

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AFTER THE FIRST GENERAL
ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CON-
STITUTION OF INDIA

SEPTEMBER SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 18



सत्यमेव जयते

The 16th September, 1952

SHILLONG:
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
1953

Price 10 annas.

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th September, 1952.

P R E S E N T

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, eight Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, one Parliamentary Secretary and seventy three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Curriculum of Garo Primary Schools.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY asked :

*52. Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the petition, dated the 17th July, 1952 of the Chairman of the South Kamrup Garo Baptist Association, addressed to the Secretary, State Primary Education Board, Assam, and copies thereof forwarded to the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction regarding "change of curriculum in the Garo Primary Schools, South-Kamrup, from Assamese to Garo".

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) replied :

52.—The matter is under consideration of Government.

Roha Boro and Bao Paddy Farm in Nowgong District

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA asked :

*53. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) When was the Roha Boro and Bao Paddy Farm in Nowgong District started ?
- (b) What amount has been spent in construction of office buildings and staff quarters of the said Farm ?
- (c) Whether any land was acquired for the Farm and if so, what area and the costs involved in such acquisition ?
- (d) What amount has been spent as establishment charges, year by year, from its start till 31st July, 1952 ?
- (e) What quantity of paddy has been raised by the Farm, year by year, from its start till 31st July, 1952 ?
- (f) What has been the cost of raising the crops (from cultivation to threshing), year by year, from its start to 31st July, 1952 ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that Government is going to close down the Farm due to heavy loss every year ?

†**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister)** replied :

53. (a)—In December, 1948.

(b)—Rs. 6,880.

(c)—Yes. Total area of 22.76 acres at a cost of Rs. 16,604.

†The questions were replied to by Shri Motiram Bora (Minister) in the absence of Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister),

	Rs.	a.	p.
(d)—1949-50 —	6,486	6	0
1950-51 —	7,050	11	0
1951-52 —	6,083	2	0
1952-53 —	833	0	0
(Upto 31st July, 1952).			

Paddy

	Md.	Sr.	Ch.
(e)—1949-50 —	133	39	0
1950-51 —	119	16	0
1951-52 —	83	10	0
1952-53 —	150	0	0

(Upto 31st July, 1952).

	Rs.	a.	p.
(f)—1949-50 —	6,340	0	0
1950-51 —	6,548	13	0
1951-52 —	6,640	10	0
1952-53 —	2,481	6	9

(Upto 31st July, 1952).

(g)—No.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: With reference to replies (e) and (f) both together it appears that the amount spent by Government is much more than the price of paddy that was grown, is it a fact?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It may be so Sir, as this is an Experimental Farm.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: How long this experiment will continue?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): As long as it is found necessary.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: 22.76 acres of land was acquired for this purpose, but are Government aware that the entire area remains under water throughout 12 months in the year?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It makes no difference Sir, since Bao and Boro paddy thrive well under water.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Has the Hon'ble Minister recently seen the condition of this land?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, while passing through that part.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is there any paddy growing there?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes Sir, Boro and Bao paddy are growing.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is 150 maunds of paddy good production from an area of 22.76 acres, Sir?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): As I have said Sir, this being only an Experimental Farm, we do not give so much importance to the yield, but we give importance to the method of cultivation and to the strains of paddy.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was the entire land brought under cultivation by the Government or only part of it?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Part of the land was grown with Bao and Boro paddy and part of it is under jute cultivation.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Have Government seen the signboard to the Farm which appears to be fading ?

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the relevancy of that question ?

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : My question Sir, is this, that the signboard is fading away. Does it mean that Government is going to close down the Farm ? *(laughter)*.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : No Sir.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA : May we know from the Government whether the staff quarters in this Farm are in a satisfactory condition ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : It is satisfactory for the kind of people put up there.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : Have Government been pleased to make an assessment of the loss involved in this Farm ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : No question of loss arises Sir, when this is an Experimental Farm as I have already stated.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : Does it mean that this experiment and the loss thereby continue from year to year, Sir ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : No question of loss arises Sir, as I have said, on account of the research that is being done in this Farm.

Allotment of Rice for Assam

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA asked :

* 54. (a) Is it a fact that at the request of the Supply Minister, Assam the Government of India at the recent Calcutta Conference held with the Central Food Minister, Mr. Kidwai, sanctioned 40,000 tons of rice for Assam ?

(b) If so, has that quantity of rice been brought to Assam ?

(c) If not, why not ?

(d) What would be the price per maund of such rice after arrival in Assam ?

(e) Is it a fact that this rice was offered to the Indian Tea Association but refused ?

(f) Whether this rice was offered to any other agency and with what results ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

54. (a)—The Central Food Minister immediately allotted 10,000 tons and said that another 20,000 tons would be supplied in the next two months and after that the question of further supplies would be considered.

(b)—No.

(c)—The matter in regard to acceptance and bringing of this Imported and Uttar Pradesh rice to Assam, the price of which is very high in Calcutta and Uttar Pradesh, is under correspondence between this Government and the Government of India.

(d)—Average cost in Assam for different varieties of rice *ex-Calcutta* and Uttar Pradesh inclusive of all incidental costs will be as follows:—

Imported rice :

Ex-Calcutta—

	<i>Per maund</i>
(i) Coarse	Rs. 30-3-0
(ii) Fine	Rs. 35-0-0.

Uttar Pradesh Rice.

- (i) Grade II. A. Rs. 33-9-3
- (ii) Grade II. B. Rs. 32-12-0
- (iii) Grade III. A. Rs. 30-5-3
- (iv) Grade III. B. Rs. 29-12-3.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes to North-Eastern Railway, Pandu Region, Assam Oil Company Limited, Digboi, Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited, Margherita and Steamer Company, Gauhati but except the Controller of Grainshops, North-Eastern Railway, Pandu Region, who has accepted 1,000 tons imported rice, other agencies are not agreeable yet to accept this higher priced rice.

But after I sent my replies to this question Sir, I have received information from Margherita and Digboi that the A. R. T. C. will accept 200 tons and the A. O. C. Digboi will accept 250 tons.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: May I take it Sir, that the Minister requested the Central Government for this quantity of rice due to the urgent need of the State ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Yes Sir, due to the urgent need of the State and also in order to have a reserve stock for any emergency. We are situated in a corner of the Union and we must be very careful about the imported commodities, specially rice.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Sir, if the emergency was considered to be so great why was the rice not brought to Assam ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): As I have already stated in the reply, the question of price stood in the way. The position is this that either this Government or the Central Government should subsidise the rice. We are trying our best to get certain quantity of rice at concessional rate and telegrams and letters have been sent to that effect to the Government of India.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was any assurance given by the Central Government at the time this request was made that they would grant some subsidy ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): No such assurance was given.

Shri BIMALA KANT BORA: Then the Hon'ble Minister must have noticed that the price was so high that the rice was not likely to be taken by the people of Assam !

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I suggested two alternatives to the Central Government. One was this that, if available, we should be given rice from any of the States of the Union so that the price, when the stock arrived in Assam, would be equal to our controlled price. The other suggestion was that the Central Government should subsidise the imported rice so that we could sell it at our controlled prices.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Will not the difference between the imported rice and the rice which is locally available very great ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Yes, Sir. That is why the import is being delayed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has already answered that.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: How was the emergency met when this rice was not brought to Assam ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): From our reserved stock, Sir.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Then the reserved stock was there when the request was made ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Definitely, I am looking far ahead. I cannot live from hand to mouth.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What was the reserved stock at that moment ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): It was nearabout 17,000 tons.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the reserved stock now ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): About 11,000 tons.

Price of Cement

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

*55. Will Government be pleased to state :—

- (a) The price of cement per bag in Assam ?
- (b) The price of cement in Calcutta, ex-godown rate ?
- (c) The total cost in transit from Calcutta to Assam and the commission of the Agent per bag ?

- (d) Is cement from Chhatak (Pakistan) now available according to the terms of agreement between the two Governments ?
- (e) What is the price of Chhatak Cement imported to Assam ?
- (f) Why this cement from Chhatak was not taken by our Government during the past few years ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

55. (a)—It varies between about Rs.10 per bag at Dhubri to about Rs. 12-8-0 per bag at Tinsukia.

(b)—The *ex*-Calcutta godown rate is about Rs. 103-10-3 to Rs. 106-6-0 per ton or about Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 5-5-0 per bag.

(c)—The total cost in transit from Calcutta to Assam is about Rs. 97 per ton or about Rs. 4-13-6 per bag including Bengal sales tax, handling charges in Calcutta and commission to handling Agents. The Distributing Agent's commission varies from about annas 12 to Re. 1 or a little more per bag which includes transit losses, handling charges at destination, establishment charges, etc.

(d)—At present there is no agreement for importing any portion of the Chhatak Factory's output into India.

(e)—It may vary between Rs. 10 per bag at Silchar to Rs. 10-12-0 per bag at Dibrugarh.

(f)—Owing to enhancement of sales tax from 6 pies to 18 pies, imposition of export duty at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton and temporary difficulties about booking, it was decided by the Government of India in April 1949 that Assam should obtain its cement requirements from the Bihar Factories instead of from the Chhatak Factory.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Juvenile Convicts in the different Jails of the State

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA asked :

57. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of juvenile convicts in the different jails in the State ?

(b) Is it a fact that in the jails in Assam some of the juvenile convicts are accommodated in the same room along with the habitual and arch criminals ?

(c) Is it a fact that in the month of August, 1949 three juvenile convicts were accommodated in the cell in the Shillong Jail meant only for unruly and violent criminals ?

(d) Is it a fact that the above juvenile convicts were not given bedsteads but were forced to sleep on the pucca floor of the above cell ?

(e) If so, why ?

(f) Whether Government have been proposing to have separate jail or reformatory for the juvenile convicts ?

(g) If not, why not ?

58. Are Government aware that in the Shillong Jail, the prisoners have to sleep on the pucca floor with a blanket spread over it even during the cold months of November, December and January ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister) replied :

57. (a)—141 on 23rd March 1952.

(b)—Juvenile convicts according to Jail Manual Rules cannot be accommodated with habituels unless there is acute shortage of accommodation. Normally the Jail Manual Rules are observed.

(c)—From the lock-up Register of the prisoners it has been noticed that from 8th August 1949 to 16th August 1949, five prisoners were locked up in the so-called "cell" of Shillong Jail which is not a cell in the strict sense of the term but a room with a floor space of 175 sq. ft. According to Jail Manual, 36 sq. ft. of floor space is provided for each prisoner. The prisoners that were confined in this room were not juvenile convicts but they were ordinary adult convicts.

(d)—The convicts referred to above were not given bedsteads.

(e)—No bedsteads are permissible to ordinary convicts. They are to sleep either on the berths wherever available, or on the floor.

(f)—A proposal for a juvenile jail is under the consideration of the Government.

(g)—Does not arise.

58.—The prisoners in Shillong Jail are given tat bedding or jute mats which are spread on the floor in addition to the blankets.

Petition Writers and Copyists of the Garo Hills District Office

Shri EMERSON MOMIN asked :

59. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of petition writers in the district Court of the Garo Hills ?

(b) The number of Garo petition writers and non-Garos therein ?

(c) The amount of license fee each petition writer has to pay ?

(d) The amount of the fee which the petition writers are charging the public ?

(e) Whether the petition writers are required to keep with them requisite quantity of judicial and non-judicial stamps ?

(f) If so, whether Government are aware that every petition writer is not doing that ?

(g) Whether Government are aware that the petition writers are overcharging the public ?

(h) If so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent this ?

60. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of copyists, in the Garo Hills District Office ?

(b) Are Government aware that copies of the Court Orders are not being delivered in time to the applicants ?

(c) Do Government propose to increase the number of copyists to deliver copies very early to the applicants ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

59. (a)—Five.

(b)—Garo petition writers	...	Three.
Non-Garo petition writers	...	Two.

(c)—The petition writers are not required to pay any license fee.

(d)—Government have not prescribed any fee. The petition writers are, however, charging fees at the following rates :—

Rs. a. p.

1. Miscellaneous petition... @	0	8	0	per petition.
2. Criminal petition ... @	1	0	0	per petition.
3. Execution petition ... @	1	0	0	each.
4. Plaint ... @	2	0	0	from 10 to 300 words.
5. Plaint ... @	1	8	0	per cent. from 300 to 600 words.
6. Plaint ... @	1	0	0	per cent. from 600 to 1,000 words and upwards.
7. Mutation petition ... @	1	0	0	each.
8. Summons of Mutation petition. @	0	4	0	„
9. Affidavit ... @	1	0	0	„
10. Application for copies @	0	8	0	„
11. Application for summons of other cases. @	0	8	0	„
12. Attachment parawanas @	1	0	0	„

No complaint has been received to the effect that these fees are high or that the petition writers are charging more fees than at the above rates.

(e)—Yes, as these petitioners are also licensed stamp vendors.

(f)—Government have no information. Government have not also received any complaint to the effect that the petition writers as licensed stamp vendors are not keeping the requisite quantity of judicial and non-judicial stamps.

(g)—No complaint has been received by the Government to the effect that the petition writers are overcharging the public.

(h)—Does not arise.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: It is stated in reply to question 59 (d), that Government have not prescribed any fees. May I know who supplied the figures of rates as shown in the reply ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): The information was obtained from the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: Have the rates shown in the reply been approved by the Government ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Government do not prescribe any rates. There is no provision for doing so.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are the petition-writers under the Government ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Yes, Sir. I may add that these rates are obtaining for a long time.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

60. (a)—One.

(b)—Government have no information. No complaint has also been received to the effect that the court orders are not delivered to the applicants in time.

(c)—No, as the volume of work does not justify any increase in the number of copyists.

**Issue of annual land Pattas to the annual Patta holders
in Garo Hills District**

Shri EMERSON MOMIN asked :

61. (a) Are Government aware that annual land Pattas are not distributed to many annual Patta holders in the Garo Hills District ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Do Government propose to distribute the requisite Pattas to all in future without making any additional charges for them ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

61. (a)—Yes. Recently the fact was brought to the notice of Government.

(b)—Due to shortage of forms annual Pattas could not be issued in Garo Hills.

(c)—Yes. Steps have already been taken to supply an adequate number of Patta forms to the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.

**Increase of quota of ration in the rural areas of the United
Khasi and Jaintia Hills**

Shri A. ALLEY asked :

62. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to resolution No. 4 of the meeting of the Supply Advisory Committee of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills held on the 7th July 1952 which says : "The Committee views with great concern the report that consumers in the rationed area get a far larger quota of ration than the rural areas and are getting only $\frac{1}{2}$ seer to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per week as against 1 seer 5 ch. per week per adult in the rationed area and resolves unanimously that the Government be moved to remedy this striking injustice so that they can also get equal rations as in case of the rationed area people" ?

(b) Do Government propose to implement this resolution ?

(c) If so, when ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

62. (a)—Yes.

(b) and (c)—The scale of ration in the rationed towns and the rural areas cannot be the same. Recognising the extreme difficulties which the people on the border of the district face as a result of the Partition, Government have finalised plans to include the border areas under a complete system of rationing as in the case of a rationed town. For the rest of the rural areas, the scale of rations have recently been increased for supplementing local resources.

Improvement of Communications and Allotment of Grants for Education, etc., in the Plains Tribal areas of Jorhat Subdivision.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN asked :

63. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any scheme has been made to improve the fair weather road from Karatipar to Desangmukh through a vast tribal areas in North Majuli and similar project for existing fair weather road through Kakilamukh, Upper Deori, Nam Deori, Kalani, Mirigaon, etc., on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, out of Government of India's special grants for the Plains Tribal Areas recently made ?

(b) What amount has been allotted out of these grants for Education, Communications, Public Health, etc., of Tribal Areas in Jorhat Subdivision ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) replied :

63. (a)—No specific schemes for the improvement of these roads are under the consideration of Government. It is, however, proposed to allot a sum of Rs 8,000 to the Jorhat Local Board for the improvement of rural communications in the Plains Tribal Areas of the Jorhat Subdivision. Roads in the Plains Tribal Areas of the Subdivision which will be taken up for improvement this year will be selected by the Local Board in consultation with Plains Tribal representatives.

(b)—It is proposed to give grants-in-aid at the rate of Rs.2,500 each to 3 Middle English Schools in the Jorhat Subdivision. A sum of Rs.10,000 is also proposed to be granted to the Jorhat College for extension of hostel accommodation to Tribal students. Funds will also be made available for the improvement of rural water supply in the Tribal Areas of the Subdivision. Scholarships for educational and medical courses will also be awarded to Plains Tribal students.

Amount drawn by each Minister as travelling and halting allowances

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

64. (a) Will Government be pleased to state what amount was drawn by each Minister as travelling and halting allowances in 1950-51 ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the carpets, draperies and screens in the official residences of the Ministers are purchased from Government Funds ?

Srijut MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

64. (a)—A statement showing the particulars is given below :—

Statement showing the amount drawn by each Hon'ble Minister as Travelling and Halting Allowances in 1950-51

Name	Travelling Allowances	Halting Allowance	Total amount of Travelling Allowance and Halting Allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 The Hon'ble Shri Bishnuram Medhi, M. Sc., B. L., H. C. M.	4,737 8 0	1,176 0 0	5,913 8 0
2 The Hon'ble Shri Motiram Bora, M. A., B. L.	3,851 11 0	861 0 0	4,712 11 0
3 The Hon'ble Shri Ramnath Das, B. L.	3,860 10 0	1,155 0 0	5,015 10 0
4 The Hon'ble Shri Omeo Kumar, Das, B. L.	4,329 7 0	1,239 0 0	5,568 7 0
5 The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B. A.	2,787 7 0	556 8 0	3,343 15 0
6 The Hon'ble Shri Rupnath Brahma, B. L.	3,540 2 0	913 8 0	4,453 10 0
7 The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M. A., B. L.	2,020 14 0	525 0 0	2,545 14 0
Total ..	25,127 11 0	6,426 0 0	31,553 11 0

(b)—Yes.

Settlement of cultivable land in Cachar

Maulavi NAMWAR ALI BARBHUIYA asked :

65. Will Government be pleased to state—

- How many applications they received in 1951-52 praying for settlement of cultivable land in Cachar ?
- How many *bonafide* natives of Cachar have been granted lands either in tea-garden areas or in other reserves in the year 1951-52 ?
- The number of landless cultivators of Cachar at present residing in the Nowgong district for years without having any land or settlement ?
- Whether Government propose to take steps to grant land either in Cachar or in Nowgong to deserving landless *bonafide* natives of Cachar ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

65. (a) and (b)—We have no informations. Deputy Commissioner has been asked to submit a report. The informations will be supplied on receipt of the report.

(c)—We have no such information or record as no such record can be maintained. It is also a very general question bordering on vagueness and cannot be replied to as such.

(d)—They are being given equal treatment as local indigenous people of Nowgong in the matter of settlement of land.

Burning of Atta by the D. T. S., Assam Railway, at Bangaigaon

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

66. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the night of 24th February, 1952, some sixhundred maunds of atta were burnt under the direct instruction of the D. T. S., Assam Railway at Bangaigaon ?

(b) What are the reasons for destroying the atta ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

66. (a)—No.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of a Joint Property by Abhiram Goanbura of Chowdang Gaon Plot No.1.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN asked :

67. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether Abhiram Goanbura of Chowdang Gaon Plot No. 1, purchased one-third of 12 bighas 15 lechas of a joint property in the name of his wife Maniki, in Saraibahi Mauza of Jorhat Subdivision ?

(b) Is it a fact a Patta No. 274 was issued in her name for 5 bighas 4 kathas and 3 lechas contained in Dag No. 485 (all Da-Alotia and more than one-third) by the authorities without notice of other parties ?

(c) Is it not a fact that this Patta was cancelled subsequently on representation by other two pattadars, but mutation still being there ?

(d) Was there any complaints by other parties regarding the above mentioned illegal partition ?

(e) Was any enquiry made ? If so, what was the result ?

(f) Was any Departmental action taken against Goanbura, Mondal and Sub-Deputy Collector for this illegal acts for which they were responsible ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

67. (a) to (f)—Government have no informations. A report has however been called for from the local officers on receipt of which necessary information will be furnished to the member.

Dibrugarh Electric Supply Company**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND** asked :

68. (a) Is it a fact that the Dibrugarh Electric Supply Company, Limited in violation of the term and conditions of their licence has done away with the safety device in house connections ?

(b) Is it a fact that the said Company has done away with the safety device even in case of new over-head mains ?

(c) If so, are Government aware that absence of such safety device is dangerous to human life ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

68. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b)—It is not a fact.

(c)—Does not arise.

Electrification of Tinsukia Town**Shri JADUNATH BHUYAN** asked :

69. (a) Do Government propose to get the Tinsukia Town which is one of the most important trade and industrial centres of Upper Assam, electrified ?

(b) If so, what steps Government propose to take for its implementation ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

69. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The question of implementing the scheme for the electrification of the Tinsukia Town is now under consideration of Government.

Acquisition of tea garden lands by Government**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH** asked :

70. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total area of tea garden lands acquired by Government by requisition in the State of Assam upto 31st July, 1952 ?

(Figures to be shown district by district).

(b) Whether any appeal was filed against any requisition ?

(c) If so, what was the number of such appeals and their results ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

70. (a)—Cachar	...	...	...	...	57,076	bighas
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	2,150	„
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	7,913	„
Darrang	...	...	...	...	33,210	„
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	12,159	„
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	27,874	„
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	2,094	„
Total	...	...	...	...	1,42,476	bighas.

(b)—Yes. Several appeals against requisition were filed to the Government under section 3(3) of the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948.

(c)—The number of appeals filed so far is 77, out of which 14 appeals were allowed, 13 partially allowed, 37 rejected and 13 are still pending before Government.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : May I know whether all the lands requisitioned from the tea gardens have been settled with the people, or some portion still remains unsettled ?

Shri HARESWR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Not all.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Do Government propose to take more land from the tea gardens ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Yes, if available. I may, however, state that the Act has been challenged now in the High Court.

Pancharatna-Jogighopa Service

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA asked :

71. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The name of the Ferry service that runs from Pancharatna to Jogighopa ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to re-name it as Pancharatna-Jogighopa Service for convenience of illiterate passengers ?

(c) What is the condition of the 'Z' craft and whether it is sea-worthy ?

(d) Are Government aware that Marboats used for crossing are also generally unsea-worthy ?

- (e) If so, will Government be pleased to see to the proper up-keep the sea-crafts for safety of the passengers ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

71 (a)—The name of the ferry service that runs from Pancharatna to Jogighopa is "Jogighopa-Pancharatna" and "Jogighopa-Goalpara-Pachania".

(b)—Does not arise in view of reply to question 71 (a) above.

(c)—The 'Z' craft is now in a running condition. It is fit to ply in the river.

(d)—The marboats are fit to ply in the river.

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

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA : May I know, Sir, whether the 'Z' craft at Goalpara was obtained from the Central Government ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : Yes, it was supplied by the Government of India to run their own ferry.

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA : Will Government be pleased to state the date of arrival of the said craft at Goalpara ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : I am sorry I cannot give the reply off hand. The craft arrived a some years back, Sir.

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA : Are Central Government as well as the Provincial Government aware.....

Mr. SPEAKER : This Government does not know what Central Government is aware ! (laughter)

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA : Are Government aware that this craft very frequently becomes un-seaworthy ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : Sometimes it becomes unserviceable.

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA : Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to state the number of days it lying un-seaworthy ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : I am afraid I am not the Minister-in-charge of this Department.....

Mr. SPEAKER : No, you cannot say that.

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : I have no information, Sir.

Shri HAKIM GHANDRA RABHA : What is the amount, Sir, that has been spent up till now for this craft ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : I want notice of this question, Sir.

Income from Excise Settlement within the Shillong Municipal Area and Sharing of Tax by Myllem

Shri A. ALLEY asked :

72. (a) Will Government be pleased to refer to the report of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Excise Enquiry Committee, 1910-11 and state whether it is a fact that Myllem shared half of the income from Excise Settlement within the Shillong Municipal Area as now forms part of the Autonomous District of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills ?

(b) What is the amount of money remaining unpaid under the above agreement before the commencement of the Constitution ?

(c) Do Government propose to pay the balance to the fund of the District Council of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief-minister) replied :

72. (a)—Yes, but that was for the period upto the 31st December 1949, on which date the late Siem of Myllem, by an agreement, ceded to the Government all rights, jurisdiction and sovereignty over the area which was then known as "Myllem State".

(b)—The information is being collected.

(c)—There is no such proposal. Moreover, by virtue of the agreement referred to in reply (a) above and in view of the subsequent merger of all "Khasi States" including Myllem in the State of Assam, the Excise revenues in question including the arrears, if any, outstanding on the 31st December, 1949 have accrued to the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam. Receipts under 'Excise' are not receipts of the District Council under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

**Occupation of Non-Cadastral land near Kharghuli Road,
Panbari Mauza, Gauhati**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

73. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some indigenous landless people of Islampatty and Uzanbazar, Gauhati, had occupied some Non-Cadastral land near Kharghuli Road, Mauza Panbari, Gauhati and applied for settlement of that land in their names *vide* their petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, dated 9th April 1951 ?

(b) Is it a fact that those people were asked to vacate that land and that an assurance to that effect was taken in writing by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 21st April 1952 ?

(c) How many of these people were given allotment during the last settlement of some low-lying lands at Gauhati ?

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister) replied :

73. (a)—Some people of Islampatty and Uzanbazar, Gauhati cleared jungles in some areas in Kharghuli but this was an unauthorised occupation.

Yes, they submitted some petitions to Deputy Commissioner.

(b)—As the occupation was unauthorised they were asked to vacate. Chief Minister did not give any assurance for settlement—all that he said was that their cases would be considered along with others in case they voluntarily give up their unauthorised occupation. The Chief Minister's order is dated 27th April 1951 and not 21st April 1952.

(c)—None of these people was given allotment of any land during the last settlement of some low-lying land at Gauhati—as none of them ever applied for it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : With regard to (c), Sir, will Government be pleased to state whether these people did not apply specifically for low-lying lands of Gauhati or any other lands ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : They did not apply for any low-lying lands.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Did they apply for any other lands, Sir ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I want notice of this question.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Is it not a fact, Sir, that only those people were given allotment for low-lying lands who specifically applied for such low-lying lands ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Yes, Sir.

Number of Jailors and Assistant Jailors in Assam

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA asked :

74. Will Government be pleased to state :—

(a) The number of posts of Jailors in Assam ?

(b) Their scale of pay according to the new pay scale ?

(c) The number of temporary and permanent Assistant Jailors in Assam ?

(d) What is their scale of pay according to the new pay scale ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister) replied :

74. (a)—The sanctioned strength of permanent Jailors in the State is 7. In addition there is another post of temporary Jailor.

(b)—Rs. 175—10—(E.B.)—215—15—275—25/2—300 per mensem.

(c)—The sanctioned strength of permanent Assistant Jailors is 59. In addition there is another post of temporary Assistant Jailor.

(d)—Rs. 80—4—100—(E.B.)—5—125—(E.B.)—10—175 per mensem.

***Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA** : Sir, the scale of pay for the Assistant Jailors is given here as Rs. 80—100—175. When can an Assistant Jailor become a Jailor? After how many years of service can he expect to become a Jailor?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think from the scale of pay it can be worked out.

***Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister)** : From the scale of pay he can find out, Sir. We are to follow rule for giving promotion from the grade of Assistant Jailors to the grade of Jailors which is entirely on merit and the promotion is made by the Inspector General of Prisons.

***Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA** : It appears that even the senior Assistant Jailors cannot expect to become Jailors?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister) : Not in all cases.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : Will Government be pleased to state, Sir, the total number of Jailors in the Selection Grade at present?

***Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister)** : I require notice of this question.

***Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** : What is the required qualification, Sir, to become Assistant Jailors and Jailors ?

***Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister)** : That is a new question, Sir. I require notice of it.

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**Discussion of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure Charged
Upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1952-53**

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to give a statement before presenting the Supplementary Demands?

Mr. SPEAKER: It has been done, whatever it is. It will be discussed only.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Then, Sir, I can carry on.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes. The time limit is given for this purpose. The time for discussion will be upto 11-30 A. M. I have no other names here. I do not know what time will be available for you.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: It is more or less a customary matter to present at the end of 6 months Supplementary Demands for Grants in addition to the Demands already sanctioned by this House in the regular Budget Session.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to point out one thing. I cannot do better than to point out what is followed as principle for discussion about such Motions. I should like to read out the following:—

“It is well established law prevailing in the House of Commons, our Central Assembly and in our Assembly also that the scope of discussion on Cut Motions on Supplementary Demands is very limited. No question of policy in regards to the main grant to which the Supplementary Demand relates should be raised. Censure Motions should confine to criticism of necessity or otherwise of the Supplementary Demand only. In an economy Cut Motion no censure is allowed. Local grievances should not be ventilated in a Cut Motion on Supplementary Demands. Hon. Members may, however, refuse or reduce the whole or any particular item of the demand and should state their reasons for refusing or reducing the demand on particular item of the demand. Hon. Members’ remarks must be confined to the grounds given by the Treasury Benches stating the necessity for the Supplementary Demands. Applying these criteria, I am afraid, I shall have to declare many Cut Motions tabled, as out of order. However, that will be decided as we go on. The usual procedure is that the demands standing in the name of several Hon’ble Ministers shall have to be moved one after another and then I shall take up the Cut Motions relating to each item.”

This is the principle to be followed, and I cannot do more than to limit the scope for discussion of a Motion like this that is wanted to be passed.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, my point is whether there is justification or otherwise of the additional grants that are demanded and whether there can be any discussion on them?

Mr. SPEAKER: But you cannot bring anything for discussing the general policy.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I am not going to discuss the general policy. My point is whether or not the demands placed before the House are open to any criticism or any particular item of the demands can be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is like this. The President pointed in the Central Assembly: “The Hon. Member is wrong in his reading of the rules. A Supplementary Demand may be made when the amount voted in the Budget is found to be insufficient for the purpose as also when need arises for a new service not contemplated in the Budget for the year.”

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : My point is, Sir, the question of supplementary demand purely arises from certain factors, that is, whether the Government could not foresee a demand at the time of preparing the original Budget. Now it is to be justified that the demand could not be foreseen, owing to certain circumstances, at the time of preparing the original Budget.

There is a limit of the Government money. We have got to be guided by certain criterion, Sir. Government should, when preparing the Budget, think of all the possible contingencies of the administration. The Budget should not be prepared haphazardly. Government must have sufficient foresight of the needs of the State. In the September Session of 1951 over a crore of rupees was granted, and in the last March Session about 76 lakhs were sanctioned. Now over a total sanctioned expenditure of 10 crores of rupees in the original Budget there was a total supplementary grant for two crores of rupees in 1951-52, which is about 25 per cent. of the total Budgeted expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think you are labouring under a handicap. In the Assembly Hand-Book by Saksena it is stated :

"But supplementary estimates are a necessary evil and perhaps the lesser of the two ; for if such estimates were to be totally stopped the executive would by framing liberal estimates of expenditure at the beginning of the year heap up sufficient provision for reserves for unforeseen contingencies. On the other hand supplementary estimates give an opportunity of scrutinising the administration during the year."

I hope you will confine within my direction please.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : Sir, I shall now refer to demand No.1—Land Revenue—linked up again with Demand No.10, under Agriculture. Sir, it has been explained that a sum of Rs.3,17,448 is required for the purpose of a certain scheme known as the Kaki reserve Reclamation Scheme. Sir, here we find that there is only an advance of Rs.3 lakhs and something from the land revenue, required for reclamation of 36,000 thousand bighas of land to be settled with the landless people, who could not make the land fit for cultivation. Sir, I find that apart from the administrative expenses taking into account the depreciation of tractors as part of the reclamation charges, Government have invested Rs.6 crores and 66 lakhs of rupees for machinery. What sort of machineries they are it is not indicated. They say they are jeeps, land-rovers and other machineries by other machineries, I mean tractors. Sir, it has not been clearly stated whether they are new tractors or they are transferred from the existing pool of tractors. If it is a transfer then this is a question of transfer from one Head to another. But as there is no mention that this is a transfer of expenditure, I take it that the sum of rupees 6,60,000 is going to be spent on new tractors as capital expenditure. Sir, first of all we should see whether it is a sound economic proposition. We know, Sir, there are other spheres in which money could be more usefully invested. The money could have been more profitably utilised in the Grow-More-Food Campaign, in execution of minor irrigation projects. Sir, it will be noticed that the cost of reclamation of land per bigha under the Kaki Scheme is high and about Rs.10 to Rs.12 per bigha and if we are to give an economic holding of 30 bighas of land to a family, the cost will be about Rs.360 per family. It has been stated that the cost will be realised as far as practicable by levy of a premium on the allottees themselves in addition to land revenue. So this is not a very sound investment, Sir. We have got to compare this expenditure with similar other expenditure undertaken for the same kind of work. I will refer to the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister

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of Finance in the March Session, who said that under the Embankment and Drainage Scheme up to 1949 they had been able to clear 60 thousand acres of land at a cost of Rs.12 lakhs ; in other words the cost is Rs.3 per bigha. At the same time, Sir, under the minor irrigation projects in which villagers contribute 50 per cent. towards the total cost, much larger areas of lands had been brought under cultivation at a much lesser cost, and the productivity of the land has also been enhanced. Sir, the Government of India in their recent revised policy on Grow-More-Food Campaign has greatly stressed on the need of execution of more minor irrigation schemes.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Umaruddin, you should confine yourself to the Kaki Reclamation Scheme.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : Sir, the expenditure of Rs.9 lakhs could have been more usefully utilised in minor irrigation projects, instead of wasting the money in such a big project for reclamation of waste land. From time immemorial our cultivators have been clearing jungles and bringing land under cultivation. No convincing reasons have been set forth to show why money from the State Exchequer should be employed in reclaiming waste lands for purposes of settlement in this particular use. If the Government could expect that in only 6 months, they can promote the cause of Grow-More-Food Campaign by bringing under cultivation so many thousands acres of lands, then what will be the fate of so many new tractor afterwards. But our experience shows that during the last 2 and 3 years in spite of so many tractors being employed in the field, we could not bring under cultivation any appreciable area of land. Sir, in the scheme it is stated the staff, etc., will be employed for period of 6 months and 6 tractors will be employed. Sir, the poor achievement in the past in similar schemes does not encourage us at all. It is absolutely a risky project. At the end of the year, Sir, Government will come up with an explanation that due to this and that the scheme has not been successful or that more money would be necessary, etc. So, I say, Sir, that this money could have been more usefully diverted to other projects like minor irrigation projects—projects under the Embankment and Drainage Section. Of course, Sir, I quite support the idea of power pumps for which a sum of Rs.3,48,930 has been provided which may be utilised for irrigating Sali lands also. In some places we find that we cannot utilise streams or rivers for irrigation and these power pumps may be tried with success.

We find that a large amount of Rs.12,400 has been provided as pay of the Secretary, Community Project and also for the purpose of election for Legislature an amount of Rs.7,64,000 has been provided. Everybody knows that revision of Electoral Rolls is a statutory necessity ; then why this amount was not foreseen by the Minister-in-charge in January or so.

Mr. SPEAKER : To which demand you are referring to ?

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : Demand No. 4 at page 3, Sir.

Similarly, that an expenditure of Rs.53,211 has been provided for Ministers' cars, but, at the same time, we do not know whether any necessity has arisen for the replacement of the existing cars. Certain cars should be kept for use by the Hon'ble Ministers and there should be some principle under which a car of a Minister can be changed say in 3 or 5 years. We have been informed that the old cars have been handed over to the State Transport Pool. I think, such cars should have been put on to auction so that we could have known what price these cars would have fetched ; if it was found that the cars fetched high prices,

they should not have been replaced but could have been used by the Ministers for some time more. It must be remembered that we are spending public money. If a car can be used longer, the Hon'ble Minister should have set an example by using them as long as possible and not wasting public money in new cars. We expect that the Hon'ble Ministers would exercise the same care and economy as they would do with their money.

Then, Sir, there are many items on which certain doubtful expenditure has been asked for. The total supplementary demand is Rs.86 lakhs but it is not shown this is a gross or net expenditure. No doubt, we expect some grant from the Centre under Section 275 of the Constitution and it is not known if any grant has since been received. That is why I say that the Hon'ble Minister would have done well if he would have shown the total grant expected or received already from the Centre. There should have been a statement from the Hon'ble Minister stating clearly the necessary details, otherwise, how much is the actual net expenditure cannot be understood. The statement which is appended is not sufficient to give us a clear idea. I have seen that there is transfer of money from one head to another and this is a case of mere adjustment and involves no net expenditure.

The Budget for 1952-53 had an opening balance of Rs.2 crores 88 lakhs and a closing balance of Rs.42 lakhs. Unless we have had an extra grant in excess of Rs.42 lakhs we are likely to have a negative closing balance. There is also a huge deficit of Rs.2 crores 54 lakhs and how can we increase extra expenditure without landing into a financial crisis. Is it advisable to go ahead without letting us know what the actual position of finance of the State is? We have put forward enough of arguments before the Finance Commission for more financial aid from the Centre, but, at the same time, the House should have been informed as to what the prospects of additional grants are and whether they would be sufficient to meet this additional expenditure. I expected a statement that would lay down clearly the whole position.

It may be, Sir, that we are getting a huge sum of money from the Centre but we do not actually know the exact amount, but at least this Supplementary Demand could have been prefaced by a general statement showing the whole financial implication of the Demand.

Since we are in a very bad state of finance, it is the duty of this House to examine every demand carefully and then pass it, if considered essentially necessary and indispensable.

With this words, I resume my seat.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this list of Supplementary Demands at page 27 and 28, we have been shown the heads of demands and also the amounts that have been demanded. We shall, of course, have the opportunity to speak item by item when the specific demands come at a later stage. Here, I want to show only the connecting link between these different heads of Demands. We have seen that the total of the Supplementary Demands comes to Rs.86,26,785 and if we go to see the specific heads we see that General Administration under the direct charge of the Chief Minister comes first with Rs. 13,58,442.

Mr. SPEAKER : To which page you are referring to ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Page 27, item No. 10
—General Administration under Supplementary Demand No. 4.

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Here the additional sum asked for with regard to the grant is the highest amount.

Second to it comes item No. 44 at page 28, Loans and Advances and the sum asked for is Rs. 13,45,000.

Third comes Agriculture, item No. 19, at page 27 and the amount is Rs. 13,20,386.

Fourth under the head Miscellaneous—God alone knows what this Miscellaneous means—Rs. 12,09,854 has been asked for.

Fifth the Extra-ordinary charges of Rs. 7,78,241.

Even a cursory perusal of the items which topped the list shows under what Heads these supplementaries have come. It is appreciated, Sir, that it is not possible always at the time of preparation of the Budget to foresee all the expenditures that might be necessary in future. It is, therefore, said that supplementary demands constitute a necessary evil. But before we can pass these demands we are to see how far and whether these are necessary. If we go into the explanations that have been given under different demands, we shall see the justifiability or otherwise of these demands, and I think, Sir, it will not be out of place here to say that this submission of supplementary demands not of hundreds and thousands but of lakhs of rupees has become a habit with our Government. Let us first of all come to the demand of item No. 4 which has been submitted by our Chief Minister. Here we have seen a curious item, Secretariat Staff of the Chief Minister, and the amount demanded is Rs. 17,737. What is it for? It is for a new Car for our Chief Minister! We know, Sir, that our Ministers are not to travel in bullock-carts; they need cars. But we must understand, we must convince ourselves that at this time and period this particular car was necessary, was indispensable for the Chief Minister. In reply to my Question No 64 unstarred Question—the Finance Minister has stated that for one year alone, i.e., 1950-51, the Ministers had taken Rs. 31,553-11-0 as their travelling and halting allowances. We have also seen in the Gazette of August 20th, 1952 that the Chief Minister undertook a tour to Tezpur. While going there he did not travel in this new car. He travelled by the steamer Mishmi. I may further elucidate that the steamer Mishmi is a double-decker and the Chief Minister was its only passenger. If the Minister travels by steamer and draws travelling allowance, where is the necessity of new car? We want to know first as to whether it was necessary, then only we can pass it.

Then Sir, we have also seen in item—Election for Legislature—a sum of Rs. 7,64,000 is demanded. We shall not grudge to pass it provided this is properly used, provided we get a guarantee that this sum will not be used for canvassing for the candidates of a particular party.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : On a point of order, Sir, the hon Member is speaking on some points which are not the subject matter of the item under consideration. May I know whether the Member is speaking on item No. 2 or 3 of the List of to-day's business?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA I am discussing item No. 2 of the List of Business.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : In that case, Sir, he is out of order. Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund is quite different from voting on demands for Supplementary Grants which is the subject matter of item No.3 in to-day's agenda. Sir, the hon. Member has no right to discuss all these points which he is discussing now. I can see through his game ; his sole intention is to hurl some abusive language, as usual to him, towards the Chief Minister. My Communist Friend is very eager to give a bad name to the Leader of the House and to abuse him for nothing.

Sir, he will get ample opportunity for his usual game of using abusive language against the Members of the Treasury Benches when we take up item No. 3 of to-day's agenda. Sir, he is not only irrelevant, but out of order. We want a ruling from you on this point Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Mookerjee is right.

* * * *

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, this item in page 29 has been shown charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1952-53 and it has been laid before the Assembly for discussion. We see here, Sir, that under Head—25—General Administration, there was an original grant of Rs. 6,10,500. Now another sum of Rs 25,651 is required, and the reasons shown are, Item No. 1—Provincial Legislative Assembly—Rs.17,400 and, then Public Service Commission—Rs.8,251.

* * * *

Mr. SPEAKER : Here again the same sort of observation. This item should not be discussed. I said that Mr. Mookerjee was perfectly right in his point of order.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, we are in a very precarious position. Whenever we want to speak anything we are told that under the Constitution we should not bring into our discussion this matter...

Mr. SPEAKER : For your information, you may clarify yourself first by asking the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly or any individual Minister personally.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Should we to understand, Sir, that item 2 in the agenda is out of order ?

If the Hon'ble Minister means that discussion is a different thing and criticism is a different thing then we should

Mr. SPEAKER: I disallow that.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: In that case, Sir, if according to the Constitution we cannot say anything here, then I am not going to say any thing more.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words about the discussion, but I will confine myself to Kaki Scheme alone in my speech.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: How that can come, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER: You have not followed the rule which I read. It is like this —A Supplementary demand may be made when the amount voted in the Budget is found to be insufficient for the purpose as also when need arises for a new service not contemplated in the Budget for the year.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Then I will not speak anything now, I will speak on the Cut Motion.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that both Mr. Umaruddin Ahmed and Mr. Bhattacharyya were going astray and they were not confining themselves on the subject at issue. I have got nothing particular to say by way of reply to them, but some extraneous points were raised by Mr. Umaruddin and this needs a reply. Mr. Umaruddin said that the position of financial state of Assam was not clear to him and he wanted that a statement should have been made by the Finance Minister for assistance and guidance of the Members of this House. Of course such a statement may sometimes be necessary, but in this case I don't think that it is particularly necessary because the supplementary demands are very essential and they speak for themselves. When Government considers that those supplementary demands are very essential, the only point is that we will have to find out that money as that expenditure will be for the interest of the State. Mr. Umaruddin asked what will be the state of finance ultimately—Sir, that cannot be replied at this stage. Now, Sir, out of the total of about 87 lakhs that will come before the House under different heads, something like 39 lakhs of rupees will come from the Government of India and other sources and this shows that the State Government will have only to meet the expenditure of about 48 lakhs; therefore, it is not such a very big demand as to cause an apprehension in the mind of my Friend, Mr. Umaruddin. The State will have to meet such expenditure which cannot be avoided. This amount of about Rs.48 lakhs will be needed from our own funds, and somehow we will have to meet it because we cannot allow the administration to come to a stand still or development works to be

stopped. These are absolutely essential expenditure and some how money will have to be found out. Therefore after this explanation my Friend should not have any apprehension specially when almost half of the money will be coming from the Government of India and other sources and the other half only will have to be met from our own resources. Now, with your permission, Sir, I want to make another observation. My friend Mr. Bhattacharyya was making some sort of an insinuation against my colleagues the Ministers for which I take very strong exception. My Friend would not allow the old cars of the Ministers to be replaced. The old cars have become more costly and uneconomical on account of repairs and other things. Moreover when the old car is not found safe to be allowed to be run on distant journeys, should it not be replaced by a new car? In this particular case I may inform my Friend that this particular car which he was mentioning belongs to our Chief Minister and this car has come to such a condition that it cannot be safely allowed to be run by the Chief Minister, and so it was replaced by a new car. With regard to the purchase of new cars I like to say that two new cars have specially been purchased for the use of the two new Ministers. The provision of giving cars to the Ministers is provided by law. In the other State even Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries are provided with cars. My Friend also said that although the Chief Minister was provided with a new car, he undertook the journey to Tezpur by steamer and that the Chief Minister drew travelling allowance. The journey to Tezpur by steamer was performed in a service steamer and I am simply surprised at the objection made by my Friend and why the Chief Minister will not draw Travelling Allowance when he was performing State duty? Does my Friend means to say that the Ministers will sit tight in one place and not be going out? If the Ministers will not go out, the administration only will suffer. I feel that he should not grudge for these petty matters as this does not behove his position. I am really sorry that an intelligent gentleman like him is casting insinuation and making observations like that. But if it is his intention that any stick is good enough to cast aspersion upon the Congress, then I have nothing to say. I feel that an informed man like him should not grudge a new car being given to a Minister in place of the old and almost unserviceable car. I am sorry and I did not expect these things from him. Sir, I have already said that Mr. Umaruddin need not have any apprehension over the demands for grants placed before this House. Our financial position is not such that we will break down under its weight if this luxury, according to my Friend, is passed by this House. With these few observations, I hope my Friends will allow the passing of this Supplementary Demand.

Supplementary Demands for Grants

No. 1

(7—LAND REVENUE)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,27,448 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"7—Land Revenue".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	36,89,200
Additional amount now required	...	3,27,448

II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant
will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—General Establishment—			
(1) Kaki Reclamation Scheme—amount transferred from “40—Agriculture.”	3,17,448	...	3,17,448
C.—Management of Government Estates—			
(c) Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town.	10,000	...	10,000

Sir, the *Explanatory Note given below will explain the whole thing and I need not read it as every Member has got a copy.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,27,448 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 1953, for the administration of the head—“7—Land Revenue”.

I think in the last occasion I gave a ruling that the demands standing in the name of several Ministers shall be moved one after another and then to take up the Cut Motions relating to each Demand afterwards. I think we should follow that procedure now also.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): In that case I think there will be overlapping and some confusion, Sir, if we discuss these Cut Motions in that way.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A—Government have thrown open the Kaki reserve with an area of about 36,000 bighas for settlement with the landless people as far back as in 1949. But the area being covered with thick jungles has not yet been brought under cultivation. With a view to facilitating reclamation of the area it has been decided to reclaim it with tractors under the supervision of the Agriculture Department and to realise the cost as far as practicable by levy of a premium on the allottees.

This expenditure will initially be debited to the head “40—Agriculture” but it will ultimately be debited to “7—Land Revenue” by a subsequent adjustment.

C—It has been decided by Government that for the improvement of residential sites in Hojai Town certain roads and drains be constructed there immediately. The amount is required, therefore, for meeting expenses in connection with the above works. The expenditure is unforeseen and immediate and as such it has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I also agree, Sir, that we move the Demands and discuss the Cut Motions relating to each item one by one.

Mr. SPEAKER: All right then. Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.3,17,448 under Supplementary Demand No.1, Major head—7.—Land Revenue, Minor head—A.—General Establishment, Sub-head—(1) Kaki Reclamation Scheme—amount transferred from “40—Agriculture”, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,27,441, do stand reduced by Re.1.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার এই ছাটাই প্রস্তাবের উদ্দেশ্য হয়েছে যে মাটি রিজার্ভ সম্বন্ধে সরকারের যে নীতি তার বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা। Explanatory note এ আছে যে ১৯৪৯ সন থেকে কাকী রিজার্ভ খোলা হয়েছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, if you speak in Bengali you will satisfy only yourself, very few Members will be able to follow you properly.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: All right, I will speak in English then. Sir, my intention in moving this Cut Motion is to criticise the Government in its policy for reclamation of the Kaki Reserve Forest.....

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): On a point of information, Sir, here is your ruling (referring to the Assembly Proceedings) in the last occasion by which all Supplementary Demands for Grants are to be moved at a time one after the other and then to take up the Cut Motions relating to each item afterwards. We may follow this procedure, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: In that case we may take up Demand No.2—Mr. Ramnath Das.

No.2

(10—FOREST)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,05,068 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 1953 for administration of the head “10— Forest”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	43,78,300
Additional amount now required	1,05,068

II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works—			
VII(II)—Organisation, Improvement and Extension of Forests—Growing match wood plantation.	55,960	...	55,960
(d) Sidli Estate Forest Expenditure—			
II—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers.	500	...	500
(v) Livestock, Store, Tools and Plants ...	100	...	100
(vi) Communication and building ...	600	...	600
(vii) Miscellaneous ...	470	...	470
Total A(d) ...	1,670	...	1,670
(e) Development Schemes under Article 275—	28,000	...	28,000
Plains Tribal Areas—Communication.			
B.—Establishment—			
B(d) Sidli Estate Forest expenditure—			
2. Pay of Establishment... ..	7,440	...	7,440
3. Allowances and Honoraria	4,108	...	4,108
4. Contingencies	7,890	...	7,890
Total B(d)	19,438	...	19,438

The *Explanatory Note is there, I do not want to add anything further.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,05,068 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 1953 for the administration of the head "10—Forest".

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

A—VII(II).—The extra amount is required for raising match wood plantation in Assam according to Government of India's instructions. Half the amount will be contributed by Government of India and the contribution will be treated as receipts. The details of expenditure may be seen at Appendix A. (see Appendix 8).

A(d)II—(v), (vi), (vii) and B(d) 2, 3, 4.—The extra amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with taking over of Sidli Estate Forest by Government and the amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Details of expenditure may be seen at Appendix A (see Appendix 8).

A(e)—The Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs.28,000 under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Development of the forest roads in the Plains Tribal Areas of the State. The grant has since been received from the Government of India for the current year. As there is no provision in the State budget for the current year, a supplementary demand is necessary.

No.3

(18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.56,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	20,30,900
Additional amount now required	...	56,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—		

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.—18-B.—N. E. D. Works financed from Ordinary Revenue			
(i) A—Works—Earthquake damage	...	56,000	...

The *Explanatory Note is there, I do not want to add anything further.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.56,000 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 1953 for the administration of the head—"18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

No 4.

(25 — GENERAL ADMINISTRATION)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.13,58,442 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 1953 for the administration of the head "25—General Administration."

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 62,87,300
Additional amount now required	...	13,58,442

***EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The schemes are imperatively necessary to protect Dibrugarh and Sadiya Towns from alarming erosion by the Brahmaputra and the Lohit rivers. Fifty per cent. of the cost of the Schemes is likely to be borne by the Government of India.

The details may be seen at Appendix A (See Appendix B).

II. Sub-heads under which the additional grants will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Secretariat Staff of the Chief Minister.	17,737	...	17,737
H. Ministers	53,211	...	53,211
L. Election for Legislature	7,64,000	1,48,000	9,12,000
M. (g) Development (Community Project) Department.	42,600	...	42,600
R. (II) Directorate Community Project Establishment.	35,068	...	35,068
S. General Establishment—			
4. Contingencies	32,000	...	32,000
(b) Community Project Establishment	2,65,826	...	2,65,826
Total ...	12,10,442	1,48,000	13,58,442

The details are given in the *Explanatory Note, but I would like to make a few remarks. It has just now been asked why no provision was made in this connection for preparation of electoral rolls. I should like to first point out that this is the function of the Government of India. It may be known to all that under the Constitution directions in this connection are always given from the Government of India, i.e., from the Chief Election Commissioner appointed under

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

G.—It has been necessary to purchase one new Car for the Chief Minister to replace the old one as it had been unsuitable and surrendered for the pool of Vehicles under Transport Department. This is an unforeseen expenditure and as such, it had been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

H.—The amount was required for the purchase of 3 new Cars two for the newly appointed Ministers of Public Works Department and Transport and the other for the Minister of Forests, whose car had become unserviceable. This was an immediate and unforeseen expenditure and as such it was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

L.—This could not be provided for in the Budget originally as provisions were made only for the period for which sanction was forthcoming then. The directions from Election Commission regarding action under section 23 of the Representation of the Peoples' Act involving annual preparation and printing of Electoral Rolls and printing of the amendments to the existing rolls were received along after the submission of the original budget estimates. This additional work will entail extra expenditure in the shape of cost of paper and printing charges and entertainment of temporary establishment, etc., for which provision has to be made now. Besides, a number of bills in connection with the last General Elections remained unpaid from the previous year as those were submitted towards the close of the financial year and could not be dealt with for the want of sufficient time for scrutiny. In addition 8 Election petitions have been filed later and an Election Tribunal has been set up for which provision has to be made now. The decisions of the Tribunal may lead to bye-elections in some cases, the expenses for which shall have to be provided also. As the expenditure is unforeseen, Rs. 4,00,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Fifty per cent. of the total expenditure is recoverable from the Government of India.

S. 4.—The additional amount is required for the purchase of Buildings constructed by Darrang Colleges in Tezpur Dak Bungalow Compound with a view to accommodate certain District Officers which are, at present, housed in rented houses.

M(g), R.(II) and S(b).—The Development (Community Projects) Department have been created very recently at the instance of the Government of India for execution of certain Community Projects and Development blocks in this State, under Indo-U. S. Agreement. The above provision of funds is, therefore, required to be made in the Budget for 1952-53 for administrative set up of the Department, in the first instance. As the expenditure was unforeseen, an advance of Rs. 3,31,263 has been taken for the purpose from the Contingency Fund. Details may be seen at Appendix A. Seventy-five per cent. of this expenditure will be borne by the Government of India

the Constitution by the President. The directions for preparation of the electoral rolls came after the Budget Estimates were prepared and hence no provision could be made. Moreover, out of this provision about half the amount is being contributed by the Government of India, and unless we get the sanction from the Government of India we cannot include the amount and as this sanction came late we could not make this provision in the Budget Estimates and that is why we have now come up before the House with this supplementary demand. It is now for the House to criticise or to reject or outvote this Demand before spending the money for which we have come before the House. We could have waited till March next, and come before the House after spending the money, but instead of doing so we have come before this House to get its views and to get the demand passed.

There is an uncharitable remark made from the Opposition that in spite of the definite assurance to the Opposition this money is being utilised for canvassing. I do not understand how expenditure incurred for preparation of the electoral roll can be utilised for canvassing for other candidates. This is a very loose talk that has fallen from a responsible Member of the Opposition side. This remark is unwarranted.

Another remark made probably under an impression that a steamer was chartered by me for travelling from Gauhati to Tezpur, as was done on a previous occasion by the Governor for which about Rs. 1,000 was paid monthly. Sir, the steamer in which I travelled from Gauhati to Tezpur was a service steamer. I can inform the Member that it is more economical to travel in service steamer...*(a voice: He was the only passenger.)* No, Sir, it is not a fact, there were many passengers in the steamer. It was a regular service steamer which goes from Gauhati to Tezpur and probably beyond every alternate day. How can the Member think that the same steamer was supplied to me alone by the Steamer Company free of charge? It is not true. I take serious objection to such an insinuation.

These are items of expenditure for the preparation of the electoral roll. We have to provide extra staff for the purpose. We propose to extend the term of the staff for which this amount is necessary. It may be made known that as many as eight Election cases have been instituted and the Tribunal is trying all these cases the cost of which we could not foresee. Sir, we are to provide the expenses in this connection, that is to meet the pay of the Chairman and Members of the Tribunal and other incidental charges that may be necessary in setting up this machinery for trying the election cases. It may so happen that there might be cases of resignation by one or two Members after election or election in certain cases might be set aside when fresh election will be necessary for which also expenditure has got to be provided. For all these purposes we have made provision in this supplementary demand.

With these remarks, Sir, I would like to commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 13,58,442 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 1953 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: May I, Sir, draw your attention to Rule 110 (2) (ii)? It runs thus:—"Supplementary or additional estimate or estimates for excess grants shall be dealt with by the Assembly in the same way as if they were demands for grants and the provisions of rules relating thereto shall *mutatis mutandis* apply."

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling for this House that for the convenience of the House for accelerating the work we should follow some procedure which my predecessor laid down. Your objection is quite valid, but it should have come in time.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Then, Sir, I take it that this rule of the Assembly Rules has been superseded.

The SPEAKER: Yes, in a way it is for the acceleration of the business. But I should like to point out that there is no material change in the procedure which I now want to follow in conducting this business. Now the Members can move all the Amendments or Cut Motions together if they so like after the Supplementary demands are moved.

No 5
(29.—Police)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.31,474 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 1953 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	...	...	1,05,43,600
Additional amount now required	...	...	31,474

II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A.—Superintendence—			
1. Pay of Officers	...	23,674	23,674
2. Allowances and Honoraria...	7,800	...	7,800
Total	...	31,474	31,474

The *Explanatory Notes are given below for which this amount is necessary. I hope the hon. Members of the House will please accept my Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.31,474 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 1953 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

I.A.—The post of Deputy Inspector General of Police (Training) was created temporarily as an experimental measure for a period of six months with effect from 17th October 1951. The post has been retained for a further period from 17th April 1952 to 28th February 1953 and the amount of Rs.23,674 is now required to be provided for that purpose in the current year's budget. The amount could not previously be included in the current year's budget as the post was originally created as an experimental measure and it was not known definitely at the time of preparation of the current year's budget that the post would be retained further.

2. A sum of Rs.1,800 is required to meet the "cost of living allowance" of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Training) at Rs.150 per mensem. A further sum of Rs.5,000 is required to meet the travelling allowances of the Deputy Inspector General (Training) and Rs.1,000 to meet the travelling allowance of Assistant Inspector General of Police who was deputed to Bombay and other places outside this State in connection with the inspection of various Motor Launches to be purchased by Government.

No. 6

(36.—Scientific Department)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 360 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"36.—Scientific Department".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	16,000
Additional amount now required	... ..	360
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—		

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Museum	... 360	...	360

The reason has been explained in the *Explanatory Notes, Sir, and I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 360 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"36.—Scientific Department".

No. 7

(37.—Education)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 3,81,670 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"37.—Education".

		Rs.
I.—The amount originally voted by the Assembly	...	1,84,90,700
Additional amount now required	... ..	4,46,670

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—This amount is required for the purpose of meeting expenditure in connection with the repairs of the two approach roads leading to the Museum Building and also for the re-arrangement of the Stone Sculptures to accommodate the show case containing Gandhiji's ashes.

II.—Sub-heads under which additional grant now required, will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.-A. Grant to Gauhati University ...	9,000	...	9,000
2.-C. Direct grant to non-Government Arts Colleges— (Non-recurring grant) ...	15,500	...	15,500
3.-V. Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous charges—Grants—Grants for Miscellaneous purposes.	4,000	...	4,000
4.-B. Government Arts Colleges. Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	10,000	...	10,000
5.-C. Direct grants to Non-Government Arts College. Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	10,000	...	10,000
6.-G. Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	1,50,000	...	1,50,000
7.-I. Work (Secondary) ...	...	9,850	9,850
8.-O. Government Special Schools and Colleges—Training of Teachers—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	30,000	...	30,000
9.-O. Government Special Schools and Colleges—Basic School—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	1,03,000	...	1,03,000
10.-S. General Charges—S.—Direction—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	4,000	...	4,000
11.-U. Scholarship—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	14,220	...	14,220
12.-V. Miscellaneous—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	10,000	...	10,000
13.-V. Miscellaneous—Grant to Adult Social Education Schemes—Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	6,000	...	6,000
14.-O. Government Special Schools and Colleges. Development Schemes under Article 275.	...	6,100	6,100
Total ...	3,65,720	15,950	3,81,670

Sir, the *explanations regarding the expenditure are there. But for the information of the House, I may tell that many of the items relating to the development scheme under Article 275 are in the Plains Tribal Areas, and we were uncertain whether we shall get the necessary money. Now that the money has been sanctioned by the Government of India, we are providing it in the Supplementary Demand. With these words, Sir, I commend my motion for acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 3,81,670 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, 1953 for administration of the head—"37.—Education".

No. 8

(38.—Medical)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 1,44,549 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"38.—Medical".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	51,15,500
Additional amount now required	... ..	1,44,549

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The additional amount is necessary for grant to Gauhati University for coaching candidates for All-India Services examinations.

2.C. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 15,500 is necessary to enable the Jorhat J. B. College authorities to pay for land and buildings transferred to the College by Government.

3. The additional amount is necessary for an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs.4,000 to Shri J. C. Bhuyan for passage money of his son Dr. M. C. Bhuyan for study of M. Sc. degree course in Medicine in U. S. A.

Items 4 to 6 and 8-13.—Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs.3,37,220 for Development Schemes relating to Educational Schemes for the Plains Tribal People under Article 275 of the Constitution of India. The grant has been allotted by India. As there is no provision in the original budget a Supplementary Demand is necessary.

7.—The additional amount of Rs. 9,850 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of the arrear bills for the execution of extension and repair works to the buildings of the Government High School at Haflong, North Cachar Hills during the last financial year. There is no specific provision of funds for this purpose in the current year's budget, and hence this demand.

14.—The provision is required for the continuation of the scheme for training of Lushai Teachers in the Aijal Teachers Training School (Basic) for the current year. The expenditure will be met from grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution for the year 1952-53.

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) (b) District Medical Officer—			
Pay of Officers ... ..	...	5,400	5,400
Pay of Establishment ... ..	...	1,746	1,746
Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	...	3,811	3,811
Contingencies (Non-Contract) ... ..	...	750	750
Contingencies (Contract) ... ..	...	1,000	1,000
(ii) B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—	10,000	...	10,000
(f) Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries—Grants to Local Boards for Dispensaries and Hos- pitals.			
(iii) Ditto			
(a) (i) Ordinary Dispensaries— Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	...	5,500	5,500
(iv) Ditto	...	46,000	46,000
(e) Grants for Leprosy Works— Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution to Leprosy treatment—Plains Tribal Areas.			
Ditto	...	60,000	60,000
(f) Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries—Grants to Local Boards for dispensaries and Hospi- tals—Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution— Plains Tribal Areas.			
(v) C.—Grants for medical purposes— Scheme for Government Subsidi- sed Ayurvedic Medical Practi- tioners.	5,400	...	5,400
(vi) D.—Medical Schools and Colleges —(d)—Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Consti- tution—Plains Tribal Areas— Scholarship and Stipends.	...	4,942	4,942
	15,400	1,29,149	1,44,549

Sir, the reason for additional demand has been given in the *Explanatory Note.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

(i) The amount of Rs. 12,707 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the creation of a post of the Civil Surgeon with other ancillary staff for the United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills, temporarily for one year for the present. As this is a new item of expenditure, not contemplated at the time of framing the Budget for 1952-53, the expenditure was met by an advance from Contingency Fund. Details may please be seen at Appendix 'A'. (see Appendix 8).

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 1,44,549 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"38.—Medical"

No. 9

(39.—Public Health)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 1,34,804 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"39.—Public Health".

	Rs.		
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...		29,58,000
Additional amount now required	...		1,34,804
II.—Sub-heads under which the additional grant will be accounted for:—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) A.—Public Health Establishment	7,300	...	7,300
—(a) (iii) Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.			
B.—Grants for Public Health purposes—Development Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas—Grants to Local Bodies for Water Supply.	50,000	...	50,000
(2) F.—Works—Public Health—			
Original works	75,578	...	75,578
Repairs	1,926	...	1,926
Total	1,34,804	...	1,34,804

(ii) Details may please be seen at Appendix 'A'. (see Appendix 8.)

(iii) The extra provision of Rs. 5,500 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the establishment of an out-patient dispensary at Jowai in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. This is a new item of expenditure not contemplated at the time of framing the Budget Estimates for 1952-53.

(iv) Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs. 1,10,942 for Development Schemes relating to Medical for the Plains Tribal people under Article 275 of the Constitution. The grant has since been received from the Government of India. As there is no provision in the original State Budget, a Supplementary Demand is necessary.

(v) Details may please be seen at Appendix 'A' (see Appendix 8).

(vi) See explanatory notes against item No. (iv) above.

The reasons have been explained in the *Explanatory Note, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 1,34,804 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"39.—Public Health".

No. 10

(40.—Agriculture)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 13,20,386 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"40.—Agriculture".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	54,09,500
Additional grant required	...	...	13,20,386
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research:—			
(ii) Intensive Cultivation (G.M.F.) Scheme—			
(g) Supplementary Power Pump Scheme.	3,84,115	...	3,84,115
(iv) Land Reclamation—			
(a) Kaki Reclamation Scheme	9,50,986	...	9,50,986
Deduct—Amount transferred to 7.—Land Revenue.	—3,17,448	...	—3,17,448

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) The Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs. 57,300 under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Development of Public Health Schemes in the Plains Tribal Areas of the State. The grant has since been received from the Government of India. As there is no provision in the State Budget for the current year, a supplementary demand is necessary.

(2) *Original Works.*—The additional amount is required to complete the works of construction and reconstruction of the following Public Health Department Dispensaries and Staff quarters—

	Rs.
Nokhola Public Health Department Dispensary in the Nowgong District	9,593
Quarters for the Medical Officer in-charge, Monoha Public Health Dispensary in the Nowgong District.	4,500
Reconstruction of the earthquake damaged dispensary buildings at Ghillamara, Panijaon, Mashkhowa, Bebejia and Hilputa in the Lakhimpur District and Kuarital in the Nowgong District.	61,485

Repairs.—The additional grant of Rs. 1,926 under this head is required to complete the special repair works to the earthquake damaged Public Health Dispensaries at Narayanpur and Dholepur in the Lakhimpur District.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Special Rural Uplift Scheme—Pilot Development Project, Rangiya—			
1. Pay of Officers	10,800	...	10,800
2. Pay of establishment	20,664	...	20,664
3. Allowances, etc.	11,740	...	11,740
4. Contingencies	1,00,800	...	1,00,800
Total	1,44,004	...	1,44,004
Extension Training Centre, Jorhat—			
1. Pay of Officers	15,900	...	15,900
2. Pay of establishment	3,558	...	3,558
3. Allowances, etc.	5,771	...	5,771
4. Contingencies	2,500	...	2,500
5. Stipends and Training Allow- ance.	30,000	...	30,000
6. Other Charges	1,01,000	...	1,01,000
Total	1,58,729	...	1,58,729

The reasons are given in the *Explanatory Note, Sir, and I commend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 13,20,386 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"40.—Agriculture".

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

D(ii)(g).—The amount is required to meet the expenditure for the operation of the Scheme which is decided to be taken up due to increased demand from the public for supply of Power Pumps for irrigation of their crop lands. The copy of the Scheme has been submitted to the Government of India for their approval. The Scheme will be initially financed from the State Exchequer and if and when it is sanctioned by the Government of India, the cost thereof will be shared by the Government of India and this State in the proportion of 2:1 as in the case of other Grow More Food Schemes. The provision for the Scheme could not be made as the decision to implement it was taken after the budget was passed.

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A' (see Appendix 8).

(iv)(a).—The amount is required to meet the expenditure for the operation of the Scheme for reclamation of an area of about 12,000 acres with reclamation machinery which will be followed up by settlement to landless people on payment of a premium to cover the reclamation cost and to small premium to provide necessary amenities in the area to enable food production to be stepped up. The provision for the schemes could not be made as the decision to implement it was taken after the budget was passed.

A portion of this will be debited to 7.—Land Revenue Budget by way of expenditure on staff, contingencies, etc., and depreciation on the value of tractors, etc.

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A' (see Appendix 8).

1. (1)(2).—The Pilot Extension Scheme at Rangiya and the Establishment of an Extension Training Centre at Jorhat have been taken up by this State at the instance of the Government of India under the auspices of the Ford Foundation Trust for development of the masses with more emphasis on agriculture. The above provision of funds is, therefore, required to be made in the budget for 1952-53 for execution of the Schemes. An advance of Rs. 1,44,004 has been taken from the Contingency Fund for the Pilot Extension Scheme at Rangiya.

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A' (see Appendix 8).

No. 11

(41.—Veterinary)

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 3,64,196 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, 1953 for the administration of the head—"41.—Veterinary".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	5,82,400
Additional amount required	3,64,196
II.—Sub-heads under which additional amounts will be accounted for :—	
	General Rs.
B.(a)—Subordinate Establishment—	
Pay of establishment—	
Veterinary Field Assistants (Temporary establishment) ...	37,862
D.(a)—Hospitals and Dispensaries—	
1. Contributions and grant-in-aid—Contribution to Veterinary Dispensaries.	4,500
G.—Other charges—	
(a) Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Live-stock).	2,20,000
(b) Assistant Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Live-stock) (Development Scheme).	
(c) Cattle Breeding operation	
(d) Livestock Farm :—	
(i) Upper Shillong Farm.	
(ii) Khanapara Cattle Farm.	
(iii) Barpeta Cattle Farm (Development Scheme).	
(iv) Dibrugarh Cattle Farm (Development Scheme)	
(e) Cattle Nutrition Scheme.	81,834
(f) Hay Making Centres (Development Scheme) ...	
C.—Veterinary Education and Research :—	
(d) Intensive cultivation (G. M. F.) Schemes—	
Key Village Scheme	81,834
F.—Works :—	
(a) Original works	20,000
(b) Repairs	

Sir, most of the money here has come only technically. Through oversight they were not provided in the original Budget. Sir, this was provided under head—"40.—Agriculture" and since the Department has been amalgamated, these charges have been transferred to the Veterinary. The *Explanatory Note

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

B. (a)—The amount is required to meet the expenditure for the pay of 73 Veterinary Field Assistants as the provision for the same was omitted at the time of preparing the current year's Budget.

D (a) (i).—The amount is required to meet the balance expenditure out of the total of Rs. 7,000 payable to seven Local Boards as contribution for 1952-53. The provision for the entire amount was not included when the current year's Budget was prepared.

will explain the whole position, Sir. With these words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 3,64,196 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"41. Veterinary".

No. 12

(42—CO-OPERATION—II—RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 98,000 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, 1953 for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	22,85,800
Additional amount now required ...	98,000
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F (A)—Grants-in-aid (Development Schemes) under Art. 273 of the Constitution self-help enterprises grants.	...	98,000	98,000
	...	98,000	98,000

The * Explanatory Note gives the idea of the need of the amount required. With these words, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House, Sir.

G. (a) to (f).—In view of the Government decision to run all the Live-stock Sections under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department the Live-stock sections have been amalgamated with effect from 15th July 1952. Since no provision was made under this head for this expenditure additional grant is necessary to meet the expenditure for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

The break up of the grant by sub-heads will be effected later on.

C. (d).—The amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the implementation of the Key Village Scheme.

1/3 of the total expenditure of the Scheme will be borne by the State Government and 2/3 will be borne by the Government of India (I. C. A. R.)

F. (a) and (b).—The provision is required for the construction of quarters, etc., and repair to the existing buildings under the amalgamation Scheme as stated in G. (a) to (f) above. The break up by sub-heads will be effected later on.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

Government decided later in the year 1951-52 to help the villager in the Autonomous Districts who undertake self-help schemes for construction of roads, etc. Accordingly, Government of India were moved for a grant under Article 275 of the Constitution. The grant has since been received from the Government of India and the provision is necessary in the State Budget.

Mr. SPEAKAR: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 98,000 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, 1953 for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

No. 13

(43—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—I—SERICULTURE AND WEAVING)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 79,500 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, 1953 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving."

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	8,77,000
Additional amount now required	...	79,500

II.—Sub-heads under which the additional grants will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. (E)—Provincial organisation Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	1,000	...	1,000
E. (E)—Training Organisation—I—Farm Organisation—Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	78,500	...	78,500
Total	...	...	79,500

The * Explanatory Note given below explains the need for the amount, Sir. With these few words, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 79,500 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, 1953 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving."

No. 14

(43—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which

***EXPLANATORY NOTE**
The Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs. 79,500 under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Development of Sericulture and Weaving in the Plains Tribal Areas of the State. The grant has since been allotted by Government of India. As there is no provision for this in the State Budget for the current year, a supplementary demand is necessary.

will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1953 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries."

			Rs.
I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	...	2,04,500
Additional amount now required ...	...	...	5,000
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grants will be accounted for—			

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. (A)—Provincial Organisation—4.—Contingencies—Other Non-Contract Contingencies.	5,000	...	5,000

The * Explanatory Note given below will explain the need for the amount, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 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, 1953 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies.—II—Cottage Industries."

No. 15

(47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 5,177 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, 1953 for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments."

I.—Grant originally voted ...	...	...	Rs. 4,55,000
Additional amount now required ...	...	...	5,177
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—			

	General	Rs.
B. (III).—Agricultural Labour Statistics	5,177
The **Explanation is given below, Sir.		

* EXPLANATORY NOTES .

The amount is required to defray the expenses in connection with furnishing and decorating State rooms of Rastrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, with materials and products of Cottage Industries of Assam, as requested by the Government of India.

This being an unforeseen expenditure the amount was not included in the Budget estimates for 1952-53.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount is required to meet the expenditure in respect of pay of Officer on Special Duty (Labour) and his staff with allowances, etc., which could not be foreseen. The details of the provision are given below:

	Rs.
(a) Pay of officer	510
(b) Pay of Establishments	1,614
(c) Allowances and Honoraria	2,978
(d) Contingency	75
Total	5,177

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 5,177 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, 1953 for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments."

No. 16

[50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)].

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir to move that an additional sum of Rs. 7,46,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	3,15,08,000
Additional amount now required	...	...	7,46,000

II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) A. O. W.—(a)—Buildings—Cottage Industries Development Schemes under Article 275(I) of the Constitution.	..	90,000	90,000
(ii) Sericulture and Weaving Development Schemes under Article 275(I) of the Constitution.	..	22,000	22,000
(iii) Public Health Development Schemes under Article 275(I) of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	66,000	..	66,000
(iv) Education	30,000	..	30,000
(v) D.—Grants-in-aid for communication grants to Municipal and Local Boards for Communications 2—Grants to local Boards—Non-recurring.	1,45,000	..	1,45,000
(vi) Development Schemes under Article 275(I) of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	1,93,000	..	1,93,000
D.—Grant-in-aid for Communications—Grants to Municipal and Local Boards for Communication—2—Grants to Local Boards—Non-Recurring.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
Grand Total	6,34,000	1,12,000	7,46,000

The *Explanatory Note explains the need of the demand, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 7,46,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)".

No.17

(54.—FAMINE RELIEF)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.18,000 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief."

on of the head 34.—Famine Relief.

			Rs.	
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly			2,45,000	
Additional amount now required			18,000	
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—				
			General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas
			Rs.	
(a) Relief Works ... ..	...	...	10,000	...
(c) Salaries and Establishment ... ..	...	...	8,000	...
Total			18,000	...

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

(i) and (ii)—Details may please be seen at Appendix 9A.

(iii) and (vi)—Government of India were moved for a grant of Rs. 2,59,000 for Development Schemes relating to Buildings and Communications for the Plains Tribal people under Article 275 of the Constitution. The grant has since been received from the Government of India. As there is no provision in the original State Budget, a Supplementary Demand is necessary.

(iv)—Great difficulties are being experienced in running the Karimganj Government High English School for want of accommodation in the main buildings. The cost of extension is estimated at Rs. 63,788 and as the work is urgent, a sum of Rs. 30,000 is provided for this year. Details at Appendix A. (See Appendix 8).

(v)—As a part of their programme for the promotion of the welfare of the Tribal people living in the Plains Areas of the State, the Governor of Assam considers that the improvement of the Jaluguti-Labarighat Road in Nowgong District, Goreswar-Rangiya Road and Ghograpar-Tamulpur Road in Kamrup District should be undertaken immediately. At the time of the preparation of the Budget Estimate for the current year, this expenditure could not be anticipated.

D.—The amount is required to meet the expenditure in respect of non-recurring grant to Local Boards for flood damage repairs, etc., which could not be foreseen.

The Explanatory Note* gives details of the need of the amount and I recommend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.18,000 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "54—Famine Relief".

No. 18

(57—MISCELLANEOUS)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.12,09,854 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

	Rs.		
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	81,19,200
Additional amount now required	...	...	12,09,854
II.—Sub-heads under which the additional grants will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C.—Donation for Charitable purposes	...	...	5,000
I. Contributions—			
Miscellaneous contribution to Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board.	...	...	1,00,000
(ii) Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution—Contribution to Non-Government Institutions doing welfare work for the Tribal People.	...	29,500	29,500
Miscellaneous Compensations	...	4,07,539	4,07,539
K (a).—4.—Miscellaneous Charges	...	6,61,912	6,61,912
Q.—Works—Repairs	...	5,903	5,903
	11,80,354	29,500	12,09,854

The Explanatory Note† gives exhaustively the reasons for the need of the amount and I commend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) & (c).—The amounts are required for relief measures in connection with the devastating floods.

Rupees 3,000 out of Rs.10,000 and Rs 3,600 out of Rs.8,000 were advanced from the contingency Fund to meet immediate and unforeseen expenditure.

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

C. Donation for Charitable purposes.—This amount was required for giving a donation to the Government of Madras for distribution of the same to the famine stricken people of that State as a token of sympathy. The expenditure was of an immediate and unforeseen nature and as such was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.12,09,854 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous".

I. Contribution.—The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board owes its origin to the initiative taken by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India for creating a common agency for examining the problems of control and conservancy over the State rivers from source to mouth. The responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of Navigational facilities on the various rivers vests in the State Governments and in the absence of a single authority to plan and co-ordinate the activities for the development of Navigation on the rivers from source to mouth, here has occurred some deterioration in Navigational facilities on more important rivers. The possibility of resuscitating the water-ways in the region and developing Navigational facilities therefore needs to be explored. The question of the development of Inland Water Transport on the Ganga-Brahmaputra system of rivers was considered at a Conference with the State representatives of Uttarpradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam held at New Delhi on 26th April 1952. The Conference recommended that each State Government should contribute Rs. 1 lakh and the Central Government Rs.2 lakhs this year and similar amounts on an *ad hoc* basis in subsequent years. This State Government has accordingly joined the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board in the hope that their Navigational problems will be speedily and effectively solved. In spite of their very heavy deficits and great financial handicaps they have decided to contribute Rs.1 lakh for the current year without any commitment for the future.

(ii) No provision was made in the current year's budget for the purpose. Government decided later in the year 1951-52 to give contribution to Non-Government Institutions doing welfare work for the tribal people in the Hills and Plains Areas and moved Government of India for a grant under Art. 275 of the Constitution accordingly. The grant has since been received and hence the provision is necessary in the State Budget.

Miscellaneous Compensation.—(Rs.4,06,889)—The Railway Administration (North-Eastern Railway) have sanctioned the above amount for payment to the Rayots of Kharija-Bijni Mauza as compensation for damages done to their homestead and cultivated lands by floods caused by breaking the weir constructed by the Railway for the purpose of constructing the bridge over Beki river. The amount will be paid by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, from the State Revenue in the first instance and the Railway Administration will re-imburse the amount to this State. Hence the provision. Rs.450 is required to meet the expenditure for payment of compensations to the Political Sufferers for the loss sustained by them during the 1942 Congress Movement; while Rs.200 is required for payment compensation to one Shri Premodhar Dutta for the loss of his gun seized by Government for war purposes. This amount was granted in 1949 but was not drawn then. Hence the provision.

K (a) 4.—Miscellaneous Charges.—(Rs.6,38,212)—This amount is required for the purpose of meeting expenditure in connection with resumption of certain Bungalows and acquisition of land for public purposes, namely:—

	Rs.
(i) Pinewood Hotel and Shrubberies	2,30,000
(ii) Miramar	42,487
(iii) Lachau miere	3,52,125
(iv) Fruit Garden, Shillong	13,600
Total	6,38,212

As regards item (i) above provision was made in the last year's budget through Supplementary Demand. But although the Acquisition proceedings were finalised before the close of that Financial year, the amount could not be paid as the Party concerned did not turn up to receive payment. The amount was, therefore, surrendered. The amount was required for immediate payment during the current year and as the existing budget provision was not sufficient to cover the expenditure, this extra amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

The amount shown against item (ii) was required for immediate payment to the party concerned and as such this was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Out of Rs.3,52,125 in item (iii) above, Rs.3,51,525 was advanced from the Contingency Fund as this was required for immediate payment to the land owners.

These were unforeseen expenditure. Hence the advances from the Contingency Fund.

No. 19

(63.—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.7,78,241 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "63-Extraordinary Charges".

		Rs.	
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	21,92,300
Additional amount now required	...	...	7,78,241
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (iii) Consumer Goods Scheme	...	...	4,67,816
2. (iv) Expenditure connected with control and distribution of cloth and yarn.	2,60,447	49,978	3,10,425
Total	...	7,28,263	49,978 7,78,241

Sir, it has been explained in the Explanatory Note* the reasons for which I have come forward before this august House for this amount.

Item (iv)—Out of Rs.13,600, Rs.11,500 is required for payment of compensation to the Agriculture Department for the land acquired and Rs.2,100 is required for construction of Roads and Drainage, etc.

The balance Rs.23,700 is made up of the following :—

(a) Rupees 18,700 represents half the share of honoraria to be paid to the Enumerators in connection with the Census Operations. The charge is obligatory. Hence the provision.

(b) Rupees 5,000—Some expenditure are necessary for realisation of Assam Transport Bills issuing of legal notices and institution of civil suits against certain defaulting parties. Hence a provision of Rs.5,000 is considered necessary to clear up the unforeseen charges connected with the Assam Transport Organisation for meeting expenditure roughly on the following basis :—

	Rs.
(i) Meeting Miscellaneous expenditure, legal expenses, etc.	5,000

Q. Works—Repairs.—This amount is required for meeting expenditure in connection with repairing of the Sanitary Staff Quarters at Ledo and Margherita. Please see Appendix "A" (See Appendix 8) in this connection.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. As an emergency measure, it was decided by the Government to purchase one lakh rft. of G. I. Pipes and utilise the same in the earthquake-affected areas of Assam for which a sum of Rs.1,20,344 has been spent. Originally, the expenditure was debited to the Supply budget under the head "85A-Capital Outlay, etc.—A-Grain Storage Scheme Section II—Contingency" during the year 1950-51 and it has now been decided by Government to transfer the amount to "63—Extra-Ordinary Charges". Hence the demand.

The provision for the balance of Rs.3,47,472 represent the value, handling, transport and other incidental charges of American surplus pipes taken over by the State Government from the Government of India and stored at Tinsukia. The expenditure could not be foreseen at the time of preparing the budget estimates for the year 1952-53.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.7,78,241 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, 1953, for the administration of the head '63—Extra-ordinary charges'.

2. All expenditure of the Textile Department has hitherto been debited to the head "85-A—Capital Outlay, etc." It has now been decided that the charges pertaining to 'Control' should be debited to the head '63—Extra-Ordinary Charges' *ab initio* instead of to the head '85-A—Capital Outlay, etc.' Hence the supplementary provision under the head '63-A—Extra-Ordinary Charges' in respect of expenditure for 1952-53 is necessary. This will result in savings of the corresponding amount under '85-A—Capital Outlay' on schemes of State Trading under which provision for this expenditure had already been made. Thus this involves no extra expenditure from State Revenues. The details of the provision are given below:—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Direction—		
1. Pay of Officers	6,000	..
2. Pay of Establishment	23,910	..
3. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(i) Travelling Allowance of Officers	600	..
(ii) Travelling Allowance of Establishment	1,800	..
(iii) Dearness Allowance	8,390	..
(iv) Cost of Living Allowance .. .. .	..	..
(v) Winter Allowance	903	..
(vi) Ration Compensation allowance .. .. .	..	..
(vii) Other allowances and Honoraria .. .. .	..	..
4. Contingencies—		
(i) Purchase of books, Maps, etc. .. .. .	..	..
(ii) Pay and allowances of contingency menials .. .. .	..	..
(iii) Postage Stamps	24,000	..
(iv) Cost of seizing Cloth and Yarn .. .. .	..	..
(v) Other office contingencies	3,000	..
(vi) Office rent	903	..
(vii) Telephone charges .. .. .	..	..
Deduct—Amount transferred to general .. .. .	..	..
Add—Amount transferred from 25-General Administration.	12,513	..
Total	82,016	..
(b) District Establishment—		
1. Pay of officers	37,496	3,234
2. Pay of Establishment	85,332	27,609
3. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(i) Travelling Allowance of Officers	10,000	1,000
(ii) Travelling Allowance of Establishment	5,000	5,600
(iii) Dearness Allowance	22,000	6,346
(iv) Cost of Living Allowance	661	..
(v) Winter Allowance	169	782
(vi) Ration Compensation allowance .. .. .	..	4,300
(vii) Other allowances and Honoraria	150	1,730

No. 20

(64-C—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.136 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 1953 for the administration of the head "64-C—Pre-Partition Payments".

	Rs.
I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly	50,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	
II.—Industries and Supplies	136

The *Explanatory notes have given the reasons for the need of this amount and I commend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.136 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 1953 for the administration of the Head "64-C—Pre-Partition Payments."

No.21

(71.—CAPITAL OUTLAY)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.48,580 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 1953 for the administration of the head "71—Capital Outlay".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	4,29,800
Additional amount required	48,580

4. Contingencies—	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Purchase of books, Maps, etc.	100	50
(ii) Pay and allowances of contingency menials .. ..	..	760
(iii) Cost of seizing Cloth and Yarn	200	250
(iv) Other office contingencies	11,340	4,300
Deduct—Amount transferred to General .. ..	..	—5,983
Add—Amount transferred from Sixth Schedule Areas	5,983	..
Total	1,78,431	49,978
Grand Total	2,60,447	49,978

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

A private house at Karimganj was hired at Rs.25 per mensem by the War Supply Branch of the Industries Department for serving as a central godown for collecting and storing certain articles like Baskets and pickaxe-helves which were finally supplied to the Defence Services during the last World War II. The rent for this godown from 1st March 1947 remained undisbursed due to the closure of the War Supply Branch, release of entire staff thereof for service in Pakistan in August, 1947 and non-submission of the claims by the owner thereafter till January 1951. After an investigation of the claims it has been decided to pay the arrear rent and an amount of Rs.136 for the period from 1st March 1947 to 15th August 1947 has now to be paid.

II.—Sub-head under which additional amount will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Jute seed Multiplication Farm Scheme—			
Pay of Establishment	364	...	364
Allowances, etc.	100	...	100
Contingencies	32,816	...	32,816
Works	15,300	...	15,300
Total	48,580	...	48,580

The need for this amount is explained in the *Explanatory Note and I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.48,580 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 1953 for the administration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay".

No.22

(82.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER PROVINCIAL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.29,900 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 1953 for the administration of the head "82.—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	11,04,400
Additional amount now required ...	29,900

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India as a loan Scheme, free of interest, at a total cost of Rs.1,00,000 to be repaid in 3 years, i.e., before the 31st March 1954. The Scheme was taken up with effect from 1st December 1951 when the Budget was passed and hence the expenditure was incurred by an advance from Contingency Fund in 1951-52. This is to regularise the expenditure.

II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
A.(b)—Original Works (By R. and R. Department)—			
	Rs.		Rs.
IV. Education	10,000	...	10,000
V. Medical Facilities	15,000	...	15,000
D.—Tools and Plant	4,900	...	4,900
Grand Total	29,900	...	29,900

The * Explanatory note explains the need of this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.29,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953 for the administration of the head "82-Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account".

No. 23

(85A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY, ETC.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 39,000 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 1953 for the administration of the head "85-A—Capital Outlay, etc.".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 100
Additional amount now required	...
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for : —	...
	39,000

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.		Rs.
A. Grain Storage Scheme— Section II.—Expenditure on Directorate, Establish- ment and Purchase of Rice, Paddy, etc.	39,000	...	39,000

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

Minor Works of development of rehabilitation centres, e.g., provisions of Primary Schools, employment of teaching staff and medical facilities, are to be carried out departmentally during the year 1952-53 but there is no provision for "education" and "Medical facilities" to meet the requirement for 1952-53.

The Government of India have agreed to re-imburse the State Government to the entire amount of this expenditure on the sanctioned Rehabilitation Schemes being fully implemented.

At the instance of the Government of India, certain projects were taken up by the State Government in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons out of a loan to the State and for the implementation of the schemes certain tools and plant are essentially necessary. An estimate has been sanctioned limiting cost to Rs.4,900 and the amount is required for expenditure during the current financial year as no provision could be made in the current year's budget.

The reasons for this grant have been explained in the *Explanatory Note.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.39,000 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

No. 24

(LOANS AND ADVANCES, ETC.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional grant of Rs. 13,45,000 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc.",

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	98,05,000
Additional amount now required	13,45,000
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for :—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Loans and Advances by the State Government.	11,80,000	1,65,000	13,45,000

The †Explanatory note has given the reasons for the need of this grant and I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional grant of Rs. 13,45,000 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, 1953, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc."

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—The amount is required for purchase of 3 (three) new jeeps for use of the Officers-in-charge of Rice Control and Procurement units.

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

B. (General) —(i) Rupees 5,00,000 is required for granting House Building Advances to Government servants who have newly been allotted and those who are expected to be allotted with plots of land by Government within this financial year.

(ii) Rupees 5,00,000 is required to meet the big demands for cattle and seed loans, etc., from the people who are affected by the devastating floods in almost all the Plains Districts of the State.

(iii) Rupees 1,80,000 is required for issue of loans to Tea Gardeners or large scale farmers for putting under cultivation the lands available in the tea gardens or other suitable areas under food production. The Government of India have already sanctioned this loan which is repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest. The rate of interest payable to the Government of India will be notified by the Government of India when the drawal of loan is authorised. This Government will also charge interest to the loanees accordingly. The provision for this expenditure could not be made as the decision of the Government of India in the matter was conveyed after the Budget was passed. Please see Appendix A. (See Appendix 8.)

B. (Sixth Schedule Areas)—Out of Rs. 1,65,000, Rs. 1,45,000 is required to grant advances to the District Councils of the Autonomous Districts to start functioning. As this was an unforeseen

No. 1

(7.—LAND REVENUE)

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 3,17,448 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major-head—7.—Land Revenue, Minor head—A.—General Establishment, Sub-head—(1) Kaki Reclamation Scheme—amount transferred from “40—Agriculture”, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs. 3,27,448 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Sir, in moving this Cut Motion, as I said before, I wanted to raise a discussion about the Scheme of the Government for throwing open the Kaki Reserve and spending a huge sum of money there. It has been found from the explanatory note that this Kaki Reserve was thrown open long before, *i. e.*, in the year 1949 to the landless persons, but I am sorry to know from the explanatory note that these lands have been left fallow for these four years. No attempt was made by those people with whom settlement had been made to start work of reclamation. Explanation for the same is given that this is dense forest. When there is the great demand for land these lands have been left fallow for years together and when prices of rice and paddy are so high and demand for land is so great in the State, this is not a satisfactory explanation.

From these and from what was discussed in the Budget Session and in the present Session about the policy of the Government that lands have been settled with the so-called landless persons, I come to the conclusion and it is my firm conviction and belief that these lands even though settled but not actually settled with the landless persons, and actual cultivators but to persons who have lands and not peasants. After four years Government is trying to incur another Rs. 3 lakhs and few thousands for reclamation and by giving help by the Agriculture Department in the shape of advisers and supplying tractors.

It has been stated also that a premium would be realised from these persons who have been allotted lands and other help by the Agriculture Department in the shape of giving tractors and other agricultural implements. But one word is most significant. This word ‘as far as practicable’ according to me is most significant. The Agriculture Department is to realise the cost ‘as far as practicable’ by levy of a premium on the allottees. It is my information that whenever a scheme is prepared by our Government, *viz.*, agricultural scheme, Grow-More-Food Scheme, intensive cultivation scheme in which the expenditure is borne by the Central and State Governments, the Government of India pay 50 per cent. and the State Government the other half or on 40 per cent.—60 per cent. basis. Certain big amounts are shown always as premium from tractors to be realised from the people and these big amounts are usually shown in the receipt side so that the scheme may get acceptance of the Government of India. Will the Minister in-charge reply how much—whether thousands or lakhs—has been realised, from the premia of the tractors given to landless persons for reclamation of land during these 5 years? Therefore, Sir, I am of firm conviction that this Explanatory Note given by Government is very unsatisfactory. From what was discussed in the last Budget Session and also in this session regarding settlement of land, it appears that land is not given to actual cultivators who are really landless persons. The

and immediate expenditure, it was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Details are given below:—

							Rs.
1. United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
2. Garo Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
3. Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
4. Mikir Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
5. North Cachar Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000

The balance of Rs. 20,000 is required for the same purpose as explained in item (iii) above.

scheme prepared by our Government is a vicious one. On the alternative I would suggest another scheme. Sir, I have calculated that by spending about Rs.3,27,000 or a little more they are to reclaim 36,000 bighas of land. In other words it comes to Rs.9 or 10 per bigha. So, instead of giving money or spending money in the manner the Government are doing at present, they should realise the money on proportionate basis from each person who has been given land and this money may be utilised for this purpose by giving them help from the Agriculture Department in the shape of tractors and other implements. I therefore suggest to Government to formulate the scheme on the line I have just now indicated. We have seen when we discussed the Budget, that a huge amount of land revenue in all the districts could not be realised. When even land revenue, the principal source of income of the State, could not be realised, I would ask how the premium of the tractors Government can expect to realise?

Sir, one word more and I shall finish. Sir, it is the policy of the Government of India to integrate the refugees in whatever new projects or development schemes as it is possible. This responsibility has fallen particularly on the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura. (*Voices*—How does Tripura comes in?) It comes in when it is the direction and adopted policy of the Government of India.

I want to know from the Minister as to how many refugees have been given lands in this particular project? Also, I want a statement from the Minister the names of all those persons who have been given lands in Kaki Reserve—their names, father's name, their present and past occupations, etc., so that we shall see if the land has been allotted to the landless persons. If that cannot be supplied here and now, I want that the Government should issue a statement as early as possible and publish the same for the information of the Members of this House and also that of the public and prove their bonafides that the land has been given to landless cultivators.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:

"That the provision of Rs.3,17,448 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head—7—Land Revenue, Minor head—A.—General Establishment, Sub-head—(1) Kaki Reclamation Scheme—amount transferred from '40—Agriculture' at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,27,448 do stand reduced by Re.1."

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Sir, there is another Cut Motion on the same subject.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, my Motion is slightly different from that of my Friend, Mr. Das, who wanted to raise a general discussion, whereas I want to discuss the progress of the Scheme.

Mr. SPEAKER: Actually the Motion is the same. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora may speak.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to say that a small Reserve covered with thick jungles in the district of Nowgong near Hojai called Kaki has left into so much prominence and assumed so much importance on the floor of this House. I am, however, sorry to note that those who have brought this Cut Motion have no clear idea of the history of the Kaki Reclamation Scheme, or if they have any, it is most hazy. I therefore propose to give a brief outline as to how this reclamation scheme first originated.

In the year 1949, late Lokopriya Gopinath Bardoloi, the then Chief Minister of Assam, while discussing the Grow More Food Campaign in Assam declared from the floor of this House that Kaki when it is brought under cultivation

would produce about 4,00,000 maunds of paddy and go a long way towards solving the food problem of the State. Sir, since that time it has become an important issue in the country. Now, before we discuss the merits of the scheme, it is desirable that we should know the history of the place. Kaki is a place on the border of the Mikir Hills in the Nowgong district. This area which originally formed a part of the forest reserve was thrown open in 1949 for settlement with landless people who are indigenous to the soil.

Sir, if we look around we find that almost half of the district of Nowgong has already been settled with people coming from outside. Same is the case in respect of Barpeta and Mangaldai.

Adjournment

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 1-30 P. M.

After lunch

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before lunch I was saying that almost half of the Nowgong district, a huge part of Barpeta and similarly a substantial part of Mangaldai have gone into the hands of the people coming from outside the Province. In the Nowgong district 50 per cent. of the lands have gone to the people who have come from outside.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Is it after Partition ?

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: During the last quarter of a century. Indigenous people became desperate for want of lands and they began to clamour for lands. The Government in order to provide lands for the landless people and the flood-affected people of the State opened this Reserve in the year 1949. Sir, I don't think that there is anything wrong in this policy of the Government. It is not a new project. If you make an enquiry you will find that about 2,000 families of landless people were already allotted lands at Kaki including tribal, and Scheduled Caste people who were victims of flood and earthquake and who were also clamouring for lands. Sir, we have often seen in this House, the Opposition Members shedding tears for the landless and flood and earthquake affected people. These same people now find fault with the Government and say why Government should spend so much money for the reclamation of this area. Sir, their tears do not appear to me to be really tears for the poor landless people, but their tears are crocodile tears. As I said before that big areas of lands in Nowgong district, Barpeta and Mangaldai have gone to the people coming from outside the Province. We never objected to this. It is a fact that our poor indigenous people who have been clamouring for lands have found themselves to be guests in their own country.

In order to meet the demands of this class of people the Government of Assam decided to open this thickly wooded area in 1949. After getting their allotments, most of the allottees went to clear the lands, but they failed to settle there due to the attacks of malaria and other diseases and also due to absence of good water supply and communications. They returned home leaving lands unreclaimed. These poor people paid their premia and spent money for the purpose of reclaiming this dense forests. Sir, you will be surprised to hear that in their eagerness to bring the area under cultivation they raised a subscription of about Rs. 46,000 with the object of opening the lands with tractors. This huge amount was raised not for picnic, but for reclamation of lands. I have said before that the people had to come back due to malaria and other causes. In the meantime, the grow-more-food scheme came and there was urgent need for food. The Government discovered that the fertile land of Kaki, if brought under cultivation, would yield a considerable quantity of paddy and thus may ease the food situation of the country. Sir, Kaki can feed the whole of the town of Gauhati for a year. Such is Kaki. The Government is now going to spend this budgeted amount for the reclamation of this valuable land. The amount so spent will not be a loss to the Government. The allottees have already paid

their premium and every farthing spent by the Government will be realised from them by levy of an enhanced rate of premium. Every allottee will have to pay Rs. 25 or so per bigha i.e. Rs. 100 per Pura. The area allotted is about 40,000 bighas and the premium fixed is Rs. 25 per bigha and a little bit of arithmetic will enable the hon. Members to find out what amount will be forthcoming as premium from these lands. They have already paid a portion of their premium and they have also contributed a huge amount as cost of ploughing the lands by tractors. In the circumstances can we blame the Government for helping these poor people? Sir, it appears to me that our Friends opposite are not well posted with the facts of the scheme; otherwise there would have been no such criticism on this important scheme.

Sir, Now I will refer to another matter. Sir, I am sorry to say that certain criticism of my Friends opposite was not charitable. Shri Ranendra Mohon Das said that these lands should be given to the refugees.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I want a portion of this land.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: He has come to claim a percentage of this land for the refugees when our own landless, flood and earthquake affected people are clamouring for lands. Sir, I cannot also appreciate the speech of my Friend, Mr. Md. Umaruddin, which was delivered to-day in the House. It was also very uncharitable. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak a few words about his remarks. Mr. Umaruddin said that if these lands were given to others, meaning thereby immigrants from East Bengal, the land would have been reclaimed without Government incurring any expenditure. This is a position which we can never accept. I can say here without fear of contradiction that every single farthing which Government will spend on this account will be realised from the allottees. These people are very anxious to reclaim the lands. Are our Government to be blamed for helping such eager cultivators in such circumstances? The position sought to be created by the Opposition is this: If lands are settled with refugees or immigrants, no blame attaches to the Government; but the Government becomes very bad if they try to give a little land to the indigenous people who have got a natural right to the land of their place of birth. I am really sorry, Sir, that the discussions have taken a turn like that. But I cannot but lodge my strong protests to the sort of arguments advanced by my Friends. My submission is, Sir, that this scheme of reclamation has been taken up by our Government for a just cause. If these lands are reclaimed, we will get at least 4 lakhs maunds of paddy per year and if we get that quantity, we need not go with a begging bowl from door to door for rice. Without going to Delhi we shall be able to feed a large number of our starving countrymen in our deficit areas. With these words I strongly oppose the Cut Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as my Friend, Mr. Das, has already moved a Cut Motion which is similar to mine, I do not propose to move my Motion. But I would like to speak a few words in support of that Motion.

Sir, our intention in moving this Cut Motion is for raising a discussion on the progress of the Kaki Reclamation Scheme. This scheme involves not a small amount of money. Not only under this particular demand, but also under another demand, viz., No. 10, we have seen that the same scheme has been referred to and there it has been shown that Rs. 9,50,986 will be spent under the scheme out of which this amount, viz., Rs. 3,17,448 will be deducted to the item "Land Revenue". So, as a matter of fact, we are going to pass, or in other words, it has been placed before us for getting it passed, a sum amounting to over Rs. 9 lakhs. It is, therefore, only meet and proper that we get some light about the expenditure proposed in the Demand.

Sir, I am sorry that the speaker who has preceded me has expressed certain sentiments and made certain remarks which, I think, are disruptive and quite

out of context. He has himself said that the original purpose of the scheme, when it was first undertaken in 1949, was to produce about 4 lakhs maunds of paddy, a quantity which would be sufficient to feed the entire town of Gauhati for a year or more. He has also stated that the indigenous landless people numbering about 2,000 families took the initiative in clearing jungles and in getting allotments therein. He also said that though they were very poor people, yet out of their very small savings they raised about Rs. 46,000 for reclamation of the land. This shows two things very clearly, (1) the helpless and landless condition of our indigenous peasants and (2) their urge for getting land and producing food for the country. It is only proper on the part of the Government to encourage this spirit of self-help of our people and if Government can help them by allotting land we shall of course be very glad. And, therefore, Sir, we should like to know from the Government how this sum of over Rs. 9 lakhs will be actually spent. It is a fact, as Mr. Bora alleged, that we are not well-posted with all the details of this scheme. We do not claim that we know everything. We want to know and having got all the facts we want to give our opinion, if there be any. Along with that, in the matter of settlement, we want to see that landless people get preference.

Now, Sir, Mr. Bora has raised the question as to whether these landless people should be those who have been here from before or those who have come as a result of the partition of our country. I hope, Government will strive to make a proper adjustment because whether we like it or not, the Partition has become an established fact. People have come to our country as refugees. We cannot drive them away, we cannot throw them overboard and if they are to be in our country they should not be a liability. If they are really capable people who can produce food, then of course their productive labour should be utilised. If some of them can be better utilised in land they should be employed there; if others can be utilised in industries, they should be so utilised. In a word, while we are facing so many problems in our State there should be an all-out effort to utilise every ounce of human energy in production so that no human productive labour is wasted. Therefore, Sir, this question of indigenous people and refugees is out of context in so far as this scheme is concerned. But we want to get enlightenment from the Government about these 2,000 families, be they indigenous or others,—whether these 2,000 families or so are still there in the land which they were allotted or whether they have for the time being at least been evicted. If they have been evicted where are they to-day and what are they doing? Then, we should also like to know as to how these lands, when reclaimed, are going to be distributed. On what basis are they going to be distributed to the peasants? Are they going to be distributed on family basis or are they going to be given to some so-called co-operatives? Sir, we have seen, that even a Press Communique from the Government was issued to the effect that there were some fake co-operative farms at Kaki. We want to know the real truth about it. We want to know whether the allegations contained in a leaflet issued by the Senior Co-operative Inspector, Nowgong regarding the “Debakanta Barua Krishi-Pam Samabayya Samiti” (দেবকান্ত বৰুৱা কৃষিপাম ব্যৱসায় সমিতি) are true. We want to know from the Government the truth about this affair. If the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge has not already got a copy of this leaflet, I can furnish him with one so that he can enlighten us on this point. Here in this leaflet it has been said that some people in order to aggrandise their own interest have started some fake organisations and fake co-operative, namely “Deva Kanta Barua Krishi-Pam Samabayya Samiti”. It is very unfortunate that some names of top ranking Congress leaders should be associated in such dirty affairs. The Senior Co-operative Inspector of Nowgong has publicly said that these organisations are not registered under the Act and that they are not genuine, and therefore he has warned the people about these. We

want to know from the Government whether these co-operatives have already got any share or interest in the land proposed to be reclaimed under the Kaki Scheme. If not, well and good. And we should expect that such fake co-operatives do not get any share. In our zeal for land reforms, sometimes we might take some wrong plea that because there have been collective farming in some other countries or because there have been State farming in those countries we might as well copy them here also in our country. But we should know that the actual objective condition in our country is not the same as it is in Russia or in America today. So, neither can we here and now have many State farming or collective farming, nor can we hope to succeed through the so-called Pilot and Community Projects. We must have our own schemes suited to our own objective conditions, and if this Kaki Reclamation Scheme goes in that direction then, Sir, the entire State will welcome that and the Government will be helping and serving the people. Therefore, Sir, in bringing this Cut Motion our main purpose has been to get the real and exhaustive information from the Government.

Then, Sir, we should know what has happened to the 'Kaki Samabayya Samity', and whether Government is satisfied about the accounts of that Samity. We should also like to know whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to give priority of allotment to those people who had taken the initiative in clearing the jungles even if they may not be able to pay the premium in one instalment or within a year or two, because we know our people are very poor and they are not as yet very capable and very expert cultivators. I don't think that all the cultivators of our State should be placed in the same level. While there is no dearth of sympathy to others who have come to this State from outside, we must see to those sections of our cultivators who are backward that they are given a little weightage so that they may be in equal circumstances. If the circumstances be different then in competition the weaker sections will be pushed out. Therefore, I should like to suggest to the Government that when this land is being opened for allotment, Government should see that the measures they have adopted for realisation of premia be not too stringent. But in the explanation as has been given, it has been something like a condition. It has also been said that allotment will be given to those people so far as practicable. We think, Sir, this vague clause ought not to be there. And further we should remember the psychology of the peasant. If the peasant knows that a particular plot of land is his, and his alone, then he can take the initiative for developing that land. Therefore, we think that while Government is going on with this Reclamation Scheme, Government should have allotted the areas to the peasants and that Government should have charged certain fees realisable in instalments. Government also got certain amount of contribution from these peasants. I do not find any necessity as to why Government should oust these people from ownership and possession before effecting the reclamation so as to give them again that land. After giving the peasant ownership of specific plots of land, Government ought to have come forward with handsome subvention. In other words, the initiative should have been left in the hands of the people themselves so far as practicable and Government ought to have given them aid. Now, in this scheme the initiative is in the hands of the Government and the peasants have been relegated to a secondary position. I think, Sir, the initiative ought to have been on the reverse, that is to say, that the Government ought to have helped the people in reclaiming this land. Sir, as I have already said from the very outset, we are not opposed to a scheme of reclamation, but we should like to know further details from the Government.

Further more, we should refer to another matter, and that matter is that in the process of allotment as well as in the process of employing officers in this reclamation work, there should not be any discrimination whatsoever, particularly

there should not be any political discrimination. I have raised this question because I have seen that in the issue of the 12th September last of the daily 'Notun Assamiya', there is a notification in the name of the Assam Public Service Commission wherein it has been said that there is no age limit for Departmental candidates, but for others it is fixed at 30 up to 1st January 1952 with the usual relaxation of 3 years in the case of tribals and Scheduled Castes and 5 years for political sufferers supported by certificate from the President, District Congress Committee or the Assam Provincial Congress Committee. It gives no recognition to other political organisations as if there is only one political organisation in Assam, namely, the Congress. It may be that the Congress is by far the most powerful political organisation in the country, but I don't think that it is fair for the Government, Sir, to recognise the Congress organisation alone for this purpose of giving certificates.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it relevant ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : It is relevant Sir, because this advertisement.....

Mr. SPEAKER : No, no, I disallow that.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : All right, Sir. Then I beg to refer to page 58 of this list of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Here under Major Head—40—Agriculture, Minor Head—D—Agricultural Experiments and Research, a sum of Rs. 1,440 has been provided for employment of two Foreman Mechanics on the scale of Rs. 100—250 and a sum of Rs. 3,960 has been provided for employment of six Mechanics cum Drivers at the scale of Rs. 50—110. All these things are before us for discussion and with regard to these things we find that only one political organisation, namely, the Congress has been given the monopoly of.....

Mr. SPEAKER : No, I disallow that also.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : So I beg to place, without going into the matter which has been disallowed, that there should be no political discrimination whatsoever in this matter.....

Mr. SPEAKER : I again object to this question. Please go to the next point.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : In that case, Sir, here I finish.

Maulavi MUKHTAR ALI : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীযুত বণেন্দ্র মোহন দাসে যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। সিদিনা এজন সদস্যই কৈছিল যে "This Assembly is Assam and Assam is this Assembly." আমাৰ এই সদনলৈ ১০৮ জন সদস্য আহিছে। (A voice ১০৫ জনহে) মই কৈছোঁ ১০৮ জন আৰু মোৰ কথাৰ একো ভুল হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু যদি ইয়ালৈ অহা প্ৰত্যেকজন সদস্যৰ মনত (mind) তেনেকুৱা ভাব নেথাকে, তেন্তে সেই সদস্যজন এই সদনলৈ অহা ঠিক হোৱা নাই। তেওঁ এই সদনৰ সদস্য হ'বৰ কাৰণে অযোগ্য। বাইজৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ এই সদনলৈ অহা প্ৰত্যেকজন সদস্যই অসমৰ কাৰণে তথা ভাৰতৰ কাৰণেই কাম কৰিবলৈ আহিছে। ইয়াক কোনোও নহি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেনে স্থলত ইয়াত ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে শ্ৰীবিমলা কান্ত বৰাই গৰ্ব কৰিব লগীয়া একো নাই। মাননীয় বৰা ডাক্তাৰীয়াই অসমৰ কাৰণে বহুত ত্যাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰি

আহিছে, কিন্তু তেখেতে ভবা অনুচিত যে সেই ত্যাগ তেখেতৰ বাহিৰে আন কাৰো থাকিব নোৱাৰে বা নাই। ত্যাগ—স্বদেশৰ কাৰণে ত্যাগ কৰিব পৰা শক্তি আমাৰো আছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ যিবিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহ তেওঁলোকে মাটি পাব লাগে বা তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিব লাগে, এই কথাত সকলো সদস্য একমত, কিন্তু পুৰুষ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিওঁতে কেবাণী মহৰী, পেৰাৰ আদিয়ে মাটি পায় কেনেকৈ; আমাৰ কথাইছে যাতে মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ নামত এইবিলাক মানুহে মাটি নেপায় তালৈ বিশেষ ভাবে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে যি নীতি লৈছে আমি সেইটোৰ বাবে নিশ্চয় শলাগিছো কাৰণ মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াটো বৰ ভাল কথা। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যটোহে আমি শলাগিব পৰা নাই তাক গৰিহনা দিবলৈকে বাধ্য হৈছো। কাৰণ তাত বহুত কেবোণ আছে।

শ্রীযুত বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই আকৌ কৈছে যে এই মাটি কেৱল “ইনদিজিনাচ” লোককহে দিব লাগে, আন মানুহক অৰ্থাৎ পমুৱা, ভগনীয়াৰ আদিক দিব নোৱাৰে। মই কওঁ যে যিবিলাক মানুহে এই দেশৰ নাগৰিক অধিকাৰ পাইছে, ইয়াত থাকিবলৈ সমান অধিকাৰ পাইছে, সেই সকলোবোৰেই “ইনদিজিনাচ” লোক। এইটো মোৰ স্পষ্ট কথা। পমুৱাই হওক কিম্বা ভগনীয়াৰেই হওক সকলোকে সমান অধিকাৰ আৰু স্বত্ব দিব লাগিব সকলো মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিব লাগিব। তেখেতে আৰু কৈছে যে এই ৰিজাৰ্ভ খোলা হৈছে অকল “ইনদিজিনাচ” লোকক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণেহে। কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে যদি সেই মানুহবোৰৰ অনুপযোগী হয় অৰ্থাৎ মাটি চফা কৰি খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে সেই বিলাক মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ যুক্তি যুক্ততা থাকিব নোৱাৰে। মাটি দিলেও সিহঁতে মাটি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰিব। তেওঁলোক মাটিৰ গৰাকী হব নোৱাৰে যদি মাটিত খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰে ৰিজাৰ্ভ খুলিছিল মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু আজি আমি দেখিছো তাৰ নামত চৰকাৰে লুকা ভাকুহে খেলিছে নহলে পমুৱা আৰু ভগনীয়াৰ সকলক খেদিবৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। মাটি দিবৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰে কব লাগিছিল যে যিবিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি লাগে আগবাঢ়ি আহক কিন্তু তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আমি দেখিছো এটাক মাটি দিছে কাৰণ সি সেই পক্ষৰ আৰু আনটোক দিয়া নাই কাৰণ সি এই পক্ষৰ। এই দৰে বাচি বাচি মানুহক মাটি দিয়া উচিত নহয়। এই দৰে মাটি দিলে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন অভিযানটো অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হব। গতিকে মই আমাৰ শ্রীযুত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এই সদনলৈ অহাৰ বহুত দিন আগৰে পৰা বাহিৰে ভিতৰে সকলো ঠাইৰে পৰা শুনি আহিছো মাটিহীন মানুহৰ কথা। এই মাটিহীন মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিব লাগে বুলি অকল আমাৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাই কোৱা নহয়; বেচিকৈ কোৱা শুনো বিৰোধীদলৰ নেতা সকলৰ পৰাহে। কিন্তু শ্রীযুত বৰেন্দ্ৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে আৰু লগে লগে যিবিলাক কথাৰ আলোচনা কৰিছে সেইবিলাক কথা শুনি মই সঁচাকৈ বৰ আচৰিত হৈছো। তেওঁলোকে যিটো কথা কয় পিছ মূহূৰ্ত্ততেই তাকেই পাহৰি যায়। সদায় আৰু সকলো সময়তে কয় যে মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিব লাগে আৰু দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আজি চৰকাৰে মাটিহীন মানুহক সহজ উপায়েৰে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱ অনাত তেওঁলোকে নানা কাৰণ দেখুৱাই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে আৰু লগতে চৰকাৰক নানাভাৱে সমালোচনাৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ সমালোচনাৰ উত্তৰ আমাৰ মাননীয় বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই ভালকৈ দিছে। আজি সকলোৱেই জানে যে মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এনেকি আইন বিৰুদ্ধে হলেও চাহ বাগানৰ পৰাও মাটি লৈ মাটিহীন মানুহক বিলাই দিছে। কথা পুস্কত এতিয়াই কোৱা হৈছে সেইবোৰ হাইকোৰ্টত case কৰিছে। ইমানখিনি আইন বিৰোধী কাম কৰিও চৰকাৰে মাটি দিছে আৰু দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিয়েই আছে। মই আৰু বেচি ভিতৰুৱা কথা কব নোখোজো মাত্ৰ শ্রীযুত বৰেন্দ্ৰ মোহন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছে। শ্রীযুত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহক মাটি দিয়া নাই। মৌলবী ওমৰোদ্দিন চাহাবেও সেইকথাকে কৈছে আৰু এতিয়া যিজনো কৈ গল তেখেতেও কৈছে

বে চৰকাৰে নিজৰ পক্ষৰ মানুহকহে মাটি দিছে তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহক মাটি দিয়া নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি তাক ভালদৰে বুজা যায়। চৰকাৰে মাটি দিওঁতে কাকো আপোন পৰ কৰা নাই আৰু নকৰেও। তাৰ প্ৰমাণ যদি survey কৰি চোৱা যায় তেন্তে দেখিবলৈ পাব কি হিন্দু refugee কি মুছলমান সকলোকেই মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। বৰং স্থায়ী মাটিহীন মানুহকহে refugee বোৰকহে বেচি ভাবে মাটি দিয়াৰ যত্ন কৰি আহিছে। আমাৰ তাত কৰ লগীয়া একো নাই—পিছে আমি হলে ভাবো স্থায়ী মানুহক পোন প্ৰথমে চাব লাগিব। স্থায়ী মানে মই ইয়াকে কৰ খুজিছো যি ঠাইত মাটি উলিওৱা যায় ঠিক সেই ঠাইৰ মানুহক; কি হিন্দু কি মুছলমান কি ট্ৰাইবেল। মাটিহীন মানুহ কিমান আছে তাক survey কৰি তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে পোন প্ৰথমে চাব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ লগতে ইয়াকে কৰ খোজো যে অসমত পুৰা শতকৰা ৪০ জন ট্ৰাইবেল বা জনজাতিৰ মাটি নাই। গতিকে মই কওঁ আমাৰ যিবিলাক আদিম অধিবাসী মাটি নোহোৱা ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ আছে সেই সকলক মাটি দিব লাগে। অৱশ্যে এইটো কথাও ঠিক যে মুছলমান আৰু পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা যিবোৰ ভগনিয়াৰ আহিছে সেই সকলকো মাটি দিয়া দৰকাৰ। তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ দৰকাৰ উপলব্ধি কৰিয়েই আমাৰ Prime Minister জৱহৰলাল নেহেৰুৱে সদায় চিঞৰিব লাগিছে। আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও তেনেকুৱা মানুহক মাটি দিছে আৰু মাটি দিয়াৰ হিচাবো দি আছে। এনে স্থলত তেখেতে কেনেকৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰক দোষ দিয়ে আমি বুজি নাপাও। মোৰ আগত এজন বজাই কৈছে মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক মাটি দিব লাগে—সেইটো ঠিক কথা। সেইমতে মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ৩ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। তাতে আকৌ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে। সেইটোহে আচৰিত কথা।

চাব, ইয়াৰ লগত মই এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজো। শ্ৰীযুত বৰ্ণেন্দ্ৰ মোহন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ লগত বোধ হয় কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে হয়তো তেখেতে নাজানে। চাব, গাঁৱত এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাৰ মানুহ আছে যাৰ পা-পইচা খৰচ কৰি তাতি—চকোৱা দি মাটি লবৰ উপাই নাই। বৰ্ত্তমান দৰত ৭ শ টকাৰে হালৰ গৰু কিনা তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষে অসম্ভৱ। গতিকে গৰুৰ অভাৱত বহুত সময়ত মাটি দিলেও মানুহে মাটি ভঙাই লব নোৱাৰে। মানুহৰ এনে অৱস্থাৰ কথা জনাহলে তেখেতে তেনেকুৱা কথা নকলেহেতেন। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ দুৰৱস্থা দেখিয়েই তেওঁলোকক সমৰ্থন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক cattle loan আৰু কৃষিক্ষণ ইত্যাদি নানা ধৰণৰ সাহায্য দি আছে। সেইদৰে এতিয়া গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে উপাই লৈছে কেনেকৈ মাটিহীন মানুহক reclamation কৰি মাটি দিব পাৰি। গতিকে ইয়াতকৈ আৰু কি ভাল উপাই হব পাৰে?

এই কাৰণেই মই দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ মন্তব্যৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক সদৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। চাব, ইয়াৰ লগতে এটা কথা উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰি। শ্ৰীযুত বৰ্ণেন্দ্ৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু ওমকুদ্দিন চাহাব সকলে এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰি নানা বকম আলোচনাৰ অবতাবনা কৰি নিজৰ নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থ সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে কোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক। কিন্তু মই বুজি নাপাও যে আমাৰ গোস্বামী আৰু ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কিয় বুজি নাপায় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত মুখ মিলাই কিয় বিৰোধীতা কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। বোধ কৰো উল্লিখিত সদস্য সকলোৰ অনুৰোধতেই বা প্ৰবোচনাতেই সকলো পাৰি এইবোৰ কথা কৈ তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে ওকালতি কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। আশা কৰো বৰ্ত্তমান দেশৰ সমস্যালৈ চাই আগলৈ আৰু তেনেকৈ নকৰ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো বিৰোধীতা কৰিছোঁ।

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি আঁচনি আনিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আমি দেখিছো আমাৰ অসমীয়া মানুহৰ ভিতৰত বহুতো মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে। তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিলেও তেওঁলোকে মাটি লব নোৱাৰে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি ভঙাই লবৰ উপাই নাই। সেই কাৰণে কি উপায়েৰে মানুহক মাটি দিয়া যায় সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰাত আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। যিদৰে আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই মতে দিলেহে আমাৰ দুখীয়া মানুহে মাটি লব পাৰিব। নহলে এটা উপযুক্ত

ব্যৱস্থা মকৰাটক মাটি দিলে আমাৰ সাধাৰণ মানুহে লব নোৱাৰিব। যিবিলাকৰ সমৰ্থ আছে তেওঁলোকেহে লব—সেই কাৰণে আঁচনী খন মই সৰ্বস্বত্বকৰণে সমৰ্থণ কৰো। ভবিষ্যতে এনে আঁচনিৰ বাবে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বেচি টকা খুজিলেও আমি অতি আগ্ৰহেৰে সমৰ্থণ কৰা উচিত হব।

Shri MAHENDRA HAZARIKA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি কাকীৰ অৱণ্যৰ কথা অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে সকলোৱেই জনা হ'ল। কি কাৰণত জনাজাত হ'ল মই সেই সম্বন্ধে দুই চাৰি আধাৰ কথা ক'ম। ১৯৪৬ চনৰ পৰা নগাঁও জিলাৰ কপিলীৰ বানপানীয়ে সমস্ত খেতি বাতি নষ্ট কৰাৰ ফলত নগঞা অধিবাসী লোকসকলৰ খাদ্য অভাৱত হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থাত ভুগিব লগীয়া হৈছিল। ১৯৪৬ চনৰ বানপানীৰ সময়ৰ ঠিক পিছতেই আমাৰ দেশৰ স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ লগে লগে দেশৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ দৰে আমাৰ দেশতো খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ দেখা দিছিল। ঠিক সেই সময়ত আমাৰ যিসকল খেতিয়ক আছিল সেইসকলৰ ভৰালত ধান নোহোৱা হ'ল আৰু যিসকলৰ ঘৰত ধান নাছিল মাটি নাছিল, যিসকলে কাম কৰি পেট পূৰণ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকে যাৰ ভৰালত অলপ অচৰপ ধান আছিল তেওঁলোকৰ ওচৰলৈ গলেও এমুঠি ধান্য নাপাইছিল; সেই কাৰণে যিবিলাক মানুহৰ মাটি নাছিল তেওঁলোক মাটিৰ পৰগলা হৈ উঠিছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ ব্যৱসায় বানিজ্যও বন্ধ হৈ গৈছিল। আমাৰ বৰ্তমান শিক্ষাৰ ধণ্ডত পৰি যি-বাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প আছিল সেইবিলাকে। লুপ্তপ্ৰায় হোৱাত বানপানীৰ তাড়নাত সকলো গাওঁবাসী অসহায় অৱস্থাত পৰিছিল। বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে পূৰ্বৰ চৰকাৰে মাটি বিতৰণ নীতি কি ভেটিত গ্ৰহণ কৰি অসমৰ কেইখন জিলাত অনা অসমীয়াক ভৰাই পেলাইছিল। সেই গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট থকাৰ সময়ত আমাৰ তপশীল অধিবাসী সকলকে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকক হাতত ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে কিন্তু আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা অহা মানুহ বোৰকহে প্ৰায় সকলো মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি দিছিল। তেনেকুৱা মানুহক ৩০-৪০ বিঘাকৈ কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত ১ শ ১১ শ বিঘা পৰ্য্যন্ত মাটি দিছিল। কিন্তু আন হাতে তপশীলভুক্ত দুই চাৰিজন মানুহক মাটি দিছিল তাকো তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ ২-৩ বা ২১ বিঘাকৈ বেচি পোৱা নাছিল। ফলত সৰহ মাটি থকা বিদেশী মানুহৰ সেই পুৰণি উচ্ছেদ নীতিৰ হেচাত সেই তপশীল অধিবাসী সকলে বিদেশীক মাটি বিক্ৰী কৰি দি পলাবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছিল। সেই সময়ৰ চৰকাৰে মতলব কৰিয়েই এই মাটি বিতৰণ নীতি লৈছিল। তাৰ পিছত, ১৯৪৮-৪৯ চনত যেতিয়া এটা নহয়, দুটা নহয়, ইটোৰ পিছত সিটোকৈ কেইবাটাও বানপানী উঠি গোটেই শস্যবিলাক নষ্ট কৰিলেহি, তেতিয়া সেই মানুহবিলাক বিপদগ্ৰস্ত হৈ, আকালৰ সমুখীন হ'ল আৰু জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিবলৈ নতুন মাটিৰ প্ৰয়োজন বুজি অস্থিৰ হ'ল আৰু মাটিৰ নিষিদ্ধ তেওঁলোক পাৰ্গল হৈ পৰিল। মাটিৰ নিষিদ্ধে সেই মানুহবিলাকে জিলাৰ ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰক ব্যতিবস্ত কৰি তুলিলে। সেই সময়ৰ এই বিপদগ্ৰস্ত মাটিহীন মানুহবিলাকৰ মাটিৰ কাৰণে ব্যতিবস্ত কৰি তোলা অৱস্থাটোৰ প্ৰতি সদয় হৈ, স্থানীয় নেতাসকলৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণাত স্বৰ্গীয় গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈ দেৱে কাকি ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ আশেপাশে থকা অন্য মাটি দিবলৈ হুকুম দিছিল সেই মাটিয়েও নোজোৰাত কাকি ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ, unclassified forest land প্ৰায় ৪০ বিঘাখান মাটি ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ পৰা মুকলি কৰি আনি এই মানুহবিলাকক বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছিল। আমাৰ বিৰোধীদলৰ সনস্য শ্ৰীমত ৰাজেন্দ্ৰমোহন দাস আৰু মো: মুজাৰ আলি চাহাবে কৈছে যে, যি সকল মানুহে, সেই মাটি এৰি দিলে, কোনো প্ৰকাৰ আবাদ নকৰিলে, তেওঁলোকক আৰু মাটি দিব নালাগে। মোৰ মনেৰে তেওঁলোকৰ এই অভিযোগ সমীচীন হোৱা নাই। সেই খিলঞ্জীয়া মাটিহীন অসমীয়া মানুহবিলাকে আজি তিনিবছৰে কিয় সেই মাটি খাব নোৱাৰিলে, তাৰনো কাৰণ কি—স্পষ্টকৈ চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগিব। সেইবিলাক নীৰব, হোজা, গাৱলীয়া অসমীয়া মানুহ। তেওঁবিলাকৰ সভ্যতা, কৃষ্টি, নতুনকৈ বাসকৰা অনা অসমীয়া মুসলমান পমুৱা সকলৰ লগত অমিল। সেই অন্যঠাই এৰি নতুনকৈ বসতি কৰা পমুৱাবিলাকৰ দৰে, আমাৰ মানুহবিলাকে আন ঠাইত ঘৰ পৰিয়াল আৰু সমাজ এৰি, ততালিকে বয়বস্তৰে কান্ধত ভাৰ বা মূৰত পাচিলৈ বহু দূৰত খেতি কৰিবলৈ অহাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহয় আৰু নোৱাৰে আৰু অনা অসমীয়া

পূৰ্বা সকলৰ দৰে, তেওঁলোকে এওঁলোকৰ, পূৰ্বনি ঘৰ খনৰ মোহ এৰি বহুত দূৰত মাটি ভাঙি খেতি পথাৰৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছিল যদিও কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব নোৱাৰিছিল। চকুৱাৰ বেৰৰ পূৰ্বনি ঘৰ খনৰ প্ৰতি এবাৰ নোৱাৰা মোহ আৰু অন্যান্য কিছুমান পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিকতাৰ চাপৰ সংঘৰ্ষত দুই নাও দুই ভৰি হ'ল। বিষাই প্ৰতি ২০/২৫ মোন ধান উৎপন্ন হ'ব পৰা এনে উৰ্বৰা মাটি ২০ বিঘাকৈ ১,৭০০শ পৰিয়ালক দিছিল; কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে তালৈ উঠি গৈ মাটি ভাঙিব নোৱাৰিলে। কাৰণ সেই মাটি নিলাকত জঙ্ঘল আছে। জঙ্ঘল কাটি মাটি ভাঙি আবাদ কৰিবলৈ, কাৰো শক্তি নাই। সকলো মানুহেই অৰ্থ সম্বল নোহোৱা, নিঃকিন। মাটি লবলৈ গৈ দুই চাৰি মাহ থাকি আগতে বৰ্ণাই অহা অৱস্থাৰ ওপত ইফালে সিফালে ঘূৰি, এৰি আহিব লগা হয়। এইদৰেই ঘূৰাঘূৰি কৰোঁতেই ৩১৪ বছৰ পাৰ হ'ব যায় আৰু মাটি ভঙা হৈ নুঠে। এই ১৭০০শ পৰিয়ালৰ মাজত দিয়া ৪০ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ প্ৰায় ১০০০ (একহেজাৰ) বিঘা মাটি ১০০ ঘৰে দখল কৰি ৰখিছে। এই 'কাকি' অঞ্চল এসময়ত এখন উন্নত জনপূৰ্ণ স্থান আছিল বুলি অনুমান হয় যদিও আজি জঙ্ঘলেৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ। এই সত্ত্বে, মই আগৰ অৱিবেশনতো কৈছিলো। কাকিৰে পৰা দৰকাৰলৈকে এই অঞ্চলটো যদিও আজি অৰন্যেৰে ভৰা, পূৰ্বতে এখন উন্নত অৱস্থা প্ৰাপ্ত হোৱা, জনপূৰ্ণ দেশ আছিল। আজি হয়তো সেই কথা কোনেও বিশ্বাসেই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তাত যিবিলাক পুখুৰী আছে সেই বিলাকেই পৰিচয় দিব। সেই বিলাকতো আজি বসতি দিয়াৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। যদি এইবিলাক আজি খুলি দিয়া নহয়, তেতিয়া হ'লে আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰবল বেগে দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি অহা খাদ্য অনাটন অৱস্থাটোৰ কোনো সমাধান নহ'ব আৰু মটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়া সমস্যাও সমাধান নহ'ব। কেইবছৰমানৰ আগতে যিবিলাক মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল, সেই মানুহবিলাকৰ আধিক অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়। এই জটিল সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধান কৰে সূচিস্থিত পৰিকল্পনা লৈ আজি চৰকাৰে, এই দৰিদ্ৰ অসহায় মানুহ বিলাকৰ উপকাৰৰ্থে কাকি ৰিজাৰ্ভ ভাঙি দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। আনৰ কাৰণে নহয়। এই মানুহ বিলাকেই টকাৰ অভাৱত হালৰ গৰু কিনিব নোৱাৰি, মাটি ভাঙিবলৈ ট্ৰেকটাৰ বিচাৰি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত সাহায্য নিবেদন কৰিছিল যদিও সেই সহায় সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে চৰকাৰে কৰিব পৰা নাছিল। কাৰণ সেই সময়ত আমাৰ দেশত ট্ৰেকটাৰ তৈয়াৰী হোৱা নাছিল। আজি আমাৰ দেশত ট্ৰেকটাৰ তৈয়াৰী হৈছে, এই ১৭০০ পৰিয়ালে, প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালে ৬০/৭০ টকাকৈ ৪৬ হাজাৰ টকা ট্ৰেকটাৰৰ কাৰণে তুলিও দিছে কাৰণ গৰুৰ দাম ইমান বেচি যে, তেওঁবিলাকৰ দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ হেতু এটা পৰিয়ালে এহাল গৰু কিনা সম্ভৱ নহয়। আজি কাকি ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ ৩৬ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি অসহায় মানুহ বিলাকক ভাঙি দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে প্ৰায় ৩ লাখ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী এই সদনত বিচাৰিছে আৰু কালক্ৰমত এই টকাও পুনঃ মাটিপোৱা লোক সকলৰ পৰাই কেইবছৰ মানৰ ভিতৰত ফিৰাই পাব। শ্ৰীযুত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই বিষাই প্ৰতি ৯৭ টকা খৰছ ধৰি তিন লাখৰ অধিক টকাৰ হিচাবটো দিছে সেইটো অত্যন্ত। অযোগ্য লোকৰ হাতত পৰি অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাৰ কথা জানো। এই টকাখিনি মাটিপোৱা লোক সকলকৰ পৰা আদায়টো হ'বই বৰং আৰু বেচি টকাহে উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে ৩ লাখ টকা ব্যয় কৰি, সেই মাটিহীন মানুহ বিলাকক সূচিস্থিত পৰিকল্পনাৰে শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধ ভাবে আলি পদূলি, ডাঙৰখানা, খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা, নৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে স্কুল আদি যাবতীয় সুযোগ সুবিধা দি বহুৱাবলৈ চৰকাৰে যি আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, সি সঁচাকৈয়ে প্ৰশংসনীয় আঁচনি। ইয়াৰ ওপৰও শ্ৰীযুত দাসে যি কথা কৈছে, সেইবোৰ তেখেতে নাজানি কৈছে। তেখেতে নাজনাটো একো আচৰিত কথা নহয়। কাৰণ তেখেত এই ঠাইৰ স্থানীয় লোক নহয়। তেখেতে ইয়াৰ পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিকতা নাজানে। বিৰোধীদলৰ আন এজন 'কমিউনিষ্ট' সদস্যই চৰকাৰৰ এই পৰিকল্পনাত সহযোগীতা কৰিয়েই "দেবকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ কৃষি সমিতি"ৰ নিচিনা প্ৰবঞ্চনাত্মক অথবা তদুপ অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকে যাতে ইয়াত মাটি নাপায়, সেই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। "দেবকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ কৃষি সমিতি" প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ বিষয়ে মই ইয়াকৈ ক'ব খুজিছো যে দেবকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ নামত কোনো মানুহে নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থ সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণেও কৰিব পাৰে। সেই বুলি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেত সকলে দেৱকান্ত বৰুৱাক সন্দেহ কৰা উচিত নহ'ব; যেই সেই প্ৰতিষ্ঠান অথবা যেই সেই লোকক এই মাটিত অংশ দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয়। এই তিনি লাখ টকা বিচাৰিছে—চৰকাৰে প্ৰকৃত মাটিহীন, যোত্ৰহীন এই ১৭০০ পৰিয়ালৰ বসবাস আৰু সৰ্ব্বতোপ্ৰকাৰৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনৰ অৰ্থেহে।

সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰো, এই সদনত আজি মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে প্রকৃত মাটিহীন মানুহৰ উপকাৰৰ্থে চৰকাৰে অনা তিনি লাখ টকাৰ এই প্রস্তাৱটো সম্মত কৰিব আৰু মই ইয়াৰ ওপৰত শীঘ্ৰে বৰ্ণনা মোহন দাসে অনা কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি তেখেতক উঠাই লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, I had no mind to speak, but I find that certain unjustified aspersions have been cast against me by some Members of this House while speaking on the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Das. Sir, in the opening debate I commented upon demand No.1 and demand No.10 which are inter-connected and in doing so, I wanted to point out whether it would be an economic proposition to spend money on such an item as this. Sir, the proposition has got two aspects, the main aspect being whether it is essentially a scheme for production of more food and secondly whether it is a scheme to provide land to some landless people. Therefore, Sir, I tried to show that this money can be utilised for some other useful purposes instead of spending the same for the purpose of land reclamation scheme at Kaki. More food can be produced if Government really want it under the Embankment & Drainage Schemes and the Minor Irrigation projects with a much less incidence of cost. At the same time I tried to show that reclamation of land has always been done by our cultivators, I mean the Assamese cultivators, without any aid from the State so far. In saying this, I did not make any distinction between cultivators on the ground of caste, religion or race etc. In fact, I meant Assamese cultivators. Sir, I have been living all my life in the midst of these cultivators. While in Upper Assam, I had occasions to work with them—to share their joys and sorrows and I feel for them and I have every sympathy for them. While I was at Dibrugarh, I saw how some Assamese migrants from the Sibsagar district had cut down huge trees and reclaimed a vast forest area under Joypur Thana. Again, Sir, when some landless Assamese people in the Dibrugarh subdivision tried to reclaim a patch of land in the Dibru Forest Reserve I tried to help them with my gun and rifles camping with them in the jungle and protecting their crops against the depredation of wild elephants. So, Sir, I have the interest of the Assamese cultivators as near my heart, if not nearer, than those who are so vocal today in championing their cause.

I do not for a moment believe that the Assamese cultivators are a useless set of people. They have great potentialities and could push ahead if the proper lead could be given. Those who labour under that impression that they are weak and inefficient only suffer from a complex. From time immemorial our forefathers had to clear jungles and grow crops. I am against spoon-feeding. The more we spoon-feed them, the less their potentialities and initiative will develop. If, however, there are over-riding reasons such as the dense character of the jungle or malarial or inhospitable climate of the place, then I have nothing to say against the scheme. But these special circumstances have not been clearly and emphatically set forth in the explanatory note and a special case for investing such a huge sum of money from the State Exchequer has not been made out.

What I tried to show is that the money that has been provided for this scheme could have been better utilised in some other work. The explanation that is given in the Explanatory Note is not comprehensive and convincing.

I have nothing more to say. It is not my contention with whom the land should be settled. I believe Government have got a well-defined land settlement policy based on fairness and impartiality according to which they will allot land only to deserving landless persons. I had not the slightest intention to impute any motive of discriminatory treatment being meted out to different classes of cultivators.

With these words I support the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Sir, There should be some time limit for making speeches.

Mr. SPEAKER: In that case there should be guillotine so that there will be no trouble.

Maulavi TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমার বন্ধু দাস মহাশয় যে কর্তন প্রস্তাব উপাধীন করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমি সমর্থন করি এবং সে বিষয়ে আমি শুধু একটি কথা বলতে চাই।

(Voice একটি কেন অনেক কথা বলুন) (Laughter.)

আমি বড়ই দুঃখিত যে আমাদের Treasury Bench এর বন্ধুগণ মনে করেন যে বিরোধী দলের সদস্যগণের উক্তি সর্বসাধারণ জনগণের মঙ্গলের জন্য নহে। তাহারা জনগণের প্রতিনিধি হয়ে আসেন নাই।

কিন্তু আমি বলিতে চাই যে তাহাদের এ ধারণা একেবারে ভুল। আমরা সকলেই জনগণের প্রতিনিধি হয়েই এখানে এসেছি।

তাহারা মনে করেন যে বিরোধীদলের সদস্যগণ বাহা বলেন তাহা জনসাধারণের মঙ্গলের জন্য বলেন না বরং তাহারা কেবল বাহিরা কথা বলেন (Voice বাহিরা কথাও বলেন) আমি বলি, ঐ রকম মনোভাব ঠিক নহে। (Interruptions.....)

Mr. SPEAKER: No interruption please. Yes, You go on speaking.

Maulavi TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই সম্পর্কে আমি একটা Point বলছি, (Interruptions.....)

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: On a point of information, Sir, is the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition authorised to prompt the hon. Member while he is speaking?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, Sometimes he is authorised. (Laughter.)

Maulavi TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI: আমি এখানেই আমার বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত করিলাম (Laughter.)

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I have a Cut Motion on demand No.10 which relates to Kaki Reclamation Scheme, and therefore, Sir, I want to speak on this Cut Motion.

I have seen that in this House sentiments have been expressed by some of my Friends on both the sides which may not be helpful for better relationship outside. We should remember, Sir, that we have a very onerous duty, a responsible duty, to discharge. If we express sentiments that is likely to strain the feelings of the different sections of people, we will not be discharging our duty correctly. Sir, when Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das said that lands should also be given to the refugees or other migrants, it was not with the intention that we should forget the case of the indigenous landless people. Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora, has said that we are shedding crocodile tears over the landless people, as a matter of fact we are impeding the solution of their problem. I am really sorry to hear that expression from a Friend whom I respect and whose opinion I value. Sir, it is not that refugees have come here out of their own will. They have come for our mistakes or, for any other causes. The fact is, some

people have come here to our State whether refugees or migrants and they have been staying here for a long time. They have become a burden to the State also. Sir, if we want that our State should be prosperous, it is essential that we should not have any floating population. If we classify landless people, as refugees, migrants and political sufferers and all such things, it will not help us to solve the problems rather it will make the problems more complicated. Therefore, Sir, it is our duty to see that landless people, whether refugees, migrants or political sufferers come to the same category, and we should try to solve their problems. Sir, if the landless and indigenous people only are to be given lands and if we really do not want the refugees, migrants and others, let us decide here and now that these people will be sacked out of Assam. And if they remain here they must also have their problems solved. My Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has said that if amongst the refugees or migrants there are people who can increase the production of food for the people of the State they should also be given land. We cannot say that refugees are not our problem. Sir, I want that every one of us should try to adjust in that way.

Secondly, Sir, reclamation is a very good scheme and idea. We have always been saying that there is no use of giving land to the people unless there is also a well planned scheme of colonisation. We must see that whenever Government allot lands, those lands should be brought under cultivation and people should go and live there. It is no use giving lands to the people in some hills full of jungles and where it will not be possible for cultivation. We must not give land to those people who do not really want land. We should also have a graded scale so that those who are absolutely landless would get first preference in land settlement whether they are landless indigenous people or refugees or migrants. People who own 10 or 12 bighas of land should come late and gradually in the scale of preference. If we do not do that, then, Sir, the problems will not be solved rather the problems will become complicated. We have apprehension, Sir, in settling lands, we have seen in many cases bogus societies are being formed in the name of landless people and somehow or other they influence the distributors and get the lands. We want not only a reclamation scheme, but we want that these bogus societies should not get lands, and Government must see whenever they give land to an individual or the Samities whether that individual or Samities is/are really landless. Sir, my Friend, Mr Bhattacharyya, spoke about the Irrigation Pump Scheme. We have seen in the advertisement that in getting jobs or in giving jobs to the people certificates from the office bearers of the Party in power is necessary. Sir, we must see that these things do not happen. I do not want that a political sufferer should get land if he is not really a landless cultivator. Then, Sir, coming to the land reclamation—Kaki Reclamation Scheme—for which a sum of more than 9 lakhs of rupees is estimated, if we are to vote for the money it is essential that Government should come with a Blue Print regarding this Scheme. The small Explanatory Note will not help us to discuss what actually it contains. Government should speak frankly what actually it wants to do. I know, Sir, that some people were given lands and unfortunately they could not clear the jungles and the lands were lying fallow. Government realised premium from those people at the rate of Rs.2 per bigha. If these same people are not given lands or if even these people are given lands by charging more premium, these poor people will be sufferers. These matters also Government should take into consideration. Sir, we do not want reclamation scheme only in Kaki but in other places also where these schemes can be taken up. When we bring this Cut Motion, it is not with the intention that we do not consider these things as necessary, but we want that such schemes should be operated in other places where landless people can also get land and work for the prosperity and well being of the State.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been discussed about this Reclamation Scheme at Kaki. At the outset I would like to say that we wish that only the landless indigenous people should be settled there. It has been said by some of my Friends in the Opposition that land has been given to some people who have already got lands elsewhere. But really speaking, Sir, lands have been given there only to indigenous landless people. It has also been said by the hon. Mover of this Cut Motion that lands there ought to have been given to some refugees also. Sir, it should not be thought that the refugees who are landless have been denied land elsewhere. Again, Sir, when my Friend, Shri Bimala Kanta Bora, was objecting to the statement of my Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das, regarding allotment of land to refugees, that objection was not to allotment of lands to our refugee brethren elsewhere. But because Government have decided to allot lands in Kaki only to the indigenous landless people, his objection was to that effect. Now, lands for our refugee brethren have been opened in other areas in the district of Nowgong, namely, Gobardhan Reserve, Lonkessori grant, which is only about 10 to 12 miles away from Kaki, and at Lengteng near Salana, and nobody has denied their right of getting land in these grants. What we want is that as Kaki has been specifically opened for the indigenous people of the soil no other people should be given settlement there.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you confine your discussion to this Reclamation Scheme? Do you want it or not?

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Certainly, Sir. Regarding this Reclamation Scheme I would like to say, as I have said, that land here is for settlement with the landless people of the soil.

Then, Sir, it has been argued by our Friends in the Opposition that as the land has been lying fallow for so many years, from 1949 to 1952, the land must have been settled with some middle class people, and that if it were actually settled with landless people, most of the lands would have been brought under cultivation. But, Sir, his contention is more argumentative than factual. Rather I would like to say that the facts are to the contrary. The people with whom this land has been settled most of them are really poor and landless.

Mr. SPEAKER: Exactly what is your argument about this reclamation? Do you want that it should be done or should not be done?

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: I am coming to that, Sir. As these people are really poor and unable to have this establishment, one at home and another at Kaki, so they have not been able to clear the jungles. As you know, Sir, this land is full of jungles, that was one of the reasons that it was lying fallow. Now, Sir, a few months before the last General Election there was a great procession in our district and the processionists' main slogan was “কাকিৰ নাটি কাঠনি হাবি, কাকিৰ নাটিৰ গছনি লাগে।” and this procession was organised by the Socialist friends of our district. Now, you will see, Sir, that our Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, said that inspiration for reclaiming land ought to have come from the people. I would like to ask whether this is really an inspiration or *anti*-inspiration, whether this is asking the people to reclaim lands and to bring the land under cultivation or to induce them to keep away from the land and to leave the land uncultivated. Sir, our Government has made every honest attempt undoubtedly to solve the food problem of the country, but other parties are hindering in the work of the Government. Now this is one of the instances of inspiration from the people, which my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, wants and which has been nullified by his own friends with whom he has joined his hands.

Again, Sir, it has been already said that there is about 36 thousand bighas of land out of which about one thousand bighas have been brought under cultivation and 35 thousand bighas remain uncultivated. For this purpose it is but meet and proper that the Government should come to the help of these landless indigenous people there. One reference which has been made by Shri Bhattacharyya regarding the Devakanta Barua Samabay Samity, I would like to say, Sir, that this Samity was organised by some friends and admirers of Srijut Deva Barua and therefore they gave its name as Deva Kanta Barua Samabay Samity. Here we find that people who have not paid a farthing to this Samity were loud in their proclamation against the Samity. Sir, one notice was issued by the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Nowgong and another by the District Congress Committee, Nowgong and also a communique was issued by the State Government to the effect that those who paid anything to such bogus Samabay Samity, which has not been registered, may lodge their protests and proper steps would be taken against the offenders. But I am sorry that nobody came forward with any protest or objection of any sort. Again, Sir, according to rules we cannot prohibit or deprive others from realising funds for any organisation being set up. But only when and if that organisation bearing the name of Co-operative Society actually carried on business that it is necessary to have it registered. And persons who do not come to the field, i.e., carry on business, cannot be held up simply because they have used the name of co-operative society. The rules say that they can form a society, but when they carry on business in the name of a co-operative society they are to register the same. I would like to inform the House that this society has kept in deposit about a sum of rupees 41 thousand in the banks. So, when my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, found that one of our Congress leader's name has been connected with this Samabay Samiti there is nothing to be surprised of. He must not be surprised of or he must not think that the money so realised has been in any way misused, because we are sure that those who paid such money have not come forward with any complaint—neither the Government, nor the District Congress Committee, nor the Co-operative Inspector received any complaint.

It has been suggested by one of my Friends in the Opposition that some eviction has been made in the Kaki Reserve. It is not a fact, Sir. There was no eviction, because this area was full of jungle and nobody cared to clear the jungle. As such, Sir, how can the question of eviction arise?

It has been suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that political sufferers have been given preference in settlement of land. Every political sufferer is not given preference. Preference is given to those who are actually landless. So, Sir, it must not be supposed that every political sufferer has been given preference. I say that his presumption is wrong.

It has also been suggested that the refugees or other people coming from outside, if they are landless, should not be discriminated and that they should get some preference as the indigenous people are getting. I say, Sir, that no discrimination has been really made. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora has said that in some portions of the District of Nowgong, of the Subdivisions of Mangaldai, Bārpeta and North Lakhimpur lands have been given to persons who have come from outside the State. So, Sir, it appears that though those people have come from outside, they have been given settlement of land and no discrimination has been made in this respect. Sir, this Reclamation Scheme which has been brought by our Government is really a laudable scheme, as has been remarked by some of the Members on the Opposition side also. We want that our Government should take up such scheme in future also in order to remove the difficulties of food in our country. We strongly support the Government's action for taking up this scheme for the benefit of our people.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion moved by Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this simple Demand of mine has aroused considerable interest in this House. It has rather given rise to a very lively debate. Most of the time reserved for all the Cut Motions has been spent on discussion of one Demand. I am glad that Members of this House have taken such a keen interest in this matter and this is as it should be. This Demand is a very simple one, but there is a very important principle underlying it. It pertains to the reclamation programme of the Government. It is the policy of Government to see that all possible assistance is given by this Government to increase the food production of the country. In this Kaki Reclamation Scheme that policy is steadfastly kept in mind and I am glad that our Members have shown so much interest. That shows, Sir, that it is a very vital matter demanding close attention of this House. I am particularly glad today because I have seen that my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, and my Friend, Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, unlike on other occasions, have taken a very helpful and constructive attitude this time. My Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has given some helpful suggestions also. He wants some particular informations from the Government. I will try to give him all the informations that are available, within the time at my disposal. Both Mr. Goswami and Mr. Bhattacharyya are not against our Reclamation Scheme and rather they welcome and support the scheme. I am very glad for this. My Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has given an expression to another thing. He has agreed that in the State of Assam the indigenous people, on account of their peculiar habits, on account of their poverty and emaciated condition, should be given some amount of weightage. He has agreed to that policy. I am very glad for it and I hope he will remember this in future.

The Kaki Scheme has got a history behind it. It is connected with our late lamented Leader, Lokopriya Bordoloi. In the year 1948, I was then not a member of the Cabinet, this scheme was taken up at my suggestion. Some important officers of our Government who were serving at that time in Nowgong and some non-official persons also brought it to my notice that this particular land which was known as Kaki Reserve at the time was a very good land for cultivation and would be very useful for raising a rich harvest, and they said that it would be a great help to a large number of poor people of Assam if this land was utilised for producing food crops and it would also rehabilitate a large section of our landless people who lost their lands due to floods. It was brought to my notice that such a nice land was lying near-about Hojai area. I am sure hon. Members know where Hojai is. It is called the granary of Assam and in the locality the average yield of paddy is about 15 to 15 maunds per bigha. It may sound incredible that lands in that area can produce so much paddy per bigha. But, Sir, I may say without any fear of contradiction that it is true and it really happens in that locality and this land is situated near this Hojai area. My Friend, Shri Mohendra Nath Hazarika, has said that this land, I mean the Kaki area, at one time was inhabited by a large number of people because there is evidence of old habitations from the presence of a large number of tanks in the locality, though there is dense jungle in it now. I then took the matter with our Leader, who was then in charge of Revenue, and late lamented Lokopriya Bordoloi in the year 1948, and they both showed very keen interest in the matter. My Colleague, Mr. Brahma who was then Forest Minister also agreed to make over the land to our Revenue, Department after he himself was satisfied. He was himself satisfied with the suitability of the area for the purpose, Sir. The then Revenue Minister, who is now the Chief Minister, gave a considerable thought over this matter, and at his instance, a notification, dated the 21st

March 1949 was issued. That was long before this question of refugee rehabilitation arose in Assam. He gave particular consideration to the question of settlement of land with the landless people of Nowgong District and also for the people who have suffered due to the ravages of the turbulent river Kapili in that District. Sir, every hon. Member, I hope, knows what a havoc this turbulent river Kapili causes to the people in the Nowgong District. A large number of people in that district has become landless due to the havoc caused by that river. In consideration of that fact as well as for other landless people, the then Revenue Minister, who is the Chief Minister now, got a notification issued to the effect that land in that area will be settled with the indigenous landless people and people whose land had been eroded by this river. Thus the policy of the Government was stated even in the year 1949 as to with whom the land would be settled. As a matter of fact, the then Revenue Minister was very particular to ensure that land did not go to people other than those who were landless, and that particular care was directed to be taken that land did not go to undesirable persons. Officers were directed to prepare a list of persons who are flood-affected and landless and it was directed to place it before the Land Advisory Board for careful security by disinterested non-official agency to avoid lands going to undesirable hands. So it will be seen that Government took all possible precaution that no land was settled with undesirable persons. Therefore, I am now in a position to state boldly that these 2,000 families who were settled there are really landless people. My Friend, Srijut Bimala Kanta Bora, said in course of his speech that about 90 per cent. people who have been allotted land in that area are really very poor. I must say, Sir, he has made a modest estimate. Rather 98 per cent. according to my calculation are poor and landless. If there is any undesirable person who has managed to get lands there, their percentage will not be more than 2 per cent.

Sir, in our anxiety to provide the landless people with land we, however, lost sight of the capacity of the people—whether they have the wherewithal to start cultivation, whether they had necessary equipment to reclaim and cultivate the lands which were covered with dense jungle. That is why, Sir, after three years of the settlement, only about one thousand bighas of land have been brought under actual cultivation. These poor people should not have been expected to undertake the costly operations of clearing dense jungle full of wild life and disease and germs and Government have had to give them as much help as was practical at the initial stage. This is the reason, this is the necessity, for taking up this scheme of reclamation by Government now.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, the Agriculture Minister himself visited the area. He went into the dense jungle and was satisfied that mechanised operations were necessary to bring the land under cultivation. I can assure the hon. Members that the Scheme envisaged here will not cause any loss whatsoever to Government. There is no risk of loss, because apart from premium, from the day the land will be brought under cultivation, a yearly revenue to the tune of Rs. 50,000 will accrue to the Government. The area will be just as big as Mauza. Apart from the land revenue and premium realised by Government, the land will give us plenty of crops and will give us a good income in various other ways also. Therefore, Sir, my Friends on the Opposition should not have any apprehension whatsoever about the intention of the Government. This Reclamation Scheme besides clearing the dense jungles, and the ploughing up of lands by mechanised means, envisages a planned settlement with a planned economy and all possible amenities of life obtainable in a small town, are contemplated to be provided there.

Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has asked whether Government will scrupulously guard against the possible acquisition of lands by the undesirable persons and see that really deserving landless people get the land. I must emphasise with

all the powers at my command that no undesirable persons will get any land there. Sir, we are scrupulously following the principles enunciated earlier, and no departure from the policy enunciated earlier, in the matter of settlement, is contemplated. My Friend also wanted to know whether Government would help these people by realising the premium in reasonable instalments. I should inform my Friend that we shall see to that also and I can assure him that all possible help will be given to those landless poor people, in the matter of their rehabilitation, in this dense forest.

With regard to the question of Deva Kanta Barua Co-operative Society referred to by some of my Friends, I must say that this Society has nothing to do there, Sir. This area is intended for the landless people. So there is no question of that Society getting any land there. Sir, at first, landless individuals will get the land, and if after getting lands they want to form any Co-operative Societies, that is a different matter. I should also state in this connection, that after reclamation of the lands, those landless people who got settlement at first, will be given the prior consideration for re-settlement.

One thing more, Sir. My Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, for whom I have some regard, in course of his Cut Motion, has confused and clouded the whole issue. Why he has brought the question of refugees here, I cannot understand, Sir. I have already explained that before the question of refugee rehabilitation arose, that scheme was adopted. In the areas, near about Lanka and Lumding Stations, a large number of refugees has already got lands in blocks and these areas are not far from Kaki. My Friend, Srijut Lila Kanta Bora, has pertinently observed that refugees have got land at every place of the State and nobody complains against that and I agree with him. Sir, we are not opposed to the refugees, who are agriculturists, getting lands for cultivation and as matter of fact we are trying to give them lands at various places in the State. So why he has brought in the question of refugees we do not know. Rather, will such an attitude of my Friend, be helpful to the refugees? I am afraid, it may be prejudicial to them, as it may antagonise local people against refugees and I want to avoid such a situation in the interest of the refugees. I think my Friend is not very serious in this case. He has not opposed the Reclamation Scheme, rather he is prepared to take up more ambitious schemes, provided lands are given to refugees therein. Therefore, I feel I need not take much time in meeting the arguments of the hon. Mover as I think he is not very serious. Sir, I hope, I have been able to convince my Friends about the justification of the Scheme, and I think I have been able to convince them that Government is very sincere and very eager in proceeding with this work. The Minister-in-charge of Agriculture has already gone to the area, and has spent a lot of time in understanding and appreciating the complicated problem. He is convinced that this Scheme will be a very successful one. Production will be increased. Poor people will get lands. Revenue will be added to the coffers of Government and a model village will spring up in this dense jungle.

There is, therefore, no reason to object to this Demand.

With these words, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House and, I hope, the hon. Member, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, will withdraw his Cut Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member withdraw his Cut Motion?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I want to clarify that I have been misunderstood by my Friend, the Minister and other Members on the opposite. I wanted to know whether it was not the intention of the Government of India to settle the refugees as early as possible and whether the Government of Assam allotted a certain percentage of land to them in this Reserve which is being reclaimed.. I have not said that land should be given to refugees alone at the cost of the indigenous people.

With the assurance given by the Minister, that land will be given to landless cultivators, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Cut Motion.

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

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.10,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head—"7.—Land Revenue", Minor head—C—Management of Government Estate—(c)—Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re 1, i.e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,27,448 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, the object of my Cut Motion is to raise a discussion about Hojai Town.

Sir, it is very well and good that a new town has cropped up and that a sum of money is going to be spent for drainage and other things for the improvement of the Town. But, Sir, my objection to the Demand is that before this Drainage Scheme and other Schemes are gone into, certain important things regarding Hojai Town are to be taken into consideration. I had been to Hojai recently and I have received representation from people there that 166 families were evicted from Hojai Town and they were in that town from 10 to 12 years and I have also a copy of an order from the Secretary, Government of Assam, Revenue Department, Mr. Patton, where he said "The Revenue Minister has now had an opportunity of visiting Hojai and examining the lands which have been the subject of applications and correspondence. He considers that it would be in the highest degree unfair to penalise the original settlers who reclaimed the area long ago by depriving them of land of which they have long been in occupation or demanding a high premium on conversion of their annual pattas into periodic ones". Then, Sir, he said, "Some kind of town planning scheme is therefore indispensable, as was envisaged in the discussion held last May in Shillong and the Deputy Commissioner should be directed to prepare one. The old residents, however, should not be disturbed or evicted from land of which they are in occupation and for which they have been paying Touzi-Bahir revenue."

I have a list of these people who have been evicted and before new settlement is given to the Town and before improvement of the Town is gone into, it is in the fairness of things, the people who made Hojai what it is today should get settlement in the Town.

Secondly, I know people who have paid premia for 4 years, but they have not been given lease.

I know of some people who have lands elsewhere, namely, Shri Jonaram Barthakur and Paniram Das, have been given land in that town at the cost of others.

My intention is that if Hojai Town is to be improved, it is also essential to see that the people who had been residing there, or who have been evicted for planning the Town in a better way, should get the first preference and we should see that this town becomes a model and modern town; and the things which have caused the other towns nasty do not exist there. I have no objection to money being spent there, but my objection is that the people who resided there for a long time should be given settlement.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs.10,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head—"7.—Land Revenue", Minor head—C.—Management of Government Estate—(c)—Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,27,448 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): This Hojai Town Scheme is also another model development scheme of the Government of Assam. There is about 2,500 bighas of land in Hojai town and of these about 1,000 bighas have been settled with people on premia. These are Sarkari lands for which premium was taken and this enabled Government to get a good amount and the amount which is meant for drainage and roads, which is Rs.10,000, is not taken from the amount of premia even. This amount of Rs.10,000 will be spent for having roads and drains and this amount will be realised in the shape of a development charge from the town population who have been allotted lands there.

Mr. Goswami has said that some people have been evicted and that one Jonaram Barthakur and Paniram Das and others who come from other places have been given settlement in Hojai Town. These people have no land in Hojai Town; so they have been given land there. This town is developing into a trading centre and will have other importance, and therefore, I do not see any objection in allotting land to them there.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: My point is that those people who have been originally there should not be evicted to make room for others.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): At the time of Mr. Marar, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, about fifteen years back, a lot of people managed to get land to the extent of 50 bighas per head there. He passed orders and allowed land to the extent of 5 bighas per person there. Why should people have plenty of lands in a town?

I do not know, as stated by Mr. Goswami, who was the Hon'ble Minister who went there and received representation and passed orders. Shri Bardoloi, and many other Ministers visited that place and received representations. He has not stated whether this representation was received by some Ministers of pre-Congress regime. We are satisfied that when land has become scarce after raising Hojai into the status of a town and it may turn into one of the very important trade centres of Assam, we should not allow land of more than 5 bighas to a person and excess land in anybody's possession should be cancelled. This was done to develop Hojai on a planned basis. Therefore, my Friend's objection that he has raised, about eviction, has no substance.

Therefore, I object to this Cut Motion and commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the provision of Rs.10,000 under Supplementary Demand No. 1, Major head—"7.—Land Revenue", Minor head—C.—Management of Government Estate—(c)—Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town, at page 1 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.3,27,448 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(The Cut Motion was lost.)

The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.3,27,448 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 1953, for the administration of the head—“7—Land Revenue”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No.2

(10.—FOREST)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.1,05,068 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 1953 for administration of the head “10—Forest”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKHERJEE: Sir, instead of reading out all the Motions for demands, it will save time and also your labour if only the item numbers of the various Supplementary Demands, as printed in the Order Book, are read out.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: As we are not allowed to speak it can be done that way too and that will expedite matter.

We are, Sir, not going to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER: As is your pleasure. As we have crossed the time limit, I must now put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter.

(The Opposition then walked out)

No.3

(18-B and 68-B—NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENTS AND DRAINAGE WORKS)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.56,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head—“18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No.4

(25.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.13,58,442 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 1953 for the administration of the head "25—General Administration".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No.5

(29.—POLICE)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.31,474 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 1953, for the administration of the head "29—Police".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No.6

(36.—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.360 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 1953, for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Department".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 7

(37.—EDUCATION)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.3,81,670 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 1953 for administration of the head—"37.—Education".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 8

(38.—MEDICAL)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that a sum of Rs.1,44,549 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"38.—Medical".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 9

(39.—PUBLIC HEALTH)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.1,34,804 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"39.—Public Health".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 10

(40.—AGRICULTURE)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.13,20,386 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"40.—Agriculture".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 11

(41.—VETERINARY)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.3,64,196 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 1953, for the administration of the head—"41.—Veterinary".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 12

(42.—CO-OPERATIVE—II—RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.98,000 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 1953, for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation.—II.—Rural Development".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 13

(43.—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—I—SERICULTURE AND WEAVING)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.79,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 14

(43.—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—II.—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.5,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head “43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 15

(47.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.5,177 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 1953, for administration of the head “47.—Miscellaneous Departments”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 16

[50.—CIVIL WORKS (EXCLUDING TOOLS AND PLANTS AND ESTABLISHMENT)]

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.7,46,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 17

(54.—FAMINE RELIEF)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.18,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head “54.—Famine Relief”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 18

(57.—MISCELLANEOUS)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.12,09,854 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 1953, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 19

(63.—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional amount of Rs.7,78,241 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 1953, for the administration of the head "63.—Extraordinary Charges".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 20

(64-C.—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that a sum of Rs.136 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 1953, for the administration of the head "64-C.—Pre-Partition Payments".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 21

(71.—CAPITAL OUTLAY)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.48,580 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 1953, for administration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 22

(82.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER PROVINCIAL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.29,900 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 1953, for the administration of the head "82.—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account".

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 23

(85A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY, ETC.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.39,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head “85A.—Capital Outlay, etc.”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

No. 24

(LOANS AND ADVANCES, ETC.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—that an additional sum of Rs.13,45,000 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 1953, for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc.”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

That finishes the business of the day. I would point out only one thing. Maulavi Faiznur Ali, who made a reference to Rule 110(2)(ii), is now absent. Any way, he quoted the rule, which states: “Supplementary or additional estimate or estimates for excess grants shall be dealt with by the Assembly in the same way as if they were demands for grants and the provisions of rules relating thereto shall *mutatis mutandis* apply”. He thought that I had deviated from the rule adopting the procedure that I followed to-day. By virtue of the words “*mutatis mutandis*” I understand I can make necessary changes. The dictionary meaning of the words is also like that. If all the Motions had not been allowed to be moved at a time, all the Ministers would not have got the chance of moving them and speaking a few words in support of them. The procedure I adopted has the advantage of being expeditious; otherwise it would have been like going through a *Mantra*. My predecessor also rightly adopted this procedure. I therefore think that the words “*mutatis mutandis*” give me power to make necessary changes.

Adjournment

The House was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 18th September 1952.

SHILLONG:

R. N. BARUA,

The 29th December, 1952.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.