378	1,63,74,197	378	1,63,74,575
32	Superannuation Allowances and Pension.	..	..	..	16,511	..	16,511	..	16,511	16,511
33	Stationery and Printing...	19,78,786	..	21,25,689	..	1,46,903	..	1,46,902	..	1,46,903
35	Donation for charitable purposes, etc.	..	21,73,600	..	22,56,857	..	82,257	..	82,257	82,257
40	Advance Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.	43,700	..	47,269	..	3,569	..	3,569	..	3,569
52	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	99,71,147	..	1,43,44,344	..	43,73,197	..	53,28,644	..	43,38,644
	Total	9,27,52,698	53,91,700	11,68,26,228	56,19,589	2,40,73,530	2,27,889	2,40,20,137	2,27,829	2,42,48,026

[6TH Oct.,

No. 1

GRANT No. 5

Shri HARESWAR DAS to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.27,19,582, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

The original grant of Rs.74,96,300 was increased to Rs.78,01,604. The actual expenditure against this grant was Rs.1,05,21,186 recording an excess of Rs. 27,19,532. The actual expenditure under head "suspense" was Rs.33,31,871 which should have been the excess over the voted grant. But the amount of excess has been reduced by variation under other sub-heads of the grant.

GRANT No.13

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.4,47,242 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1957 for the administration of the head "29—Jails and Convict Settlements".

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—District Jails.

5.—Contingencies.

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

D.—Jails Manufacture.

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

No.3

GRANT No.28

Shri BIMALA PRASAC GHALIHA to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,63,74,197 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "50—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment charges)".

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

No. 4

GRANT No.33

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:

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

Rs.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No. 5

GRANT No.40

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move:

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No. 6

GRANT No. 52

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.43,28,644, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1957, for the administration of the head "8-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

Rs.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess expenditure was mainly due to the following :—

1. (i) A-Works. Non-provision for the value of materials and equipments received under Colombo Plan (Rs.7,00,000) and the freight and other incidental charges connected therewith.

D-Suspense.—Adjustment of expenditure to the extent of Rs.1,89,661 being the value of the material purchased for different works.

D-(a)-Suspense.—An excess of Rs.4,44,823 occurred under this head due to the fact that provision was made for the net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure.

B-(b)-5.—Suspense.—Expenditure represents expenses on Umtru project which was not originally provided for in the budget estimates. The break up under different counts are—

Rs.

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

Statement of excess expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1956-57 to be laid before the Assembly [to be discussed in October Session (1960) of the Assembly)].

No. 4

"22—Interest on debt and other obligations—(Charged)".

Rs.

1. Amount finally included in the Appropriation ..	31,63,100
2. Excess amount now required	1,28,743

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess in expenditure is to be regularised as recommended by Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts, 1956-57. The excess was due to increase in the rate of interest (Rs.54,000) more deposits by the subscribers (Rs.40,281), transfer of the account of some subscribers from the Central to State Section and from "Contributory Provident Fund" to "General Provident Fund" (Rs.17,000) and unanticipated adjustment of interest on unadjusted credits of the previous years and rectification of interest allowed less in the previous years to certain subscribers.

Statement of excess expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1956-57 to be laid before the Assembly [to be discussed in October Session, (1960) of the Assembly]

No. 1

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

			Rs.
1. Amount finally included in the appropriation	...		55,000
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	378

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess is nominal.

[6th Oct., 1960]

**Statement of excess expenditure charged on the Consolidated
Fund of the State during 1956-57 to be laid before the
Assembly [to be discussed in October
Session, (1960) of the Assembly]**

No. 3

“57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc.”
(Charged).

	Rs.
1. Amount finally included in the appropriation	21,73,600
2. Excess amount now required	82,257

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

H(1)—Compensatory grants to Local Bodies in lieu of receipts credited to State revenues—

The rate of realisation of the Local rate was enhanced without corresponding increase in the budget provision. So, the budget provision fell short to meet the increased demand for compensatory grants to Local bodies in lieu of Local rate, etc. Again, the year 1956-57 was General Election year and the Assembly Session was held in December 1956 instead of in early part of 1957 and all Supplementary Demands were passed in the said Assembly Session.

Compensatory grants are given on receipt of verified statement of actual credit of Local rates, etc., in the State Revenue. In spite of repeated reminders, the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar could not submit his verified statement in the early part of December 1956 and as a result the amount of compensatory grant to be given to the Local bodies in Jorhat subdivision could not be ascertained to make supplementary provision. But the statement from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar was received subsequently in the last week of December 1956. The Chairman of the Local Board pressed Government for sanction of the grant in lieu of Local rate within 31st March 1957 to overcome his financial difficulties. As the compensatory grants is the mainstay of the Local Board, this had to be sanctioned to the Jorhat Local Board in January 1957 but the amount could not be regularised by Supplementary provision as no Assembly Session was held in the year 1956-57 after the December Session as mentioned above.

